The Alleghanian.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 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.

The Punishment of Traitors.

The Huntingdon *Globe*, not content with hauling down the name of Gen. Jno. W. Geary, and with showing a general recreancy to the principles of the Republican Union party, gives utterance, either through becoming ignorance, or the basest malignity, to a gossamer tissue of falsehoods that would do unsurpassable honor to the father of all lies. It is not for the human mind to conceive how any greater amount of misrepresentation could be crowded into a space so diminutive. In order that the *Globe* may not have occasion to complain of unfair treatment, we publish its entire article, though we can scarcely say we hope for like action on its part. The *Globe's* article is as follows:

"Those opposed to President Johnson ask, why don't he punish the traitors? We answer, for the simple reason that he has not got the power. According to the Constitution, Congress has power to punish treason in individuals, and when it met, President Johnson had nothing to do with the punishment of Jeff. Davis or any other leading criminal. Congress adjourned without even sanctioning the trial of Jeff. Davis. Now, what was their reason for so doing, if they had no sympathy for traitors. But President Johnson has to take the blame. This is unjust. Let Congress take the blame for not making treason odious."

There are just five assertions made by the *Globe*, and just five glaring blunders, if not intentional misrepresentations.

The President *has* the power to order the trial, and, if convicted, to execute punishment upon criminals, whether traitors or otherwise. He is the chief executive officer of the nation. It is the business of the Attorney General to indict, or cause to be indicted, and bring to trial, all offenders against the laws of the United States, and he so acts under the immediate control of the Government.

Congress has power, in the very words of the Constitution, "*to declare the punishment of treason,*" but *no* power to bring Jefferson Davis, or any other criminal, to trial, except in cases of impeachment.—We respectfully challenge the *Globe* to produce its authority for saying it has.

Congress *did not* adjourn without sanctioning the trial of Jefferson Davis. So far is the truth to the contrary, that the House of Representatives on the 18th of July resolved, "As the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner, and *subjected to trial according to the laws of the land.*" It was perfectly gratuitous to declare this opinion, for the power of Congress is legislative and not executive.

As for Jefferson Davis, he "is held in custody by the United States Government as a state prisoner, under an order of the President, signed by the Secretary of War." At least so said the Government's attorney before Judge Underwood in Richmond. By only one authority can Jefferson Davis be lawfully released, and that is the authority vested in Andrew Johnson. Jefferson can be handed over to the custody of any of the proper courts whenever the President sees fit to do so. But neither at present, nor for one moment since his arrest, has Jefferson Davis been within the control of any United States court or other court whatever.

Judge Underwood, of the District Court of Virginia, when applied to for the release of Davis on bail, expressly ruled that "he is not, and never has been, in the custody of the Marshal for the District of Virginia, and he is not therefore within the power of the court." He is in the power of Andrew Johnson only, and Andrew Johnson only is guilty of not bringing him to trial.

If the *Globe* has not been aware of these facts, it is now. If, however, it doubts our array of them, a brief examination ought to convince it. If it desires to deal fairly, it will acknowledge the injustice of its article toward Congress; if it desires to perpetuate a slander, it can do so by defending its false assertions.

Spontaneity.

Speaking of the nomination of Daniel J. Morrell as the Congressional Representative from this district, the Johnstown *Tribune* says: "We remark with pride that it was wholly the result of the spontaneous expression of preference by the masses of the Union party of the district."

Some men have much sagacity, others have a very small amount of it, but the *Tribune* has none at all. When the *Tribune* says that the nomination was wholly the result of the spontaneous expression of preference for Mr. Morrell, it utters what it knows to be untrue, for no person can be more fully aware than the *Tribune* that gratification of feelings purely personal was the sole, original cause of suggesting the name of Daniel J. Morrell for Congress. We repeatedly offered the *Tribune* the opportunity of defending itself and friends from this charge, as from others connected with it, and just so often were our offers declined. The *Tribune* rests under those charges to this day. We shall not, therefore, allow it to make such assertions as that we have quoted without being plainly contradicted. We have no desire to open the controversy, and had the *Tribune* as much wisdom as could be balanced on the point of a needle, it would give no opportunity for opening it. It should get its more prudent friends to wet nurse it until the coming election is over.

The Meeting.

