

The Alleghanian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1866.

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. SENATORS: DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Johnstown. [Subject to decision of Congressional Conference.] ASSEMBLY: JOHN J. GLASS, of Allegheny township. ASSOCIATE JUDGES: JOHN WILLIAMS, of Ebensburg. CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnstown. REGISTER AND RECORDER: WILLIAM A. M'DERMOTT, of Clearfield tp. COMMISSIONER: HENRY FOSTER, of White township. AUDITOR: JAMES M. COOPER, of Taylor township. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: CHARLES BUXTON, of Jackson township.

Our Candidates.

The candidates nominated by our County Convention on Monday week, are all men of sterling worth and integrity, and, taken collectively, form a ticket of more than usual strength. Just before the nominations, the Johnstown Tribune said that it was not likely that any part of the ticket for county officers would be elected, but the evening of the second Tuesday of October may tell a different tale.

Daniel J. Morrell, of Johnstown, is the declared choice of Cambria county for Congress. How he came to be so declared, we will not here nor now discuss. Mr. M. is manager of the Cambria Iron Works, in which capacity he has shown great business aptitude. Though entirely right on the great political and economical questions of the day, including the Tariff question, he cannot be said to be a politician, for he has never, we think, held a public office above the grade of Town Councilman. He is quite popular in the south of the county, where he would run a large vote. He was born in the State of Maine.

For Assembly, John J. Glass, of Allegheny township, is nominated. Mr. Glass is a farmer by profession, and an excellent man. The nomination was freely accorded him as a mark of recognition of his unflinching devotion to the great principles of our party, as well as an acknowledgment of his worth and fitness.

For Associate Judges, John Williams, of Ebensburg, and Charles B. Ellis, of Johnstown, are named. Mr. Williams is one of our oldest and best citizens, and Mr. Ellis sustains a like relation toward Johnstown. Both are eminently qualified to wear the judicial ermine with honor and dignity.

For Register and Recorder, William A. M'Dermott, of Clearfield township, is nominated. Mr. M'D. served throughout the war for the Union with honor and distinction, first as a private soldier, then as a non-commissioned officer, and so on, in regular gradation, till he had attained the proud distinction of Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, (the 54th P. V.) He is endowed with superior business talents, and would make a capable Register and Recorder.

For Commissioner, the name of Henry Foster is presented. The gentleman resides in White township, is a farmer by profession, and is energetic and reliable.

For the responsible post of Auditor, James M. Cooper, of Johnstown, is brought forward. Mr. C. is connected with the Cambria Iron Works, and lately made an extended tour of investigation throughout the county in the interest of that establishment. He is too well known to the people to require special mention at our hands.

For Poor House Director, Charles Buxton, of Jackson township, is nominated. His goodness of heart and mildness of manner pre-eminently qualify him to acceptably discharge the duties of the office.

Union men of Cambria, your ticket is made up. How do you like it?

DISFRANCHISING DESERTERS.—The Supreme Court has adjourned without announcing its decision on the constitutionality of the act of Assembly, carrying out the act of Congress, disfranchising deserters; but as Governor Curtin causes it to be announced that he intends to sign the bill, it is a fair inference that the Court will declare in favor of the constitutionality of this important legislation.

Later.—The Governor on Monday signed the bill, and it is therefore a law. Immediate preparation of the records and certificates required by the act will be made.

The Fenian Raid.

