

The Alleghanian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 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 ourselves and all nations.—Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

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

Passage of the Civil Rights Bill Over the Veto.

The Senate on Friday, by the following vote, passed the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, (Ind.), Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dozette, Guthrie, Hendricks, R. Johnson, Lane, (Kan.) M'Dougal, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle, Wright—15.

ABSENT—Mr. Dixon.

The names of Republicans voting "No" are in Italics.

On Monday, the House also passed the bill over the veto by a vote of 122 to 41. So that, having secured a two-thirds vote in either house, it is become law.

The passage of this important bill, after a protracted and extraordinary able discussion in both houses of Congress, says the Washington Chronicle, was hailed with delight by the loyal millions of the country. Perhaps none of the great measures which have been passed during the present session have been received by the people with a more unanimous and hearty approval than this civil rights bill. In proof of this we need but refer to the opinions of the public press, called forth by the President's veto. It is especially worthy of remark that not a few journals which either apologized for or openly sustained the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, earnestly and persistently urged Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill over the veto. The action of Congress will, of course, be regarded as a decided triumph of the radical Union element. We are not disposed, however, to treat it in a boastful or revengeful spirit. We believe, with the Senators and Representatives who voted for the bill, that it is not only constitutional and just, but that it is demanded by the great majority of the loyal, earnest people of the United States.

It was not denied even in the President's message vetoing the bill, that some such measure as this was absolutely necessary to carry out, in good faith, the great amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery forever throughout the Republic. It will be remembered that that memorable measure provided that "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." We need but recur to the proceedings of the Legislatures of the late rebel States with reference to the freedmen to show that this "legislation" is not only "appropriate," but necessary. Attempts have been made in more than one State to remedy by legislation the liberated negroes again to bondage. The faith of the United States, pledged in the most solemn manner, and under circumstances of extraordinary impressiveness, stands recorded in favor of the liberty of the blacks. Unless we want to occupy an infamous position toward the freedmen, and, like the witches in "Macbeth," palter with them in a double sense, we must place upon the statute-book such laws as will forever protect them from the oppression of their former masters. The constitutional amendment made them free; this bill protects them in the rights that belong to freemen, and furnishes the means of their vindication. This much was necessary to make their freedom an accomplished fact. Nothing less would have sufficed.

This is the second instance in the history of our Government wherein a bill after being vetoed by the Executive has become a law. The first was the case of an important measure during the administration of President Tyler, which, after being vetoed by that worthy, was passed by a two-thirds vote in both houses of Congress.

The fact that the bill has been passed over the veto, and the large majority by which it received the approval of both houses of Congress, as well as the hearty amen which will go up from the people at the result, will, we hope, convey a solemn lesson to the President of the United States. Elected by the people, and proud as we believe he is to acknowledge himself their servant, he will recognize in this result the people's will, as expressed through their legally chosen representatives. Let us hope, too, that he will profit by the lesson, and retrace his steps

to the position he held and redeem the pledges he voluntarily gave in 1864.

The People Speak

"I have faith in the people; they will speak, and with no uncertain voice, and say who are their friends and who their enemies." So said, in effect, President Johnson on the 22d February. The people have spoken several times since then. They spoke on last Monday—in Connecticut. The issue in that State was clear and well defined. It was confessedly the question whether the line of policy marked out by the President as to the reconstruction of the rebel States should be ratified or repudiated by the people. On Monday evening, the figures told the tale that General Hawley, who is not an adherent to the "plan" of the President, was triumphantly elected, and that Mr. English, who contends with the President that treason is no crime and that traitors should go unpunished, and in whose behalf all the available influence of the White House had been brought to bear, was "licked out of his boots." In Rhode Island, a couple of days after, General Burnside walked over the gubernatorial race almost unopposed. The General is nothing if he is not a true patriot, and in favor of securing to the country the legitimate fruits of the great war through which we have just passed.—Both Houses of Congress have just re-enacted the Civil Rights bill, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding. This action is emphatically endorsed by nine out of ten of those who compose the great party which is and has for five years been the sole prop and support of our National edifice.

The people have spoken—are speaking. The President should hearken.

Equalization of Bounties.

We print on our outside to day the joint resolutions introduced into the Legislature by Hon. Harry White, instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania to advocate and vote for a measure equalizing bounties to volunteers. After an able speech in their behalf by Senator White, the resolutions, which are wise, patriotic and timely, passed the Senate on Monday.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

HARRISBURG, April 9, 1866. To the Editor of The Alleghanian:

In a few days, the Legislature of 1866 will have passed away, and be classed among "the things that were." Up to this date, it has been a most uninteresting session, very few measures of general interest having been enacted. So far as local legislation is concerned, your county has asked but little. I suppose, yea, I know, that you have lost nothing on this score, as it is a fact beyond dispute, that one of the great public evils of the day is too much legislation.

