THURSDAY, MAY 17, 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, May 2, 1866.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1866.

Edmund Burke's aphorism that "some men are born great, some achieve great ness, and others have greatness thrus upon them," has come to be an axiom .-Of the first class, of those who are born great, the world has produced few. Of all great men, and of those most worthy of the admiration of their peers, we may name those who under many adverse circumstances and difficulties have achieved their own greatness. This latter is perhaps the larger class, and certainly the one most useful and influential in moulding and directing the affairs of mankind. What constitutes real greatness? is a somewhat mooted question; and it is no part of our present purpose to discuss it at length. He is a really great man who takes hold of his every opportunity, and makes the most of his time, his means, and his capacities to develop the powers of his manhood, and then brings all his acquisitions and activities into useful action for the benefit of humanity .-Judged from this standard, some men who have a reputation for greatness, will shrink into littleness, and others, who are esteemed small, will be rated giants among men. In a country like ours, where every department and highway possible for human attainment are open to all who will strive for the high, the wise, the holy, and the good, he is but a drone and a neglectful steward who does not do the best with his talents, his means, and his opportunities, to achieve a complete and a truly developed manhood,

both for his own sake and for his country's.

We take pleasure always in paying our respects to self-made men, who have done well for themselves, for their fellow-men, and for their country, and we have been led to make these remarks in contemplating the private and public career of our esteemed friend, Hon. Sidney Perham, Representative in Congress from the second district of the State of Maine; and in what we intend to say of him in this connection, we do not mean to allow our long and intimate acquaintance with him, nor our high appreciation of his character, to warp our judgment or lead us to the employment of any mere fulsome adulations in his behalf. Mr. Perham was born in Woodstock, Oxford county, Maine, March 27, 1819. Until he was thirty-four years of age he followed the double occupation of farmer and school-teacher. His first public service was performed by a two years term upon the Agricultural Board of his native State. In this department, he acquitted himself well, and did good service in behalf of the interests of agriculture. We next find him a member of the State Legislature of 1855, of which body he was elected Speaker. In 1856, be was chosen Presidential elector, and in 1858, was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court for the county of Oxford, which position he held until 1865, when he was elected to Congress, and again re-elected in 1864. During the Thirty-eighth Congress, he served upon the Committee of Agriculture and that of Invalid Pensions. He is now Chairman of the latter committee, and a more faithful worker and earnest laborer for and in behalf of the poor, maimed, mutilated, and suffering soldier and his family cannot be found in nor out of Congress. Mr. Perham has shown his regard for the soldier by preparing and introducing, as Chairman of the mentary act to the pension law, which provides as follows:

"Resolved, That from and after its passage, all persons (now) by law entitled to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who while in the military or naval service, and in the line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or who shall have lost both hands, or been permanently and totally disabled in the same, (in the military or naval service and in the line of duty,) or otherwise so permanently and wholly disabled as to render them utterly helpless, or so nearly so as to require the constant personal aid and attendance of another person, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty-five dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both feet, or one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual la-

bor, but not so much so as to require constant personal aid and attention, shall be entitled to a pension of twenty dollars per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to materially interfere with the performance of manual labor without wholly incapacitating them therefor, shall be entitled to a pension of fifteen dollars per month."

It will be obvious that this bill is just towards those men who periled their all in defence of the nation, and have now returned, with honorable wounds received on the field of battle-wounds which almost any one might count reward in such a cause. Mr. Perham does not go in fcr paying off these saviors of the country by words, which are a cheap sacrifice upon the altar of a vaunted ratriotism : but he is for deeds, which speak louder than words. He is for giving the soldier and his family more substantial proof of a nation's gratitude than is contained in fustian phrases and glittering generalities. Mr. Perham has had not only the patriotism and good sense to introduce this bill for the relief of disabled sailors and soldiers, but energy and influence enough to carry it through the House. Such a measure, projected and carried through, should distinguish any man, and will, we doubt not, endear Mr. Perham to the wounded heroes, not only of his own district, but of the whole country. This bill is in harmony with the humane impulses and grateful heart of the people of the loyal States, and they will cheerfully make the sacrifice necessary to confer this small bounty upon the men to whom we owe so much. In behalf of the invalids, we may be permitted to say, All thanks to Sidney Perham for his labors and efforts in the good cause!

