THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

REPUBLICAN-UNION NOMINEE.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among our-Belves and all nations .- Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

FOR GOVERNOR: Major-General JOHN W. GEARY, FORMERLY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

## Editorial Correspondence.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1866. We take our pen "more in sorrow than in anger," to give expression to our views and feelings in regard to this second veto message of the President; and we may premise our remarks by saying that we do not partake of that spirit which denounces Mr. Johnson as insincere, unpatriotic, and willfully blind to the best interests of the country. We will say that we consider him honest, patriotic, and devoted to what he esteems the best interests of the government and nation,-but we differ with him in toto in his judgment .-The position taken by Andrew Johnson in the Senate of the United States during those dark days immediately preceding the outbreak of the Rebellion, the course pursued by him all through the period of our great struggle, and his constant and emphatic denunciation of treason and honesty and patriotism that we cannot find it in our heart to denounce him.

Great men sometimes make great mistakes; and the greater the man, and the more exalted his position, the more disastrous and deplorable are the results which follow these mistakes.

The President assumes that this bill is unconstitutional. Now, we are not a lawyer, and we think Mr. Johnson does not set up any claim to be learned in the law; still he may be a good and able expounder of Constitutional law. He certainly, as a public man, has had great opportunities to make himself familiar with that great instrument of the people's liberties. We know, however, this much, that the very best lawyers and statesmen in Congress, as well as many out of it, believe the bill to be constitutional, and we prefer to take sides with these men, especially when we find every Copperheadsecessionist and and semi-secessionist on the side of the President. The best lawyers in Congress tell us the law is constitutional, and we believe them. The President asserts that the law is not needed. But it appears to us there are too many facts showing that the former slaves of the South are badly treated, and are in most of the States suffering under immense disabilities, which the old Slave Code imposed; laws, too, which have not, and will not, according to present appearances, be repealed. The President admits that the Constitutional Amendment abolhis right of personal freedom, but how is this Amendment to be made effective except through the processes of law? It certainly is the duty of Congress to make such laws as shall render this Constitutional Amendment operative. It appears to us, that any one who is familiar with Southern society, and is informed of what is now transpiring there, must see and admit that it is the duty of the General Government to protect, not only the rights and liberties of the colored man, but also as well the rights and liberties of the true and earnest white Unionists of that community-and this is what the Civil Rights Bill proposes to do.

This Government cannot neglect to give to all of its citizens protection to life, liberty and property. The American Government does all this for all its citizens wherever found on the face of the globe. It is enough for any man, however humble, who is oppressed in any foreign country, to say, "I am an American citizen," and to make known his condition, when the whole power of the government is at once He does not impress us a very great man, brought to bear in his behalf. Shall the though we think he may be honest-that American Government protect its citizens is, as honest as a Copperhead politician then retuse to protect the humblest of its | many set speeches, and talks one hour people at home? The veto of this Civil and a half whenever he can get the indul-Rights Bill would seem to indicate as gence of the House. His speeches, much.

wanting to do anything to protect the bling theories of the brain, and generally rights of those who are or may be oppressed pointless. Of Mr. Rogers' early life or of his message, we confess to our utter | believe he was born in Hamburg, Sussex inability to understand what he would county, New Jersey, July, 1828. He is have Congress do to guarantee the personal a lawyer by profession, having been liberty of the citizen, and were we to admitted to the bar in 1852, and in 1862 undertake to frame a bill, we should hard- was elected a Representative to the Thirly know how to do it, so as to obviate his ty-eighth Congress, and in 1864 re-elected shing, of your county, replied, in the same is, then the fleet is to enter the harbor frame House and frame Barn. objections.

unsatisfactory State paper. It appears to | rently good hearted man, and is courteous, many a man of straw of his own creation. disapproval of this most salutary measure! But we have no heart to pursue the subject farther. We can say, that many of the best lawyers, statesmen, and patriots in the country approve this bill, and so do we, and here we are content to stand.

