

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. McDERMOTT, 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 Tribune.

It is clear as crystal that the Johnstown Tribune said something last week, but what it said, or tried to say, is unfortunately no clearer than the weekly gabble of that paper, or, if you choose another comparison, than a millstone. The Tribune, as usual, must deal in personalities. It would not feel at home with itself did it not drag into its over-virtuous columns the name of The Alleghenian's editor.—Yet the Tribune is such a decent paper. Seeing that the Tribune courts a discussion of the motives that suggested the name of Daniel J. Morrell for Congress, we will gratify or try to gratify it. We declare, then, that the name of our present Congressional nominee was first mentioned in connection with the Congressional nomination out of personally vindictive feelings toward the present incumbent. If the Tribune will refer to its files, it will see that we made substantially this same charge before the nomination, but it declined a discussion of it, and appeared to have too much conscience to deny it. At the present time, however, the Tribune seems anxious to enter upon its discussion. Why, we don't know, and don't pretend to know. We give it the chance, seeing that it seems impatient to bite. It may be the Tribune has grown in sin and is ready to do what that little (to it) pest of a thing called conscience would not heretofore allow it to do. More likely, though, that it will put on dignity and—back down.

The Loyalists' Convention.

About six hundred delegates representing the steadfastly loyal population of the South met in Philadelphia on Monday, the 3d inst., and were welcomed by the people with unbounded enthusiasm. In the morning, after assembling in the halls of the Union Club on Chestnut street, they formed in line and marched amid terrific applause to join the delegates from the Northern States. The rest of the morning was devoted to exchanging congratulations with the people and receiving their tenders of welcome. This over, the delegates from the South assembled at National Hall for the purpose of beginning their deliberations. Col. Stokes, of Tennessee, called the Convention to order, and read the call, after which, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Jackson. A temporary organization was then effected by the election of Thos. J. Durant, of Louisiana, as Chairman. The gavel which rapped the Convention to order is the same as was used in controlling the Convention by which South Carolina was plunged into rebellion. On Monday, the Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, and lately of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet, was elected permanent President. The Northern delegates formed an organization distinct from that of the delegates from the South.

An address was framed and adopted by the Southern convention, impeaching President Johnson and his policy, something after the manner of the Declaration of Independence. A series of resolutions were also adopted denouncing the Presidential policy of reconstruction and upholding that of Congress. The utmost freedom of debate was allowed throughout the entire proceedings.

—The Union National Committee met in Philadelphia a few days since, and deposed Henry J. Raymond from the Chairmanship of that Committee.

The New Orleans Massacre.

The military commission organized to investigate the late atrocious massacre at New Orleans have finished their report and handed it to Gen. Sheridan. The report shows that the massacre was preconcerted and pre-arranged by Mayor Monroe and others, and the members of the fire department and the different sections of the rebel military organizations existing in the city appeared at a given signal to assist the police in murdering unarmed and defenceless Union men.

In regard to the composition of the rebel grand jury which reported the riot as caused by the blacks, the following facts were elicited: That the jury box should be filled with names from the registry of voters. From these names one hundred and twenty-five are drawn, from which the Sheriff and Clerk of the Criminal Court shall select sixteen under the direction of the Judge as Grand Jurors.—On the registry there are nearly as many names of Union men as Confederates, but, notwithstanding, every one of the jury selected were notorious rebels, with a rebel Colonel as foreman. One is a member of the Legislature, and is therefore exempt. Two or three were members of the last Grand Jury, therefore their names could not lawfully be in the jury box at this time, while two others were not registered voters, and therefore legally incapacitated from serving on a Grand Jury.

The Elections.

VERMONT. Vermont elected her Governor on Monday, the 3d inst. The returns show an overwhelming triumph for the restoration policy of Congress. Last year the majority for Gov. Dillingham was less than 10,000. On Tuesday he was re-elected by a majority of perhaps 25,000. The State Senate is unanimously Union-Republican, and the House nearly so.

MAINE. Maine voted for Governor and members of Congress on Monday. The result was a glorious Union victory.

SAN FRANCISCO. On the 5th an election was held for city and county offices, resulting in the complete triumph of the Union ticket.

WILMINGTON. The election last week for municipal officers in Wilmington, Delaware, resulted in the triumph of the Union-Republican ticket.

Congressional.