In speaking of our old friend, whom we knew so well in old Oxford in other days, we would remark that he is not a brilliant man; but if honesty of purpose, integrity of heart, sincere devotion to the right. and a determination to follow his convictions of truth and duty, constitute greatness, or are some of the elements of greatness, then indeed is he a great man -one of nature's noblemen, filled with a high purpose and inspired with an upright spirit to serve his country and to do good to all. Mr. Perham is a life-long temperance man, and what he practices at home he does not cease to practice in Washington. He is a moral, upright, conscientious and religious man, and is much respected for his sterling worth among his brother members, while he stands well with the Departments. No member of Congress takes higher rank for integrity and steadfast devotion to principle than he, and we place him among those practical men who have achieved success, and success is great-

Fenianism.

James Stephens, the Chief Executive of the Fenian organization, (if it can be said to yet remain an organization,) arrived in New York one day last week. He was received with enthusiasm which boiled over in levees, and serenades, and mass meetings, to say nothing of private receptions and currycombings, by the Celtic element of the metropolis. The Chief Executive, who is the identical personage that lately escaped from the English goal, despite governmental bars, and bolts, and double guards, comes here to attempt a reconciliation of the belligerent wings of the Fenian organization, before that organization, through ceaseless and most energetic internal dissensions, shall have shared the fate of the luckless Kilkenny cats. He has a hard row before him to hoe. Perhaps-it is barely possible that he can effect a reconciliation of the O'Mahoney and Roberts factions; maybe he can galvanize the carcass of Fenianism until it will show a few, or many, signs of life. But-and here's the rub-can he invest the movement in favor of the liberation of Ireland, whereof he is the acknowledged leader, with dignity and importance enough to secure for it again what it has forfeited, the respect of the masses of the people? We doubt, though we do not despair. If he can do this, then is Stephens a man chief among ten thousand. With regard to the audacious bearding of the British lion in his den which is to follow the successful fusing of the discordant Celtic elements, it will be Committee on Invalia Pensions, a supple- time enough to speak hereafter. But the Republic was no more, that a headstone on the globe, "the autocrat of all the fur, no doubt, will merrily fly from off the lion's back when the fighting begins .-Stephens' first official act here strikes us as eminently appropriate. He has deposed Head Centre O'Mahouey, who was a bag of wind or nothing. Major-General B. Doran Killian, who marched three hundred men all the way from New York to Eastport, Maine, and theu marched them back again, thereby giving incontestible proof that the Fenians are not altogether destitute of military genius, has been placed on the retired list. Roll up the curtain for the next act! Will the play prove a farce, or a tragedy?

The Reconstructed.

The President, the Copperheads, a small fraction of Republicans, and the most virulent of the lately rebellious South, are all very apxious that the Southern States should be put in all respects upou ac equal footing with Pennsylvania, Illinois, New York and Ohio. One would think, to hear Johnsonian plead for his rebel friends, that the whole South had been converted to truth and fairdealing, was on her knees in sack cloth and ashes, and praying to have blotted from remembrance the bloody record of her folly and crime. But how different the truth. During the war, she piously instigated the complete burning of New York city, and her friends reveled for days in shooting maimed men and defenceless women and wrapping in flames an orphan asylum filled with children, and now that the war has ended she has the same spirit still. When the work of devastation, blood and death began in New York, the telegraph wires flashed over the entire North that a Negro riot was in progress; when the like carnival was enacting in Jamaica last October, and bands of soldiers were hunting and shooting unarmed men and women as they would wild beasts, the same wires flashed the same news, and we were lectured by the Copperhead press on the horrors of Negro equality. So, now, when the reconstructed seek amusement in indiscriminate slaughter of freedmen, we are gravely informed of a great Negro riot. Perhaps this fashion of killing "niggers" is one of the domestic affairs for the irresponsible and unlimited control of which the South fought so valiantly .-These reconstructed used to busy themselves shooting Union soldiers. That sport being over, they seek amusement in shooting the freedmen. For two days, the first and second of the present month, a great portion of the city of Memphis was under the control of rioters, whose chief delight consisted in shooting, sometimes to wounding, sometimes to death, school buildings and churches. The following specimens we take from a New

