THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1866.

TINION COUNTY CONVENTION

The Union Men of Cambria county, who were the friends of the General Government in the late War to suppress Rebellion, and who now hold that the great Principles vindicated in the Field must be preserved in the Councils of the Nation, are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts on Saturday, the 26th day of May, instant, between the hours of 8 and 7 o'clock, p. m., and select two Delegates from each of said Districts to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in the Court House, Ebensburg, on Monday, the 28th day of May, at one o'clock, p, m., when and where Congressional Conferees will be appointed, a County Ticket nominated, and such other action taken as the usages of the party require or the exigency demands.

D. O. EVANS, Chairman Union County Committee.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1866. Your readers already know that we have imposed upon ourself the task of noting for their edification from time to time the distinguishing characteristics of some of the men in the present Congress. Among those we will notice is Hon. John R. Kelso of Missouri. Mr. Kelso was born March 23d, 1831, in Franklin county, Ohio, but moved with his parents to Missouri in 1840, where he resided ever since. Growing up in a slave State, among slaves, and in a community where anti-slavery principles were not tolerated, and educated by ultra pro-slavery parents, it is not strange that he imbibed the doctrines inculcated by his parents, and by others with whom he was in daily intercourse. Mr. Kelso was therefore for a time an ultra pro-slavery man, and firmly believed in the divine authority of that institution. Perhaps we cannot do better than to let Mr. Kelso tell his own story. In a letter to a friend, which we are permitted to copy, he says:

"I did not doubt the divine origin of slavery, and the terrible wickedness of those who opposed that divine institution; and when, at seventeen years of age, I was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, I set about strengthening myself, by careful study, so as to be able to crush the enemies of this our favorite insti-

"I was candid in my investigations, and as might have been expected, I tailed to find those strong defenses for slavery, which I had

The farther I pushed my investigations, the weaker I felt my position to be, until at twenty, after three years of careful investigation, I was compelled, in my own conscience, to admit that I was on the wrong side. I still labored, however, in the church to which I belonged, but never touched upon the subject of slavery, till near my twentyfifth year, when the corruption and disloyalty of the ministry of that church became so evident that I could no longer keep silent.

"I had possessed fine opportunities for observing the corrupting influence of slavery, as well as to witness much of its untold inhumanity, and, feeling that I could no longer innocently remain connected with a church whose chief corner-stone was slavery, I left that church and united my influence with that of the few bold spirits who dared believe

"From that time to this, I have never ceased to contend for liberty and right. Through long, dark years of proscription, even yet unknown to the people of the North, I struggled and was sustained with the belief that my cause was just, and the hope that the day would come when I should see the right

"I saw my friends insulted, tarred and feathered, ridden on rails, sold at mock auctions, and then ordered out of the country I saw scenes in the slave markets and on slave plantations that make me shudder to this day. Wearied with these years of proscription, you will not wonder that I was the first man in under her banner. I entered the Union army at the very beginning of the war, and wa never absent from my post till its close."

The active part which he took in favor of the Union brought down the vengcance 1861, they burned his dwelling and drove perished, and the others, with his wife, the heart sickens! These outrages upon his family strengthened his heart, and same agricultural staples. nerved his arm, and made him almost hip and thigh," and many of those blood- of protection right at his own door than dust. The name of Kelso became a terror foreign manufacturer. But from this the to those infamous guerillas in all that farmer gains little or nothing, the differregion, and the country was soon cleared ence being balanced by the cuhanced up to Sunday, 61 had died and 70 were sation stated that if the President did not of the presence of the outlaws and price of labor caused by the demand for marauders. In consequence of wounds he workmen in manufacturing pursuits .received and the hardships he endured, When the farmer's customers, however, his health was very much impaired, and were beyond the sea, he could not sell in 1864, while still in the service, his them his hay, for it was teo bulky for friends ran him for Congress, and, although transportation, nor his eggs, nor butter, he had no opportunity to canvass his dis- nor sheep, nor any of those vegetables trict, yet he was elected. His early so necessary for life and comfort, but of the murder of the Deering family in advantages for an education were very which from their nature are too fragile or Philadelphia.

