

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. MORRILL, of Johnston. Assembly: JOHN J. GLASS, of Allegheny township. Associate Judges: JOHN WILLIAMS, of Ebensburg; CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnston. Register and Recorder: WILLIAM A. McDERMOTT, of Clearfield tp Commissioner: HENRY FOSTER, of White township. Auditor: JAMES M. COOPER, of Taylor township. Post Office Director: CHARLES BUXTON, of Jackson township.

Impartial Suffrage the True Basis.

Referring to the proposed amendment of the National Constitution by which all persons born or naturalized in the United States and under their jurisdiction are made citizens thereof, the Democrat of Johnstown holds the following language: "If this amendment could be passed by three-fourths of the States, every negro in Pennsylvania and in the United States could vote, would be eligible to office, set as judges and enter the jury box." (If the Democrat's editor has no grammar, we will lend him one.) In endeavoring to give a definition of the word citizen, it also says he is "a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers. Any one who has a Webster's Dictionary can readily satisfy himself of the correctness of this definition."

Of course all this attempt at logic is in a vain endeavor to create the appearance that the extension of the ballot to persons of African blood, is part of the platform and teachings of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. We are not in the habit, as the Democrat seems to be, of compiling our editorials from Webster's Dictionary, but being referred to such reputable authority, we at once opened the pages of our unabridged edition of '65 and found a citizen to be thus described: "A person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of voting for public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people; also any native born or naturalized person of either sex who is entitled to full protection in the exercise and enjoyment of the so-called private rights." We felt that the Democrat was deceived us, or was ignorant, or else had a very old copy of Webster. So we hunted up a Webster of '52, and after fumbling a moment through its pages, we came across the following: "Citizen, n. * * * In the United States, a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate." It was hard to resist the conclusion that the Democrat man is a fossil. It came to memory, also, that about '52, one Martin Koeta, an Austrian by birth, who had declared his intention of becoming a citizen of this country, was defouled and rescued in his person from the seizure of Austria, because, as was maintained by one Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, he was, for all intents and purposes, a citizen of the United States. Yet he could not hold office, he could not vote. Foolish man, that Daniel Webster, according to the sage of the Democrat. But this thirteen year old definition describes a citizen to be a person (1) who has the privilege of the elective franchise, or (2) the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers and to purchase and hold real estate. Then according to the Democrat's pet definition, citizens are composed of two classes—those who vote composing the first class, and those who have the qualifications to vote and hold property composing the second class. The Democrat's editor is a citizen of the first class, having the right of ballot not by any virtue of his own, but by an accident of birth. Under the second enumeration, we suppose the Democrat's man would also be a citizen, if it is taken for granted that he has the qualifications to vote, just as we take for granted that a brave black soldier who helped to storm Fort Wagner has like qualifications. The Democrat's man may not like this, and may say that as the black soldier does not vote, the assumption is that he is not qualified to vote. By a parity of reasoning, we say that as the Democrat's man does not hold any real estate, he is not qualified to hold any; and, therefore, under the second enumeration, could not be a citizen.

We care nothing for the dispute of the Democrat with its neighbor. We do care, however, for the Union Republican party, and desire that we shall not even appear to acquiesce in an unjust charge against it, while, at the same time, on our own behalf, and as our own conviction, we declare our full faith in the wisdom and justice of impartial suffrage, and that in it is to be found the true and only sufficient way by which to give peace and tranquility to our country, and permanency to its institutions. Whoever stumbles upon this stone may be bruised, but it will yet appear that he upon whom this stone shall roll will be ground to powder. Agitation will not cease, tranquility will not come, harmony will not prevail, while industry, thrift and intelligence go unrewarded by the gift of the ballot. So long as our Declaration of Independence blazes forth equality to all, and rights common to all, and we practice exclusion from political and civil rights because of an act of God that in itself signifies nothing, we can have no stable settlement of our present troubles. The Constitution commands, permits, checks and regulates. It is the body and the letter.—But the Declaration of Independence is the soul and spirit. It points to the good beyond. It shows the purpose, the aspirations, of its framers. Therefore for the statesman, for the people, the Declaration is greater than the Constitution; but while adhering to the Constitution, we would judge of what the nation ought to be by the light of the Declaration. In standing by impartial suffrage, we stand by the great Declaration.

Congressional Notings.

We have from time to time noticed in these columns several of the members of the House of Representatives, and in making these sketches, we intended no invidious distinctions. We could not find space nor time to notice all the men of note in Congress, accordingly we selected a few of the most prominent, and most contented ourselves for the present with what, through the pressure of other duties, we have been able to do, but imperfectly. It may not be amiss, now that the present session has adjourned, to give a brief notice of one or two of the leading officers of the House.