PEN-AND-INK SKETCHES OF CONGRESSMEN-JOHN WENTWORTH-A. J. ROGERS.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1866. On looking over the House of Representatives, a man whom we may mention as worthy of note is Hon. John Wentworth, of the Chicago District, Illinois, familiarly known, not only in Congress, but throughout the country, as "Long John." Mr. Wentworth is thus designated because he stands some six feet seven inches in his boots. He looms up among his brothers like "Saul among the prophets." He will weigh, we should think, some two hundred and sixty or seventy pounds, and is a compact, sinewy, well built man. He is straight, so straight, that sometimes he seems to incline a little the other way. He was born in Sandwich, New Hampshire, March 5th, 1815. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, and for a time taught school in his native State, but soon after leaving college, he traitors, have given to the country and to emigrated to Chicago, where he studied the world such unmistakable evidence of law, and was admitted to the bar, and for a number of years not only practiced his profession, but edited a newspaper .-His editorials possessed a rare and marked ability, and at that time there were but few political writers in the West who could be regarded as his equals. From 1843 to 1855, Mr. Wentworth represented his District in Congress, where at once he took a high rank as a legislator. He then acted with the Democratic party; but Democracy then had not belied all of its professions, nor discarded all of its timebonored principles. It will be seen that Mr. Wentworth has been out of Congress some ten years, but is now returned as a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress. with a riper experience, and as an advocate of higher and holier principles. He speaks but rarely, thereby showing his wisdom as a legislator, but when occasion demands, his words are given with telling effect in aid of such measures as commend themselves to his judgment. He has made but one set speech this session, and that was delivered a few days ago in defence of Mr. M'Culloch's Loan Bill submitted by the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he is a member. Mr Wentworth is not an orator, nor even a pleasant speaker. There is nothing in his manner or delivery that attracts the listener; on the contrary, his voice, his delivery, his utterances, so far as the physical effort is concerned, are all against him. Still with all these defects, he arouses and holds with undivided attenishing Slavery secures to the former slave tion his audience in almost breathless silence. The reason of this is, the matter of his arguments is always able, clear, instructive, and foreible. Mr. Wentworth discards all show and trick in his speeches, neither does he deal in "glittering generalities," but in honest Saxon words and phrases, which may be understood by the uninformed mind, and which truly fore-

out in all he says and does. A brief notice of one other very distinguished gentleman, who flourishes with more pomp than ability. We mean Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, the leader of the Copperhead party in the House .-We have heard something of Mr. Rogers as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and have seen considerable of him in this. in every part of the habitable globe, and can be. He speaks a good deal; makes though they exhibit some thought and We do not accuse Mr. Johnson of not moderate ability, are nevertheless, ramat the South; but from a careful reading personal history, we know but little, but

his power as a debater. Mr. Wentworth

is a popular man in Congress, and also

immensely popular at home, where he is

well known. This arises from his great

good nature and kindness of heart, his

rugged good sense, and his innate wag-

gishness, which is constantly cropping

This message as a whole does not com- said this much, we will speak of him as mend itself to our judgment. It appears he appears to us upon the present theater to us to be not only a weak, but a most of his exploits. He is a genial and appaus that the President raises issues foreign and on very good terms with his brother of gold. While a Senator, he entered to the bill before him, and demolishes members of all parties. We have called the army for his country, and its good. him the leader of the Copperhead party He tells Congress and the country, in in the House, for so he is, though it is conclusion, that he has signed some forty but fair to him to state that he disclaims bills and resolutions, and only vetoed two; it, and that some of the men on that side by a new election. The General appeared, as though this were an excuse for his also deny it. His policy and course seem to us to be so exactly in keeping with Copperhead principles and Copperhead avowals, that we know not how to separate him from the leadership of that faction. We would do Mr. Rogers no injustice, for we rather like him, on the whole, for the bold, frank manner in which he enunciates the principles of the Copperhead

## Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, April 2, 1866.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian: Throughout the length and breadth of the State, this day is a great day. It happens this year that the 1st of April falls on the 2d, (excuse the bull, which is as natural to an Trishman as buttermilk and potatoes,) and therefore to-day is one of bustle and confusion here, as I presume it is in all well regulated cities where the morals of the people have been properly | the Virginia Secession Convention, and attended to and their innate love, of the excitement attendant upon "moving" preserved in all its pristine fervor. The sun shines gloriously bright this morning, and but for a few dark clouds which loom above the western horizon, threatening mischief, I would venture to predict a pleasant day for the innumerable army of those who are about changing their places of domicil. Well, God save the Commonwealth, the honorable Courts, and the messenger to Washington the same everything else worth saving-a prayer, night; of his being introduced next morby the way, which we should all make frequently and fervently, for, truth to bedroom that they might be the more free speak, there is much need of saving grace | from interruption, he gave a narration of in these degenerate days, when men have the conversation, which was opened by made for themselves strange gods, (golden Mr. Lincoln's remarking: calves and such like abominable divinities,) which they worship with far greater zeal than they do the invisible and triune Creator who made them and all things, and to whose infinite goodness and mercy they owe life, health, and all they possess. But let us change the theme, and strike a chord which is more likely to be responded to by the heart of that "many-headed monster," the sovereign people. They are all politicians born, and that which

savors of politics they have a relish for. Well, then, I want to tell the good people that I have recently conversed with many leading Republicans from divers parts of the State, and have even held a pretty long confab with Gen. Geary, our worthy candidate for Governor, and that he and they, and all others whose means of obtaining reliable information are good, are confident of success in October next. With proper and persevering exertion, there cannot exist the "shadow of a shade" State will not be seriously disputed by furlough of generals and subordinate that it cannot be done." commanders from the army, there must shadow what he means. Herein consists be no neglect of duty whatever on the part of the Republican organization. All must labor, not only to-day and to-morrow, but every day, and every night if necessary, from this time until the closing of the polls. The reward will be commensurate with the labor expended. Duty neglec-

our opponents, will crown our efforts. We had the pleasure of a visit from everybody to him-I find him surrounded by men who are the personification of truth itself. Will not "Little Cambria" attest at the polls its appreciation of him who is so well known to all its citizens?

predict an affirmative answer. to the Thirty-ninth Congress. Having strain, denying the charge. The Speaker and protect her. Now, Mr. Baldwin, that | April 5, 1866td]

was restored. Now, I wish to say a word about your State Senator, Hon. Harry White. His whole history ought to be written in marks filled (the vacancy only being created by his incarceration in a Southern prison) after having been set at liberty, upon the stage of public life, and, at this day, stands among the most prominent of Pennsylvania's sons. There is something like ro mance about the public life of your Senator. It ought to be known. They said, while he valiantly offered his life, his all, to his country, that he received two pays: one as Senator, the other as an officer in the army. How did this turn out? The magnanimous Harry donated, to the counties of his district, his whole salary as Senator. God bless him. He is one in a thousand. Would that we had Yours, &c. more such.

## An Interesting Historical Episode.

Among the witnesses lately before the Reconstruction Committee was John B. Baldwin, of Virginia, who testified with reference to the Secession of Virginia .-It appears that a conference had been sought by Mr. Lincoln with a member of that Mr. Baldwin had been sent on that mission by the Convention. Here is the substance of what Mr. Baldwin says transpired at the Conference :

After relating the circumstances of special messenger being sent to Richmond oy Mr. Seward, with a request that Judge Summers or some other leading member should come to Washington to have a conference with Mr. Lincoln; of his (Mr. Baldwin's) being sent and accompanying ning by Mr. Seward to Mr. Lincoln; of Mr. Lincoln's taking him into a private

"Mr. Baldwin, I am afraid you have Lincoln, to make it known. come too late."

"Too late! for what?"

"I am afraid you have come too late," said he; "I wish you could have been here three or four days ago."

"Why?" replied Mr. Baldwin. "Allow me to say, Mr. President, that I do not understand your remarks. You sent a special messenger to Richmond, who arrived there vesterday. I returned with him by the shortest and most expeditious mode of travel known."

"Why do you not adjourn the Virginia Convention?" said Mr. Lincoln.