The Union Mass Meeting held in Ebensburg on Tuesday was a complete success. Large delegations were present from all the surrounding towns and townships, and the remote districts of the county were represented in the person of individual freemen. At least one thousand persons were in attendance, of whom—we are glad to make a note of it—a due proportion were ladies. The meeting was organized at 2 o'clock, p. m., by the selection of Samuel Singleton, Esq., of Ebensburg, as Chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. S. stated the object of the meeting in a few well chosen words.—Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, was the first speaker. His address was logical, argumentative, and convincing. He was followed by Col. Montgomery, of Mississippi, a Southerner who was loyal throughout the war, and who now demands that the snake of rebellion which was scotched in the field shall be killed at the polls. In the evening, another meeting was held, which was ably addressed by Hon. Lewis W. Hall, of Blair county, Mr. Coates, of Philadelphia, and Cyrus Elder, Esq., of Johnstown. Full and entire attention was given the different speakers, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested throughout. The Cornet Band and the Glee Club of Johnstown were present, and added much to the interest of the occasion.

Soldiers' National Convention.

The following call, signed by a large number of soldiers and sailors, has been promulgated:

"We invite all soldiers and sailors who have served in the Union army and navy during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who believe that treason should be made odious and traitors punished; who are opposed to the restoration of rebels to power, and offering premiums for treason and treachery, and in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendments, and of continuing Congress as the law-making power of the Government, to meet at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, September 25th, 1866.—We made our argument on the field."

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and his constitutional advisers, are traveling by easy stages toward Chicago, where they will participate in the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas monument, on the 8th. The trip is being made a veritable electioneering tour, A. J. delivering on an average two speeches per day in behalf of "my policy." He is very long-winded, though not overly particular in the choice of his words.

THE Democratic Congressional Conference for this district met in Huntingdon on Saturday last. Seventeen ballots were had and no choice, the Cambria and Huntingdon conferees (6) voting for R. L. Johnson, Esq., of Ebensburg, the Blair conferees (3) voting for John Creswell, of Hollidaysburg, and the Mifflin conferees (3) voting for John Reed, of Lewistown. The conference adjourned to meet again in Tyrone to-day, Thursday.

—The leading rebels in the lower counties of Maryland are making an effort to secure the release of Dr. Mudd, now in confinement at the Dry Tortugas. As soon as the President returns they are to make application to him for his pardon.

—A Johnson paper, called "Crumbs of Comfort," has just been commenced at Laporte, Pa. A very appropriate title, and will just suit its supporters.

—The quarantine order recently issued with reference to vessels arriving at Fortress Monroe has been rescinded.

—The Indians are on the rampage in the far West.

The New Orleans Massacre.

The following quotations from official dispatches from General Philip H. Sheridan, to the President and General Grant, tell their own story.

"NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1866.

"*U. S. Grant*:—GENERAL: You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodeling the constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

"I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. In the meantime, official duty called me to Texas, and the Mayor of the city, during my absence, suppressed the convention by the use of the police force, and in so doing attacked the members of the convention and a party of two hundred negroes with firearms, clubs and knives, in a manner so unnecessary and atrocious as to compel me to say that it was murder. About forty whites and blacks were thus killed, and about one hundred wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated.

"I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit without sacrificing lives. P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Maj. Gen. Commanding."

"NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2, 1866.

"*To U. S. Grant*:

"The more information I obtain of the affair of the 30th, in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot; it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow; it was a murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessity; furthermore I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this. I recommend the removing of this bad man. I believe it would be hailed with the sincerest gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here on account of this man, which is now so much increased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authority, but the military. P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Maj. Gen. Commanding."

"NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3, 1866.

"*To U. S. Grant*:

" * * * * Unless good judgment is exercised there will be an exodus of northern capital and Union men which will be injurious to the city and the whole country. I will remove the Military Governor in a day or two. I again strongly advise that some disposition be made to change the present Mayor, as I believe it would do more to restore confidence than anything that could be done. If the present Governor could be changed also it would not be amiss.
"P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Maj. Gen. Commanding."

"NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 3, 1866.

