

Salutatory.

After an interregnum of three months, The Alleghanian, kind reader, once more greets you. Suffered to sink into slumber and silence on the eve of a great election whose result was a glorious Union victory, it has yet arisen, phoenix-like, from its ashes, and now stands revealed before you in whatever of majestic proportions it possessed in other days.

The subscriber, firmly convinced that a newspaper is essential to the prosperity and well-being of any and every considerable community, and believing further that such an institution, if properly conducted, cannot fail of adequate support, has conceived it his duty, if not his destiny, as an humble champion of the cause of Progress and Truth, to cast aside all considerations of personal unfitness, and all doubts and fears and uncertainties in the premises soever, and engage in the experiment of printing The Alleghanian.

A few words will suffice to define the general principles which will characterize the management of the journal.

Politically, it will undergo no change of tone. The subscriber obeys his earliest convictions of right and duty when he accords, as he ever will accord, his heartiest support to true Republican men and measures. Republicanism, as an idea, is founded upon that immortal maxim of the Declaration of Independence which affirms that all men are created free and equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In support of these great principles, the Republican party took issue with the barbaric institution of human slavery, and, after a protracted struggle, succeeded in extirpating the accursed thing from the land. So that, the republic is to-day indeed a free republic, and no more a hissing and by-word among enlightened nations. In view of what it has done in the past, we all feel and know that we can trust this party in the present and the future. The vital question of Reconstruction is upon us. How to "reconstitute and mould anew the nation," now that it has emerged all torn and bleeding, yet purified, from the fiery crucible of war, is the problem. The Republican party will meet the responsibility devolving upon it in a spirit becoming its gravity and importance. In its own good time, neither progressing with undue haste nor lagging with snail-like pace behind, it will not only join together the dis severed elements of the Union fabric, wisely and well, that its stability will be assured for all coming time, but it will also perfect a form of government, "of the people, by the people, and for the people," which shall serve as a model of wisdom and statesmanship for untold generations to come. If, in traveling toward this end, it shall become necessary to "make treason odious and to punish traitors"—but not in the manner proposed by our accidental Chief Magistrate—the subscriber will not complain.

In a literary point of view, The Alleghanian will aim at a high standard of excellence. The best of the current literature and poetry of the day will be culled and spread upon our pages, while interesting and useful historical and biographical sketches, foreign and domestic miscellany, news items, &c., &c., will not be forgotten. Particular attention will be paid to the local department, that chief charm of a country paper.

In a word, it will be our constant aim to print a journal which, in its every department, will commend itself to the appreciation and support of the public.

In this connection, the subscriber begs leave to solicit the co-operation in his behalf of those interested in the success of his experiment. He has already received many assurances of support, for which he returns his heartfelt thanks.

The present number of the paper is sent to all, or nearly all, its old subscribers, and to many who were not subscribers. The former are requested to renew their subscriptions, and the latter are invited to become subscribers.

And now, with no friends in particular to reward, and especially with no enemies to punish, the subscriber applies himself to the work before him.

J. TODD HUTCHINSON.

ONE of the most important bills passed by Congress the present session is that known as the District Suffrage Bill, guaranteeing to the blacks equal political rights with the whites in the District of Columbia. The bill was vetoed by the President, but was promptly re-passed by both Houses by the requisite two-thirds vote. A. J.'s veto against the advancing tide of political equalization appear to be of about equal potency with the Pope's bull against the com...

Democracy—Its Progress.

M. De Toqueville, in the first pages of his work entitled "Democracy in America," directs the attention of the reader to the tendency, throughout a period of seven centuries, of all French governmental institutions toward the equalization of the various classes of the French people, of the stripping of the lordly of their power, and of the raising of the masses to the assertion and maintenance of their natural rights. What De Toqueville said of his own, may be said with equal truth of nearly, if not every, portion of the civilized world. If the enfranchisement of the masses, or the ameliorating of their condition, or an increased deference to their inherent rights, and especially their right to a voice in the affairs of government, constitutes progress, then the world does advance as steadily as with martial step toward justice and right.

