

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

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.

- GOVERNOR: Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland co. CONGRESS: DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Johnstown. [Subject to decision of Congressional Conference.] ASSEMBLY: JOHN J. GLASS, of Munster township. ASSOCIATE JUDGES: JOHN WILLIAMS, of Ebensburg. CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnstown. REGISTER AND RECORDER: WILLIAM A. McDERMITT, of Clearfield tp COMMISSIONER: HENRY POSTER, of White township. EDITOR: JAMES M. COOPER, of Taylor township. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: CHARLES BUXTON, of Jackson township.

The Delegate Election.

The Delegates of the Union Party assembled on Monday, pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the County Committee. The proceedings of the Convention, and the ticket placed in the field, can be found elsewhere. Among the resolutions is the following: "Resolved, That we endorse and approve the course of Hon. A. A. Barker, our Representative in Congress, and are grateful for his labors and votes in behalf of measures which we regard as of vital importance to the interests of the country." The passage of this resolution was not desired by the present Congressional Representative nor by his friends, but protested against by both. The leaders of those who controlled the Convention insisted, however, upon its passage. We will not stop to ask why they so insisted, though some persons might wonder on reading the resolution that its supporters endorsed first and approved afterwards.—Perhaps they felt they could go it blind, having such unbounded confidence in the present Representative. It may be that in all the host of the solar system of the Cambria Iron Works, there was not intelligence enough to discern that approval should precede endorsement, at least among conscientious men. We might, but will not, suggest that the anomaly might be the result of a habit formed in consequence of an entire absence of conscience, and naturally cropped out in the resolution. The Convention, however, by the votes of the men who opposed the renomination of our present Congressman, "endorse and approve" his course and declare themselves "grateful for his labors and votes in behalf of measures which they regard as of vital importance to the best interests of our country." By the mouths of these witnesses, then, there is no just occasion for a change nor for giving the other counties of the District an equal claim with this one to the nomination. On the other hand, the party owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Barker. Such is the Official Record and—who made it? Was there then a private purpose to serve? Was there spleen to gratify? Or did the lesser planets and the satellites that revolve about the sun of the solar system of the Iron Works deem it essential to show their worshipful attraction toward their great centre?

We suppose it was because of the undeniable truthfulness of the resolution quoted, that it was industriously, and no less industriously than falsely, circulated that the renomination of the present incumbent of the Congressional office was sought by his opponent of two years ago and by others of like Democratic faith.—What shall be said of the devotion to principle, of love for the great acts of the present Congress, in men one of whose shibboleths was to threaten that "Barker cannot be re-elected: Johnstown will not support him." We will show you better devotion, not to a man, but to truth and principle. Whoever is the duly chosen nominee of the conferees shall receive our full and unabated support, even though the nomination should fall to the centre of the Johnstown Solar System. If there is satisfaction in the reflection that a triumph has been secured over a "faithful" Representative, to whom the party is under a debt of gratitude for his services while he was earning his right to be called faithful, a triumph gained by threats not to support him if nominated, and other means of still worse character, then be the satisfaction theirs.

The result in the District is yet to be ascertained. That the nomination will be given to the county is a doubtful proposition, though those who produced the present condition of affairs in it assert that they will secure the nomination. Will secure it. How? What kind of influence

is to be used? A kind of which mention dare be made in public? The District contains many able men. It will be hotly contested. The nomination is now open to any who chooses to seek it. Each county has a claim equal to that of any other county in the District. Let the District then put forth its strongest man, and let each good union man seek to make sure of the election of our nominee.

General Grant's Opinions.

The editor of the Lewistown, Maine, Journal has been favored with an interview with General Grant at Washington, and sends to his paper some notes of the conversation which occurred. The first statement made is to the effect that while the Lieutenant-General smoked twenty cigars a day in the field, he now gets along with eight or ten; but some others are of more importance. General Grant recognizes the presence of disloyal sentiment in the South:

"A year ago," said he, "they were willing to do anything; now they regard themselves as masters of the situation. Some of the rebel generals," he added, "are behaving nobly and doing all they can to induce the people to throw aside their old prejudices and to conform their course to the changed condition of things. Johnston and Dick Taylor particularly are exercising a good influence; but Lee is behaving badly. He is conducting himself very differently from what I had reason to suppose he would. No man at the South is capable of exercising a tenth part of the influence for good that he is, but instead of using it he is setting an example of forced acquiescence so grudging and pernicious in its effects as to be hardly realized."