The House, during the past week, passed a bill, offered by Mr. Quay, taxing the real estate of banks, in consideration for which, said banks will be permitted to charge an interest of seven per cent, in lieu of the six per cent. now allowed. It is said, that the effect of this bill, if enacted into a law, will be to secure to the State treasury an additional revenue of five hundred thousand dollars per annum. This looks very well upon paper. But who will really pay this increase of revenue to the State? Why, of course, the borrowers from the banks, and not the banks. It is worthy of inquiry, whether or not the banks will not be largely the gainers by this law. It may be "a sugar coated pill," the operation of which will be to deplete the pockets of the people for the benefit of the banks—that the excess of one per cent. will amount to a much larger sum than the \$500,000. If so, the bill ought never to have a place upon the statute book.

Your attentive and able Senator, Hon. Harry White, presented, on Tuesday last, a preamble and resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to use every effort to secure an equalization of bounties to volunteers. [Preamble and resolutions printed on outside of this paper.—Ed. Alley] By this your Senator evidences his regard for the interest of his comrades in arms, and his desire to secure equal justice to all who entered the service for one and the same object, namely: to suppress an unhallored rebellion.

Gen. White also made a very eloquent speech in opposition to a bill authorizing the construction of a boom in the Susquehanna river, and a large increase of boomage. In this, as in every other legislative act, your Senator shows that he has "an eye single" to the interests of his constituents. The hardy sons of toil in his district, who are engaged in the lumbering business, have lost largely by these artificial obstructions known as booms. They are contrivances gotten up for the pecuniary benefit of the few to the prejudice of the many. All such propositions find no favor with your Senator. On the

contrary, they receive at his hands, a determined opposition.

No little excitement has "stirred up" the people of the country, within the last week, arising from the veto of the Civil Rights bill by the President, and the passage of the bill by the Senate, notwithstanding his objections. This result causes a "split," between the Executive and his original friends in Congress, so wide and deep that a re-union appears to be impossible. How a public man, such as is Andrew Johnson, could have so far forgotten his pledges to the party that defended him from the vilest aspersions of his enemies and the enemies of the country—that took him by the hand, in the spirit of confidence in his integrity and truthfulness, and elevated him to his present position,—as to violate all these pledges, is one of the unaccountable events which staggers even the imagination. The sophistry and falsity of the statements contained in his veto message have been most ably set forth by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois. I send you a copy of the synopsis of his speech, which you should publish, as I perceive you have already published the veto message. Then let your readers judge between him and his accusers.

The President has already tried his hand at endeavoring to control State elections, and enforcing them to endorse his "policy." His signal failure in his attempt to defeat the brave Gen. Hawley in Connecticut has been heralded from one end of the land to the other. The loud huzzas of the populace, accompanied by the booming of cannon, give assurance that the loyal heart of the country is all right, and that there need be no fear of the results of a four-years' bloody war being diverted from their legitimate end. After the election in Connecticut came that in Rhode Island, and so blighting of the hopes of the secession sympathizers was the Union victory in the former State that the slavocrats in the latter scarcely made a show of opposition to Gen. Burnside, the Union candidate.

If the Presidential intervention in State elections has so far proved disastrous to the party into whose arms he has thrown himself, by what show of reason can the advocates of Heister Clymer in Pennsylvania calculate upon any advantage to their candidate arising from Johnson's defection to his party, and his abandonment of all that is truthful and honorable?—The President will hesitate before going into a wholesale proscription of those who hold office under him, decline to advocate his "policy." In that way alone, (I mean by proscription) can his interference in this State amount to a vote. By holding the sword in *terrorem* over the heads of Federal office-holders, a very few weak-kneed Republicans might be scared into voting for Clymer, but there would be a counter effect upon honorable men of the opposition, who would become disgusted with the adoption of such measures to uphold an Executive who has proved ungrateful to the friends that elected him. Up to this time, your correspondent has not met one Republican, either in office or out of it, who endorses Andrew Johnson and his veto; and you must bear in mind that this is the political center of the State. Here are representatives from all portions of Pennsylvania, who, naturally, reflect the sentiments of their respective party friends at home. Indeed, the effect of the veto has been to draw the Union men closer together—to nerve them for the coming conflict—to infuse into the organization a spirit of rivalry, manifested in a determination that Pennsylvania shall not be outdone, even by glorious little Rhode Island. As both she and her sister, Connecticut, have already chosen gallant and loyal soldiers as their respective Chief Magistrates, the result is unanimous that the glorious old Keystone will follow the praiseworthy example by giving the soldier and patriot, General Geary, the largest majority ever polled in the State.