Not stopping to survey our own land, where even the stone blind can see that the law proclaimed from Heaven to the Jews, amid the noise on Mount Sinai, commanding them to have one law for the stranger and him that was born within their gates, is to be re-enacted by the American people, let us take a horoscope of England, with whom we quarrel somewhat after the fashion of first cousins, and yet whom we love. First of all, then, in our once mother country is the concession on all sides that the elective franchise must be extended to three hundred thousand more of her toiling sons. Then, scarcely, or really none, the less important is the admission by many of the large manufacturers of their employees to a share in all the profits above a certain per centum on the capital—a movement that will do more than any other single agency, the gift of the ballot alone excepted, toward the elevation of many of those whose daily bread comes from their daily labor. Last but not least, is a star of hope, not large, not dazzling, but still a star of hope for the Emerald of the seas, old Ireland, the land of potatoes, and poets, and soldiers, and orators. Ireland—may the day of her deliverance draw nigh, and not in blood, but by the hand of England herself!

Crossing the channel to the land of Louis Napoleon, it is not so much what we see as what we do not see, that makes us glad. The rider of the white horse will soon, even in the course of Nature, take to himself the present occupant of the throne of the French. And what then? He has sought to found a dynasty, but has he succeeded? As the weakness of old age creeps on him, he bids his troops creep out of Mexico, he finds the Prussians to have baffled him in diplomacy and in the field, and to have robbed him of his place as the arbiter of Europe.—Every sign betokens that the people of France will decide whether the son of the Emperor or some other man's son shall succeed to the throne before many years to be vacant.

Following the footsteps of the elder Napoleon across the Alps to Italy, the land of sculpture, and of song, we see rise as a nymph from the sea, and yet as a lion from his lair, a new government among men, in which the voice of the people is not stifled, and in which the sacred name of law is not the rallying cry of oppression. Born with two hopes in her heart, the annexation of Venice and the securing of Rome as her capital, she has gained the one and is as sure of the other as he who in patience waits till the tree lets fall its ripened fruit. Yet there is wafted over the waters of the Mediterranean a painful dirge from Candia, the ancient isle of Crete, where the Christian suffers beneath the heel of the Turk, and where even women and children take example by Samson and prefer a common death with their enemy to life and a thralldom that robs of his wages the laborer, and to women makes her life her curse.

Pass from the Mediterranean to Hungary, and we find the Magyar demanding from the throne of Austria his ancient privileges, and while he petitions, he lays his hand upon the hilt of his sword. For Austria there seems no alternative but to grant to Hungary her demand for the pardon and recall of the exiles of the revolution of '48, and the reconstruction of the government upon the elective principle.

Thus the world seethes like the caldron of the witches; and as the witches by the seething of their caldron called up the spirits of the dead, so may the seething of the world call up the spirit of living liberty.

In the lower House of Congress, on the 7th, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, formally impeached President Johnson of "high crimes and misdemeanors," and offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report upon the case. It is thought no definite action will likely be taken in the premises the present session. What is the use?—A. J. is dead enough already.

The Contested Election Case—Glass vs. Linton.

At the late general election in this county, Mr. John J. Glass (Union) and Col. John P. Linton (Dem.) were rival candidates before the people for the office of representative to the lower branch of the State Legislature. According to the official count, Col. Linton received 810 more votes than Mr. Glass, and was accorded the certificate of election.

On the 9th instant, a petition was presented to the House by Mr. Glass, signed by a large number of the legal voters of this county, contesting the seat of Col. Linton. The grounds upon which the contest is based are set forth to be, that sundry of the boards sitting throughout the county to receive votes on the second Tuesday of last October were illegal in their character and composition, and incompetent to conduct an election, and further that the votes of a large number of deserters were received and counted, in contravention of the Act of Congress of 30th March, 1865, disfranchising such. These deserters, it is claimed, all voted for Col. Linton; and it is further claimed that if their votes and the vote received by the illegal boards be omitted from the count, Mr. Glass will be found to have received a majority of the poll cast.