The long threatened invasion of Canada by the Fenians has become an accomplished fact. The sacred soil of the Kanucks is to-day desecrated by the presence upon it of an armed host of those who wear the green. The liberation of "downtrodden and oppressed Ireland" has indeed and in truth been begun—after a fashion. The grand advance commenced on Thursday last, since which time a continual stream of conflicting rumors has poured upon us from "the front" as to what is being done and what is going to be done. The Fenians effected a landing on the Canadian shore opposite Buffalo. This done, they at once marched upon Fort Erie and quickly captured it. When it is remembered that this stronghold is a heap of abandoned ruins, it not having for years been maintained as a fortification, the grim valor and determination of this feat will be keenly appreciated. Later reports state that Erie was evacuated the next day, the Fenians falling back on Buffalo, where they were all gobbled up by Federal boats guarding the river and placed under arrest. Another column of the raiders went on to Ridgway, with the avowed purpose of tapping the Welland Canal. Here they encountered a body of Britishers, and a fight ensued, several being killed and wounded on either side. More skirmishing has from time to time ensued, but nothing definite has been accomplished. The Fenians are sending forward reinforcements by the thousand, while the Canadians are also not idle. Our Government has taken steps to patrol the frontier, to prevent violation of the neutrality laws. Why? The Canadian Government were not swift to put down their foot on the St. Albans raiders. Let the poisoned chalice be commended to their own lips, and see how they like it.

Strictly speaking, the invasion is a farce. The Fenians have plenty of men, but no cannon nor guns. Unless they intend to do their fighting with the historic "sprig of shillelagh," they may be said to be unarmed. They are little more than a mob. We apprehend that in a few days the doughty warriors, those not captured and hung by the red-coats, will come flocking back home from the border, with no more honor and renown attaching to their deeds than clustered around the Campo Bello affair of O'Mahoney. It is worthy of remark that the raid is undertaken in the interest of the Sweeny faction of the Fenians. Stephens and his adherents denounce it as untimely and suicidal.

Death of General Scott.

Lieutenant General Winfield Scott died at West Point on Tuesday morning, the 29th ult., at five minutes past eleven o'clock. This intelligence will be received with painful interest throughout the country. Gen. Scott was born June 13th, 1786, near Petersburg, Va. He had therefore nearly completed his eightieth year. He was educated at William and Mary College, studied law, and commenced practice at Charleston, S. C. After a brief practice in that profession, he was in 1808 appointed a captain of light artillery, and was stationed at Baton Rouge, La. In July, 1812, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and ordered to the Canada frontier. Rapidly rising in rank, as his abilities were developed by active service, he became major general, before he was twenty-eight years old.

His exploits at Chippewa, Fort Erie, and Lundy's Lane, are too well known to require more than a passing mention, but they settled the national opinion respecting him, and he has ever since been regarded as the foremost American general.

In 1841, having successfully closed the Black Hawk and Seminole wars, General Scott became Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and in 1847 conducted the Mexican war to a brilliant conclusion. In 1852 he was the unsuccessful nominee of the Whig party for the Presidency, receiving the electoral vote of four States, but a popular vote of 1,386,580 to 1,601,274 given for the Democratic candidate, General Pierce. In the beginning of the late civil war, General Scott unhesitatingly threw the whole weight of his great and solid reputation and put forth his best efforts upon the side of the Government and the Union.

Most of his countrymen have regarded General Scott solely as a great general; comparatively few have been aware of his learning and the extent of his scientific attainments. Hardly anything which could possibly bear upon the military interests of this country, had escaped his keen scrutiny and labored investigation, and his mind was a vast storehouse of learning upon almost every subject. His services have always been given to his country without regard to the political complexion of the Administration; his true patriotism has risen above sectional attachments, and his whole life has been

a record of patriotic devotion and unblemished honor. The nation will mourn his decease and embalm his memory.

The Soldiers' Co. Convention.

In obedience to a call issued by Major General J. F. Harttraff, the soldiers of Cambria county met in Council Chamber, Johnstown, Penna., June 1, 1866. The meeting was organized by the election of Lieut. Col. R. Ryckman, Pres't; Capt. S. W. Davis, and private S. R. Varner, Vice Presidents; Capt. W. B. Lowman, Secretary.

