The Alleghanian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 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.

CONGRESS:
DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Johnstown.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN J. GLASS, of Allegheny township.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
JOHN WILLIAMS, of Ebensburg.
CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnstown.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:
WILLIAM A M'DERMITT, of Clearfield tp

COMMISSIONER:
HENRY FOSTER, of White township.

AUDITOR:
JAMES M. COOPER, of Taylor township.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHARLES BUXTON, of Jackson township.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, *June 23d*, 1866.

Among the most useful of the members of the present Congress, is Hon. Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana. Untiring and industrious, sincere and discreet, he wields a large power, and exerts much influence upon public affairs. Mr Julian has been so long in Congress that he is very well known throughout the country, and where he is known the best, he is the most highly esteemed. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, May 5th, 1817, and is therefore forty-nine years old. He has the appearance of possessing good health, and bids fair to remain many years at the post of duty in his country's service. Mr. Julian received only a common school education, and when quite a young man engaged in school teaching, which profession he followed some three years, when he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He first came into public life as a member of the Indiana Legislature, and, we believe, acted with the Whig party. He was first elected to Congress in 1849, and continued a member till 1852. He joined the Free-Soil party at its formation, and was an influential member of the Buffalo Convention in 1848, which nominated Van Buren and Adams. In 1852, he ran on the ticket with John P. Hale as the candidate for Vice President. In 1860, he was returned to Congress, in which body he has served ever since. He is Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and though his Congressional career may not be so brilliant as some, yet we do not now call to mind a man who is more faithfully devoted to the public interest, or who is a more arduous laborer, both in the House and on the Committee on which he serves. Mr. Julian's *personelle* may be described in brief. He is about six feet in height, and we judge weighs about one hundred and sixty pounds. He has a slight stoop of the shoulders, and has a placid, benignant countenance, and when in repose, reminds one of a sound, thoughtful student or clergyman. He takes a high rank in the House as a legislator, and brings all the powers of his cultivated and thoughtful mind to the study and examination of all questions that come up for his support and his vote. He speaks but rarely, and always with logical force, great plainness, and appropriateness. Mr. Julian is not what would be called an eloquent man. He is not an orator. There is nothing florid in his style, still his language is always well chosen, appropriate, and what is true. No man ever hears him, however much he may differ with him, that is not impressed with the conviction that he believes what he affirms. There is no mere *clap-trap* nor *buncombe* in his words. He speaks what he believes, and speaks to convince. We can say of Mr. Julian that he was an early and warm friend of the anti-slavery movement, and an ardent and able supporter of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and a determined foe to all schemes which would patch up a half reconstructed Union, and leave the Nation a prey to ill-advised compromises which will be sure to entail other and future wars. He is a friend of the soldier and the friend of the poor man, be he black or white. He is the author of the bill which was first proposed to the House for the equalization of bounties, and though that measure has been very essentially emasculated, it is not Mr. Julian's fault. Mr. J. is a high-toned, moral gentleman, and his private character is above suspicion or reproach. Such men are an honor to the Nation, and long may they influence her public counsels.

THE contested election case of Fuller vs. Dawson, of the Twenty-first Congressional district of Pennsylvania, has been decided by the House Committee on Elections. The seat is given to Dawson, Democrat, the sitting member.

Buffoonery.

It is often very easy to ascertain the confidence a party has in his own cause by the manner in which he conducts his side of the dispute. If he really believes at heart in the soundness and justice of his position, he will seek to maintain it, answering argument by argument, and repelling and refuting charges by reference to the facts of the case. When his cause is rotten, he avoids argument and rests passive under charges he cannot refute, or seeks to avoid their force by means of ridicule, burlesque or evasion. Thus, when the Johnstown *Tribune* and those that are back of it are fairly and plainly charged with unworthy actions and motives, they for a time are silent, being incapable of giving answer, and when at last provoked to a reply, it is such a one as might have been expected from men conscious of the truth of the accusations against them. The *Tribune* affects offence at the editorial correspondence appearing in these columns two weeks ago, and appears to think there was something "contemptible" in it. Yet the *Tribune* shows itself an adept at the business of doing the contemptible thing, and one abundantly able to fight the Devil with fire whenever called upon. It is unable to proceed four inches down a leaded column before it succeeds in gratifying itself with a swine's company.