Capt. Ira Goodnow, the popular Door Keeper of the House, is a gentleman well qualified to fill this important post, as the fact that he has been thrice elected abundantly confirms. It attests acknowledged ability and character, that in times like these, with numerous applicants for the position, Mr. Goodnow has been able to win each time, and that, too, against several very popular and influential competitors. It shows him to be possessed, as indeed he is, of rare qualities for combining and organizing his forces, and this without noise, bustle, or trickery, to accomplish the ends at which he aims.—He discharges all the duties of his office with promptness and accuracy, and without any parade, pomposity, or show. To the members of Congress, he is affable, obliging, and agreeable, and he bears himself among them with that calm dignity which assures them of his respect, and of his disposition to do all in his power for their convenience and comfort. Towards his subordinates, he is never in the slightest degree dictatorial; but always kind and obliging. He is a man, however, of very few words, never excessively familiar, and when he commands, all understand that he is to be obeyed. He has a large number of appointees, and so far as we have been able to discover, everything moves on harmoniously.

Capt. Goodnow was born in Woodstock, Vt., in 1816, and is therefore fifty years old. He received such a rudimentary education in his boyhood as the common schools of his native State offered; but when quite a boy, left his home, as many another New England boy has done, to seek his fortune elsewhere. He buffeted the world as best he could, or to use a slang phrase, he "cut his own fodder," or in more appropriate language, by his own innate powers and by his industrious habits, he made himself what he is, and we predict that Mr. Goodnow will be heard of hereafter in still higher positions, working for his country and for humanity.

We understand, though we have changed our word with him upon the subject, that he will be a candidate for the XLth Congress, from the Tenth New York District, now represented by Hon. William Radford, Democrat. If Capt. Goodnow consents to run, Mr. Radford will find in him a sturdy opponent, and the Democracy will also find him a hard man to beat. Of Capt. Goodnow's personelle, we may say that he is about six feet in height, and weighs we should judge about two hundred pounds. He stands erect, dresses neatly, has a clean shaven face excepting a somewhat florid countenance, bears none of the marks of age, and gives evidence of good health, and long life.

He is also what may be called a good looking man. Much of life is before him; may he make out of it what his talents and his present position give him the opportunity to accomplish.

A Lesson.

If an example were needed to show the folly of "my policy," and make manifest the wisdom of Congress, that example is at hand. At the beginning of the war, no effort on the part of her rebel sympathizers could avail to take Kentucky out of the Union. Thousands of her young men left her limits for the lines of the confederate army. All through the period of the war, those who remained at home clung to Conservatism, as they saw fit to term it, though the mass of the Northern people called it Copperheadism. Mark the sequel. The war over, the Kentuckians who served in the rebel army have returned and are invested with the right of suffrage; her loyal blacks are commanded to be silent, and though able to rescue the State from the hands of her enemies, are not permitted. Guthrie, Garret Davis, Rousseau, Prentice of the Louisville Journal, and all the white Unionists, weak-kneed and strong-kneed, gathered together to elect Gen. Hobson, a McClellan Democrat, to be Clerk of the Court of Appeals, over Judge Duval, an openly avowed secessionist and rebel. By the votes of the returned rebel soldiers, Duval has been elected by 20,000 majority. If such is the effect in Kentucky of giving the ballot to rebels and denying it to loyal men, what would be the effect in Mississippi and South Carolina!

A MONSTER MASS MEETING of the friends of Geary and the Union was held at York on Thursday last. Speeches were delivered by General Geary, Gov. Curtin, Judge Safford, of Alabama, Thos. E. Cochran, and others. Gov. Curtin's speech was peculiarly eloquent and well-timed. He declared himself as standing squarely on the platform of the convention which nominated Geary, and spoke for fully an hour in vindication of the acknowledged principles of the Republican party. He pledged himself to carry Geary's banner in every part of Pennsylvania, and to fight in the campaign now in progress until the last fire of the enemy had been quenched by the victory of the loyal men of the Commonwealth. As the train bearing the Cumberland and Dauphin county delegations was leaving York for Harrisburg, it was assailed by a mob of Copperheads, who fired guns and pistols and showered stones at those on board. Several of the Union men were badly hurt by the missiles. The Harrisburg Telegraph affects to believe that the assault was a systematic attempt to assassinate the present and the future Governor of Pennsylvania—but this is probably drawing it rather strong. At any rate, it shows up in its true light the spirit which actuates the opponents of the Union party. Memphis—New Orleans—York! Truly, the Democracy are inscribing a goodly array of names upon their banners!