The General expressed his opinion that the tone of "certain men and certain papers" at the North is doing incalculable mischief "in making the late rebels believe that they are just as much entitled to rule as ever, and that if they will only stand by what they are pleased to call 'their rights' they will have help from the North," and reiterated his wish, expressed some time ago, that "the New York Daily News and kindred sheets" might be summarily suppressed. He expressed the same views given in his lately published letter, as to the needed immediate increase in the regular army, and casually remarked that he thought Sheridan, with two thousand American soldiers and plenty of American officers, could "clean out Maximilian" in six months, with the co-operation of the Mexicans.

Have Deserters a Right to Vote.

In Harrisburg, on Friday, what is known as the "Franklin county" deserter case came up on an appeal for hearing before the Supreme Court. The facts in this case may be briefly stated as follows: Henry Reilly, the plaintiff, a citizen of Franklin county, was drafted into the military service of the United States on the 19th day of July, 1864, and having been regularly served with a notice of his conscription, he refused and never did report to the Provost Marshal of the 16th District for service in the army of the United States, nor did he furnish a substitute, or pay the required sum of money therefor. When the plaintiff of the case offered to vote in the township of Hamilton, county of Franklin, on the 10th of October, 1865, the judge of the election refused to receive his vote, on the ground that the plaintiff was a deserter from the military service of the United States, and in consequence thereof was disfranchised by the act of Congress providing for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, approved the 3d day of March, 1865.—When the case came up in the Franklin county court, on the suit of Henry Reilly vs. Benjamin Huber, Judge of Election, judgment was rendered against the defendant in favor of the plaintiff, for one dollar and costs of suit, thereby annulling the law of Congress, and relieving all deserters, heretofore citizens of Pennsylvania, so far as the decision of the lower court is concerned, from the penalty of disfranchisement. To this decision the defendant appealed, and on Friday the case was argued, as stated above. Decision reserved.

BUCHANAN'S EX-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IN PARIS.—Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under the "sage of Wheatland," is just now in Paris, and very desirous of returning to this country and renewing his allegiance with the Federal Government. He denies any longer the existence of the right of secession and accepts the fact of the abolition of slavery, an institution which he deems was a positive harm to the Confederate cause, and does not believe that any sensible person would harbor the idea of resuscitating it. He upholds the veto of the Civil Rights bill, which he declares was an unconstitutional act, on the ground that it will not only inflict great evils upon the negro, but because it must necessarily give the black a certain degree of superiority over the white man. He says that all legislation for the negro ought to be local—by State legislatures, for the reason that men who have never lived in the South and know nothing of the actual relations between master and servant there, cannot legislate properly, &c. The old story.

A financial panic is agitating England at present.

Union County Convention.

The Union Nominating Convention of Cambria county met in the Court House, Ebensburg, Monday, 28th instant, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and was called to order by D. O. Evans, Chairman of the County Committee, and organized by the election of Dr. John Lowman, of Johnstown, President, and Stephen L. Evans and Cyrus Elder as Secretaries. After calling the roll of delegates, and settling contests, the Convention proceeded to express the preference of Cambria county for Congressional nominee.

H. A. Boggs, of Johnstown, nominated D. J. Morrell, Esq.

W. R. Hughes, of Wilmore, nominated the Hon. A. A. Barker.

A ballot was had, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Morrell, whose nomination (with the exception of one dissenting voice) was made unanimous. Mr. Morrell was authorized to appoint his own Conferees.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a county ticket, with the following result.