"Adjourn it! How? Do you mean

"Yes; sine die. It is a standing menace to me which embarasses me very

"I am very much surprised," said Mr. Baldwin, "to hear you express that opinion. The Virginia Convention is in the hands of Union men. We have in it a clear and controlling majority; we are controlling it for conservative results .-We can do it with perfect certainty, if you will uphold our hands by a conservaof doubt as to the result. We shall sweep | tive policy here. If we were to adjourn the Democratic cohorts before us as the | sine die, leaving the questions unsettled, tornado sweeps from its path whatever ob- it would place the Union men of Virginia stacle encounters its wrath. We shall not | in the attitude of confessing an inability only succeed, but we shall obtain such a to meet the occasion. The result would victory, so magnificent in its proportions, be that another Convention would be that our title to political power in the called which would be under the exclusive control of secessionists, and an ordinance what will be left of the Democratic party of secession would be passed in less than for years. This is the opinion of all our six weeks. Our true policy is to hold the friends well booked in party matters and position we have, and for you to uphold well posted as to the feeling and spirit our hands by a conservative, conciliatory, existing throughout the State. It is my | national course. The Union men of Viropinion also; but, as I have said before, | ginia would not be willing to adjourn that there must be no sleeping of sentinels at | Convention until we either effect some their posts, there must be no absence on settlement of this matter, or ascertain

John Minor Botts also gave his version of the interview to the Committee, as it was related to him by Mr. Lincoln himself. The following is the substance of it:

He said that on Sunday afternoon, April 7. 1861, being then in Washington, he received a note from Mr. Lincoln, saying ted, disaster may ensue; duty performed, that he would be glad to see him during a victory, glorious to us and crushing to the evening, and that he went the same evening to the White House and remained in conversation with Mr. Lincoln Gen. Geary on last Friday. He looked from 7 o'clock until 11 o'clock, during exactly like a Governor elect. There is which time Mr. Lincoln related the parsomething about the General which weds | ticulars of the visit of Mr. Baldwin, substantially as follows:

"Oh! Mr. Baldwin," said Mr. Lincoln, why did you not come sooner? I have been waiting and expecting some of you gentlemen of the Convention to come to me for more than a week past. I had a Very little of importance has transpired | most important proposition to make to you, in the Legislature within the last week. and I am afraid you have come too late. The Appropriation Bill has passed the However, I will make the proposition now. House, and will probably be called up in | We have in Fort Sumter, with Major the Senate to-morrow afternoon or on Anderson, about 80 men, and I learn from Wednesday. It is very probable there Major Anderson that his provisions are will be disagreement between the two nearly exhausted. I have not only writ-Houses on certain points, which will have | ten to Gov. Pickens but I have sent a to be settled by Committees of Confer- special messenger to him to say that if he ence. Some sharp passages took place in will allow Major Anderson to obtain his the House the other day, between some of marketing at the Charleston market, or the prominent Republican and Democratic | will have it sent to him, I will make no members. While the bill to prevent de- effort to provision the Fort; and that if serters from voting was under considera- he does not do that I will not permit these tion, it was charged by Republican mem- people to starve, and shall send a vessel bers that the Democratic members of the laden with bread, and that if he fires on House had remained silent and sullen that vessel, he will fire upon an unarmed when the great victories of Grant over the vessel. But I shall, at the same time. rebels were announced. Mr. Thomas, of | send a fleet along with her, with instruc-Philadelphia, made the charge and used | tions not to enter the harbor of Charleston | pretty strong language, to which Mr. Per- unless that vessel is fired into; and, if she | Station, and having thereon erected a good

finally stopped the discussion, and order | fleet is lying in the harbor of New York and will sail this afternoon at 5 o'clock; and, although I fear it is almost too late, yet I will submit the proposition which I intended when I sent for Mr. Summers. Your Convention in Richmond has been sitting nearly two months, and all that He was made a prisoner; suffered any they have done has been to shake the rod amount of torments; his place had been over my head. You have recently taken a vote in the Virginia Convention on the right of secession, which was rejected by 90 to 45-a majority of two-thirdsshowing the strength of the Union party in that Convention. If you will go back to Richmond and get that Union majority to adjourn and go home without passing the ordinance of secession, so anxious am I for the preservation of the peace of this country, and to save Virginia and the Border States from going out, that I will take the responsibility of evacuating Fort Sumter, and take the chance of negotiating with the Cotton States which have already gone out."