limited, and he never entered a school too liable to decay to admit oceanic transtill his twenty-fifth year. His mother portation. The farmer's grain was all he was his early teacher, and around the had with which to pay for his cloth, but home fireside he was instructed in the rudiments of a common education. After he became a man, and had a family, he his chickens, his eggs, potatoes, turnips, mastered a course of studies necessary to beets, parsnips, and everything fit to be enter college and graduated from a Western University. He has been and still is a very laborious student, and even while in the army pursued the study of the languages with much success. Mr. Kelso is now devoting his means to the erection of an academy in his town, and intends on the close of his Congressional career, to give his life and labor to the cause of education. He is a useful member of Congress, and though he has made but one set speech, it impressed all who heard it with the thought that the man himself was governed by a high sense of duty .-Mr. Kelso is a conscientious, patriotic, christian man, and cannot be swerved one hair's breadth from what he believes to be right. Such men are needed in the halls of Congress just now.

Protection to American Industry.

That is an entirely false notion that regards the protection afforded by a high tariff as accruing only to the manufacturer. If the protective policy is at all worthy of adoption by this country, it must work to the advantage, not of a particular State or section, nor of any special branch of industry, but must promote the welfare of the entire land, and of course of every species of industrial labor to which our climate and soil are suited. If, for example, the foreign manufacturer makes and transports to us a yard of woolen cloth so that it can be sold to the actual consumer (say a farmer) for one dollar, would the article be in reality any dearer to the farmer if made at home and sold for one dollar and a half per yard?

Supposing the cloth to be manufactured across the sea, then some of our workmen bere at home are either standing idle, or crowding into some other (most probably agricultural) pursuit while foreign looms | labor. weave our cloth. Not our own, but foreign laborers, must be the purchasers of the produce of the farmer. The farmer's market, also, is three thousand miles away, yet he must send his produce there and deduct from his gross receipts the cost of transportation. If the manufacturer of the cloth sells it so that the farmer gets it from his store-keeper at a dollar a yard, the price the manufacturer of the cloth can afford to pay for the farmer's wheat and other products must be proportionable to that he gets for his manufactures .-That is, the manufacturer selling his cloth at a dollar a yard can pay for instance eighty cents for his wheat; but did he sell his cloth for a dollar and a half a yard, he could pay one and a half times more, or one dollar and twenty cents, for his wheat. But the farmer has not the option of sending his wheat to some other market. He owes the storekeeper for the cloth, and the importer the foreign manufacturer. The foreign manufacturer pays transportation on his goods the same dis-

tance as the farmer, but as his wares are not one-fourth as bulky as the farmer's grain, his transportation bill that he has to deduct from the gross receipts for his my county to declare for the Union and entist | cloth is not a fourth what the farmer deducts from the gross price received for his grain. The farmer, then, when he buys from the foreign manufacturer, must send his grain to the manufacturer in of the rebels upon him. In the winter of payment for his cloth or other wares, and Representatives, as no important influence perature of at least 100 degrees Fahrentake for it a price proportionable to that his family out into the snows, without for which he has received his cloth .food or clothing. One of his children | Meantime the capital and labor that would otherwise be engaged in manufacthen in very delicate health, endured turing at home have either gone abroad or sufferings at which humanity recoils, and are in our fields, plowing, sowing, and reaping, so that we are all producers of the

On the other hand, suppose the cloth invincible in battle, and in sixty-one to be manufactured at home and to cost engagements with the enemy of his the farmer one dollar and a half a yard. country, he did not forget the bardships Much capital and labor are taken from and trials to which his loved ones at home agriculture and put into manufacturing lie buried in the heart of the Rocky mounhad been subjected. He was detailed by pursuits right here at home. As the first special order to raise and command a benefit, the farmer saves the transportation ercise a beneficial influence upon her desbattalion, to hunt down those infamous of his produce over the ocean. The men tiny, by giving additional security to those our public by the news which has reached desperadoes called guerillas, who infested that are weaving his cloth are anxious for Missouri and Arkansas. This made his bis grain. They will pay for his grain life as a soldier one of thrilling adventure, more than he can get for it in foreign increased by this important measure. unsurpassed perhaps by even romance lands, and the proof of this is that the itself. By his own hand he "smote them farmer does get more for his grain in times thirsty scoundrels were forced to bite the in other times he will receive from the

with his cloth made at home, he pays for it with his grain, his clover, his sheep, eaten, decayable or not decayable, and for which under an anti-protective system he would have no consumer on account of the long distance between him and those from whom he bought his wares:

Reconstruction.