- Assembly.....John J. Glass. Associate Judge.....John Williams. ".....C. B. Ellis. Register & Recorder.....Col. Wm. McDermit. Commissioner.....Henry Foster. Auditor.....Jas. M. Cooper. Poor House Director.....Charles Buxton.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, By the Union citizens of Cambria county in Convention assembled, That we are now, as heretofore, devoted to the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; that the friends of the Government of the United States and the flag thereof, are our friends, and are alone deserving of our support, and that we can never consent to give place and power to the perjured men who for four years waged war against our country, or to the more cowardly traitors who sympathized with rebellion, and rendered it their powerful political aid and support.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the National Union Organization, and the loyal masses North and South; we believe the great party that, in the face of every discouragement and by virtue of enormous sacrifices, conducted the war to a successful issue, possesses the wisdom and patriotism to settle the political questions now before the people, upon the best and surest foundation, so that peace and justice, liberty and union, may endure to the latest generations.

Resolved, That as citizens of the great Iron District of the great Iron State of Pennsylvania, we are in favor of such a revision of the Tariff and Revenue laws of the United States, as will afford adequate protection to domestic industry; we believe that labor alone is the creator of all values, and that the first duty of Government is to care for and sustain the laborer.

Resolved, That we endorse and applaud the action of the House of Representatives of the United States, in passing a bill to equalize the bounty of Union soldiers, to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude which can never be paid.

Resolved, That we are proud to know that the late Union Convention of the State of Pennsylvania took no step backward, but held the flag of our country full high advanced, with liberty inscribed on its folds; and that the platform of the Convention meets with our entire approbation, and we promise to General Geary, the hero of Lookout Mountain, who marched victoriously from Atlanta to the sea, the largest vote ever polled for a loyal man in Cambria county.

Resolved, That we endorse and approve the course of the Hon. A. A. Barker, our Representative in Congress, and are grateful for his labors and votes in behalf of measures which we regard as of vital importance to the best interests of our country.

Resolved, That the administration of the Public Affairs of Pennsylvania by Governor A. G. Curtin during the period of our history marked by the most gigantic rebellion on record, has been attested by such constant watchfulness, unwearied labor, unyielding courage, patriotic devotion, and shining ability as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the memory and affections of the people which will not be forgotten.

After the appointment of a County Committee, which will be named hereafter, the Convention, on motion, adjourned.

SEVERAL distinguished Copperheads, under the lead of that arch-traitor Cowan, Doolittle (whose constituents have also asked him to resign his seat in the Senate,) and Clymer had, as we are credibly informed, a mutual "admiration society meeting," at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, a day or two since, at which time Clymer was affectionately implored to decline as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and accept the position of Minister Plenipotentiary to some foreign court, for the benefit of his health. Cowan was the chief spokesman and ready to do "all the dirty work"—anything to distract the party that made him respectable in life.

The appeal to Mr. Clymer to withdraw was a bitter pill, but Cowan is said to have been most earnest, solemnly assuring him that it was an impossibility to elect him, and Mr. Clymer is represented to have finally yielded. If this should prove true, the majority of General Geary will be increased to one hundred thousand.—Har. Tel.

The Impending Crisis in Europe.

The war which has so long been impending over Europe has not yet begun, but the last hope for the preservation of peace has departed, and the last preparations for actual hostilities have been completed. The entire armies of Prussia, Austria, Italy, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, Hanover and most or all of the minor German States have been put upon the war footing, and the official declarations of the Governments of Prussia, Austria, Italy and England agree in representing war as fully determined upon.—England, as the Earl of Clarendon stated in the House of Lords, was willing to offer her good services for the preservation of peace; but standing alone she "could do nothing against the determination that war was the most effective means—the only effective means of giving effect to an ambitious policy."

Austria still appears anxious to avert war, if possible. She not only adheres to her offer to disarm, so soon as Italy and Prussia will do the same, but she has offered to open new negotiations with Prussia concerning the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein on another basis. But Prussia and Italy are more anxious for war than Austria for peace, and shrink from every offer that could possibly avert war. Both are bent on aggrandizement, and if they should be unable to escape the restoration of peace, the heavy expenses incurred by their armaments would be useless, and would have to be repeated perhaps under circumstances less favorable.