"*To Andrew Johnson, President of the U. S.*

" * * * * The remote cause was the bitter and antagonistic feeling which has been growing in this community since the advent of the present Mayor, who in the organization of his police force selected many desperate men, and some of them known murderers. People of clear views were overawed by want of confidence in the Mayor and fear of the "Thugs," many of whom he had selected for his police force. * * * It is useless to attempt to disguise the hostility that exists on the part of a great many here towards northern men; and this unfortunate affair has so precipitated matters that there is now a test of what shall be the status of the Northern men, whether they can live here without being in constant dread or not, whether they can be protected in life and property, and have justice in the Courts. * * * * From the testimony of wounded men and others who were inside the building, the policemen opened an indiscriminate fire upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired and those inside barricaded the doors. The door was broken in and the firing again commenced, when many of the colored and white people either escaped through the door or were passed out by the policemen inside, but as they came out the policemen who formed the circle nearest the building fired upon them, and they were again fired upon by the citizens that formed the outer circle. * * * Many of those wounded and taken prisoners, and others who were prisoners and not wounded, were fired upon by their captors and by citizens. The wounded were stabbed while lying on the ground, and their heads beaten with brick bats. In the yard of the building whither some of the colored men had escaped, and partially secreted themselves, they were fired upon and killed or wounded by policemen.—Some men were killed and wounded several squares from the scene. Members of the Convention were wounded by the policemen while in their hands as prisoners, some of them mortally. * * * * No steps have as yet been taken by the civil authorities to arrest citizens who were engaged in this massacre, or policemen who perpetrated such cruelty. * * * * As to whether the civil authorities can mete out ample justice to the guilty parties on both sides, I must say it is my opinion unequivocally that they cannot. P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Maj. Gen. Commanding."

—Gold 145¼ on Monday.

Andrew Johnson on Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Andrew Johnson professed to have become so "mellow" over the dispatch announcing the arm-in-arm performance of the Massachusetts and South Carolina delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, that he couldn't read the dispatch through. It turns out that the coupling of these two States together was merely carrying out a pet suggestion of the President's made several years ago, as witness the following from a speech of his delivered in the United States Senate in February, 1861:

"I do not intend to be invidious, but I have sometimes thought it would be a comfort if Massachusetts and South Carolina could be chained together like the Siamese twins, separated from the continent and taken out to some remote and secluded part of the ocean, and there fast anchored, to be washed by the waves and cooled by the winds, and after they had been kept there a sufficient length of time, the people of the United States might entertain the idea of taking them back."

The President's delight at seeing every suggestion of his so faithfully carried out by the Convention, is no doubt what completely "overwhelmed" him with "emotion." The Detroit *Post* now suggests that "Massachusetts and South Carolina, having been chained together in the Convention, it now only remains for the people to carry out the rest of the suggestion by overwhelming the chained Johnsonites of the two States under the waves of the great ocean of patriotism.—After they have been kept under long enough to repent and cool, they may be taken back into loyal company."

How They Talk!

While Andrew Johnson is decapitating every office-holder who will not betray his principles, his Southern organs are inciting rebel mobs to hang Union men. The Memphis *Avalanche*, not satisfied with the brutal massacre of the freedmen it provoked last spring, advises that radicals should be the victims of the next uprising. It says:

"If again we are called upon to defend ourselves and our rights from such invasion as the Radicals are striving to bring upon us through the social and political equality of the negro, let us not forget, in the moment of our passion, that the negro is not the chief worker in this scheme of villainy. He is but the tool, the dupe, the catspaw to the wily, vicious, cunning *monkey*. Next time let us catch the *monkey*, and when caught let us read him a lesson of "personal liberty," such as he little dreams of when selling his books and pictures to the deluded negro, and teaching him the road to "equality." We repeat it—John Browns are among us still. They are teaching the negroes the hate which animates the devil. If they should succeed in inciting another riot between the whites and blacks of the South, it will be a sacred duty we owe to humanity to let the negroes pass unhurt, *but hang their radical, fanatical leaders as high as Haman was hung before the Jewish king's gate.* That is our retribution.—Spare the poor negro, but dedicate to an infamy of immortality the damnable scruff which moves in our midst but to perpetuate discord, hate, bloodshed and death."

GIVE HIM A CHANCE.—The Shasta (Cal.) *Courier*, edited by a loyal Irish American, is not afraid of being outstripped by the negroes. He says:

"If God has given the power to the negro to become the equal of or superior to the white man, just so sure will that superiority be recognized by all; and, in our opinion, he has not far to go to become the equal of those who are so tender-footed in refusing equal chances to all in the race. The negro has been 'handi-capped' long enough. Give him an equal chance, 'weight for age,' and a fair field. We aren't afraid."

The Boston *Pilot* (Catholic) gives the following opinions:

"The black man has the same right to earn his bread on this earth, where God, the father and maker of us all, has placed him, as the white man has. He is made in the same image, and the blood of the God-man was shed for him as well as for the more favored white man."