Quoth the little boy: "Jackey, I've give you many a piece of gingerbread and candy, and stopped big Jack Jones from lickin' you, but you're mean, and I won't do it any more, so I won't." Quoth the *Tribune:* "We've done many a thing for you, Mr. Barker, and have been in good earnest, and been unselfish, and been timely, but, but, there are too many folks to hear, or we'd tell you how we would spite you!"

The *Tribune*, by replying when things of no moment were advanced, showed its willingness to defend itself and its friends when possible for it so to do. By its silence when grave charges were advanced against it and them, and by its resort to the buffoonery of a clown, it admits all we have charged against it and its backers. Having thus shown itself so good at clownish performances, we part company with it until it can recover from its idiosyncrasies.

The Deserter Question.

The Supreme Court has disposed of what is commonly known as the Franklin county deserter case. Ignoring, in their argument, all reference to the Constitutionality of the law of Congress, the Court ordered that the mere writing of deserter opposite to a soldier's name on an enrollment list is not sufficient to disfranchise him. A majority of the Court held that election officers are not qualified to decide the question of disfranchisement. In view of the fact that election officers decide on other points of qualifications, all as important in a legal sense as that involved in the deserter case, to deny them that power seems inconsistent. Justices Reed and Agnew held that election officers were qualified to decide in reference to the rights of deserters to vote, as that right is now regulated by the laws of Congress and of the State. Justices Woodward, Thompson and Strong held that the act of desertion must be first established by regular trial, when, if guilty, the vote of the citizen thus convicted may be rejected.

This embraces the point of the decision. It does not affect the Constitutionality of the law disfranchising deserters. It merely denies the right of election officers to decide as to the guilt of persons charged with desertion.

From Maine.

On Thursday, the Republicans of Maine held their State Convention and nominated for Governor Gen. J. L. Chamberlin, a gallant soldier of the war of the rebellion. The Convention declared its confidence in the Republicans in Congress, and among other resolutions adopted the following: "*Resolved*, That the Union party of Maine plants itself upon the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and that we hold that all men, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the utmost civil and political rights."—Evidently the nation does progress toward justice.

War in Europe.

A European war seems inevitable. It was hoped until recently that a congress of the principal European powers would be able to avert the catastrophe, but by the action of Austria in asking the congress to agree beforehand that no extension of power nor increase of territory should be granted to any of the nations invited to the conference, all such hope seems to have been dispelled. Austria having the sympathy of many of the German people, and also of Russia, ranges herself against Prussia and Italy, with France as their sympathizer.

Congressional.

WILMORE, *June 16th*, 1866.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian:

I hope you will allow me a place in your columns in order to give expression to my views of the acts of certain men in this county at the late Republican Convention held in Ebensburg. Having been a Republican since the first organization of the party, and always a lover of fair play, I viewed with regret (and hundreds of others with me) the underhand and unfair attempts to secure the defeat of our present Representative, to gratify nothing but a petty spite. Justice to the man who has labored so effectively in behalf of the Union party, and who has built up that party in the north of the county, requires condemnation of all such underhanded acts. I mean to say nothing derogatory of the gentleman who is the present nominee of the County Convention, but as one friendly to him, I would simply remark that he cannot afford to allow his professed friends to advance his political interests at the sacrifice of what is right and honest. It is not often, Mr. Editor, that one finds anything in the *Democrat and Sentinel* worthy of consideration, but much of that paper's leading editorial in its issue of the 7th inst. is so true that I enclose it with this letter and ask its publication.

VINDEX.

"Of the twenty-six delegates from the Johnstown districts, some twenty were in Morrell's employ, while nearly all the others were indirectly connected with the mill.—Even the Summerhill delegates, who were elected for Barker, were unable to get from under the shadow of the Mill to attend the Convention; while with *Fox*-like cunning, Washington was carried by Democratic votes against him, and the "*still* small voice" of Munster was uttered through a *Glass* tube for Morrell, because of Barker's temperance principles.