Captains Wm. R. Jones, David Hamilton, H. C. Beamer, S. W. Davis, and private Wm. Price, being appointed a committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, By the honorably discharged soldiers of the United States, residents of Cambria county, in convention assembled, that as citizens in peace, we bear the same devotion to the flag of our country which we manifested as soldiers in war; we believe that our services were honorable, and their results glorious, and a sense of duty to our fellow comrades, who lie buried in Southern battle fields, demands of us that their graves shall be decorated, and respected, that their widows and orphans shall be maintained and educated as the wards of the nation, that the demons in human form, who, under the authority of Jefferson Davis, violated all the usages of modern warfare, by starving and murdering our friends and brothers in the prison pens of the South, shall be made to suffer condign punishment; and that loyalty and treason shall not be confounded by indiscriminate laudations and reward of those who struggled to save, and those who did all in their power to destroy, the Constitution and Government of the United States.

Resolved, That while we bear no malice against the confederate soldiers who lately confronted us in arms, we are mortally opposed to the Southern politicians whose foul conspiracy caused the late civil war, deluging the land in blood, and also to their confederates in the work, who were cast down by our victories and rejoiced at our defeat, who resolved that the war was a failure, and did all in their power to make it so, by opposing every measure intended to sustain the soldier in the field, and strengthen the war power of the government, and who now strive to restore to place and power in the nation, men whose souls are black with perjury, and whose hands are dripping with the blood of our comrades, that they may repudiate our public debt, repeal our pension laws, and render our toil and suffering vain, by giving to our defeated enemies all the substantial fruits of victory.

Resolved, That we confidently look to the great National Union Party, which sustained us through years of doubtful conflict, for a just settlement of all political questions now agitating the country, which shall make treason odious, reward loyalty, and establish peace and liberty, on foundations so deep and broad that time cannot prevail against them.

Resolved, That it is the height of impudence in Heister Clymer and his party, who opposed our right of voting in the field, to solicit our suffrages now that we are at home. Their newly acquired love for the soldier is appreciated at its true value, and, remembering them, we will do what we can in the fall elections to make the copperheads long remember us.

Resolved, That we have no part in the sympathy expressed by copperhead papers for the health and comfort of that arch rebel Jefferson Davis, and while we would not retaliate upon him the horrors of Salisbury and Andersonville, we think if he is not punished for his crimes, that laws are powerless, the gallows should be abolished, and all prison doors should be thrown open and their inmates turned loose on the world.

Resolved, That in General Geary we recognize one who has shared with us the hardships and dangers of the tented field, an able commander, brave soldier, true comrade, and patriotic citizen, and we follow him once more to battle against the hosts of treason, with the confidence of achieving a glorious victory.

Resolved, That in Andrew G. Curtin, we recognize a true patriot and our true friend, and as an indication of our gratitude, we respectfully urge the Senator from this District to present his name as a candidate for U. S. Senator, and use all honorable means for his election.

Resolved, That our delegates to the soldiers' convention are instructed to urge upon that body the duty of using all its influence to secure the immediate passage of the bill equalizing soldiers' bounties, and also the law increasing pensions of the widows and orphans of soldiers, and the maimed heroes of the war.

The Convention proceeded to nominate delegates to the Pittsburg Convention.—The following gentlemen were elected: Capt's. Wm. R. Jones, W. B. Lowman, S. W. Davis, Francis M. Flanagan, and J. C. Stineman.

The Convention then adjourned.

IMPORTANT CONVICTION.—Probably the first criminal prosecution and conviction in this country of a person employed by a railroad company for negligence resulting in disaster took place in Newark, New Jersey, last week. The accused was Edward O'Brien, formerly a switch tender on the New Jersey railroad, at a turnout below the Chestnut street depot in that city. On the morning of the 10th of November last, O'Brien neglected to replace a switch leading to the turnout; and the through Washington train arrived while the switch was out of position, and ran across a turn-table into a field and was wrecked. Two lives were lost—those of Mr. Henry Gordon, of New Haven, and a news boy—and several persons were injured. The jury has convicted O'Brien of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy.

Causes of the European War.

To all appearances, an European war is inevitable. It may not be out of place to inform or remind our readers of the circumstances which have led to such a great misfortune.

