

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. ATTORNEY: JAMES M. COOPER, of Taylor township. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: CHARLES BUXTON, of Jackson township.

Arrival of Cockalorum Laffinstok.

HE HIMSELF ANNOUNCES HIS COMING— HE RECIPROCATES CIVILITIES— HE ADVISES THE PEOPLE!

For some time past, rumors have been afloat that our cotemporary, the Democrat & Sentinel, was to undergo a change in its editorial, as also in its financial, department. Last week, these rumors gave place to a positive statement to the effect that a W. H. McEure, hitherto of Wilmore, in this county, had purchased the establishment and assumed his position in the editorial sanctum. We beseech the pardon of our readers for supposing that only an ordinary personage, a gentleman of good manners and of respectable culture, was about to become a resident of our quiet village. We beg forgiveness, also, of Cockalorum for our egregious mistake in supposing him to be an ordinary personage as before described. We confess that we were napping, and so failed to discover the true title of our heroic adventist. Laboring under our strong delusion, we penned the following paragraph, wherein we sought to extend an ordinary courtesy and welcome:

"A CHANGE.—Mr. Clark Wilson has disposed of the Dem. & Sent. establishment to Mr. W. H. McEure, by whom it will hereafter be conducted. The outgoing and incoming editors have our best wishes."

We deeply regret the modesty of our brief announcement. Had we known the other titles that of right are to be claimed by the individual whose coming we heralded, we would have made an endeavor to be equal to the occasion. As the next best thing to be done, we herewith give the public all the principal acts and sayings of

COCKALORUM LAFFINSTOK subsequent to his arrival. But few persons, very few indeed, were aware our town was to be honored by one so distinguished. In fact, most, if not all, of those who were confidentially made aware of Cockalorum Laffinstok's coming, innocently supposed him to be what the modest title we gave him indicated. But they were deceived.

COCKALORUM ANNOUNCES HIS COMING. "We come amongst you—not as a stranger to battle for the rights of Democracy, nor as a pleading supplicant for your smiles and approbation. Claiming little Cambria as the land of our nativity, there is no necessity that we should ask for a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the Democrat & Sentinel."

COCKALORUM RECIPROCATES. We need not preface the reciprocation by any extended remarks. Suffice it to say that no one whose veins are not full of the purest Laffinstok blood could have replied to our welcome in the following peculiar style:

"We return thanks to our neighbors of the Alleghanian, for their well-wishes in our new enterprise. Although their color is somewhat different from ours, their wishes of success are nevertheless accepted."

The only explanation of this allusion to color we can give is the supposition that the Laffinstok family suppose themselves to have inherited the blood of the African general Hannibal. But we refrain from asserting this, and ask our readers to be content with taking for granted that the allusion is to the African blood permeating through that of the Laffinstok's, without inquiring whether it is traceable to Hannibal or not.

FURTHER MAGNANIMOUS CONDUCT OF COCKALORUM LAFFINSTOK.

He says: "While looking out of our sanctum window yesterday, a cultured gal of African descent looked up and smiled approvingly at us. We suppose she thought she was passing The Alleghanian office."

A few families of African descent have been residing in our midst for some years, but as they are universally known to conduct themselves with propriety and humble modesty, the only explanation we can suggest of the foregoing alleged occurrence is that the female person alluded to is a member of the Cockalorum Laffinstok family, who, having accompanied Cockalorum

rum Laffinstok hither, consented to play the part ascribed to her. As the persons of color in our community always demean themselves properly, and do not seek to form acquaintance with the like of Cockalorum, we are made confident in our assertion that Cockalorum has no allusion to them in the magnanimous article we have clipped from his paper.

HUMILITY AND REFINEMENT OF COCKALORUM LAFFINSTOK.

The following is a fair example of Cockalorum's English, and shows at once the humility and the superior refinement of the Laffinstok blood:

"WANTED.—Local matter from every section of the country, subscribers for the Sentinel and a nigger baby to worship in spare moments, and also to keep us in mind of our insignificance."

COCKALORUM OFFERS HIS ADVICE TO SUCH CITIZENS AS COMPOSE OUR BASE BALL CLUB.