On Thursday last, the adjourned meeting of the Democratic Congressional Conference of this district was held in Tyrone. Upon the first ballot, R. L. Johnston, Esq., of Ebensburg, received the nomination by a unanimous vote of the twelve conferees present. Mr. J. is well known to the people of the district. Two years ago, he was the candidate of the opposition for the same office, and made a gallant fight, but was defeated; still, he is, beyond question, the strongest man that party could put in the field.—His intellectual and social qualifications are of an order to fit him for any position in the gift of the people, but his political antecedents impose a load upon him which, we opine, no man can successfully carry.

EVEN the N. Y. Times, the great "my policy" organ, has become disgusted with the President's senseless stump speeches in his Western tour. Speaking of his Cleveland harangue, that paper says:—"The President of the United States cannot enter upon an exchange of epithets with the brawlers of a mob, without seriously compromising his official character and hazarding interests too momentous to be thus lightly imperiled. * * * Thousands and tens of thousands, whose judgments assent to the principles which the President represents, are startled and bewildered by the manner in which he advocates them. * * * It is a great mistake on the part of the President to assume or suppose that the great body of the people in the North who dissent from his views, are enemies of the Union or are seeking consciously to destroy it."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.—President Johnson and his party arrived in Chicago on the 5th inst. On the 6th, they attended the ceremonies attendant on laying the corner-stone of the Douglas monument. Gen. John A. Dix was the orator of the day. Speeches were made, however, by the President and Secretary Seward. Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut seemed to be the center of attraction. The day was unpleasant, rain falling at intervals throughout the ceremonies.

—The old cable, or that of 1865, was successfully grappled by the Great Eastern on the 2nd, and on the 8th, the shore end was laid at Heart's Content. Its electrical condition is perfect, and messages have been sent and received over it.

—His Accidency, Mr. Johnson, will be in Pittsburg to-day, Thursday.

A Tocsin Peal.

The Union State Central Committee have issued a stirring address to the people of the State, recounting the great issues at stake in the campaign and recommending immediate organization in every election district.

The political situation is summed up as follows:

"The great question is not whether the (rebel) States themselves shall be restored, but whether they shall have representation in Congress on terms or without terms. Our political adversaries—Democrats, rebels, and their sympathizers, North and South—say without terms or conditions, and forthwith. Congress, by the almost unanimous vote of all the members who sustained the war, has proposed sundry amendments to the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification; and it will be the duty of the Legislature we are about to elect to approve or disapprove these fundamental changes in the National Constitution. These amendments are the terms fixed by Congress on which the States lately in rebellion and their people can resume their practical relations to the National Union. These terms may be briefly stated as follows:

- 1. That all persons born or naturalized in the United States shall be citizens thereof; and that all citizens shall have equal protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property.
2. That representation shall be apportioned among the States according to numbers, but that classes disfranchised without crime shall not be counted in fixing the basis of Federal representation.
3. That all who are guilty of treason and perjury shall be ineligible to office, unless the disability be removed by a two-thirds vote of Congress.
4. That the validity of the national obligations incurred in the war shall not be questioned, and all rebel debts and claims for slaves shall be void.
5. That the States of Tennessee, Connecticut and New Hampshire, by the action of their several Legislatures, have already ratified these amendments by very large majorities. Our friends in Congress and out of Congress, are united in the conviction that these terms are pre-eminently magnanimous, wise and just; that they are the legitimate fruits of the war, and essential to our peace and security for the future. By the storms of civil war some of the landmarks made by our fathers were taken away, and some of the ancient foundations laid by them were moved. Let us wisely readjust them, so that our temple of liberty may stand upon the broader and firmer foundations of universal liberty and impartial justice."

The following parallel is drawn between Gen. John W. Geary and Heister Clymer:

"In March, 1866, the Union party assembled in convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. It reaffirmed its patriotic principles as proclaimed and fought for during the war, and declared it to be the right and duty of Congress to prescribe the terms of reconstruction.—On this platform Major General John W. Geary was nominated for Governor by a unanimous vote, and subsequently his nomination was enthusiastically endorsed by a large and intelligent Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State. He is no obscure personage, but one of the representative men of these eventful times. As a civilian he has filled with ability and distinction many important public positions, requiring intelligence, discretion, and the highest order of integrity and administrative ability. He has been a farmer, a teacher, a civil engineer, a lawyer, and a manufacturer. He has served the people as postmaster and as mayor of a city, as judge of a court, and as Governor of a Territory. As a volunteer soldier he is the pride of his comrades, and an honor to his State. He went out from home to the Mexican war as a captain, and came back with honors as the colonel of his regiment. He entered the service in the late rebellion as a colonel, and fought it all the way through, having been promoted to the exalted rank of major general 'for fitness to command, and promptness to execute.' This valiant and faithful soldier was present at, and participated in sixty battles, and was four times wounded in action, but never once defeated. He made the entire circuit of the rebel Confederacy, and fought its authors and defenders from every State that acknowledged their usurped authority. He has given to his country his first-born son, killed in battle; he has periled his life and shed his blood for the flag and cause of our country, and he bears upon his person the honorable scars from many a well-fought field. Such is the candidate presented for the suffrages of the loyal and patriotic voters of Pennsylvania.