For a lengthened period, the Duchies (or provinces) of Holstein and Schleswig have formed an important portion of the kingdom of Denmark—about two-fifths of the whole territory, with two-fifths of the whole population. Soon after the accession of the present King of Denmark, one of his relations, the Duke of Augustenburg, claimed to be rightful lord of the two Duchies. To enforce this claim, the disputed territory was invaded by Prussian and Austrian armies. For a time, throughout a winter campaign, the Danish force contended, with more boldness than fortune, with this very superior army. The result was that the Duchies were severed from Denmark, this most nefarious robbery being permitted by France and only feebly remonstrated against by England. But after this was done, after Denmark was forcibly dispossessed of Holstein and Schleswig, there was a visible reluctance on the part of Prussia and Austria to give them up to the Duke of Augustenburg, and, to this hour, they have not been so surrendered; worse still, he has received official notice that should he set foot in that territory, conquered for him, he will be arrested and put into the closest "durance vile," in some military fortress, as a State prisoner. Holstein is occupied by Austrian and Schleswig by Prussian troops. Ambitious of extending her territory northward, and fully aware that the annexation of the Duchies would give her ports on the North Sea and the Baltic—enable her, in fact, to become a maritime Power—Prussia declared her desire of paying a sum of money to Austria, on condition of the latter quitting Holstein; and, with the announced determination, when this was done, of taking over Holstein and Schleswig as her own spoil of war. It is the plot of the well-known French melodrama brought into public operation—Prussia and Austria in the respective roles of Robert Macaire and Jacques Strop. The bolder villain claims the greater portion of the plunder, threatening his weaker accomplice with a punch on the head, should he resist that unequal division of the spoil. Austria does resist the wholesale appropriation of the Duchies by Prussia, and thereupon the two Powers—Arcades ambo!—are about fighting it out. With the view of embarrassing Austria, we find Prussia forming an alliance with Italy, under which Venetia will be threatened, and Austria placed between two fires. England will whisper a recommendation for peace. The whole of Germany must inevitably be drawn into the strife. Napoleon, grimly reticent, will maintain an armed neutrality, resolved to back up the belligerent who can best pay him by surrendering territory to France.—The Press.

General Grant at the Depot.

A few nights ago, says the Boston Commercial, we met Gen. Grant at the Washington Depot. He wore a military coat which looked as though it had served more than one campaign. The General had his little boy with him, a bright and cheerful-faced lad of some ten years of age. He walked up and down the depot, while waiting for a train to arrive, and as he walked he smoked assiduously. Occasionally he would stop to chat with his boy; occasionally a war-worn veteran would salute him as he passed, and more than once in the space of half an hour, we noticed him talking pleasantly and listening with apparent interest to some veteran who was recalling, perhaps an incident of the early South western battles, or of the bloody progress through the Wilderness.

General Grant, in repose, has a countenance that conveys no idea of greatness to the beholder. His eye is a mild blue, and has a benevolent expression when he is conversing with his soldiers. We observed that he stoops very much as he walks, but in other respects he seemed hale and vigorous. There is no airiness or pretense about him, nor affectation. He is plain, simple, and unostentatious. The recent story that he is learning to leave off smoking and has succeeded so far as to get along with ten or fifteen cigars a day, must be a mistake. He smoked three and had begun the fourth in the brief period that elapsed while he was waiting in the depot.

The Form of Pardons for Rebels.

The form of pardon for rebels who become the subjects of Executive clemency is as follows:

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas ———, of ———, by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties:

And whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of Executive clemency:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said ——— a full pardon and amnesty for all offenses by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in said rebellion, conditioned as follows:

First. This pardon is to be of no effect until the said ——— shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865.

Second. To be void and of no effect if the said ——— shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor.

Third. That the said ——— first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings instituted or pending against his person or property before the day of the acceptance of this warrant.

Fourth. That the said ——— shall not, by virtue of this warrant, claim any property that has been sold by the order, judgment or decree of a court under the confiscation laws of the United States.

Fifth. That the said ——— shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 186—, and of the Independence of the United States the ———.

By the President: ———, Secretary of State.