"Well, Mr. Lincoln," inquired Mr. Botts, "how did Mr. Baldwin receive that proposition?"

"Sir," said Mr. Lincoln raising up his hands, "he would not listen to it for a moment; he hardly treated me with civility. He asked me what I meant by an adjournment. Did I mean an adjournment sine die? Why, of course, Mr. Baldwin," said I, "I do not mean to assume such a responsibility as that of surrendering that fort to the people of Charleston upon your adjournment, and then for you to return in a week or ten days and pass your ordinance of secession after I have given up the fort."

Mr. Botts was very much incensed, as he says, that Mr. Baldwin should have rejected the proposition, and asked Mr. Lincoln to authorize him to make it to the Union men of the Convention, assuring him that they would adopt it willingly and cheerfully. To which Mr. Lincoln replied: "Oh! it is too late; the fleet has sailed, and I have no means of communicating with it."

Mr. Botts then asked permission to mention the circumstance for Mr. Lincoln's own benefit; but Mr. Lincoln said: "Well, not just now, Botts, after a while you may.'

Mr. Botts' inference was that Mr. Lincoln was assuming a responsibility which would at that day have been extremely distasteful to those who had elevated him to the Presidency; but he thought it due now to history and the character of Mr.

ward he returned to Richmond and mentioned one evening to Mr. John F. Lewis, a Union member of the Convention, the interview he had had with Mr. Lincoln, and that next morning Mr. Lewis and Mr. Baldwin drove to his house and had an interview with him, which he narrated as follows:

"Mr. Baldwin," said Mr. Botts: "is it true that Mr. Lincoln did propose to you that if the Convention would adjourn and go home without passing the ordinance of secession, he would evacuate Fort Sumter?"

"Yes," said Mr. Baldwin, "he did." "My God! Mr. Baldwin," said Mr. Botts, "why did you reject such a proposition as that?'

The only answer that Mr. Baldwin made was by taking out-his watch and saying: "It only wants twenty minutes of the hour of meeting of the Convention, when a most important vote is to be taken (meaning the vote on the ordinance of secession). I am obliged to be there punctually at the hour, and I have not time to make the explanation I desire, but I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to make a full explanation of

the whole of it." From that day to this, Mr. Botte says he never laid his eyes on Mr. Baldwin, nor heard any explanation from him, nor had directly any communication with him but he had been informed that Mr. Baldwin gets very much excited whenever the subject is mentioned in his presence.

Stockton, of New Jersey, was kicked a vote of that body. His election by the Legislature of that State was deemed and taken to have been unconstitutional, he only having received a plurality of all the votes cast, instead of a majority. Solomon Foote, of the U. S. Senate,

from Vermont, died on Friday last. was the oldest member of that body, and was known by his fellow-members by the affectionate title of "Father of the Senate." The bill disfranchising deserters from

the army and skedaddlers from the draft has passed both houses of our State Legislature, and only awaits the Governor's approval to

The Connecticut election on Monday resulted in the election of Hawley, Union, for Governor.

DUBLIC SALE !-

There will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of APRIL, 1866, the Coal Bank known as the property of Evan E. Evans & Co., one-half mile west of Lilly's Station, on the Penna.

The Bank is in operation, and in good working order at the present time. There are 47 Acres of Land belonging to it, with a good title. This Land fronts on a large scope of Coal Land, the product of which must come through it to get to market. The mouth of the Gangway is within three rods of the P. R. R., which makes it very conve-

Will also be sold, together or separately, to suit purchasers,

10 COAL-WAGONS, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, And all kinds of Tools necessary to carrying on the Coal Business. Also, 150 TONS COKE!

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine the Bank. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p m., when terms will be made known. E. E. EVANS & CO.