"We cannot sympathize with Mr. Barker. He came among us when the Know-Nothing dodge had left the opposition without a party in the North outside of White and Susquehanna, and by his unceasing labor built up a Republican organization in every township and village; he even used his admitted business integrity to make inroads into the Democratic party and build up the radicals. Prior to his advent among us the North was scarcely represented in the Conventions of his party. Now, they present a solid phalanx on all occasions—a minority, it is true, but a well drilled, fighting minority.

"Politically, then, we rejoice in his defeat. No other radical candidate could have combined so many elements of success and certainly none could have used them so skillfully and successfully. In short, he has been the soul of the opponents of the Democracy, planning, directing, and enforcing their efforts, and since we were unable to vanquish him, we are glad he has fallen "in the house of his friends."

"Personally, we have no hostility to Mr. Barker. We have fought him as a politician—not as a man. We feel, on the contrary, that the *people* owe him a debt of gratitude for those sturdy efforts by which, in improving his own condition, he has improved theirs. And if *their* "grateful" feelings do not appear in the shape of sycophantic praise to-day, and vindictive and unmerited abuse to-morrow, they will at least be shown in that confiding faith which one honest man may feel for another."

Culver's Failure.

A new phase in the failure of Culver, Penn & Co, has just been developed at the Auditor General's office, Harrisburg, which the *Telegraph* of Saturday afternoon states thus: The Petroleum Bank at Titusville, Crawford county, and the Venango Bank of Franklin, Venango county, had deposited with the Auditor General something like a million and a half of United States securities, as security for their circulating medium. By a rule in the Auditor General's office, as the notes of these banks were sent to that department for cancellation, such securities were returned to the officers of said banks in amounts equal to the notes cancelled. It is alleged, now, that Mr. Culver, with others implicated, who were neither officers nor agents of the Petroleum or Venango banks, procured from the Auditor General's office the securities thus deposited, that the officers connected with the Auditor General's office could not have but known that these securities were not being possessed by the officers of said banks, from the very fact that they were sent hence from the Auditor General's office to the branch banking house of Culver, Penn & Co., New York city. And General Slenker assumed a fearful responsibility, when he thus permitted irresponsible parties to carry from the Auditor General's office, a million and a half of money, to which they had no claim. The question now arises whether, by the act of the late Auditor General, the State is not made responsible for this loss. If Culver, Penn & Co. were officers connected with the Petroleum or Venango Bank, in drawing this money and sending it to New York, as they did, they were acting under false pretences. If they were not officers, then they were clearly guilty of embezzlement.

The people of the oil regions, by the failure of Culver, Penn & Co., have lost nearly six millions of dollars. To the loss thus entailed, by the reckless mismanagement of the Auditor General's office while under the control of Democratic officials, a million and a half of dollars is likely to be added, unless the Commonwealth can be made responsible for this mismanagement, when the amount will come out of the pocket of taxpayers.

☞ The Johnson National Club, of Washington, have abandoned their campaign club and announce that there will be no further attempt made to disrupt the Republican party.

☞ Gov. Brownlow has convened the Legislature of Tennessee to vote on the Constitutional Amendment.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The author of "my policy" has submitted the following message to both Houses of Congress. Finding it impossible to *veto* the proposed amendment to the Constitution, he does the next best thing and *disapproves* it:—