It is understood that the Committee of and I had a good view of him as he pas-Fifteen have agreed on a plan of recon- sed me. He was well dressed, had a light struction to be submitted to Congress and colored felt hat, and new boots. His eye the country for ratification. The plan is embodied in the following proposed Constitutional Amendment :

"Article-Section 1. No State shall make day, and is apparently cheerful and free or enforce any law which shall abridge the from care. During these walks he freprivileges or immunities of citizens of the | quently recites scraps of Latin and Greek United States, nor shall any State deprive | poetry. He is privileged with the use of any person of life, liberty or property the fine library of the Fortress, and is perwithout due process of law, nor deny to mitted to write, of course under inspecany person within its jurisdiction the tion of the commanding officer. equal protection of the laws.

may be included within this Union, acof its male citizens not less than twenty- was a good natured man, but a jackass; zens shall bear to the whole number of says that if he had any idea of being tak-

1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered | Foote was a "constitutional liar," that he to the late insurrection, giving it aid and | "had often told him so;" said he was glad comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice President | him go, and not to stop him," adding, "I of the United States.

"Section 4 .- Neither the United States nor any State shall assume to pay any "deserted his sovereign, fought successdebt or obligation already incurred, or fully under the banners of another prince, which may hereafter be incurred, in and his name has come down in history aid of insurrection or war against the as one of the noblest men and greatest of United States, or any claims for compen- generals of his time. But Marshal Ney, sation for loss of involuntary service or one of Napoleon's famous generals, who,

tion, the provisions of this article."

A bill to provide for the restoration of shot as a traitor." the States lately in rebellion to their full political rights, by admitting delegations facts was this: "Treason never prospers, to Congress, and a second bill debarring | for when it does none dare call it treason.' leading repels from holding office, is also reported, including the following clauses : "First. The President and Vice President of the Confederate States, so-called,

and heads of Departments thereof. "Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate

"Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the military or naval academy of the United States, Judges of the courts of the United States, and members of either Houses of the 36th Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

"Fourth. Those who acted as officers. of the Confederate States, so-called, above the grade of Colouel, or Master in the and the storekeeper owes the importer, navy, or any one who, as Governor of any of the Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

"Fifth. Those who have treated officers or soldiers, or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war."

Colorado.

The United States Senate on Wednes-Colorado is comparatively small, it may hereafter. The Territory has suffered them all, and substituted lode-mining interests, which possess as much permanence as those involved in the coal-mines or iron-works of Pennsylvania. Large amounts of capital being required to develop the inexhaustible treasures which tains, the admission of Colorado will exwho are disposed to make investments in her mining companies, and the aggregate wealth of the nation will thus be greatly

CHOLERA.-Two emigrant ships, the Virginia and the England, are now lying its use at Quarantine, six miles below New York means. City, with Asiatic Cholera on board. The pestilence broke out on the vessels after they had left Europe. On the Virginia, Stevens recently, and in course of converstill under treatment. The mortality on immediately begin to appoint Democrats Ebensburg. the England is also large. The latter vessel touched at Halifax on her voyage, of a single Democrat three weeks longer. and a resident physician who ministered to the cholera patients on board, has since died of the disease. There is considerable consternation in New York.

Antoine Probst has been convicted

Jeff. Davis in Prison.

From Richmond, says the correspondence of the Chicago Journal, I went down the James river to Fortress Monroe. On the way objects of interest were pointed out, Fort Darling, Butler's Dutch Gap Jamestown, the first white settlement in the New World, Newport News, &c .-Upon introduction, I obtained a pass to euter the Fortress, where I had not been many hours, when I met the great rebel chief, Jeff. Davis, face to face, while he was taking his usual daily walk in the ramparts under escort of an officer by his side, and two armed soldiers behind him, was clear and bright, his step firm, and his bearing proud as a Roman conqueror. He is indulged in this recreation every He is a great smoker, and when in his