We had a visit from the "Old Public Functionary," James Buchanan, a few days ago. He was the guest of Ex-Gov. David R. Porter. It is said that his mission here had in view the organization of the friends of Clymer, and that he, himself—J. B.—would enter actively into the campaign. Well, that will do! If any one thing were necessary to insure the election of the Union nominee, it is that it be known that James Buchanan has taken Clymer into his embrace and presents him to the people of Pennsylvania as his peculiar favorite. The whole matter will resolve itself down to this:—the election of Clymer will be an endorsement of the administration of Buchanan and his *near policy, mirabile dictu!* Why, such being the issue, General Geary's majority will be over fifty thousand!

All eyes are now turned towards Washington, anxiously watching the fate of the President's veto of the Civil Rights bill in the House of Representatives.—All the true friends of the country are sanguine as to the result. The House will certainly emulate the example of the Senate, and, by so doing, perfect the passage of the bill. One thing is beyond all doubt. Your Representative's vote will be recorded in its favor. His record thus far stands unblemished, nor will it be tarnished during his present or his second term. Mr. Barker is not one likely to be intimidated by such threats as those made in the Senate by Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Davis, of Kentucky; the former declaring that the provisions of the Civil Rights bill could not be executed in his State, and the latter averring that, "if the bill became a law, he should feel compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government, and to work for its overthrow." Here we have an example of the *animus* of the Copperheads of the North. Here we have a specimen of treason in embryo. "Rule or ruin" has been, and will continue to be, the motto of the secession-sympathizing party, known by the false appellation, "the Democratic

party." Will such a party succeed? We will see.

HARRISBURG, April 10, 1866.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian:

Since the mailing of my letter of yesterday, I have been furnished with a copy of the annexed bill, which was introduced, some time ago, by your Senator, General Harry White, and which, by his exertions and eloquent advocacy, has become a law. It is said, that bounty and per-capita taxes are being collected in your county, from some of those who have been in the military service of the United States and been honorably discharged therefrom. It is desirable that the people of your county should be apprized of the existence of this law, and, further, that the citizen soldiers of Cambria county should know how much they are indebted to their watchful and popular Representative in the State Senate. It is characteristic of the soldier to be grateful to him who befriends him. This class of voters in Gen. White's district will not forget him in the future. The following is the law referred to:

An Act to exempt persons who have been in the military service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom, from the payment of bounty and per capita tax, and militia fines. Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That all persons, who have been mustered into the military service of the United States, and have served therein for a period of not less than nine months, in the war to suppress the rebellion, and their property, and those persons who have been discharged from said service on account of wounds, or physical disability, contracted in such service, and their property, and the widows and orphans of such persons, and their property, shall be exempt from the payment of all bounty and per capita tax levied, or to be levied, for paying bounties to volunteers, in the several counties of this Commonwealth, and such persons shall also be exempt from the payment of militia fines. The foregoing act was approved by the Governor on the 30th ultimo.

The Peace Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamations of the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; And whereas, by another proclamation made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and to such other parts of that State and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents) were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, by another proclamation of the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

And whereas, by another proclamation made on the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina) were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to-wit: "Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as those objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease." And whereas, the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to-wit: "Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States,

now in revolt against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capitol; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And whereas, these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate;

And whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States;

And whereas, in view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State, of its own will, has the right or the power to go out of, or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States;

And whereas, the people of the several before-mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important resolution of national unity; And whereas, it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated, so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom;

And whereas, the Constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as States and not as Territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates; And whereas, such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made equals and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity, and power, with the several States with which they are united;

And whereas, the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; And whereas, standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion;

And whereas, the policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetyeth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

Judge Edmunds has been appointed U. S. Senator from Vermont, in place of Solomon Foot, deceased.

Heister Clymer has resigned his seat in the State Senate.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Thos. B. Moore, A. A. Barker, Evan D. Evans and David Lewis, under the name and style of MOORE, BARKER & CO., engaged in the manufacture of Lumber, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, A. A. Barker and Evan D. Evans having sold their interest to Thos. B. Moore. All debts of the firm will be settled by Moore & Lewis, who still continue the manufacture of Lumber at the old mill. MOORE, BARKER & CO. March 15, 1866.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, at the designated will offer for sale, on Monday the 30th inst.,

No. 1. All that certain piece or parcel of woodland, situated in Cambria township, one mile West of Ebensburg, adjoining the township lands of Alexander M. White, and others, containing seven acres and more or less. This is a desirable property for building in town, and wishing to transfer or timber land. Sale to be held at the House.