"The riot was kept up all Wednesday night. Crowds of armed citizens were gathered at the corners. Many were half drunk. The great feat of the roughs was the burning of the colored school houses, churches and homes. They seem to have acted in concert, and to have carried out a programme which had been previously arranged. This is shown by the clean sweep which was made of every building used for a colored school or place of worship by the colored people, but most strongly by the conduct of the rioters on the burning of the Collins Chapel. This colored church stood on Washington st., and cost

"Loud and repeated threats were made by the rioters that when they had destroyed the colored school houses they would kill the teachers. The threats were so violent, and the rioters having shown themselves capable of any brutality, it was deemed prudent that they should go North. They all left for Cairo on the St. Louis packet. Many of the officers on duty here sent their wives away with these

"A house near Mr. Rankin's school-house, which was burnt on Toesday, was fired during the night. A colored girl, 17 years of age, named Rachel Hatchell, who had been a scholar of Mr. Rankin's, was sick in this house, and on running out was knocked down, shot, and thrown into the fire. Her body lay in the ashes yesterday morning, burnt to a crisp, excepting her head and shoulders .-Some one had kindly thrown a shawl over

this horrid spectacle. "Robert Jones (colored) had just come in from the country, and was standing on the corner of Beal and Causey sts., in the forenoon. A man, appearing to be a policeman, took his pistol and \$29 in money, and as he turned to leave, thrust a knife into his back, three centuries of seridom a male populaunder the shoulder-blade. Another, standing by, known to be a policeman, made no arrest

"A negro was shot in the knee, near the corner of Howard's row and the levee. This was done by a well known individual for the sake of amusement, and was laughed at by the citizens who saw it.'

"A large number of houses in South Memphis, occupied by the blacks, and some in other parts of the city, were burned. No effort was made to stay the flames. In one ase, four negroes were fastened up in a house and the house set on fire.'

"A colored man on Alabama st. informs us that his house was broken into and about two bundred dollars in money taken, and he beaten over the head; and the same party broke into his neighbor's house, killed him, locked the wife and children in the house, set it on fire and burned it down.'

Characteristic.

Bancroft, the Historian, in his oration on Lincoln in the hall of the House of Representatives, in February last, made use of the following language: "The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the great both sexes." In an era in which one of Republic was in its agony, that the the most powerful and absolute monarchs was all that remained due by the law or Russias," is impelled by considerations of nations to the 'late Union.'" To this Lord Russell, the Secretary to whom allusion was made, replies, challenging the truth of the more than twenty millions of his subjects, assertion. Mr. Bancroft substantiates the and to secure their future by granting truth of his words, giving date and occasion with exactest minus ness. Whereupon the N. Y. World violently attacks Mr. Bancroft for assaulting the English lord, telling Mr. Bancroft that he was but a guest on the occasion referred to, as was the British nation in the person of its minister, and the use of the language we imagine from the sentiments uttered by have quoted was an impertinance and an the Copperheads that the experience of insult, and all the worse because it was this country had demonstrated Liberty | County Produce.

a Democratic-free-trade pub-

THE House of Representatives adopted, on Thursday, by the decisive vote of 128 to 37, the report of the Committee on Reconstruction. This remarkable unanimity of the Union party will have a cheering effect upon the country, and will go far to secure the adoption of the proposed plan of adjustment by the Senate and the State Legislatures.

Justice.