"As a competitor the Democratic party has presented the Hon. Heister Clymer. He, too, is a representative man; but it is of his party, rather than of his country.—His platform and his campaign thus far, may be summarily comprehended in the phrase: 'Up with the rebel and down with the negro.' He is a lawyer by profession; and it is believed he never held any office, except that of State Senator.—His public record, therefore, is a short one, and consists entirely of his votes and speeches during his Senatorial career.—But that term covers the entire period when the country was torn by a distracting and bloody civil war; and when the State was lavishly contributing her blood and treasure, for her own defense, and for that of the National Government. In this tremendous struggle, where did Heister Clymer stand? And what did he do? He has made his record and let it answer.

In 1861 he voted against the bill for the arming of the State; and after the news of the attack on Fort Sumter had

fired the hearts of our people, and thousands were rallying to the defense of our insulted flag, Mr. Clymer caused to be entered upon the journals of the Senate his solemn protest against the bill for arming the State.

"In 1862, when reverses had overtaken our armies, and our credit was strained to the utmost to keep men in the field, Mr. Clymer voted against the joint resolution providing for the collection of the taxes levied by the United States.

"In 1863 Mr. Clymer voted against the bill to enable our soldiers and sailors to vote, when absent in the service.

"In 1864 he dodged the vote on the proposed constitutional amendment allowing the soldiers in the field the right to vote, and after said amendment had passed he voted against the bill to carry it into effect.

"He voted against the bill to define and punish offenses of a treasonable character and against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers.

"In February, 1864, in a speech in the Senate, referring to the recent defeat of Vallandigham in Ohio, and of Woodward in Pennsylvania, Mr. Clymer said: 'I say now and believe that it was the greatest calamity that has yet befallen this country that those two men were not elected.'"

A. J. at Cleveland.

The following is a fair sample of the speeches made by the President in his tour to Chicago:—

"But a short time since you had a ticket before you for the Presidency. I was placed upon that ticket, with a distinguished fellow-citizen who is now no more. I know there are some who complain. [A voice, 'Unfortunately!'] Yes, unfortunate for some that God rules on high and deals in right. [Cheers.] Yes, unfortunately the ways of Providence are mysterious and incomprehensible, controlling all those who exclaim 'unfortunate.'"

"I was going to say, my countrymen, a short time since I was selected and placed upon the ticket. There was a platform proclaimed and adopted by those who placed me upon it. Notwithstanding the subsidized gang of hirelings and traducers, I have discharged all my duties and fulfilled all pledges; and I say here to-night that if my predecessor had lived the vials of wrath would have been poured out upon him. [Cries of 'Never!'] 'Three cheers for the Congress of the United States!'" I came here as I was passing along, and have been called upon for the purpose of exchanging views, and ascertaining, if we could, who was wrong— [Cries of 'It's you!'] That was my object in appearing before you to-night; and I want to say this, that I have lived among the American people, and have represented them in some public capacity for the last twenty-five years, and where is the man or woman who can place their finger upon one single act of mine deviating from any pledge of mine or in violation of the Constitution of the country? Who is he? What language does he speak? What religion does he profess? Who can come and place his finger on one pledge I ever violated, or one principle I ever proved false to? [A voice, 'How about New Orleans?'] Another voice, 'Hang Jeff Davis.' Hang Jeff Davis, he says. [Cries of 'No, and 'Down with him!'] Hang Jeff Davis, he says. [A voice, 'Hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips!'] Hang Jeff Davis. Why don't you hang him? [Cries of 'Give us the opportunity!'] Have not you got the court? Have not you got the Attorney General? [A voice, 'Who is your Chief Justice who has refused to sit upon the trial?'] Cheers. I am not the Chief Justice. I am not the Prosecuting Attorney. [Cries of 'I will tell you what I did do. I called upon your Congress that is trying to break up the Government. [Cries, 'You be d—d, and cheers mingled with hisses. Great confusion. 'Don't get mad, Andy!'] Well, I will tell you who is mad. 'Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad.' Did your Congress order any of them to be tried? [Three cheers for Congress.] Then, fellow-citizens, we might as well allay our passions and permit reason to resume her empire and prevail. [Cheers.] In presenting the few remarks that I designed to make, my intention was to address myself to your common sense, your judgment and your better feeling, not to the passion and malignancy in your hearts. [Cheers.] This was my object in presenting myself on this occasion, and to tell you 'How do you do,' and at the same time to bid you 'Good-by.' In this assembly here to-night the remark has been made, 'Traitor, traitor.'"