The speech of Louis Napoleon settles the question on which side the whole power of France will be employed. In publicly announcing to the world that he "detests" the treaties of 1815, and does not intend to make them the "basis of the foreign policy of France," he declares his alliance with Italy, which endeavors to set aside those treaties, and his antagonism to Austria, which in them finds the sole guaranty of her existence. The announcement is strikingly similar to the famous words addressed on New Year's day, 1859, to M. de Huber, "regretting the relation between Austria and Italy."

While Louis Napoleon announces his sympathy with Italy, the minor German States openly range themselves on the side of Austria. Saxony, on the sitting of the Federal Diet, on May 5th, moved that Prussia should be requested to make a pacific declaration, as otherwise the Diet would be compelled to take those steps which have been provided by Article 19 of the Federal Act. This resolution, threatening Prussia with the declaration against her of a federal war, was adopted on the 9th inst. Prussia made her compliance with the resolution dependent upon the disarmament of the other members of the Confederation; which, under present circumstances, is equivalent to a defiance of the authority of the Diet.

This new complication may bring on the opening of hostilities in Germany at any moment. The first scene of the war will be the Kingdom of Saxony, which both belligerent parties are desirous to occupy. In Italy, an attack upon Venetia was expected on the 11th of May. The rumor has already proved to be erroneous, but the appointment of Gen. Garibaldi to an important command will accelerate the opening of the war in this quarter.

A Monitor to go to Europe.

The continued harping of the foreign press, especially that of England, says the Philadelphia Press, against the American, or monitor system of iron-clads, and their assertions that such vessels could never cross the ocean, and were entirely useless in a heavy sea, are about to be disproved by a practical test. An opportunity has been afforded by the passage of the joint resolution congratulating the Emperor and the people of Russia on the escape of that sovereign from assassination, and Captain G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has been deputed to convey the resolution to Russia and present it to the Czar. He will proceed thither in the Monitor Miantonomah, sister ship to the Monitor, which has recently made such a successful trip round Cape Horn to Valparaiso, on her way to San Francisco. The Miantonomah is now at Halifax, awaiting the arrival of Captain Fox, and will soon start on her voyage. After performing his errand to the Czar, Captain Fox will take the Miantonomah to most of the European seaports for the purpose of examining the present condition of the navies of the Powers. It is easy to imagine the utter amazement that will be created by the advent of this iron monster in Europe, not only at her armanent and complete impregnability, but at the refutation of the prophecies so fondly indulged in by the friends of broadside iron clads. The sight of such a vessel will do much to create a wholesome appreciation of the power of the American navy and the genius of the American people in conceiving and consummating such a work. It would be well were her commander allowed to demonstrate the power of his guns by a shot or two at one of the unwieldy broadside ironclads of England or France. Were he allowed to do so, the fate of the ship would be forever sealed, for it would quickly beset to the bottom. There is little doubt, however, that the opinion held abroad concerning these vessels will be radically changed by the transatlantic trip of the Miantonomah.

Gen. Orris S. Ferry has been elected U. S. Senator from Connecticut for six years from the 3d of March next, when the term of the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster will expire. He is an able, earnest and eloquent champion of advanced Republican principles, and will fill the seat with eminent ability and fidelity.