On the 16th instant, the House drew a committee to try the case. The committee are as follows: Messrs. M'Camant of Blair, Lee of Philadelphia, Loath of Lancaster, Whann of Venango, Quay of Beaver, Stumbaugh of Franklin, Day of Washington, Worrall of Philadelphia, and Rhoads of Berks.

We hope to see a thorough investigation made into this matter. The main irregularity complained of by Mr. Glass, to wit, that deserters in large numbers were allowed to vote at the election, is undoubtedly true; while it is no less true that if the act of Congress means anything and is binding, their votes so cast were grossly illegal. If enough of these votes can be found to change the complexion of the election, Mr. Glass will undoubtedly and most justly be accorded the seat.

U. S. Senator.

On Tuesday of last week, Simon Cameron was elected United States Senator for the term of six years from the 4th March next by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in joint session assembled. The vote stood 81 for Cameron—48 for Cowan, the Democratic nominee. The vote in the Republican caucus for the several aspirants was as follows:

Senators Brown (Mercer), Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Graham, Haines, Landon, Lowry, M'Conaughy, Ridgway, Stutzman, Worthington and H. G. Carter—and Representatives Barton, Brown, Cameron, Chadwick, DeHaven, Donohugh, Freeborn, Ghegan, Harbison, Hoffman, Humphrey, Kennedy, Kerns, Kimmel, Kinney, M'Camant, M'Kee, Mann, Marks, Mechling, Melly, Seiler, Sharpless, Shuman, Stumbaugh, Subers, Waddell, Weller, Whann, Woodward, Worrall, Wright and Glass, Speaker, voted for Simon Cameron—in all 46.

Senators Royer, Taylor and White, and Representatives Adair, Allen, Chase, Colville, Davis, Day, Espy, Ewing, Gallagher, Gordon, Lee, M'Creary, Pennypacker, Peters, Pillow, Quay, Wallace, Watt, Wharton and Wingard, voted for A. G. Carter—in all 23.

Senator Bigham, and Representatives Armstrong, Richards, Roth, Steacy, Stehman and Wilson, voted for Thaddeus Stevens—in all 7.

Senators Brown (Lawrence) and Shoemaker, and Representatives Leech, M'Pherrin and Wilson, voted for G. A. Grow—in all 5.

The two Senators from Lancaster county did not go into the caucus.

On the evening of the 15th, Gen. Cameron was serenaded by some friends. He made a speech, in the course of which he declared himself in favor of striking the word "white" from the Constitution of the State; defined Andrew Johnson as "a traitor to his party and an enemy to his country," and repledged himself to the policy of Protection to American Industry.

BILLS admitting the territories of Nebraska and Colorado into the Union, with the condition that the Legislatures of each shall be immediately convened and secure to the colored people equal political rights with the whites, have passed both Houses of Congress. The bills have been presented to the President for his consideration. Of course, our modern "Moses" will veto them, and of course, his vetoes will be over-riden by the two-thirds vote which always stands ready to save the Government from the consequences of his official recklessness and perfidy.

THE latest specimen of Mr. Johnson's way of making treason odious and allowing traitors to take back seats is the pardoning of Bradley T. Johnson. A citizen of Maryland, he joined the Southern army, and rose to be a Brigadier in the rebel service. He was one of the leaders of the invasion of Maryland, and in case the raid proved successful, was to usurp the Governorship. The act of pardoning him is one of the most aggravated of which Mr. Johnson has been guilty.—There was not the poor excuse for Bradley that his State had seceded, but he deliberately made war upon the General Government and then attempted to overthrow the Government of his State.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

—Read all our new advertisements. —Patronize our advertisers. —Snow ten feet deep. D'ye see the drift? —Johnstown is talking of erecting water works.

—All the railroads in the country were closed by the late storm. —President Johnson's favorite ejaculation: "Mr. T's." —What is the weight of a fool? A simple ton.

—A good paper, and a good time to read a good paper—Saturday Night. —Doesticks (Mortimer Thompson) is a reporter on the New York Tribune. —Governor Geary's official majority was 17,178.