The United States District Court for the eastern district of Virginia, Judge Underwood presiding, met in Norfolk on the 8th inst. A grand jury was obtained and sworn in, composed of men who remained faithful to the Union throughout the war, who on the 10th returned a presentment of treason against Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge. The tria! of Judge Underwood to the grand jury is one of the most able and eloquent legal efforts ever submitted on behalf of justice. We are sorry that we cannot give it to our readers this week word for word and line for line. We subjorn an extract, wherein is declared that treason is a crime and that traitors must be punished:

"The omission of the last grand jury to find indictments against those who may be considered the principal criminals and greatest offenders against the national sovereignty, who were, in fact, the most prominent in position at the time they deserted their places in the Senate of the United States, and became leaders of the rebellion, has been misunderstood, and the President has informed the Court that he is unwilling to advise proceedings against such subordinates as Wirz, while their superiors and more guilty leaders are not brought to justice. This Court entirely agrees with the President in his oftenrepeated declaration, that treason is the greatest of crimes and ought to be signally punished, and that it is cowardly to punish the subordinate and comparatively insignificant, and allow the principals to escape. We also concur in the opinion that the leaders in the late rebellion may be treated either as traitors or public enemies, as nto breaking into houses, and in burning they were undoubtedly both by the laws

> The learned Judge bears testimony as to where the onus of responsibility for the "negro riots" occurring in the South

"To our shame and disgrace it must be admitted that, so far as we are advised, every one of the numerous conflicts of races which have occurred in this State during the past year, have been the wanton and unprovoked work of wicked white men upon poor, quiet, unoffending, and in most cases, unarmed and unresisting colored people. Why should we murder, rob, or interrupt them, burn their schoolhouses and churches, insult and attack the teachers, who in the cause of improvement and elevation and christian charity, North, in the same spirit that brought them in 1855 to this deroted city, when the scourge of yellow fever was here in its wrath. Let us not forget that then as now it was to the North and its generous aid and assistance."

Emancipation in Russia.

sing, and the course of events was gradually destroying the last bulwarks of American slavery, Russia was peaceably but industriously perfecting her grand and comprehensive scheme of emaucipation. The result is told in a recent article in one of her official journals: "The decree of February 19, 1861, freed from tion of 10,915,687 and a female population of more than 11,000,000." generosity of the Emperor did not stop here. He clearly discerned the necessity of making Liberty a substantial boon, and contrived a system by which, without detriment to the interests of nobles, their serfs should have opportunities of becoming independent landholders. It has been signally successful. During the past five years "5,745,029 men have become free citizens, owning homesteads, and 4,030,-988, while enjoying all the privileges of this class, are still under certain obligations to their former proprietors, these obligations being strictly defined by law. About one million persons have been provided for in other ways." "All the crown peasants, however employed and distributed throughout the Empire, have been freed, each one receiving his share of land."-The benefits of this movement have been extended to Poland. All her serfs were emancipated on the 19th of February, and furnished with land. "Up to that time there were 1,330,000 of landless laborers in that Kingdom; now their humanity, justice, and an earnest desire to promote the prosperity of his dominions to strike off the chains of serfdom from them the rights of citizenship and ample opportunities to acquire titles to the soil, how paltry and contemptible are the efforts of a portion of the American people to circumscribe the privileges of the freedmen, who owe their liberation mainly to the wicked treason of their masters! A stranger to our history and laws who heard

not true. It is needless to say that the to be the most dangerous gift that could THE LADY OCULIST. be conferred upon mankind, and that the escence of wise statesmanship consisted in circumscribing it within the narrowest limits; while if he went to Russia, equally ignorant of her antecedents, he would infer | county, Pa., where she proposes from the policy of her Czar that she had found Slavery the greatest curse that could be inflicted upon a nation. Fortunately for the fair fame and future welfare of the United States, a great majority of our citizens have a clear perception of the necessities of the times, and are determined to adhere with unyielding steadfastness to a just and liberal policy.

> The Mobile Register has placed at the head of its columns the name of Gen. Robert E. Lee as the State Rights Democratic candidate for President in 1868 The Memphis Argus thinks the time has not yet come to propose the name of Gen. Lee for this high office. It says:

"Surely, they are no good or true friends of this grand old man, who, in the present posture of affairs, would drag his great name into the filthy arena of party the former is expected to come off in strife. Not till a new and better spirit gent community to her practice, Richmond early in June. The charge of shall prevail in the polities of this country, and the country shall call for its best men to stand and serve in high places, will it be possible or appropriate to dignify the Presidential chair with a second, and 'greater than Washington.' If, in the approaching political struggle it becomes necessary or advisable, or proper, to desgnate some Conservative candidate for the Presidency in 1868, in our opinion he -our present leader, the great statesman

of Tennessee-is the man.' That is, "great and good" men not being wanted, The Argus nominates

THE proposed new township to be called "Grant," in Cambria county, has been killed. It was neither needed nor wanted by the people.

PXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Jane Roberts, late of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria co., deceased, having seen granted the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment of their respective accounts, and those having claims against it will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

E. J. WATERS, Ex'r. Ebensburg, May 17, 1866-6t.

The following named persons have filed their petitions for licenses, which will be presented for the action of the Court of Cambria county, before the Judges thereof, on Monday, 4th June, 1866. To wit

Philip Faddel & Co., Allegheny tp.; A. P. Baker, Carroll tp.; Adam Kurtz, Cambria or. ; Paniel M'Donald, Cambria bor. ; Edrard Howe, Cambria bor. ; Michael Barnicle, Clearfield tp. ; Peter Malzie, Conemaugh bor, 1st W. : Francis Seitz, Conemaugh bor., 2d W.; John Sivert, Conemaugh bor., 2d W. John Fisher, Conemaugh bor., 2d W ; James Downey, Johnstown, 2d.W.; John Bending, Johnstown. 2d W.; John Kraft, Johnstown, 3d W.; Remiguis Durach, Johnstown 3d W. John B. Myers, Loretto bor. ; Philip Herzog, Loretto bor.; Joseph Geis, Richland tp. George Conrad, Richland tp.; Peter Heim, Richland tp.; Victor Voeghtly, Summerhill tp. ; Henry Hughes, Summitville bor. ; Lenhave come to us from the ever friendly hart Kest, Taylor tp. ; William Callen, Washington tp.; Isaac Crawford, Ebensburg bor., W. W.; Michael J. Smith, Allegheny tp. Joseph Cole, Carrolltown boro.; Francis P Grosberger, Carrolltown bor. : Lawrence Stich Carrolltown bor. ; Lawrence Scroth, Carrolltown bor. ; Joseph Cole, Carrolltown boro. people that we had to look in our want for | Jacob Glasser, Chest tp. ; Joseph Shoemaker, Conemaugh bor., 2d W.; George Gurley Ebensburg, W. W.; John B. Williams Johnstown, 2d W.; J. B. M'Creight, Johnstown, 2d W.; Richard Jelly, Johnstown, 2d W.; Wm. D. Nichelson, Johnstown, 2d W .: Wm. Palmer, While our gigantic war was progress-Johnstown, 3d W .; David Metzgar, Johnstown, 4th W; Dominick M'Hugh, Millville bor.; Emanuel James, Millville bor. ; Lawrence Furlong, Taylor tp.; George W. Mullin, Washington tp; Veronice Reilly, Washington tp.; John Wilkins, Washington tp.; J. A. Moore, Ebensburg, E. W.; S. F. George, Chest Springs; M. J. Platt, Susquehanna tp.

Quart License.

Henry Schnabel, Johnstown bor., 4th W.

Cyrus Hart, Johnstown bor., 4th W.; D. W qughnour, Johnstown, 3d W. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk Q. S. May 10, 1866-3t

QUICK SALES, QUICK SALES,

SMALL PROFITS I' SMALL PROFITS! SMALL PROFITS!

EBENSBURG, PA.

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

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! EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN!

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

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 Ebensburg.

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 purcha-

goods, buy or not buy. The highest market price paid

cessful practice has been well Pittsburg and vicinity for the years, has now taken rooms at t of Mrs. Stabl, High st., Ebensburg summer for the purpose of tren

DISEASES OF THE EY The System is a cautious and safe never been known to fail in sail flammation of the Eyes, either Chronic-will remove extraneous from the eyeballs, cure granulated that the eyelashes, instead of gro bristles down upon the eyeballs an eventually destroying the sight. a correct position-become sofs and will strengthen and restore weak a standing-all without the use of Lunar Caustic, Blue Stone, or an severe remedies so frequently appli destruction of the eyes.