—The Canadians are in alarm again at the indications of another attempt at Fenian invasion. The gathering of a Fenian picnic near Buffalo, at which fifteen thousand of the brotherhood were present, has given them another lively stirring up. The troops are moving and taking position at the most vulnerable points of the boundary line, ready to receive the enemy. Whether or not there is any truth in the matter we cannot say, though it is apparent to all that the Fenian meetings of late have been numerous and largely attended.

—The death warrant for the execution of Richard Thairwell, convicted for the murder of James W. Houseman, in Cookstown, Fayette county, a month or two ago, has been signed by Gov. Curtin. The execution is fixed for Monday, October first. This is the first case in which the custom of hanging men on Friday, properly known as "hangman's day," has been disregarded.

—The old Atlantic Cable was recovered in mid-ocean by the Great Eastern on the 1st inst., and signals have been sent through it to Valentia with perfect accuracy. A splice was made with the cable stowed in the tanks of the Great Eastern, and the big ship is now paying out the wire and approaching Heart's Content.

—Andrew Johnson has declared treason to be the *highest* crime known to the laws. He seems logically to conclude that it is so high the laws cannot reach it.

The Rebels Like Him.

The Wilmington, N. C., *Dispatch*, an ultra rebel sheet, thus avows its interest in the success of Clymer for Governor:

"The Philadelphia *Press* has been publishing a record of Mr. Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

"We gather from the record that Mr. Clymer, from the day that the Confederates crossed over at Greencastle into the smiling Cumberland Valley, became an ardent, avowed sympathizer with the 'traitors' and an ardent supporter of the 'Rebellion.' In other words, he became a so-called Copperhead, as in fact he had always been before, and refused to render aid in resisting the invasion. Mr. Clymer is also now ready to take these 'traitors' by the hand, and to assist them to assert their privileges under the Government.

"Now, in our humble opinion, all these things are the very best indications that could be given us that Mr. Clymer deserves to be Governor of Pennsylvania."

—Major General Tillson has been ordered to return to duty as Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Georgia. This does not indicate the removal of General Howard.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED
IN THE POST OFFICE,
At *Ebensburg*, State of *Pennsylvania*,
Sept. 1, 1866.

John Condo,	John Jones,
J. F. Carpenter,	Miss Ann C. Jones,
J. J. Cummings,	Miss Sade Jones,
Allison Downes, 3,	Miss Ann S. Jones,
Jos. W. Davis,	Miss Mary Jones,
Mrs. Sarah Evans,	Francis Settle, 2,
Mrs. Mary Evans,	James M'Guire,
David Evans,	Miss Lucy Moser, 2,
M. A. Evans,	Barney M'Closkey,
Geo. Everty,	Robt. Miller,
Mrs. C. Ferrel,	J. B. O'Niel,
Mrs. Nancy Farren,	Rev. I. N. Pershing, 2,
John J. Farren,	Francis P. Riley, 2,
Simeon Ferguson,	Isaac Reger,
Miss Annie Grant,	Mrs. Nancy Rodkay,
Miss C. M'Glency,	Thos. Strittmatter,
William Jones,	John H. Shmett,

Nicholas Wiland.

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

If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of letters by *carriers*, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

2. Head letters with the writer's *post office* and *State, street* and *number*, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "*Transient*."

4. Place the postage stamp on the *upper right-hand corner*, and leave space between the stamp and direction for *post-marking* without interfering with the writing.

N.B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, post office*, and *State*, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cambria, the undersigned, guardian of Marshall Watkin Jones, Annie Elizabeth Jones, Seward William Jones, Dayton Jones, Margaret Jones, and Hugh M. Jones, minor children of Hugh Jones, late of Cambria Township, deceased, will expose to sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, instant, at one o'clock, p. m., all the right, title and interest of the said minors—being the undivided fourth part thereof—of and in a certain piece or parcel of *Coal Land*, situate in Washington Township, Cambria county, Pa., containing 47 acres and 142 perches, be the same more or less, mentioned and described in a deed of conveyance from William Tiley, Jr., unto Evan E. Evans, and Richard H. Tudor and Hugh Jones, trading as Tudor & Jones, dated the second day of October, A. D. 1863, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds in and for the said county of Cambria, in Record Book Vol. 21, page 10, &c.—subject to the exceptions and reservations, rights of ingress, egress, and regress, and privileges, excepted, granted and provided in the said conveyance from the said William Tiley, Jr., to the parties aforesaid. And also, subject to the dower of Eliza Jones, widow of the said Hugh Jones.