GEN. BUTLER ON THE RIOTS.—At a social gathering in Boston on Saturday evening, at which the two Massachusetts Senators, Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, Gen. Butler and others were present, the General's opinion of the New Orleans riots was asked. He expressed the opinion that it was a preconcerted plan to drive the Union men from the State. He spoke of Mayor Monroe as a renegade son of Massachusetts, who, after being imprisoned by him as a traitor, was about to be released upon taking the oath of allegiance, and had actually the pen in his hand to affix his signature, when word was brought in that McClellan had been defeated by the rebels with the loss of 40,000 men. Believing this canard, Monroe refused to sign, threw down his pen, and was taken back to prison, from which he was afterward released by the action of the authorities at Washington. Gen. Butler spoke of the great wealth of the freedmen of New Orleans, estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and of the consequent large interest they had in the future prosperity of the State. He expressed his apprehensions that if the cruel treatment of freedmen, not only at New Orleans, but also at Charleston and other places, was continued, a war of reprisals would be the result. The downtrodden would sooner or later turn upon and sting those who continued to oppress them.

POLITICS OF OUR GENERALS.—The Detroit Press, edited by Carl Shurz, has the following: "The Democratic papers have frequently claimed Gens. Grant and Sherman as Democrats. This is a mistake. Both of these distinguished officers were Henry Clay Whigs. The only time General Sherman ever voted the Democratic ticket was for Buchanan and against Fremont. He did this because nearly all the army officers regarded Fremont as a military humbug, owing to his course in the army. General Sherman is so ashamed of that Democratic vote, that he says a man with no more judgment than he displayed ought to be disfranchised as not competent to exercise the elective franchise intelligently. General Sherman is an out-and-out Republican."—Thos. and Grant.

The Voice of the Dead.

Under the shadow of the old Lutheran Church of this city and close by the door where the worshippers from week to week go in and out, lies the body of a distinguished Pennsylvania officer, who fought under Washington in the war for Independence. The mural tablet which tells the story of the sleeping soldier reminds us strongly of the scenes of to-day: "THOMAS MIFFLIN, Major General in the Revolutionary Army of the United States, and Governor of Pennsylvania."

It seems, then, that it is not a new thing in our history for a grateful Republic to reward her patriotic children with civil honors. Connecticut, in tendering her Governorship to General Hawley of Richmond fame, and Rhode Island, in offering the first position in her gift to fighting and persevering Burnside, were only doing in 1866 what Pennsylvania had done in a past century. And shall Pennsylvania do less to-day for her fighting sons than in the years of Revolutionary story? Shall the children be less grateful than their fathers? What Major General Mifflin did in 1776, Major General Geary has done in 1861. Alike they have trodden for the Commonwealth the bloody vine press of war. Alike they held in their hands the most precious trust of the State—the lives of her young men. In the time of peril, in the hour of danger, alike their manhood was the bulwark of the Commonwealth. Our fathers, the fathers of the men who walk the streets of Lancaster to-day, who will vote at the polls of Lancaster this fall, our honest, upright fathers, as a matter of simple justice, made Mifflin Governor. Shall we do less to-day? Shall our recognition of such services be less substantial, our gratitude less prompt and grateful because our strife was bloodier?

Doubtless in those days there was opposition. Doubtless Gen. Mifflin had his Clymer, some tory sympathizer, some cold, polished gentleman too respectable to associate with the ragged Pennsylvania line, or feel for the martyrs of the common people at Valley Forge. But the people of those days believed that the men who fought for their country were the safe ones to govern it, and that those who had represented them on the battle field were the proper representatives in the Council Chamber. History applauds their decision. In honoring their patriotic citizen, they did honor to themselves and left their action for a lesson to their posterity.

That ancient grave, in the churchyard of Old Trinity, is a standing appeal for the Republican cause. It is an admonition from our ancestors, ever reminding us to be true to the cause and the men of the Union. It was erected in perpetual memory of the soldier-governor of our patriotic forefathers, and to remind us forever, by their example, of our duty.

Yes, this grave, and the grave of every soldier in the Commonwealth, pleads for Geary. He represents not only the living, but the dead of all the State. We honor them in honoring him. And truly, when we think of the great army of our martyrs who have given their lives that the Republic might live, and how they died on bloody fields, in ghastly hospitals, and spectral prisons, we feel, that we can never too greatly honor or do too much for those men who were the comrades of our dead. What community of feeling or interest has Clymer with the dead of the people? Consistent only in his cold opposition to his country and his country's army, is it not revolting to mention his name with the sleeping children of the nation? Is it not wrong to speak of him when we mourn for fallen manhood, and deplore the fate of generous patriotism?