At the same time and place as above vill be offered at public sale a piece of Coal

Land containing 76 acres, well timbered, sitnate about one-fourth of a mile from Lilly's

ETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIM IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania Mark Hollerman

Mrs. Eliza Davis, 2 C. Hill. Michael Driskell, J. R. Hummel John S. Evans, Miss Jane Jone John C. Elder, 2 Isaac Kelley. Lieut. Charles L. O. O. Evans, A. W. Prestor Jackson Gibbs, John M'Coy, Adam Schittig,

Julius Stich. To obtain any of these letters, the cant must call for "advertised letters. date of this list, and pay one cent ;

It not called for within one mon will be sent to the Dead Letter Office Free delivery of letters by carrie residences of owners in cities and large secured by observing the following rule 1. Direct letters plainly to the street

number, as well as the post office and

2. Head letters with the writer's po

and State, street and number, sign them ly with full name, and request that as be directed accordingly. 3. Letters to strangers or transient vi in a town or city, whose special add

be unknown, should be marked, in the left-hand corner, with the word "Tra 4. Place the postage stamp on th right-hand corner, and leave space

the stamp and direction for post-marking out interfering with the writing. N.B .- A request for the return to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 less, written or printed with the writer post office, and State, across the left-hau of the envelope, on the face side, will plied with at the usual prepaid rate age, payable when the letter is del

the writer .- Sec. 28, Law of 1863. JOHN THOMPSON. UDITOR'S NOTICE.-The undersigned Auditor, a by the Orphans' Court of Cambria c report distribution of the money in the of Wm. Kittell, Esq., administrator estate of John Reese, deceased, aris the sale of Real Estate, hereby giv that he will attend to the duties of pointment, at the office of the Count missioners, on SATURDAY, the 5th MAY, 1866, when and where all pers terested may attend

WM. H. SECHLER, Au Ebensburg, April 5, 1866-td.

Miss LAURA LE SUER, Pittsburg and vicinity for the last years, has now taken rooms at the re of Mrs. Stahl, High st., Ebensburg. county, Pa., where she proposes spi summer for the purpose of treating DISEASES OF THE EYES

The System is a cautious and safe never been known to fail in sul flammation of the Eyes, either Chronic-will remove extraneous from the eveballs, cure granulated e that the eyelashes, instead of grov bristles down upon the eyeballs and will strengthen and restore weak eyes Lunar Caustic, Blue Stone, or any severe remedies so frequently applied

estruction of the eyes. Miss LE SEUR also treats suc which proceed some of the most fe eases of the eyes. But as diseases satisfactory than words, she would the respectfully call the attention of an gent community to her practice, a

follow strictly the directions given, certainly be rewarded with HEALTH AND SIGHT. These are facts, and facts are said stubborn things.

they put themselves under her treat

REFERENCES : Rev. A. Baker, Pastor M. E. Chu Rev. E. B. Snyder, Pastor Christ Church, Pittsburg.

Rev. J. A. Swarrey, Pastor Beaver Thomas Clark, Esq., firm of Clark & Joseph Anderson, Esq., proprietor St

Wm. Edy, Esq., 31 Fifth st., Pittshi Thompson Bell, Esq., Commercial Fourth st., Pittsburg. Rev. Templin Moore, D. D., Philals. March 29, 1866-3m\*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER Notice is hereby given that the name of E. J. MILLS & Co., is retiring. All persons knowing the make settlement. The undersigned will continue the

tile business at the old stand of E. & Co., and respectfully requests a co of the patronage given to the old J. MILLS will continue to have charg business and make settlements. V. S. Ebensburg, Feby. 17, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.— The partnership heretofore

D. Evans and David Lewis, under and style of MOORE, BARKER & gaged in the manufacture of Lui been this day dissolved by mutual A. A. Barker and Evan D. Evans ha their interest to Thos. B. Moore. of the firm will be settled by Moore who still continue the manufacture ber at the old mill.

XECUTOR'S NOTICE.-Letters testamentary on the William G. Williams, late of borough, Cambria county, have bee to the subscriber, residing in Camb ship. All persons indebted to will come forward and make those having claims against the present them probated for settlement THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, End March 1, 1866-6t.

HOLLIDAYSBURG IRON AND NAIL FACTOR AND NAIL FACTORS B. M. JOHNSTON, Manufacturet BAR, BOLT & ROD IRON, NAILS & Hollidaysburg, Blair March 15, 1866.tf

ELDERSRIDGE ACADEMY:
Will open its Thirty-ninth Ses
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18th. For lars, address Rev. A. DONALDS
March 29, 1866-3t\*