Miss LE SEUR also treats RHEUMATISM AND NERVOUS D two of the most lingering and eases to which mortals are subject which proceed some of the most eases of the eyes. But as diseas cured on paper and deeds are m satisfactory than words, she would respectfully call the attention of cordially invite the afflicted to come the effect of the treatment for them suring those whose cases are carab they put themselves under her trea 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. Chund ensburg, Pa. Rev. E. B. Snyder, Paster Chri Church, Pittsburg. Rev. J. A. Swaney, Pastor Beave

E. Church, Allegheny City. Thomas Clark, Esq., firm of Clark & as, Pittsburg. Joseph Anderson, Esq., proprietors Hotel, Pittsburg. Wm. Edy, Esq., 31 Fifth st., Pitts

Thompson Bell, Esq., Commercia Fourth st., Pittsburg. Rev. Templin Moore, D. D., Philad March 29, 1866-3m*

DUBLIC SALE OF REALES by public outcry, at the Court Rose borough of Ebensburg, on SATURD 19th day of MAY next, at one o'cle the following real estate, of wh Wherry died seized. A lot or piece of ground, situa

borough of Ebensburg, being part of 134, designated on the plan of said fronting on High st. 27 feet, and back 41 feet, bounded on the east Hasson, Esq., having thereon ere building, recently occupied by Geo and now occupied by Mrs. Conne.

ALSO: A lot of ground, designs plan of said borough by the No. 1 on High st. 66 feet, and extending Carolina st. 264 feet to Sample thereon erected two adjacent dwe!! a log stable, and other out-buildi ALSO: About 5 acres of ground in the east end of the borough of

being composed out of lots No , known as the "factory field, the south by the road leading to the east by land of David Jones, west by land of Samuel Baxter. ALSO: All the right, title, and Jane Wherry, of, in, and to lot No. borough of Ebensburg, bounded on by Sample st., on the north by Crav

and on the west by Phaney st., havi on erected a frame dwelling house stable, now occupied by Lewis Rod Terms : - One-half the purchase be paid when the property is sold

balance in one year thereafter, wi to be be secured by the judgment b GEO. J. RODGERS WM. KITTELL, ORETTO MARBLE WO

The undersigned begs leave ties that he has just received a stoo lishment, in Loretto, Cambria coun Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Bureau tops, manufactured of the m tiful and finest quality of Foreign an tic marble, always on hand and made as cheap as they can be purchased in in a neat and workmanlike manner the shortest notice. The public are respectfully invited

me a call before purchasing elsewher am confident that my work and pris satisfy any person desiring anything Now is the time to get a cheap job!

JAMES WILKIN

Loretto, May 3, 1866:ly

ISSOLUTION OF PARTNE Notice is hereby given that nership heretofore existing between MILLS and V. S. BARKER, tradiq the name of E. J. MILLS & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, E. retiring. All persons knowing indebted to the said firm are r make settlement. The undersigned will continue th

tile business at the old stand of E. & Co., and respectfully requests a co of the patronage given to the old h J. MILLS will continue to have charge business and make settlements.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON OF CAMBRIA COUNTY In the matter of the petition of liams et al. for the Corporation of Il Congregational Church of Ebenshi 64 June Term, 1866. And now, April 4, 1866, petition directed to be filed, and notice of s

cation to be advertised in The Alleg three successive weeks. [L.s.] Extract from the Record. 07 7th May, 1866. GEO. C. K. ZAHI, May 10, 1866-3t

T ICENSED AUCTIONEER-I The subscriber, having regular license as an Auctioneer, is to cry all manner of Sales on sho JESSE WOOD

and at reasonable terms. Address Hemlock Cambril TO THE PEOPLE

"REMEMBER NUMBER Bring your Greenbacks along and Horses shod for \$2,00. You can f Buggy or Wagon ironed or repair Singer's shop, near Isaac Evans To

DR. THOMAS H. DOYLE located permanently in Chesi sing elsewhere. No charge for showing Pa., respectfully tenders his profess Vices to the citizens of that place and Office one door above E. & H. Nutter Chess Springs, April; 23, 1866-4it