No. 2. Being all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Borough of Ebensburg, beginning at the land of E. Shoemaker, and extending thence along the south side of the main street to the east; thence west 180 paces to the side of E. Shoemaker; containing two acres and more or less, which are under fence, and in a state of cultivation.

No. 3. All those five lots of ground situated in the extended Borough of Ebensburg, lying between the north and south streets, and lot of E. McGraw on the south, lot of John J. Roberts, and on the west; known as lots No. 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8, on a plan of the same laid out by David in his lifetime. Immediately upon the reservation of all the right of him the grant now growing thereon.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday, the 27th of April, at the premises.

Adm'r of Robert Davis, deceased. EBENSBURG, April 12, 1866-3t.

HENRY S. ZIEGLER, JACOB S. ZIEGLER & SMITH, Wholesale dealers in DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. Manufacturers of LIBRARY WHITE LEAD, ZINC, COPPER, &c. Store and office, No. 137 N. Third St., Philadelphia. Factory, 614 & 615 St. John's & 612 Vincent st., Philadelphia.

J. C. WILSON, M. D. offers his services as Physician and Surgeon at Ebensburg and surrounding country. Office three doors east of the brick church. [April 12, 1866.]

THE LADY OCUList.—Miss LAURA LE SUEUR, successful practice has been well known in Pittsburgh and vicinity for the last several years, has now taken rooms at the residence of Mrs. Stahl, High st., Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., where she proposes to spend the summer for the purpose of treating

DISEASES OF THE EYES.—The System is a cautious and safe one never been known to fail in such inflammation of the Eyes, either Chronic—will remove extraneous matter from the eyelids, cure granulated lids, that the eyelashes, instead of growing bristles down upon the eyeballs, eventually destroying the sight, will be in a correct position—become soft, and will strengthen and restore weak eyes, standing—all without the use of the Lunar Caustic, Blue Stone, or any of the severe remedies so frequently applied to the destruction of the eyes.

Miss LE SUEUR also treats RHEUMATISM AND NERVOUSness two of the most lingering and distressing diseases to which mortals are subjected, which proceed some of the most distressing cases of the eye. But as discharges cured on paper and deeds are unsatisfactory than words, she would respectfully call the attention of the general community to her practice, cordially invite the afflicted to come to the effect of the treatment for curing those whose cases are cured, they put themselves under her treatment, follow strictly the directions given, certainly be rewarded with

HEALTH AND SIGHT. These are facts, and facts are stubborn things.

REFERENCES: Rev. A. Baker, Pastor M. E. Church, Ebensburg, Pa. Rev. E. B. Snyder, Pastor Church, Pittsburgh. Rev. J. A. Swarrey, Pastor M. E. Church, Allegheny City. Thomas Clark, Esq., firm of Clark & Co., Pittsburgh. Joseph Anderson, Esq., proprietor of the Pittsburgh Hotel, 31 Fifth St., Pittsburgh. Wm. Edy, Esq., 31 Fifth St., Pittsburgh. Thompson Bell, Esq., Commercial Fourth St., Pittsburgh. Rev. Temple Moore, D. D., Philadelphia, March 29, 1866-3m*

PUBLIC SALE.—There will be offered at public sale, on THURSDAY, the 12th of APRIL, 1866, the Coal Land property of Evan E. Evans & Co., one mile west of Lilly's Station, on the Railroad.

The Bank is in operation, and working order at the present time are 47 Acres of Land belonging to good title. This Land fronts on the scope of Coal Land, the products must come through it to get to the mouth of the Gangway is within the of the P. R. R., which makes it very desirable.

Will also be sold, together or separately, to suit purchasers. 1 HORSE, 2 MULES, 10 COAL-WAGONS, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, And all kinds of Tools necessary on the Coal Business. Also, 150 TONS COKE!

Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known. E. E. EVANS.

At the same time and place will be offered at public sale a parcel of Land containing 76 acres, well watered, and having thereon a frame house, frame barn and a good mill. Also a good mill. E. E. EVANS. April 5, 1866-4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. S. BARKER and E. J. MILLS and V. S. BARKER, under the name of E. J. MILLS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, E. J. MILLS and V. S. BARKER, retiring. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said firm are requested to call on E. J. MILLS and V. S. BARKER, for settlement. The undersigned will continue to transact the business at the old stand of E. J. MILLS & CO., and respectfully request the attention of the patrons given to the fact that the business will continue to have the same name and make settlements. E. J. MILLS, V. S. BARKER. EBENSBURG, Feb'y 17, 1866.