C. O. I. R. Stephens.

At the present moment the most prominent man—i. e. the man most talked about on this continent—is unquestionably James Stephens, C. O. I. R., that is, Chief Organizer Irish Republic, who landed in New York on last Thursday week from France, where he had remained for about a month after his escape from Ireland in a fishing boat. For the time being President Johnson and his right hand man, Seward, and even Gen. Grant, are one and all eclipsed by the Irish refugee. His origination of the Fenian folly in Ireland, his arrest, his romantic escape from Richmond Bridewell, and his equally romantic passage to France from the Irish coast, have surrounded him with a halo of notoriety which will give Yankeeedom a new sensation to write and talk about for a few days. But who is James Stephens? The Stephens family are old residents of the City of Kilkenny, in Ireland; and ever regarded there as the staunchest of Protestants. The father of James Stephens was a dyer by trade, and had his dye-house on John street in the city alluded to; his uncle was, and we believe still is, a sexton of the ancient Anglican Cathedral of St. Canice, in the same city, while another uncle is a printer by trade, and worked for a number of years in the office of the Kilkenny Moderator, during the proprietorship of Mr. Denroche, now dead. He afterward started a small job office on his own account, but not being very successful, came to this country, and worked in Brockville for a few months, some three years since. It will thus be seen that Stephens comes of a decent Protestant connection in the lower walks of life. The father, the dyer, was the best off of the whole family, and was enabled to give James a tolerably good education at the ancient endowed grammar school of the city of his birth, and which grammar school is so pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful Nore, and within plain view of the lordly castle of the Ormonds. Circumstances threw Stephens in the way of Smith O'Brien, and visionary and excitable, he entered into the wild plans of the latter, and was out with him in his brief and inglorious rising of 1848, which received its quietus at Billingley, a village in Tipperary, and close to the border of the county Kilkenny. More fortunate than his leader, Stephens, although slightly wounded, managed to escape to France. His liberal education now stood him in good stead, and becoming a careful student of the French language at Paris he by-and-by returned to Ireland almost competent to teach it. As a French teacher he had ready access to many respectable families in the city of Dublin and vicinity, and it is said that he even taught the daughters of Judge Keogh, who recently tried so many of his treasonable friends. But the result of Smith O'Brien's rising in 1848 had not cured him of his revolutionary ideas, which speedily assumed a Fenian complexion. With his arrest and flight to America the public are already acquainted.—Brockville (Canada) Monitor.

A Novel Picture.

Two great forces fell before the conquering armies of the Republic—the rebellion in the South and its Democratic allies in the North. Had Jefferson Davis succeeded slavery would have held one-half the broken Republic and modern Democracy a good share of the other.—These two combinations, triumphant in the same cause and over the same enemy, would have marched along the same path of cruelty, conquest, aggression, and crime. But their overthrow was accomplished in spite of their unity and desperation, and when they were conquered none so readily admitted their fate and awaited their punishment as themselves. In less than a year they find the executive agencies of a victorious Government diverted to their personal forgiveness and their restoration to power. He who pronounced their doom voluntarily invites them to controlling positions; and as if to complete a reality which a few months since would have been discarded as the vision of a maniac, they are summoned to assist him in the proscription of the great bodies whose strong arms and stout hearts defeated them with the bullet in the South and the ballot in the North. There is only one thing necessary to complete the miracle, and that is for the party that defeated the rebels and elected Johnson, to consent to assist in these novel nuptials between the Government of the United States and the traitors who attempted its destruction.

ALL goes smoothly with the new Atlantic cable. It is now coiling at the rate of two miles an hour in the tanks of the Great Eastern. The Amethyst hulk is moored alongside of the great ship off Sheerness, while the Iris is laden in turn at Greenwich, and will supply the Amethyst's place as soon as the latter is emptied. Thus manufacture and stowage go on concurrently, and at the moment one part of the great wire is receiving its elementary coating of Chatterton's compound or perhaps spun at Birmingham, other portions are laid down in the great ship ready for the final paying out. The London Daily News says: Tests, both of insulation and continuity, are ceaselessly put by the electricians. Nor are these confined to this year's venture. The old cable on board is for this purpose connected with the new, and messages were transmitted on Saturday, April 28th, through a total distance of one thousand five hundred and six nautical miles.—There were then four hundred and eighty-two of these miles in the after tank, seven hundred and sixty-seven in the main tank, and two hundred and sixty-seven in the fore-tank; and to make the test more searching and complete, communication has lately been established between all these and the shore.

An Old "Revolutioner."

During the first five years of the Revolution, a promising, healthy lad of sixteen, from a boyhood of eleven years to a man's back and firelock on his shoulder, took his place in the ranks of the Continental army. At revolve and at revolve mounting, on the march and in the field, John Gray stood for a soldier of eighty-six years ago. He shared in the hardships and perils of soldier life with his comrades, few of whom were so young as himself. He survived that war and the next and the next. Along life's march, his old comrades "fell out" one after another, till John Gray found himself marching along stark alone. He is still in on foot, living in one of the eastern counties of Ohio, a veteran of humanity, aged 102 years. He is not than the nation for whose liberty he fought. His personal remembrances embrace scenes and events, for the knowledge of which other men are indebted to history. He is one of the few remaining undersiders of the Declaration, all of whose signers have long since died. He lived to see the three millions of freed from a foreign yoke, multiplied ten-fold, and to hear the liberty trumpet proclaimed through all the land, claimed to all the people in the world. The birth and the new birth of the nation are embraced within the period of his remembrance. Honor to old John Gray and his few compeers, the venerable survivors of "the old war."