"I submit to Congress a report of the Secretary of State, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution of the 18th inst., respecting a submission to the Legislatures of the States of an additional article to the Constitution of the United States. It will be seen from this report that the Secretary of State had on the 16th inst., transmitted to the Governor of the several States certified copies of the joint resolution passed on the 13th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Even in ordinary times a question of amending the Constitution must be justly regarded as of paramount importance. This importance is at the present time enhanced by the fact that the joint resolution was not submitted by the two houses for the approval of the President, and that of the 36 States which constitute the Union, eleven are excluded from representation in either House of Congress, although, with the single exception of Texas, they have been entirely restored to all their functions as States in conformity with the organic law of the land, and have appeared at the National Capitol by Senators and Representatives, who have applied for and have been refused admission to the vacant seats. Nor have the sovereign people of the nation been afforded an opportunity of expressing their views upon the important questions which the amendment involves. Grave doubts, therefore, may naturally and justly arise as to whether the action of Congress is in harmony with the sentiment of the people, and whether State Legislatures, elected without reference to such an issue, should be called upon by Congress to decide respecting the ratification of the proposed amendment. Waiving the question as to the Constitutional validity of the proceedings of Congress upon the joint resolution proposing the amendment, or as to the merit of the article which it submits, through the Executive Department to the legislatures of the States, I deem it proper to observe that the steps taken by the Secretary of State, as detailed in the accompanying report, are to be considered as purely ministerial and in no sense whatever committing the Executive to an approval or recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or to the people; on the contrary, a proper appreciation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution as well as of the interest of national order, harmony and union, and a deference for an enlightened public judgment, may at this time well suggest a doubt whether any amendment to the Constitution ought to be proposed by Congress and pressed upon the Legislatures of the several States for final decision until after the admission of such loyal Senators and representatives of the now unrepresented States as have been or as may hereafter be chosen in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States. ANDREW JOHNSON.

"*Washington, D. C.*, June 22, 1866."

DIVORCE STATISTICS.—Obtaining a divorce under the laws of this State is both a tedious and expensive proceeding, but hundreds are found in every county who are anxious to dissolve the matrimonial relationship. In Philadelphia the number of applicants has been increasing annually, as exhibited by the Common Pleas record. The causes for which divorces are granted are desertion, ill-treatment and adultery, and the number varies in accordance with the above enumeration, suits for divorce on the ground of desertion being the most frequent. In the year 1863 there were 171 applications for divorce. Of this number, all, with one exception, were for a full divorce; the other was for divorce from bed and board. Of this number only 29 were granted; the remainder were refused, or withdrawn, or proceedings stayed. In 1864, 243 suits were begun, of which 38 were granted. In 1865, there were 282 suits, of which 29 were granted. Up to the present time this year 159 applications have been made, of which number 30 have been granted. It will be seen that the great majority of the applications made are not granted, and it is very well that they are not. The marriage tie must be held sacred, or society would soon become disorganized.—Many persons, who rush hastily into matrimony, would untie the knot as rashly and recklessly as they tied it, and from causes the most trivial and absurd. The law of divorce can afford no relief for ill-assorted or incompatible matches. It only steps in for the protection of those who have been abandoned or abused, or whose lives have been made burdensome by brutality or infidelity.

WHO HAS CHANGED?—The Memphis *Argus*, a deliciously rebellious sheet, is very loud in praise of President Johnson, and thus eulogises him in a recent issue:

"The iron firmness, the undismayed soul, of a single man, is all that stands between us and the fateful vortex of anarchy and resultant despotism which has engulphed the lives and fortunes of many millions before us. Let us rally to the side of that man, determined to save or perish with the Republic."

In 1861, when Andrew Johnson indignantly refused to join in the wicked conspiracy to overthrow the Government and destroy the nation, this same *Argus* thus spoke of him:

"We should like to see Andrew Johnson's lying tongue torn from his foul mouth, and his miserable carcase thrown out to poison mad dogs with, or hung upon a gibbet as high as Haman, to feed the carrion buzzards."

Who has changed?

A Cow Case.