Before giving the remarks of this distinguished member of the Laffinstok lineage, we will furnish a sketch of those persons who compose the club. There are forty-three regular members, some of whom are members more for the sake of encouraging a manly and innocent sport than any other purpose. The members who visit the grounds of the club and take an active part in the games number about thirty-five. Of these, eight were too young to be included in any draft ordered. Nevertheless, twenty-three were in active service in the army. Those that served with the militia are not counted as having been in the service. Of the twenty-three in the army, eight act with the late Democratic but now National Union party, and fifteen with the National Republican party. Among the Democrats are some who have borne wounds, some who have suffered imprisonment, and some both wounds and imprisonment. Among the Republicans are men of whom the same may be said with equal truth. Not one in the club has ever been a Canada refugee, a laurel or a thistle eater, or sought at any time by flight, or by concealment, to escape the rigors of conscription. Nor is there one against whom any charge has at any time been brought of endeavoring to evade his liability to conscription by any dishonorable means whatever. Every member old enough to act on his own responsibility has some reputable calling. We wish to show you, dear reader, not that the members of the club and Cockalorum Laffinstok are equals, but that Cockalorum Laffinstok is giving his Baconic (?) advice to the club was speaking to men who, though not of distinguished origin, are able every one of them to date his ancestry as beginning with Mr. Adam, proprietor of an Edenic garden, situated on the eastern border of the Mediterranean. But here are the words of Cockalorum Laffinstok:

"The Base Ball Club of this place still continues the practice of this innocent amusement. It is good exercise for small school boys, but we do not approve of men between twenty-one and forty-five engaging in it. A great many who are now counted good on 'home runs' could scarcely walk one hundred yards when the Government ordered a draft. How is it, Base Ball players?"

COCKALORUM LAFFINSTOK'S PATRIOTIC ELOQUENCE. "The Sentinel will be published without fear, favor, or distinction. The frowning walls of Fort Lafayette and Millin no longer are opened to receive us. The belt of Seward no longer demands incarceration. The garments dyed in blood have passed away. The reign of terror is at an end. The midnight slumbers of our citizens will no longer be disturbed by the tramp of the press gang or the deafening yells of the 'truly loyal.' All these scenes have been enacted, kind reader, within the last six years. And what has been the result?"

"The question can be answered by the most illiterate amongst you. A few words will embrace all, namely: Taxes, Niggers, and a divided Union."

"With these few words intended as an introduction where none is needed, we enter upon the publication of the Democrat & Sentinel, hoping that it will receive the support and approval of our Democratic friends, as long as it upholds Democratic principles and no longer."

LAFFINSTOK A POET. As an introduction to Cockalorum's sublime verse, we give two lines from an obscure English poet named William Shakspeare:

"I had rather be a kitten and cry mew Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers."

But the lines of Laffinstok not being guilty of metre, cannot come under the denunciation of W. Shakspeare. The effort of Cockalorum, of which we will give you an example, is a parody on a poem called "The Raven" by Edgar A. Poe, who (we may as well tell it) had no Laffinstok blood in his veins:

"Then I pondered o'er my fate and thought of my native State, While the sweat adown my brow did freely pour, I could not then repent so away to— I went, While a sweet negro scent brought me headlong to the door, Brought me headlong to that fearful prison door, Where I should remain forevermore."

"I had not long to wait, soon hinges began to grate, And the d— I made his appearance at the door. He welcomed me with pride and asked me when I died, And said he would me guide to a cell on the first floor,

To a cell on the first floor just opposite the door, Where I should remain forevermore. And where this stanza puts him, we leave him.

Hon. Heister Clymer and Gov. James L. Orr.

During the sitting of the late Philadelphia Convention, the Central Johnson and Clymer Club held a meeting each evening. Among other persons of note, who made speeches, was Governor James L. Orr, of South Carolina. The fact that Governor Orr had been in active rebellion against the United States seems not to have abated his popularity with Clymer Democrats a single iota, for upon ascending the stage, he was greeted with three cheers, and upon rising to speak, he was loudly applauded and again given three cheers. As was natural and proper, he congratulated himself on being able again to be by the side of his old Democratic brethren. Governor Orr makes very fair promises. He makes the people of the South appear very contrite and willing to do more to uphold the results of the war than even the steadfast North.

Of the public debt he says: "Although your public debt was contracted in a war against that section from which I came, I should feel that any repudiation of that debt tarnished my honor." Governor Orr for several sessions was a member of the House of Representatives and once its Speaker. At each session, and when he became Speaker, he took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States; yet in sixty-one, he violated his oath and plunged into rebellion. Hence, it is very natural to take the Governor's fair promises at a pretty large discount.