"My countrymen, will you hear me?— [Shouts of 'Yes!'] And will you hear me for my cause and for the Constitution of my country? [Applause.] I want to know when or where, or under what circumstances, Andrew Johnson, not as Chief Executive, but in any capacity, ever deserted any principle or violated the Constitution of his country? [Cries of 'Never!'] Let me ask this large and intelligent audience if your Secretary of State, who served four years under Mr. Lincoln, and who was placed upon the butcher's block, as it were, and hacked to pieces and scarred by the assassin's knife, when he turned traitor? [Cries of 'Never!'] If I were disposed to play the orator, and deal in declamation to-night, I would imitate one of the ancient tragedians, and would take William H. Seward and bring him before you, and point you to the backs and scars upon his person. [A voice, 'God bless him!'] I would exhibit the bloody garments, saturated with gore from his gushing wounds. Then I would ask you why not hang Thad. Stevens and Wendell Phillips? I tell you, my countrymen, I have been fighting the South,

and they have been whipped and crushed, and they acknowledge their defeat and accept the terms of the Constitution; and now, as I go around the circle, having fought traitors at the South, I am prepared to fight traitors at the North. [Cheers.] God willing, with your help we will do it. [Cries of 'We won't!'] It will be crushed North and South, and this glorious Union of ours will be preserved. [Cheers.] I do not come here as the Chief Magistrate of twenty-five States out of thirty-six. [Cheers.]

"I come here to-night with the flag of my country and the Constitution of thirty-six States untouched. Are you for dividing this country? [Cries of 'No!'] Then I am President, and I am President of the whole United States. [Cheers.] I will tell you one other thing. I understand the discordant notes in this crowd to-night. He who is opposed to the restoration of this Government, and the re-union of the States, is as great a traitor as Jeff. Davis or Wendell Phillips. [Loud cheers.] I am against both. [Cries of 'Give it to them!']

"Some of you talk about traitors in the South who have not got courage to get away from your homes to fight them. [Laughter and cheers.] The courageous men, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and the long list of the distinguished sons of the Union, were in the field and led on their gallant hosts to conquest and to victory, while you remained cowardly at home. [Applause, 'Bully!'] Now when these brave men have returned home, many of whom have left an arm or a leg, or their blood upon many a battle-field, they find you at home speculating and committing frauds on the Government. [Laughter and cheers.]

"I care not for dignity. There is a portion of your countrymen who will always respect their fellow-citizens when they are entitled to respect, and there is a portion of them who have no respect for themselves, and consequently have no respect for others. [A voice, 'Traitor!'] I wish I could see that man. I would bet you now, that if the light fell on your face, cowardice and treachery would be seen in it. Show yourself. Come out here where I can see you." [Shouts of laughter.]

AN APOSTATE'S PICTURE AS DRAWN BY HIMSELF.—In his speech at the St. Cloud Hotel, in Memphis, accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, Andrew Johnson thus urged the necessity of a rigid franchise law in Tennessee:

"I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England and Germany to dwell among us and to add to the wealth of the country, 'Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years.'—If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parrioidal hand against the government which always protected him? My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship."

And yet this man, in a speech some time ago, had the impudence to ask what principles and promises he had betrayed?

To preserve your health, cleanse your blood when it becomes vitiated and foul. Many are the symptoms which sound the note of alarm. Fail not to heed them.—Indigestion, Nausea, Lassitude, Headache, Wandering Pains, Bilious and Eruptive Affections, are so many signals to tell you of disease in the blood. Remove it, and they disappear. How? Take Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It is effectual for its purpose: purifies the blood, expels disease and restores the deranged functions of the body to their healthy action.—Corydon (Ind.) Arpus.

—Upon the recommendation of General Grant, Major Gen. John E. Hartranft, now Auditor General of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Colonel in the regular army. He will resign the Auditor Generalship shortly, to enter upon the new position, when Governor Curtin will appoint his successor.

—Hannibal Hamlin, collector of the port of Boston, has tendered his resignation of that post. He refuses to eat Johnsonian bread and butter.