We remember, in our daily chronicle of police items, says the Pittsburg *Gazette*, of having quite recently noted the fact that one Rosanna Burns, of Johnstown, Cambria county, had been prosecuted before Alderman Lynch, of the Third ward, of this city, for the larceny of a brindle cow from William Kelley, residing in the suburbs. The full particulars we learned upon the trial of the case in the Quarter Sessions yesterday. It appears that some *two years* since Mrs. Burns sold the cow to the prosecutor, Kelly, for twenty-nine dollars, this sum to be paid when the purchaser was able to pay it. During the two years Mrs. Burns repeatedly asked Kelly for the money. On each occasion he said he was not "able," to pay, but would pay it when he was. Finally, a short time since, Mrs. Burns journeyed hither from Johnstown, spent a night with the Kelly family, her errand being to get the pay for the bovine beast. She met with the same success as on previous occasions, and finally announced her determination either to have the money (twenty-nine dollars) or the cow. The former not being forthcoming, in taking her departure she proceeded to the pasture and meeting the cow (which she said recognized her) took her along—and in this consisted the larceny. W. C. Moreland, Esq., who was counsel for the defendant, after stating the case to the jury in a frank and fair manner (which of itself might have resulted in an acquital), called a number of witnesses, who had known the defendant for periods of from ten to thirty-five years, and testified that her character in all respects was beyond reproach. The case was submitted without argument of counsel, and Judge Sterrett charged the jury, saying that the taking of the cow being admitted, and the defendant being ignorant of her legal rights, the only question was as to the felonious intent. The Jury being satisfied on all other points, one of them inquired as to the matter of costs. The Court said, unfortunately they (the jury) had nothing to say in the matter of costs in felony cases, a prosecutor being privileged to prosecute any case of larceny, no matter how trifling, and unnecessarily occupy the time of the Court, without fear of responsibility of the costs. It is scarcely necessary to say that the jury found a verdict of *not guilty* without leaving the box, and that Mrs. Burns went on her way rejoicing and aggrieved, gratified at her acquittal of a crime of which she had no thought of committing, and feeling that great injustice had been done in the bringing of her under arrest to the city from Johnstown, compelling her to find bail under pain of incarceration, and the necessity of her attendance at court to await "the law's delay," with her witnesses, all to gratify the spite of an ignorant Celt, to whom she had sold the cow on terms solely dictated by her goodness of heart. The aforesaid Kelly retired from court with all persons present feeling that if there was any guilt in the whole transaction, he should have been made answerable for it.

☞ Col. John W. Forney, in a speech delivered at Lebanon, Thursday evening of last week, formally announced himself as a candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, in place of Edgar Cowan, whose time will expire March 4, 1867.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our *Letter A Family Sewing Machine* is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Ganging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, &c. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

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

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty.

It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
458 Broadway, New York.

☞ PHILADELPHIA Office, 810 CHESTNUT ST.

C. T. ROBERTS, AGENT IN EBENSBURG.
March 9, 1865.

☞ ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—*Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 Hours.* Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, 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.

June 14, 1866-6m*

THE GREAT SOUTH WESTERN CIRCUS!

THE MOST COMPLETE TRAVELING EXHIBITION EVER ORGANIZED.

Consisting of a magnificent outfit, a troupe of Equestrians and Equestriennes, a company of gymnastics and acrobats, a company of equestro-dramatists, comedians and pantomimists, a full complement of equerries, grooms, and chevaliers of the arena, and a tout ensemble brilliant beyond precedent, comprising in comprehensive detail

A STARRY GALAXY!

Selected from the creme-de-la-creme of the various amphitheatrical establishments of Europe and America.

The Stud of Horses has been chosen with no less care, and in blood, beauty, and training, can defy rivalry.

The Trick Horses and Educated Mules are marvels of equine sagacity, and the latter while falsifying the old adage of "stubborn as a mule," completely bewilder the spectator with human-like intellect and comprehensive facile power.

In short, in every particular, the SOUTH WESTERN CIRCUS can lay claim to the title of the

HIPPO-ARENIC MODEL OF THE AGE.

M. J. ROBINSON.....Proprietor
ALEX. ROBINSON.....Manager

Two Clowns at each performance. J. POWELL, the great wit and modern Grimaldi, CHARLES COVELLE, the talking and singing Clown, acknowledged to be the most acceptable man of humor who ever assumed the motley attire.

THE COMPANY

Is led by the following artists, each of whom is a widely celebrated star in his or her profession.

MADAME MARIA ROBINSON, the star beam of the Cirque, the prima donna of equestriennes, and a paragon of grace, beauty, and artistic excellence.

LITTLE ANNIE, the Juno-like Queen of the arena and terpsichorean artiste.