No; the great armies of our dead, whether of Revolutionary or cotemporary memory—for they fought for a common cause and fell for a common country—implore us in language that cannot be unheeded, to stand by the men who, for us, in the great extremity, stood by them even unto death.—Lancaster Express.

IMPORTANT POSTAL CHANGES.—The Law of Congress, approved June 12th, 1866, and which went into operation on the 1st inst., makes several important changes, which we note below:

- 1. Letters sent, in which there is an order to return, if not called for, are returned to the writer free of charge—such letters have been charged three cents postage heretofore.
- 2. Letters forwarded from one post office to another are not charged additional rates of postage, and are returned to the writer from the dead letter office free of charge—heretofore letters forwarded were charged a single rate of postage from each post office from which they were forwarded, and a single rate charged to the writer when forwarded to him from the dead letter office.
- 3. The sum for which money orders can be issued has been raised from \$30 to \$50, and the rate hereafter charged will be 10 cents for all orders under \$20, and 20 cents for all over \$20 and under \$50. Also, that a money order shall be valid and payable when presented to the deputy postmaster on whom it is drawn within one year after its date, but for no longer period, and in case of the loss of a money order, a duplicate thereof shall be issued without charge, on the application of the remitter or payee, who shall make the required proofs, and postmasters at all money-order-offices are hereby authorized and required to administer to the applicant or applicants, in such cases, the required oath or affirmation free of charge.
- Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, is in Washington city. She is the guest of the National authorities.
- The truce between the contending European powers has been extended ten days.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.—Clement L. Vallandigham, in a speech made at Dayton, Ohio, on the 2d of August, 1862, used the following language. (We copy from his record, page 147.)

"War is upon us, and from the beginning, believing as I did, and yet powerless for good, I laid down the rule for myself, and have faithfully adhered to it, and will to the end, neither to vote for or against any purely war measure of the Administration. Wherever I have voted on any question, my course has been governed by other considerations than those having reference to my opinions on the war. Accordingly I have not voted for any army or navy bill, since the meeting of Congress on the 4th of July, 1861.—Neither have I voted against any such bill from the beginning."

In the same speech, the Butterfat idol said: "If it (the war) is successful in maintaining the Constitution and the Union, I will make full, open, explicit confession, that I was wrong—literally, totally wrong, and will retire to private life the residue of my days."

Val, by consenting to attend the Johnstown Philadelphia Convention, is in a measure making good his threat of retiring to private life.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!—On hand and for sale, in any quantity, a superior article of FRONT BUILDING & PAVING BRICK, delivered on cars at the lowest rates. Address JOHNSTOWN MFG. CO. Johnstown, Pa. aug16:3m]

BUILDING AND PAVING BRICK for sale by R. DEVEREAU, Two miles east of Ebensburg. aug16:4t]

W. M. GORMLY, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 271 Liberty street, directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Pittsburg, Pa.

A supply of the best brands of Flour always on hand. [aug16:6m]

GET YOUR LIVE STOCK INSURED.—The "Great Eastern Detective and Horse Insurance Company," of Philadelphia, insures Horses and Mules against loss by theft, fire, accident, or natural disease. Authorized capital, \$100,000. Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania March 12, 1866. JAMES M. HARR, Agent. Ebensburg, Pa. aug16:1m]

STEAM SAW-MILL FOR SALE!—The undersigned will sell their Steam Saw Mill, situate in Summerville township, on the line of the Ebensburg & Wilmore Plank Road. The Mill is in good running order, with a Circular Saw and other fixtures attached. The Engine is a sixteen horse-power one, and of the first class. The Boiler is a cylinder, three feet in diameter, twenty-two feet long, with Grate Bars, &c. Also—a Rag-wheel and Carriage, Saw Sash, Crank, Head Block, Tail Block, Dogs, and Cast Stiles on Fender Posts, all ready for work. They will answer for a Water Mill. All the above will be sold on reasonable terms. THOMAS D. REESE, HUGH E. ROBERTS, aug16:2m. Wilmore, Cambria co., Pa.

PROPOSALS.—PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 789,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866. This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made up per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section. The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one-third of which must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners. J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor Gen'l. for the Board Enrollment. Harrisburg, July 26, 1866-td.