"Section 2 .- Representatives shall be apartment employs his time in writing, apportioned among the several States which | reading and praying. Alternately is very quiet and pious, and restive and boistercording to their respective numbers, ous. He freely expresses his opinions counting the whole number of persons in about the generals and leaders on both each State, excluding Indians not taxed. sides. He thinks M'Clellan was our But whenever, in any State, the elective greatest General, and says Grant is no franchise shall be denied to any portion soldier, nothing but a butcher; Lincoln one years of age, or in any way abridged, Andrew Johnson is pretty smart, and inexcept for participation in rebellion or clined to do the fair thing so far as he can, other crime, the basis of representation in but he is not a great man. He thinks his such State shall be reduced in the propor- capture very unjust, as he was paroled by tion which the number of such male citi- | the surrender of Lee and Johnson, and male citizens, not less than twenty-one | en he could easily have made his escape. He was terribly enraged at what Foote, of "Section 3 .- Until the 4th day of July, Mississippi, said of him, and declared that when he made his escape from the Confederacy, and that he "gave orders to let was glad to get rid of such a nuisance."

"The Duke of Mariborough," Jeff says, "Section 5 .- The Congress shall have gave in his adhesion to the ruling powers, | terested may attend. power to enforce, by appropriate legisla- and again joined his chief on his return, was, after his final overthrow, taken and

His commentary upon these historic It is of no consequence to any one who

knows from what source or by what means I derive my information concerning the sayings and doings of this bold, bad man. I can only say the recital is perfectly true and to be relied upon.

The Trichina Panic.

We have published a number of arti-

cles on the subject of the disease said to be so injuriously affecting pork, both in this country and in Europe. The assurances of medical men who have analyzed the disease go to show that the panic, which has been suddenly created, is not justified by the facts. The truth seems to be, indeed, that all animals may have trichina, and yet live in apparent health, so infinitesimal is the little wire-worm, discernible only with the miscroscope, which hides itself in the muscles of the flesh. The Chicago Academy of Science has had the subject under elaborate consideration for a month past, and submitted a long report. They declare that trichina have been found in swine slaughtered in that city, and that out of 1,394 examined, twenty-eight, or about one in fifty, were infected. They unanimously declare that swine may be kept from contracting the disease if not allowed animal food, and day, by a vote of 19 to 13, passed the bill | that pork may be used without the slightproviding for the admission of Colorado, est apprehension if the following condiand we presume no serious objections will | tions are complied with : That every porbe offered to its adoption in the House of | tion of the meat cooked experience a temwill be exercised on the composition of heit; or that it be properly salted and that body by the admission of a single smoked for ten days; or that it be thormember. Although the population of oughly desiccated. In fact, in old hams trichina is never found. Pickling, it apnow be considered stable, and is probably pears, produces but a slight effect. It apdestined to rapid and regular increase pears from the statements made in this report that trichina exists in the swine of heretofore from the mutations common to this country to a much greater extent placer-mining countries, but has outlived | than in Germany, the proportion in that country being only 1 in 10,000; and, further, that the number of trichina in the infected hogs is also much greaterbeing, in some of the cases examined, as high as 18,000 to the cubic inch. The committee do not think there has been a single instance authentically reported in America of death from trichina, yet a panie has been produced in the mind of us from Germany concerning the disasters which has occasionally followed the consumption of pork in raw state. In their view, it would be folly to discard this kind of meat from our list of articles of food, when al! possibility of injury attending its use may be avoided by the most simple

Vallandigham called on Thad. to office he could not retain the adherence

Some of the Republican Senators and Congressmen talk of a perpetual session as a means of checking the alleged injudicious appointments and policy which the President may see fit to adopt when Congress adjourns.

appeared in the city market.

ORETTO MARBLE WORKS!-The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties that he has just received a stock of the

lishment, in Loretto, Cambria county, Pa. Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Table and | county, Pa., where she proposes s Bureau tops, manufactured of the most beau-Canal, Harrison's Landing, City Point, | tiful and finest quality of Foreign and Domestic marble, always on hand and made to order The System is a cautious and saf as cheap as they can be purchased in the city, in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on the shortest notice.

finest Italian and other Marbles at his estab-

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I that the eyelashes, instead of gro am confident that my work and prices will bristles down upon the eyeballs ar satisfy any person desiring anything in my ine of business.