Gen. Dick Coulter has resigned the role he was expected to play to Johnson and Cowan and defect Gray. He has given the little firm of revolutionists notice, to use Dick's own emphatic than classical language, that "is not to be taken for a d—d fool," he declines to run for Governor and support Clymer. Who will next be by the little coterie of political traitors?

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in the Ward, Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 5th of JUNE, 1866, the following property: 4 head Horses, 1 Wagon, 1 Sled, 2 Horse Rakes, 4 sets Harness, 1 pair of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. said day, when terms will be made known. E. E. FRANK.

SHIELDS HOUSE.

LORETTO, CAMBRIA CO., PA. THOMAS CALLAN, Proprietor. Accommodations unsurpassed by any Hotel on the Mountain. [May 31, 1866.]

LICENSE NOTICE.

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

- Tavern: Philip Faddel & Co., Allegheny tp.; Baker, Carroll tp.; Adam Kuyt, Cambria; Daniel McDonald, Cambria; Ward, Cambria; Michael Doolittle, Clearfield tp.; Peter Malzie, Conemaugh; Francis Seitz, Conemaugh; John Sivert, Conemaugh; John Fisher, Conemaugh; John Downey, Johnstown; John Kraft, Johnstown; Remigius Durach, Johnstown; John B. Myers, Loretto; Philip Loretto; Joseph Geis, Richland; George Conrad, Richland; Peter Heirichland tp.; Victor Voegtly, Summit; Henry Hughes, Summitville; Hart Scott, Taylor tp.; William Callen, W. W. Michael J. Smith, Allegheny; Joseph Cole, Carrolltown; Francis Grosberger, Carrolltown; Lawrence Carrolltown; Joseph Cole, Carrolltown; Jacob Glasser, Chest tp.; Joseph Shoenberger, W. W.; John B. Williams, W. W.; J. B. McCreight, Johnstown; Richard Jolly, Johnstown; D. Nicholson, Johnstown; Wm. Taylor, Johnstown; David Metzger, Johnstown; Dominick M. Hugh, Millville; James, Millville; Lawrence Taylor tp.; George W. Mullin, Washington; Veronica Reilly, Washington; Wilkins, Washington; J. A. Moore, W. W.; S. F. George, Chest Springs; J. Platt, Susquehanna tp.; John A. Johnstown, 4th W.; Mary Ann M. Chest Springs bor.; Owen Sweeney, Washington tp.

Quart License.

Henry Schnabel, Johnstown bor.; Cyrus Hart, Johnstown bor.; 4th W.; Goughnour, Johnstown, 3d W. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk. May 10, 1866-3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

In the matter of the petition of John Williams et al for the Corporation of the Johnstown Congregational Church of Ebensburg, 64 June Term, 1866. And now, April 4, 1866, petition read and directed to be filed, and notice of said action to be advertised in The Alleghanian three successive weeks. By the Court. [L. S.] Extract from the Record. 7th May, 1866. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk. May 10, 1866-3t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Jane Roberts, late of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria co., deceased, have been granted the subscriber by the District Court of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment of their respective accounts, and those who have claims against it will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. E. J. WATERS, Executor. Ebensburg, May 17, 1866-6t.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Snyder and Silas Byrne, in the Lumber business on the Susquehanna River, is dissolved. The business will hereafter be carried on by the subscribers. SNYDER, GILLINGHAM & GARDNER. Susquehanna tp., May 24, 1866-3t.

REES J. LLOYD.

Successor of R. S. Jones. Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES & PAINTS. Office on Main Street, opposite No. 1 Hotel, Ebensburg, Pa. [May 24, 1866.]