Then, again, for the Governor, in speaking to Northern people, to call the public debt "your public debt" and to say as he does, "I am in favor of acknowledging all debts contracted by your government, or my government, for whatever purpose," is simply to utter words that at the North will mean one thing and at the South may mean another. The people of Pennsylvania will not likely be deceived by such juggling. The Governor has made more straightforward promises many a time, and broke them as he would a thread.

On behalf of the people of the South, the Governor says: "The Nationality of the Government has been definitely settled. The Union is inseparable and the South is ready to stand to the decree made upon the field of battle. We accept the decision, and intend to carry it out, and to aid you in carrying it out." Very good, so far as it goes, but the Nationality of the country is not the only thing settled by the war. Also, "the people of the South are better satisfied with the settlement than if it had been a decree made by the most powerful government on earth."

Some of our readers may think these promises indicate the true feeling of the people of South Carolina, but let us examine the acts of the people of that State through their chosen Legislature and State Convention.

The President required of South Carolina during the fall of last year that she would ratify the amendment abolishing slavery, that she would repudiate all debts contracted to aid the rebellion, that the ordinance of secession should be declared void from the first, and he also desired the passage of a code in reference to free persons of color that would be acceptable to the country, at the same time doing justice to the white and colored population.

South Carolina ratified the amendment abolishing slavery under the pressure of a telegram saying, "The President considers the acceptance of the amendment by South Carolina as indispensable to a restoration of her relations with the other States of the Union." Previous to this, her Legislature refused to ratify the amendment.

Her Convention repealed the secession ordinance, but adjourned refusing to declare it void from the beginning. Yet Governor Orr expects the loyal North to believe his saying that the people he represents accept it as settled that the Union is inseparable.

The State has not to this day disavowed "debts and obligations created or assumed in her name on behalf or in aid of the rebellion." Nor does Governor Orr intimate any intention of her so doing.

She did, however, pass a code for her free negroes, of which the following are features and extracts: That a free person of color shall not sell any garden vegetable, cereal, fresh or salt meat, poultry, or any product of a farm, without authority from his master, or a district judge, or a magistrate.

All persons of color making contracts for their service or labor shall be known as servants, and those with whom they contract, as masters.

District judges may bind as apprentices negro children between 18 and 21 years of age whose parents are not apparently

able to keep them, or are not capable of their habits of honesty and industry, or whenever they are in danger of moral contamination. This code was so notoriously wicked that Gen. Sickles to the present time prohibits its enforcement.—Who shall we believe—Gov. Orr speaking for South Carolina, or South Carolina herself?

THE Johnson Convention which met in Philadelphia last week was as respectable in point of numbers and talent as Democratic convocations usually are.—Doolittle, Cowan & Co. engineered the concern, assisted by a horde of lesser luminaries. The great work, in fact the only work achieved by the Convention was the fulmination of a "Platform of Principles" and an "Address to the people of the United States," in each of which the main idea underlying the mass of words is that rebel Congressmen should be allowed to represent rebel constituencies in the National Legislature. The proceedings of the Convention were laid before the President on Saturday by Messrs. Randall & Co., on which occasion the President made a characteristic speech, saying much about the Convention, more about the Constitution and the Union, but most about his "policy."

THE Mifflin County Convention met in Lewistown on the 13th inst, and appointed D. W. Woods, Jesse Mendenhall and John Henry, jr., Congressional conferees, with instructions to support Col. John P. Taylor, of Mifflin, as their first choice for Congress, and D. J. Morrell, of Cambria, as their second choice.

The Huntingdon County Convention met in Huntingdon on the 14th inst., and instructed their Congressional conferees to vote for Capt. Brice X. Blair, of Huntingdon, for Congress.

Pennsylvania Sends Greeting to the Loyalists of the South.

The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania has issued the following address, extending a hearty welcome to the patriots of the South who will meet in convention in Philadelphia on the 3d proximo:—

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 16. The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city, on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the rebellion to the end, fought the good fight, and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned toward the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperiled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee. FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

—Maximilian of Mexico having declared a blockade of the port of Matamoros and other Mexican ports, unsupported by competent military or naval force, President Johnson has issued a proclamation proclaiming and declaring that the blockade is held, and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disavowed.