WOOD MORRELL & CO., JOHNSTOWN, PA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE. Keep constantly on hand the following articles: DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CLOTHING, BONNETS, NOTIONS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, FISH, SALT, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FEED OF ALL KINDS, VEGETABLES &c. Clothing and Boots and Shoes made to order on reasonable terms. Johnstown March 1, 1866-td.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!—Was stolen from the Daguerreotype Wagon of the subscriber, in Ebensburg, between the 27th July and the 2d August, a one-fourth C. C. Harrison CAMERA. Five Dollars reward will be paid for the return of the instrument to J. A. Moore's Hotel, Ebensburg, or to the Railroad Depot at Crescen, and no questions asked. J. C. RUSS, aug9:2t]

LIME—OR LEAVE.—Lime for sale, at Lilly's station, or Plane No. 4, by the bushel or car load. Shipped to Johnstown, Ebensburg, or any station on the Penna. Rail Road. Address W. M. TILLEY, Hemlock P. O., Cambria co., Pa.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.—The subscriber, having taken out a regular license as an Auctioneer, is prepared to cry all manner of Sales on short notice and at reasonable terms. Address JESSE WOODCOCK, Hemlock Cambria co. Pa. mar26:6s]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE ALLEGHANIAN." \$2.00 IN ADVANCE. July 5, 1866-6m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, *Alia Vend. Expon.* and *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, Cambria county, and to me directed, I will be exposed to public sale, at the House, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER, next, at one o'clock, p.m., the following real estate, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of Griffith, of, in and to one-fourth of the ground situated in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting on High street, and extending one hundred and thirty-two feet to one-fourth of John Griffith, adjoining one-fourth of John Griffith on the east, and lot of Lewis on the west, having thereon one and two-story frame house, now in the occupancy of Erastus Smith.

Also, one-fourth lot of ground, situated in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting thirty-three feet on Lloyd street, extending back one hundred and thirty-two feet to one-fourth of John Griffith, adjoining one-fourth of John Griffith on the east, and lot of Lewis on the west, having thereon one and two-story frame house, now in the occupancy of Erastus Smith.

Also, one-fourth lot of land situated in Munster township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Michael Brawley, Anthony and others, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold by William Carney.

All the right, title and interest of Stuelof, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Daniel O'Skelly, and others, containing one hundred and forty-six acres, more or less, about one hundred acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a small house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of F. M. Hammers.

Also, a piece or parcel of land situated in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Michael J. Brawley, north and south, having thereon one and two-story frame house and frame stable in the occupancy of the said Elias Bryson. Taken in execution and to be sold by suit of A. A. Barker.

All the right, title and interest of Eckholt, of, in, and to the following pieces or parcels of land, to-wit: A piece or parcel of land, situated in Black township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of James Duncan, Samuel Bralier, and others, containing forty-one acres, more or less, unimproved.

No. 2, a piece or parcel of land, situated in Black township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Samuel Kearney, John Devoe, and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, about sixteen acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a small frame and log stable, now in the occupancy of Lameroux.

Taken in execution and to be sold by suit of Francis Seitz, now for use of F. Koehenderfer.

All the right, title and interest of Cole, of, in, and to a lot of ground in the borough of Carrolltown, Cambria county, fronting on Main st., and extending an alley, adjoining lot of Lawrence on the south, and a street on the north, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, a plank office, a frame carpenter shop and stable, now in the occupancy of the said Cole. Taken in execution and to be sold by suit of M. M. Cullough, Jr., & Co.

All the right, title and interest of Sherry, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Black township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Joseph Miller, L. W. and others, containing thirty acres, more or less, about fifteen acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house and stable, now in the occupancy of the said Sherry. Taken in execution and to be sold by suit of Edward Shoemaker.

All the right, title and interest of Morgan, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Jackson township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Richard Andrew Dumaire and others, containing thirty-three acres, more or less, about ten acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two-story plank house and log stable, now in the occupancy of the said John Morgan. Taken in execution and to be sold by suit of Charles P. Murray, for use of Callan, now for use of F. A. Shoemaker.

All the right, title and interest of Trefz, of, in, and to a lot of ground in the borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, fronting on Bedford street and extending back to an alley, adjoining lot of Griffith on the north and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, frame stable and log stable, now in the occupancy of the said Trefz. Taken in execution and to be sold by suit of James Watson.

All the right, title and interest of Hornick, of, in, and to a lot of ground in the borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, fronting on Franklin street, and adjoining lot of C. L. Pershing on the north, and lot of John Wehn on the south, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, and log stable, now in the occupancy of the said John Wehn. Taken in execution and to be sold by suit of Commonwealth.

JAMES MYERS, Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 15, 1866.

E. B. DUVALL & CO., Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND LAR SAW-MILLS. Warehouse, No. 24 S. Howard st. BALTIMORE, Md. [Shops at Laurel, Prince George's co. July 5, 1866-6m.

W. M. R. HUGHES, WILMOR Agent for ENTERPRISE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Capital \$2,000,000. PRO. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. CAMBRIA CO. July 5, 1866.