LA FAIRIE ALICE, the beautiful bareback histrionic equestrienne.

MLLE. JOSEPHINE, lately the pet of the Parisian public.

MISS NELLIE BLANCHE, the accomplished American female rider.

MISS GRACE WATSON, the Australian equestrienne.

MLLE. LEO PAREPA, the beautiful Venetian, from the Cirque St. Mars, Venice—the daring and magnificent horsewoman.

WM. T. ODELL, the champion two, four and six horse rider.

CHARLES McCARTHY, leaper and somersault thrower, and the great globe equilibrist from the Maitre du Cirque.

MASTER TOMMY, man-monkey and comic rider.

LITTLE ALEX. ROBINSON, trick rider and somersaultist, the wonder of the world.

THE DELAVANTE BROTHERS, the matchless delineators of the Grecian and Roman schools of *High Art, exemplified* in the beautiful classic *olympian melange.*

Messrs. Charles Long, Geo. Nixons, Hen. Howe, John Norton, Bob Smith, Joe Resiles, Acrobats, Gymnasts, and Amphitheatrical professors of La Haute Ecole.

☞ Admission to all parts of the pavilion 50 cents. Children under 10 years, 25 cents.

☞ Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m.

☞ This large and magnificent establishment will exhibit at
HOLLIDAYSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.
EBENSBURG, THURSDAY, JUNE 28.
JOHNSTOWN, FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—*APPEALS.*

OFFICE OF THE U. S. ASSESSOR,
17TH ASSESSMENT DISTRICT PENNA.,
HUNTINGDON, June 15, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the annual lists, valuations and enumerations made and taken by the Assistant Assessors of said District as of the first day of May, 1866, including taxes on incomes for the year 1865, and on carriages, billiard tables, plate, yachts, watches, pianos, &c., and licenses assessed for one year from May 1, 1866, in pursuance of the provisions of "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and its amendments and supplements, may also be examined at the offices of the *Assessor* and *Assistant Assessors* within their respective divisions of said District.

And notice is hereby given that appeals from the proceedings of the Assistant Assessors within said District, *relative to* any unjust, erroneous or excessive valuations of property or objects liable to duty or taxation embraced in said lists, will be received and determined at the office of the undersigned, Assessor of said District, in the borough of Huntingdon, for Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, comprehending the county of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 30th of June, inst.

At the office of George W. Russ, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, for Divisions 10 and 11, comprehending the county of Blair, on Monday, the 2d day of July next.

At the Cresson Hotel, in Cambria county, for Divisions 6, 7 and 8, comprehending the county of Cambria, on Tuesday, the 3d day of July next.

At the office of Joseph Milliken, in the borough of Lewistown, for Division 12, comprehending the county of Mifflin, on Thursday, the 5th day of July next.

The Assessor will hear appeals at his office in Huntingdon, at any time previous to the advertised days of hearing, to suit the convenience of parties.

☞ All appeals are required to be in writing, and must specify the particular case, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is requested, and also the ground or principle of error complained of.

J. SEWELL STEWART,
June 21-2t. Assessor 17th District Pa

LICENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for license will be presented before the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, at an Adjourned Court to be held at Ebensburg on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, next, by the following persons, viz:

Tavern.

Mathias Dignan, Allegheny tp.
Francis A. Gibbons, Allegheny tp.
D. A. Conrad, Ebensburg, West Ward.
Levi Jacoby, Conemaugh tp.
Gotlieb Lessinger, Johnstown, 2d Ward.
Andrew Henning, Johnstown, 3d Ward.
Henry C. Reitz, Johnstown, 3d Ward.
Henry Fritz, Johnstown, 3d Ward.
Florian Bingell, Loretto.
Patrick Graham, Millville.
Thomas S. Davis, Johnstown, 2d Ward.
Thomas Gorman, 1st Ward Conemaugh boro.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk.

Ebensburg, June 21, 1866:3t

SHIELDS HOUSE,
LORETTO, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,
THOMAS CALLAN, *Proprietor.*

Accommodations unsurpassed by any other Hotel on the Mountain. [May 31, '66.