—They have got an Equal Rights League in Johnstown. —The Pittsburg Gazette has been enlarged and improved. —Cowan, the renegade, has been appointed Minister to Austria by A. J. —Preacher Beecher is writing a novelet for the New York Ledger.

—Somebody calls Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth Mrs. Alphabet Southworth. —The business done in the article of lumber has been larger in Ebensburg this winter than during any preceding one.

—For a stew of the freshest and fattest of fresh, fat oysters—go to Bob Thomas', on High street. —Broad street in Philadelphia is ten miles long, with a uniform width of 113 feet, and is straight as an arrow. —Jeff. Davis was presented with a cane the other day. He ought to have been presented with the mark of Cain.

—The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a resolution requesting Senator Doolittle to resign. —The salary of Rev. B. L. Agnew, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Johnstown, has been raised from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year.

—New occasions teach new duties." The new occasion of the re-establishment of The Alleghanian teaches the new duty of subscribing thereto. —Surratt, one of the assassination conspirators, who was arrested in Egypt three or four weeks ago, is expected to arrive in New York shortly.

—Since the late destructive fire in Johnstown, the people down there demand a steam fire engine. That's always the way—the fire first, and the engine afterward. —A new educational monthly, to be called the Teachers' Advocate, is to be started in Johnstown shortly, with Messrs. J. F. Condon and T. J. Chapman as editors.

—A young man named Chauncey F. Page, residing near Valparaiso, Ind., killed his wife, her mother, and another woman, a few days ago. —We would like to have a local correspondent in every town and township in the county. Who wants to achieve an enviable reputation at small expense?

—In the re-election of Hon. Jas. W. Nye to the U. S. Senate, the people of Nevada have shown that they have a Nye to their own interests. —Honesty is the best policy, but a fire insurance policy isn't a bad thing to have about the house. Insure in the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria county.

—John M. Bowman, Esq., formerly Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Johnstown and vicinity, who was displaced by Douglas B. Wright in November last, has been re-appointed to that position. —Two former Ebensburgers are members of the lower branch of the present State Legislature—Hon. Samuel C. Wingard, from the Lycoming district, and Hon. Peter F. Collins, from the Schuylkill district.

—The Blairsville New Era "burst" some time ago, was sold at Sheriff's sale to R. M. Birkman, and is now published by that gentleman under the name, style and title of the Blairsville Press. —The meanest man on record is supposed to have been him who, on being invited to "imbibe," said he didn't feel like drinking, but if it made no difference he'd take the price of the fluid in postage stamps!

—Love letters: How to write them!—is the title of an edictive sketch going the rounds of the newspapers. Our advice would be to write them with a lead pencil—that they may rub out. —James Stephens, the C. O. I. R., (contemptible odious Irish renegade,) who was to, but didn't, inaugurate a rebellion in Ireland before the beginning of the present year, is said to be yet prowling around the purlieus of New York.

—Horace Greeley is now being tried for murder in Charleston, S. C. In this instance, H. G. is not the white-coated philosopher of the N. Y. Tribune, but a negro charged with the murder of the notorious Barnwell Rhett. —Apropos of the contested election case of Glass vs. Linton:

"Will the box bolt the blanket? Will the blanket choke the box? Tremendous thought! Prodigious blanket! Enormous box!"

—The State Agricultural Society has resolved to hold its next annual exhibition on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of September, next, and has appointed a committee to invite propositions for a locality for the purpose in view. If we could get the ear of that committee, we would suggest as a suitable locality—Ebensburg.

—General White, State Senator from the Cambria district, is chairman of the Senate standing committee on Military Affairs, and a member of the committees on Judiciary Local, Estates and Escheats, and Election Districts. Mr. Linton, our representative to the lower branch of the Legislature, is a member of the standing committees on Mining and Manufacturing, Library, and Military Affairs.

Our New Governor.