SCOTT HOUSE, Main st., JOHNSTOWN, PA. A. Row & Co., Proprietors. This commodious house has been completely refitted and elegantly furnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. It offers superior accommodations to every other house in town. The proprietors by long experience in hotel keeping feel confident that they can please a discriminating public. Their table will be supplied with the best market affords, and the bar with the choicest liquors and wines. By constant and careful attention, they expect to merit and receive a share of public patronage. [Sept 13, 66]

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. aug13:3m] Johnstown, Pa.

SAMUEL SINGLETON, NOTARY PUBLIC, EBENSBERG, PA. Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. [August 6, '66-1f.]

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 24 Hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass. it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States. June 14, 1866-6m*

PENSIONS!—\$15—\$20—\$25—\$30—Under the act of Congress of 1866, Invalid Soldiers are entitled to pensions as follows: 1. To those who have lost the right eye, 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 \$20 per month. 3. To those who have lost one hand, or one foot, the sum of \$15 per month. 4. Pensions are granted to dependents and brothers.

New applications must be made in the above cases to get the increased amount under the Pension Act of July, 1866. Those 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, those who enlisted for three years and were discharged on account of wounds received are entitled to PENSIONED BOUNTY, and soldiers who were discharged on account of wounds received are entitled to PENSIONED BOUNTY.

Widows of deceased soldiers are entitled to bounty in addition to what they are entitled to. I am prepared to collect and receive claims promptly, and on reasonable terms. Send in your discharges and certificates at once.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Gen'l Claim Agent, Ebensburg Cambria county, Aug. 23-31.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cambria, Pa., signed, guardian of Marshall Watkins, Annie Elizabeth Jones, Seward Jones, Jones, Dayton Jones, Margaret Jones, Hugh M. Jones, minor children of Jones, late of Cambria Township, Pa., will expose to sale, at the Court House, the borough of Ebensburg, on SATURDAY the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, instant, o'clock, p. m., all the right, title and interest of the said minors—being the fourth part thereof—of and in a certain parcel of Coal Land, situated in Weston Township, Cambria county, Pa., containing 47 acres and 142 perches, be the more or less, mentioned and described deed of conveyance from William T. unto Evan E. Evans, and Richard T. and Hugh Jones trading as Tuttle & Jones, dated the second day of October, A. D. 1865, and recorded in the office for the purpose of sale, in and for the said county of Cambria, Pa., in Book No. 21, page 10, subject to the exceptions and reservations of ingress, egress, and regress, privileges, excepted, granted and reserved in the said conveyance from the said Tuttle, Jr., to the parties aforesaid, and so, subject to the dower of Elizabeth Jones of the said Hugh Jones.

Terms—Cash. EVAN E. EVANS, Guardian. 266:31f.]

STEAM SAW-MILL FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell his new Saw Mill, situated in Summerhill town, on the line of the Ebensburg & Wilkesboro' 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 Mill is a Cylinder, three feet in diameter, two feet long, with Grate Bars, &c. Bag-wheel and Corrugate, &c. Saw Head Block, Tail Block, Dogs, and Slides on Fender Posts, all ready for use. They will answer for a Water Mill. All the above will be sold on reasonable terms. THOMAS D. REIS, HUGH E. ROBERT, au16:2m.] Wilmore, Cambria co.

THE EBENSBERG FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—The continued ill health of the proprietor compels him to offer the above valuable property at private sale. The property is situated in one of the best localities in Cambria county, is well known, having in operation a number of years, and is well patronized. The stock in the business is complete and in good condition, including everything necessary for carrying on the business. For further particulars, inquire of or address E. B. DUVAL, Ebensburg, Aug. 23, 1866-1f.]

E. B. DUVAL & CO., Manufacturers.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, Warehouse, No. 24 S. Howard st. BALTIMORE, Md.

[Shops at Laurel, Prince George's co. July 5, 1866-6m.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Blanchfield, late of Chester Co., Cambria county, deceased, having been granted the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the respective accounts, and those having claims against it will present them, properly attested, for settlement. M. D. WAGNER, Administrator. Chess Springs, August 2, '66-6f.]

W. M. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer.

271 Liberty street, directly opposite Eagle Hotel, Pottsville.

A supply of the best brands of goods always on hand.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Hugh Hughes, late of Cambria county, deceased, having been granted the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment of their accounts, and those having claims against it will present them, properly attested, for settlement. HUGH H. HUGHES, Executor. Cambria Tp., August 30, 1866-6f.]

BUILDING AND PAVING FOR SALE by B. DEVER.

Two miles east of Ebensburg. au1:64f.]

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