—The latest news by the Atlantic Cable is to the effect that negotiations for the establishment of peace between Prussia and Austria are in progress, and that peace is regarded certain.

—President Johnson has issued a proclamation releasing Texas from the operations of martial law, and restoring it to the regular State authorities—rebels.

—Darwin A. Finney has been nominated for Congress in the 20th Pa. district, to succeed C. V. Culver.

—The cholera is prevailing to a fearful extent in Cincinnati and other Western cities.

—Another Fenian raid into Canada is feared. —Thad. Stevens has been renominated for Congress in the Lancaster district.

A Prophetic Letter.

The whole country are aware of the main course pursued by Gen. Geary, as Governor of Kansas, under Pierce, but few have seen his appeal to James Buchanan not to betray his country, by adhering to a cabal of traitors who had ruled Pierce and nearly ruined Kansas.—As an evidence of his fidelity to principle and his remarkable foresight, we reprint the following letter from Gen. Geary to James Buchanan, dated February 12th, 1857. Here, as in a mirror, he seemed to foresee and to foretell the awful revenge that would punish any want of fidelity on the part of the Executive. He counsels James Buchanan, almost in set terms, what to do to save the republic from the plots of Jefferson Davis, and he predicts that if Jefferson Davis is permitted to carry out his policy, "the entire country will be involved in calamities too dreadful to contemplate and as disastrous as any that could befall a nation." But James Buchanan was deaf to all such appeals, and General Geary, finding himself deserted by his chief, resigned his office, and was succeeded by Robert J. Walker, another Democrat, who was sent to Kansas in the belief that he would prove a more willing instrument. The catastrophe was completed by the indignant refusal of that eminent statesman to do the work which had disgusted and disheartened both his heroic predecessors. No true Pennsylvanian can read this letter of Gen. Geary without recalling the whole history of Buchanan's administration, and without feeling a new sense of gratitude that the citizen who, nearly ten years ago, thought and wrote in this way, is shortly to assume the Executive chair of this great State:

"EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, LEICOMPTON, KANSAS TERRITORY, February 12, 1857."

"HON. JAMES BUCHANAN—Dear Sir: No apology is needed for my again addressing you, notwithstanding my last letter was written only two days ago. In that I informed you, at considerable length, of the condition of affairs in this territory, of certain outrages that have recently been committed, of the character of the men, mostly Government officials, by whom these outrages were instigated, and that my situation and usefulness here would depend mainly upon the support of the General Government in my endeavors to maintain the peace and promote the welfare of the Territory. Since then new developments have occurred justifying all I then wrote, and of which it is important you should be apprised.

"From reliable sources information has been received that new plans are being formed, not only to assassinate myself and certain members of my household, but to create a breach of the peace, which threatens to be far more serious than the outrages that have been suppressed, and which have for their ultimate aim nothing short of the dissolution of the Union in case of the failure of the unjust and infamous attempts that are being made to force the institution of slavery upon the unwilling people of this Territory.

"Having positive assurance of the truth of such reports, which have reached me from sundry sources, and being satisfied that the danger was imminent, and that prompt action was needed to avert it, I at once addressed a communication to General Persifer F. Smith, at Fort Leavenworth, apprising him of the facts, and asking him to send to my assistance two companies of cavalry. I made this request in accordance with unrevoked instructions from the President, 'to maintain order and quiet in the Territory of Kansas, and if disturbance occur therein to bring to punishment the offenders;' and with the firm belief that the assurances received by me from the same high source, that in carrying out these instructions I would be aided by such military force as I might require.

"This belief was not in the least shaken by rumors that were rife throughout Leocompton and vicinity, that the agitators of the pending disturbances were boasting of, and glorifying in, information they assumed to have received from Washington, that it was the intention of the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, to withdraw from me all military aid and protection, and thus leave me at the mercy of the assassins who were plotting my destruction and that of the country.

"Judge, then, of my astonishment upon receiving from General Smith, in reply to my requisition for troops, a letter confirming the worst of these bold and infamous rumors. In that letter he not only refuses to furnish the troops required, but coolly informs me that I am to be deprived of the few men that were detailed to guard the executive building, and the public records and other property belonging to the Governor. He says: 'All the forces here have been designated by the Secretary of War, and are under orders for other service more distant, and even the companies near you will have to be called.'