The people of West Virginia, nearly all Southern born, by a tremendous majority, indeed well nigh upon acclamation, have decided to disfranchise the rebels and rebel sympathizers, and this, notwithstanding the Copperheads loudly declared that the "radicals," who originated and advocated the disfranchising amendment, were all for negro suffrage. Let the people of Pennsylvania take a leaf from the experience of these border Virginians.

The soil in parts of East Tennessee swarms with locusts, and in the woods the swine are busy rooting up the ground in search of them.

An Endorser of "My Policy."

General L. P. Milligan, the Indiana Son of Liberty, who was convicted of treason, and sentenced to death,—which sentence was commuted to imprisonment,—recently finished his term and went home. At Bluffton, Ia., he received, naturally enough, an ovation at the hands of the democrats, as a sort of martyr to their principles. He made a speech, in which he abused Lincoln, Johnson, the Union soldiers, almost everybody except rebels and copperheads. The Chicago Tribune gives a full report of this speech, and adds:

"General Milligan's views of Reconstruction coincide with those of Andrew Johnson. He holds that no further legislative action is necessary—all that is wanted is to tell the Southern States to come in with their Senators and Representatives, and the work is complete. He holds the same views concerning Congress that are entertained by the President and Secretary McCulloch, although he does not call them 'these men,' nor does he use that elegant Indiana phrase, 'Constitution tinkers.' Nevertheless, he coincides with the Secretary of the Treasury in reproaching in severe terms the attempts of Congress to amend the Constitution. The only way he (Milligan) would consent to amend it would be by establishing more firmly the doctrine of State Rights. Here again he holds the views expressed by the President in his veto of the Civil Rights Bill. Indeed, the points of resemblance between the democracy of Indiana and the Johnson party are so many, that it is hard to tell where the one ends and the other begins."

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JEFF. DAVIS'S BILL OF FARE.

There is a great contrast between the meals furnished Jeff. Davis, at Fortress Monroe, and those that his subordinates provided for the Union soldiers imprisoned at Andersonville. There is no lack of good things of the earth at his board. Meats, fish, tea, coffee, liquors and cigars are at his command. A correspondent at Fortress Monroe gives a schedule of meals furnished him for a long time past. This furnishes a palpable refutation of the repeated false assertions of ill-treatment, poorly cooked meals, and the inequality of his diet in point of delicacy and sustenance. We give the bill of fare for three days of last week. The remainder of the week is the same in variety, with additional delicacies:

SUNDAY.—Breakfast—Veal cutlets, poached eggs, (two) wheat and corn bread, butter, sugar, milk and coffee.—Dinner.—Boiled chicken, stewed oysters, potatoes, cocoa, bread, butter, coffee, sugar and milk.

MONDAY.—Breakfast—Mutton chops, (two) eggs boiled, (two) bread, (corn and wheat) butter, sugar, milk and coffee.—Dinner.—Beefsteak, paned oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, coffee, sugar and milk.

TUESDAY.—Breakfast—Beefsteak, boiled eggs, bread, (corn and wheat) coffee, butter, sugar and milk. Dinner—Veal cutlets, fresh or salt fish, potatoes, onions, bread, butter and coffee.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have already been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it.—Free of charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chitblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States. Oct. 5, 1865.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED.

IN THE POST OFFICE—At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, June 1, 1866.

Capt. J. Black, Margaret Murray, Mrs. John E. Boyer, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Owen Cunningham, J. W. Cole, Robert Patterson, Mrs. Sarah Davis, Ephraim Reed, J. E. Downes, James Rogers, Nail Dougherty, Mrs. Sarah Davis, Rich'd Dettling, Mrs. Sarah Davis, Edward Davis, Mrs. Ann A. Evans, Mrs. Eliza Davis, Wm. J. Smith, Miss Mary E. Eckenrode, Jacob Sufferlin, Charles A. Fegan, Miss Mary E. Eckenrode, Mess. Forrest & Shat-Georgia Shafter, ter, Francis Tomlinson, David Harris, 2, J. J. Tomlinson, David W. Jones, 2, Nicholas Williams, Wm. Knoble & Bro., Miss Sarah A. W. Keith, Miss Carrie W. Mrs. Mary Murray, Rich'd Wilson, A. Miller, Peter Quinn.