Gen. Geary was inaugurated Governor, with the usual pomp and ceremony, on Tuesday of last week. His inaugural address, which is very long, shows conclusively that he understands thoroughly the nature of the important work before him, and will leave no single duty unperformed. A considerable portion of the inaugural is devoted to the essential subjects of the education of the people, the support of soldiers' orphans, the necessity of a military system, and home labor; but the portion devoted to National affairs, as showing the position he assumes in the present crisis of the government, is the cream of the whole. We subjoin an extract:—

"We are confessedly in a transition state. It is marvelous how prejudice has perished in the furnace of war, and how, from the very ashes of old hatreds and old parties, the truth rises purified and triumphant. The contest between the Executive and a Congress twice elected by substantially the same suffrages—a contest so anomalous in our experience as not to have been anticipated by the framers of the National Constitution, has only served to develop the remarkable energies of our people and to strengthen them for future conflicts. That contest is virtually decided.

"The victorious forces, physical and moral, of the patriotic millions, are simply pausing before the perfect work of reconstruction. Twenty-six States have not only been saved from the conflagration of war, but have been crystallized in the saving. The unrestored ter, still disaffected and still defiant, seem to be providentially delaying their return to the Union, so that when they re-enter upon its obligations and its blessings they will be the better able to fulfil the one and enjoy the other. Their condition is a fearful warning to men and nations, and especially to ourselves.

"Until slavery fell we did not fully understand the value of Republican institutions. Accustomed to tolerate, and in many cases to defend slavery, we did not feel that its close proximity, so far from assisting, was gradually destroying our liberties; and it was only when rebellion tore away the mask, that we saw the hideous features of the monster that was eating out the vitals of the Republic.

"If we are now astonished and shocked at the exhibition of cruelty and ingratitude among those who, having inaugurated and prosecuted a senseless war against a generous Government, and having been permitted to escape the punishment they deserve, are once more arrogantly clamoring to assume control of the destinies of this great nation, how much greater cause would we have had for surprise had slavery been permitted to increase and multiply?

"Bast as we may of our material and our moral victories, yet is it not true that there is no such thing as a republican government in the ten States that began and carried on the war? There is not, to-day, a despotic State in Europe where the rights of the individual man are so defiantly trampled under foot as in the sections which were supposed to have been brought into full submission to the Government of the United States. But the disease has suggested its providential cure.

"The abhorrent doctrine that defeated treason shall not only be magnanimously pardoned, but introduced to yet stronger privileges, because of its guilty failure, seems to have been insisted upon, as if to strengthen the better and the contrasting doctrine, that a nation, having conquered its freedom, is its own best guardian, and that those who were defeated in honorable battle should be constrained to submit to all the terms of the conqueror.

"The violators of the most solemn obligations, the perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes in the annals of time, the murderers of our heroic soldiers on fields of battle and in loathsome dungeons and barbarous prisons, they must not, shall not, reappear in the council chambers of the nation, to aid in its legislation or control its destinies, unless it shall be on conditions which will preserve our institutions from their baleful purposes and influence, and secure republican forms of government, in their purity and vigor, in every section of the country.

"That they are indisposed to accept such conditions is manifest from their recent and even arrogant rejection of the proposed amendments of the National Constitution—amendments which are believed by many true and patriotic citizens and statesmen to be too mild and generous.

"They have, however, been fully considered by the people during the late elections, and approved by majorities so large as to give them a sanction that it would be improper to either overlook or disregard. And certainly in view of this fact, none of the late rebel States should be admitted to their former practical relations to the General Government, while they continue to oppose these amendments."

APPOINTMENTS.—Governor Geary has made the following appointments: Secretary of the Commonwealth, Francis Jordan, of Bedford, late State Military Agent at Washington.

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, Isaac B. Gara, of Erie. Attorney General, Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia. Adjutant General, D. B. McCreary, of Erie.

State Military Agent at Washington, John H. Stewart, of Allegheny county. Private Secretary, J. Robley Daughson, of Philadelphia. Wm. H. Kemble was re-elected State Treasurer.

—N. P. Willis died at Idlewild on the 20th instant.