Now is the time to get a cheap job! JAMES WILKINSON. Loretto, May 3, 1866:ly

UDITOR'S NOTICE .--. In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, in the matter of the confirmation of the account of E. J. Waters, administrator of David E. Davis, dec'd.: And now, to wit, 12th March, 1866, on motion of Geo. M.

thereto. Extract from the Record. JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk. Notice is hereby given that the duties of the foregoing appointment will be attended to at my office, in the bor-ugh of Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of May, inst., when and where all persons interested may attend.

and amongst the persons legally entitled

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Auditor.

DITTSBURG LIGHTNING ROD LOCKHART & CO., manufacturers of both Copper and Iron Lightning Rods, Duquesne Way, 2d door below Hand Street Bridge PITTSBURG, PA.

Wholesale Dealers are invited to send for prices. Persons of large or small means wishing a good paying business will please address us. [may3:2t

CURNITURE !-

In addition to the general assortment of dry goods now being by us received, we will, on the 1st day of May, offer, at low cash prices, the best assortment of FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERING GOODS ever brought to this market, consisting of Dressing Bureaus Bed Steads, Lounges, Tables, Mattrasses, Pillows, etc. Warercoms, second story of store building. E. SHOEMAKER & SONS. Ebensburg, April 30, 1866-3t.

UDITOR'S NOTICE.— The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the money in the hands of Wm. Kittell, Esq., administrator of the estate of John Reese, deceased, arising from the sale of Real Estate, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of the County Com- | Hasson, Esq., having thereon erectedam on SATURDAY, the 5th day of after the banishment of Napoleon to Etba, MAY, 1866, when and where all persons in-

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

EBENSBURG, PA.

LOYD & CO., BANKERS-

Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a General Banking Business transacted.

TUST RECEIVED !-

A full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.

A large assortment of

OVERCOATS, GENTS' SCARFS, TRUNKS

A splendid assortment of

CARPETS!

A. A. BARKER'S.

Ebensburg, Pa.

QUICK SALES, QUICK SALES. -AND -SMALL PROFITS!

SMALL PROFITS SMALL PROFITS I' BARKER'S CHEAP STORE! BARKER'S CHEAP STORE! BARKER'S CHEAP STORE!

EBENSBURG, PA. EBENSBURG, PA. EBENSBURG, PA. BARKER'S! BARKER'S

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, THE BEST SELECTED, THE BEST SELECTED, THE BEST SELECTED EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN ! EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN!

BARKER'S

LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST!

EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN!

GO AND SEE GO AND SEE GO AND SEE

The subscriber calls the attention of the public to the fact that he has just received and opened out the largest stock of

> SPRING GOODS, SPRING GOODS, SPRING GOODS,

both Foreign and Domestic, ever brought to

Buying twice as large a stock as any other merchant in town, he buys cheaper, and can therefore sell cheaper, than any competitor. The public is invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for showing goods, buy or not buy. The highest market price paid for County Produce.

Congress adjourns.

A. A. BARKER, HIGH ST., EBENSBURG.

A. A. BARKER, HIGH ST., EBENSBURG.

THE LADY OCULIST. Miss LAURA LE SUER cessful practice has been well Pittsburg and vicinity for the years, has now taken rooms at th of Mrs. Stahl, High st., Ebensburg summer for the purpose of treating

DISEASES OF THE EYE never been known to fail in s flammation of the Eyes, either Chronic-will remove extraneous from the eyeballs, cure granulated eventually destroying the sight, a correct position-become son ar will strengthen and restore weak standing-all without the use of Lunar Caustic, Blue Stone, or an severe remedies so frequently ann destruction of the eyes.

Miss LE SEUR also RHEUMATISM AND NERVOES two of the most lingering and eases to which mortals are subjewhich proceed some of the most Reade, Esq., Samuel Singleton appointed Au- eases of the eyes. But as disease, ditor to report distribution of the assets to cured on paper and deeds are a satisfactory than words, she would respectfully call the attention of an gent community to her practice, cordially invite the afflicted to come the effect of the treatment for thems suring those whose cases are curable they put themselves under her treatm follow strictly the directions given, the

> HEALTH AND SIGHT. These are facts, and facts are said stubborn things. REPERENCES :

certainly be rewarded with

Rev. A. Baker, Pastor M. E. Church ensburg, Pa. Rev. E. B. Snyder, Pastor Christ's Church, Pittsburg.