Terms—Cash.

se6:3t] EVAN E. EVANS, Guardian.

SAMUEL SINGLETON,
Notary Public, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel.
August 6, '66-tf.

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-tf.

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,
aug16:1m] Ebensburg, 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,
mar26,68] Hemlock Cambria co. Pa.

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.,
aug16:3m] Johnstown, Pa.

PENSIONS!—$15—$20—$25! Under the act of Congress of July 1866, Invalid Soldiers are entitled to pensions as follows:

1. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or lost both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, the sum of $25 per month.

2. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, the sum of $25 per month.

3. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, the sum of $15 per month.

4. Pensions are granted to dependent fathers and brothers.

New applications must be made in all the above cases to get the increased pension.

Under the Pension Act of July, 1866, all widows who are now receiving a Pension are entitled to an increase of $2.00 per month for each child they have under sixteen years of age.

Under the Act of July 29, 1866, all soldiers who enlisted for three years and served their time out, or who were discharged on account of wounds received are entitled to $100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY, and soldiers who enlisted for two years and served their term, or were discharged on account of wounds received, are entitled to $50 BOUNTY.

Widows of deceased soldiers are also entitled to bounty in addition to what their husbands received. I am prepared to collect all the above claims promptly, and on reasonable terms. Send in your discharges and claims at once.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Gen'l Claim Agent,
Ebensburg Cambria county, Pa.
Aug. 23-3t.

THE LOST CAUSE.—*A New Southern History of the War of the Confederates*, by E. A. POLLARD.

The work is published in one large octavo volume of nearly 800 pages, with 24 steel portraits of prominent Confederate leaders; and contains a full and authentic account of the rise and progress of the Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents, and adventures of the gigantic struggle of the world. The work is neatly printed on good paper, in clear type, and furnished to subscribers at the following prices:

In substantial cloth binding, (sheep) $3 00
morocco,) 4 00
In plain leather, library style, ... 4 50
In extra half calf binding 5 00

Payable on delivery.

Sold only by subscription. This book is sold by subscription, so that the work will not be obliged to stand on its merits, but it corresponds with the description in every particular.

☞ Subscriptions may be left at the office of GEO. W. OATMAN, Ebensburg, Pa.
August 23, 1866:2t

STEAM SAW-MILL FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell the Steam Saw Mill, situate in Summerhill township, on the line of the Ebensburg & Wilmore Road. The Mill is in good running order, with a Circular Saw and other fixtures attached. The Engine is a sixty horse power, and of the first class. The Boiler is a Cylinder, three feet in diameter and two feet long, with Grate Bars, &c. Belt, Rag-wheel and Carriage, Saw Set, Head Block, Tail Block, Dogs, Slides on Feader Posts, all ready for use. They will answer for a Water Mill.

All the above will be sold on reasonable terms. THOMAS D. EVANS,
HUGH E. ROBERTS.
aug16:2m. Wilmore, Cambria co., Pa.

THE EBENSBURG FOUNDRY FOR SALE!—The continued ill health of the proprietor compels him to offer the above valuable property at private sale. The Foundry is situated in one of the best towns in Cambria county, is well known, has been in operation a number of years, and is well patronized. The stock in the establishment is complete and in good order, including everything necessary for carrying on the business.

☞ For further particulars enquire of or address
Ebensburg, Aug. 23, 1866.

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Blanchfield, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
M. D. WAGNER,
Chest Springs, August 2, '66-6t.

WM. M. GORMLY,
WHOLESALE
171 Liberty street, directly opposite Eagle Hotel, Pittsburgh.
☞ A supply of the best brands always on hand.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Hugh Hughes, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment of their respective accounts, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement. HUGH H. HUGHES,
Cambria Tp., August 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—An examination of school teachers will be held at the School House, Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 18th September, at 9 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of supplying the schools of said borough with one male and five female teachers, for a term of six months. By order of the Board of Directors,
au30-3t] D. J. JONES, Pres't.

WM. R. HUGHES, Wilmore,
Agent for
ENTERPRISE FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
ital $2,000,000.
PRO. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Co.,
CAMBRIA CO.
July 5, 1866.

BUILDING AND PAVING BRICK for sale by
R. DEVINE
au16:4t] Two miles east of Ebensburg.