"There can, therefore, no longer be any room to doubt, if there were any before, the truth of the statements made to me by parties of unquestionable respectability and veracity, that the riotous men with whom I am surrounded, and who have already created so much mischief and perpetrated so many and such heinous crimes, have all along had the countenance, encouragement and support of Jeff. Davis, and others high in authority; that these high officials anticipate with satisfaction, not only new disturbances in this Territory, but a dissolution of the Union itself by forcible means at no far distant period; and that the seizure of the United States arms at Liberty, Missouri, by the ruffians who invaded Kansas, in September last, was done with their sanction and approval, and was but a preliminary step to similar atrocious and treasonable acts now in contemplation in other portions of the United States.

"Anxiety, it is with no ordinary degree of anxiety that I again call your attention to the existing state of things in Kansas, and urge upon you, as soon as you are able, to assume the Presidential office, the absolute necessity of speedily removing the turbulent men who employ their positions and opportunities for base purposes, and to support, with the power of the General Government, the Executive of this Territory, whoever may be, in all his laudable efforts to preserve its peace and promote its prosperity.

"Should this duty be neglected, and parties now holding official position, and to whom I have heretofore directed your especial attention, be retained in power by the Administration and permitted to consummate their treasonable designs, depend upon it that the day is not far distant when the entire country will be involved in calamities too dreadful to contemplate, and as disastrous as any that could befall a nation.

"Very respectfully, Your friend and obt. servant, JOHN W. GEARY."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Alias Vend. Expon. and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, I will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, next, at one o'clock, m., the following real estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of John Griffith, of in and to one-fourth of a lot of ground, situated in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, and extending thirty feet on High street, and extending thirty feet on the east and west, and lot of John Griffith on the east, and lot of Daniel Lewis on the west, having thereon erected a 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, and extending thirty feet on the east and west, and lot of John Griffith on the east, and lot of Daniel Lewis on the west, having thereon erected a small frame house and frame barn, now in the occupancy of F. M. Hammers.

Also, a piece or parcel of land situated in Munster township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Michael Brawley, Anthony Shick and others, containing two hundred and twenty-one acres, more or less, unimproved. Taken in execution and to be sold at suit of Joseph Kemp, endorsee of Joseph Ross and others.

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

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

Also, All the right, title and interest of Hezekiah Eckholt, of, in and to the following pieces or parcels of land, to wit: No. 1, a piece or parcel of land, situated in Blacklick township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Samuel Keeney, John Davison and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, about sixteen acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a small frame house and log stable, now in the occupancy of L. Lernerax.

Also, Taken in execution and to be sold at suit of Francis Seitz, now for use of Frederick Kochendorfer.

Also, All the right, title and interest of Joseph Cole, of, in and to a lot of ground situated in the borough of Carrolltown, Cambria county, fronting on Main st., and extending back to an alley, adjoining lot of Lawrence Schell on the south and a street on the north. Having thereon erected a two story frame plank office, a frame carpenter shop and stable, now in the occupancy of the said Joseph Cole.

Also, Taken in execution and to be sold at suit of M. M. Cullough, Jr., & Co.

Also, All the right, title and interest of John Sherry, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land, situated in Blacklick township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Joseph Miller, L. W. F. 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 John Sherry.

Also, Taken in execution and to be sold at suit of Charles P. Murray, for use of F. A. Shoemaker.

Also, All the right, title and interest of John Trefftz, of, in and to a lot of ground, situated in the borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, fronting on Bedford street and extending back to an alley, adjoining lot of Mr. Griffith on the north and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house, frame stable and slaughter house, now in the occupancy of the said John Trefftz.

Also, Taken in execution and to be sold at suit of James Watson.

Also, All the right, title and interest of John Hornick, of, in and to a lot of ground, situated in the borough of Johnstown, Cambria county, fronting on Franklin street, and extending back to an alley, adjoining lot of John W. Pershing on the north, and lot of C. H. Wynn on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house, now in the occupancy of A. D. Brinker.

Also, Taken in execution and to be sold at suit of Commonwealth.

JAMES MYERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 16, 1866. GET YOUR LIVE STOCK INSURED.—The Great Eastern Detective Horse Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, insures Horses and Mules against theft, fire, accident, or natural disease, at a rate of \$100,000. Chartered by State of Pennsylvania March 12, 1866. JAMES M. HARB, Agent. Aug 16, 1866.