To obtain any of these letters, the claimant must call for "advertised letters," give date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If 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 towns, secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street number, as well as the post office and name. 2. Head letters with the writer's name and State, street and number, sign them by full name, and request that they be directed accordingly. 3. Letters to strangers or transient in a town or city, whose special address is unknown, should be marked, in the left-hand corner, with the word "Transient." 4. Place the postage stamp on the right-hand corner, and leave space for the stamp and direction for post-marking, not interfering with the writing.

N.B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 20 days, less, written or printed with the writer's post office, and State, across the left-hand of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of age, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 23, Law of 1863. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

LICENSE NOTICE.

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

Philip Faddel & Co., Allegheny tp.; Baker, Carroll tp.; Adam Kutz, Carroll tp.; Paul M. Deane, Carroll tp.; Ward Howe, Cambria tp.; Michael B. Clearfield tp.; Peter Malina, Clearfield tp.; Francis Seitz, Clearfield tp.; John Fisher, Clearfield tp.; John Dowdy, Johnstown, 2d W.; John B. Johnson, 2d W.; John Kraft, Johnstown, 2d W.; Remigius Durach, Johnstown, 2d W.; John B. Myers, Loretto tp.; Philip B. Loretto tp.; Joseph Gray, Richland tp.; George Courad, Richland tp.; Peter J. Richland tp.; Victor Voeghtly, Summit tp.; Henry Hughes, Summitville tp.; Hart Keat, Taylor tp.; William Callen, Taylor tp.; Isaac Crawford, Ebensburg W. W.; Michael J. Smith, Allegheny Joseph Cole, Carrolltown tp.; Frank Crossberger, Carrolltown tp.; Lawrence Carrolltown tp.; Lawrence Scott, Carrolltown tp.; Joseph Cole, Carrolltown tp.; Jacob Glasser, Chest tp.; Joseph Shoen Glasser, Chest tp.; George G. Ebensburg, W. W.; John B. Williams, Ebensburg, 2d W.; J. B. M'Creight, Johnstown, 2d W.; Richard Kelly, Johnstown, 2d W.; D. Nicholson, Johnstown, 2d W.; Wm. P. Johnson, 2d W.; David Metzger, Johnstown, 2d W.; Dominick W. H. Millville tp.; Paul James, Millville tp.; Lawrence Taylor tp.; George W. Mullin, Washington tp.; Veronic Reilly, Washington tp.; Wilkins, Washington tp.; J. A. Moore, Ebensburg, E. W.; S. F. George, Chest Springs, J. Platt, Susquehanna tp.; John A. Ebensburg, W. W.; George N. Johnson, 4th W.; Mary Ann, Chest Springs tp.; Owen Sweeney, Washington tp.

Quart License. Henry Schnabel, Johnstown tp.; Cyrus Hart, Johnstown tp.; 4th W.; Goughnour, Johnstown, 2d W. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk. May 10, 1866-3.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Jane Roberts, late of the County of Ebensburg, Cambria co., deceased, have been granted the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to estate are hereby notified to make payment of their respective accounts, and those who claim against it will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. E. J. WATERS, Executor. Ebensburg, May 17, 1866-61.

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 & GARS, Susquehanna tp., May 24, 1866-31.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

The Singer Sewing Machine is the greatest world-wide reputation. It is beyond the best and cheapest and most beautiful all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to public. No other Family Sewing Machine so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Goring, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It sews all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds thread. Great and recent improvements in our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, most durable, and most certain in all rates of speed. It makes the intricate stitch, which is the best stitch known, one, even of the most ordinary capacity, see, at a glance, how to use the Letter Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in elegant and stylish manner.

The Folding Case of the Family Sewing Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be used may be opened as a spacious substantial table to sustain the work. Some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and most elegant manner possible, others are made and embellished in the most costly and artistic manner.