Rev. J. A. Swaney, Pastor Beaver E. Church, Allegheny City. Thomas Clark, Esq., firm of Clark & as, Pittsburg.

Joseph Anderson, Esq., proprietor& Hotel, Pittsburg. Wm. Edy, Esq., 31 Fifth st., Pittsb

Thompson Bell, Esq., Commercial Fourth st., Pittsburg. Rev. Templin Moore, D. D., Philada March 29, 1866-3m#

DUBLIC SALE OF REAL EST The undersigned will expose to by public outery, at the Court House, borough of Ebensburg, on SATURDA 19th day of MAY next, at one o'clock. the following real estate, of which Wherry died seized.

A lot or piece of ground, situate borough of Ebensburg, being part of lo 134, designated on the plan of said ben fronting on High st. 27 feet, and exter back 41 feet, bounded on the east by C. T. Robers, and on the west by lat ouilding, recently occupied by Georg and now occupied by Mrs. Connell.

ALSO: A lot of ground, designated to plan of said borough by the No. 198, fre on High st. 66 feet, and extending back Carolina st. 264 feet to Sample st. thereon erected two adjacent dwe!!ing l a log stable, and other out-buildings.

ALSO: About 5 acres of ground. in the east end of the borough of Ebensi being composed ont of lots Nos. 6, 1,8 9, known as the "factory field," bour the south by the road leading to Lorett the north by land of Daniel O. Evan the east by land of David Jones, and o

west by land of Samuel Baxter. ALSO: All the right, title, and interest Jane Wherry, of, in, and to lot No. 77, borough of Ebensburg, bounded on the by Sample st., on the north by Crawfor and on the west by Phaney st., having on erected a frame dwelling house and

stable, now occupied by Lewis Rodgers Terms : - One-half the purchase mon be paid when the property is sold, and balance in one year thereafter, with inte to be be secured by the judgment bonds of GEO. J. RODGERS, Erk purchasers.

WM. KITTELL, ETTERS REMAINING UNCLA IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania,

April 1, 1866. Mark Hollerman, Mrs. Eliza Davis, 2 C. Hill, Michael Driskell, J. R. Hummell, John S. Evans, Miss Jane Jones, John C. Elder, 2 Isaac Kelley,

O. O. Evans, Lieut. Charles Luis Miss Eliza J. Griffith, A. W. Preston, Jackson Gibbs John M'Coy, Adam Schittig, Thos. Scott, To obtain any of these letters, the apply

cant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for adve-It not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Free delivery of letters by carriers, at

residences of owners in cities and large tow secured by observing the following rule 1. Direct letters plainly to the street number, as well as the post office and St 2. Head letters with the writer's post and State, street and number, sign them pla ly with full name, and request that answ be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visit in a town or city, whose special address: be unknown, should be marked, in the lot left-hand corner, with the word "Transon 4. Place the postage stamp on the st right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

N.B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days of less, written or printed with the writer's nom post office, and State, across the left-hand a of the envelope, on the face side, will be co plied with at the usual prepaid rate of po age, payable when the letter is delivered " the writer,-Sec. 28, Law of 1863 JOHN THOMPSON, P. N

ISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSH Notice is hereby given that the part nership heretofore existing between E MILLS and V. S. BARKER, trading under the name of E. J. MILLS & Co., is this dedissolved by mutual consent, E. J. Mills retiring. All persons knowing themselve indebted to the said firm are requested a E. J. MILLS & Co. make settlement. The undersigned will continue the mercan tile business at the old stand of E. J. MILIS & Co., and respectfully requests a continuand

of the patronage given to the old firm. J. MILLS will continue to have charge of the business and make settlements.

Ebensburg, Feby. 17, 1866.

DR. THOMAS H. DOYLE, having located permanently in Chess Springs.
Pa., respectfully tenders his professional services. vices to the citizens of that place and vicinity Office one door above E. & H. Nutter's store Chess Springs, April, 23, 1866-4ir.

BED. C. T. ROBERTS, dealer in Clock A. A. BARKER, HIGH St., EBENSBURG. Watches, Jerelry, Musical Instruments, No.