U. S. SENATORS.—The terms of the ten Senators expire with the present Congress, viz: Messrs. Cowan, of Pennsylvania; M'Dougall, of California; Smith, of Oregon; Davis, of Kansas; Kirkwood, of Ohio; Foster, of Connecticut; Edmonds, of Vermont; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Cresswell, of Missouri; Brown, of Missouri; Fogg, of New York; Sherman, of New York; Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Harlan, in place of Kirkwood; Trumbull, re-elected; Cameron, in place of Cowan; Roscoe Conkling, in place of Davis; C. D. Drake, in place of Gratz Brown; Governor Morton, in place of Lane; and Nye re-elected.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Susquehanna Township, Cambria county, on or about the 20th of June, 1866, one black BULL, color dark red, no markings, owner is requested to come forward, property, pay charges, and take him home; he will be disposed of as the law directs. THOMAS G. GOODERBETTER, Platteville, Jan. 24, 1867-68.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of Simca Litzinger, administrator of Michael Litzinger, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend that purpose, at the office of William R. Esq., in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 19th of February, next, at one o'clock, p. m., on said day, when and where all persons interested may attend. JOHN S. RHEY, Auditor. Jan. 24, 1867-68.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the fund in the hands of William Kittell, administrator of the estate of William D. Kittell, late of Washington township, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend, for purpose, at the office of William R. Esq., in Ebensburg, on Wednesday, the 20th of February, next, at one o'clock, p. m., on said day, when and where all persons interested may attend. JOHN S. RHEY, Auditor. Jan. 24-67.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of the money in the hands of Cecilia Wilt and M'Mullen, administrators of the estate of s'eph Wilt, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend, for purpose, at the office of Johnstone & Scanlan, in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 18th day of February, next, at one o'clock, p. m., on said day, when and where all persons interested may attend. JOHN S. RHEY, Auditor. Jan. 24-67.

PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers, having quit the manufacture of Lumber, desire to dispose of the following property: 2 good WAGONS; 2 SLEDS; 4 large MULES, with Harness; 1 STATIONARY STEAM SAW, with 30-horse power engine, in good running order. Also, 110 acres good FARM LAND, watered, situated one mile west of Ebensburg, on the Indiana Pike, 15 acres of which are cleared, and having thereon erected a two-story Plank House and a Frame with a spring of never failing Water. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. W. DAVIS & SONS, Ebensburg, January 24, 1867-68.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Test. Ven. pon, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the House, in Johnstown, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., following real estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Annan in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Yoder township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of George M'Lane, H. Gallagher, and others, containing 8 more or less, all cleared, having thereon erected a log house and log stable, and the occupancy of William P. Patton. Taken into execution and to be sold suit of William Beagle. JAMES MYERS, Sheriff. Sher. Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 24, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Pon, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the House, in Johnstown, on Saturday, the 23rd day of February, next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., following real estate, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of Youker, of, in and to a lot of ground in Cambria Borough, Cambria county, extending twenty-six feet on River street, and extending back one hundred feet on the north, and lot of Balthasar F. Fayer, adjoining lot of Francis Patton, on the south, having thereon erected a plank house, now in the occupancy of Fayer. Taken into execution and to be sold suit of John Geese & Co. JAMES MYERS, Sheriff. Sher. Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 24, 1867.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—The undersigned, by virtue of an order of sale issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, will expose to sale, on premises, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, next, that certain Farm, late the estate of John Williams, deceased, situated in Cambria county, adjoining lands of John R. Weller, John B. Ross and others, containing 212 ACRES, ABOUT 100 OF WHICH ARE THEREON ERECTED A FRAME HOUSE, a New Double Log-Barn and Old House, a good, bearing Orchard. Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; one year, with interest on the last two years from the confirmation of the sale, and secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises. JOHN WILLIAMS, Admr. of Joseph Williams, deceased. Sold a lot of HAY by the ton, in the town of Ebensburg, Jan. 24, 1867-c.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.—The subscriber, having taken regular license as an Auctioneer, is prepared to try all manner of Sales on short notice and at reasonable terms. Address, JESSE WOODRUFF, Hemlock, Cambria county, (Jan. 24)