

Constitutional Convention.

A special committee appointed by the House of Representatives of our State Legislature for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of the State, have framed a bill to be reported immediately, in which they commend the wisdom of affording an opportunity to the people of deciding at the next October election either for or against a convention. Delegates to the convention are to be elected at the same time; and in case the popular verdict is in favor of holding the convention, they will be convened by proclamation of the Governor.

Of the necessity of such a convention at the present juncture, we have no doubt, though from some sources it will meet with opposition and be styled a radical maneuver, which in truth it is, but not, perhaps, in the sense in which the opponents of the convention intend, being a maneuver not to entrap the guileless, but to afford the people an opportunity of re-forming their constitution if they so desire. We are glad a convention is proposed, and not a bundle of amendments, which must be accepted as offered, what is bad as well as what is good, or else rejected.

The topics that will come prominently before the convention for discussion can scarcely be enumerated at this early day, but those most important in their character are:

Some constitutional guard against the vast and expensive amount of special legislation enacted at each sitting of the Legislature. At the session of '65, some nine hundred and nineteen different acts were passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, yet of that large number not over fifty were general in their character or of interest or application to the people of the State. At the session of '66, the number swelled to between eleven hundred and twelve hundred, of which perhaps one in forty or fifty was of general interest.

Other and more efficient means than are now provided for guarding the purity of the ballot. That the permanent disfranchisement of those unfortunate, deluded men who fled the country or remained in hiding places to escape the draft will be seriously proposed, we cannot say, though we hope not, disfranchisement of large portions of the people being to our mind productive of more evil than good. Yet of the necessity for additional guarantees of the purity of the ballot, we have abundant evidence in our own country.—For instance, some roving, characterless character, who never remained a year in any one community since he was set adrift from his mother, obtains employment at the iron mills in the south of the county a dozen days before the annual elections. He knows nothing and cares nothing about the interests of the county, and will sell his vote for a glass of whisky; yet he has the same influence on election day as the steady mechanic or thrifty farmer.—Ought he to have?

We mean to be the author of no piece of burlesque in saying that it is seriously proposed to ascertain if possible some means to prevent the future Legislatures of our State from being bribed or in any way corruptly influenced. A proposition has been made to increase the number of members in both houses so greatly that it will be impracticable to buy them or a controlling portion of them.

It will also be before the convention to change the basis of suffrage throughout the Commonwealth by expunging the word "white" from the Constitution. We need scarcely say that in our opinion such a change is altogether right and proper. Color of skin is not and never can be a true or safe basis of suffrage, but is the offspring of prejudice whose root was in slavery. It was an appendage of slavery, born of it and nurtured by it, and ought now to be plucked up by the roots and thrown into the same grave as its progenitor. There are enough voters—more likely too many than too few; but we deem it wiser to increase the number rather than exclude men for a reason that will probably be the wonder and laughter of our children.

Reconstruction.

Congress, wisely laying aside the Stephens military bill, has adopted and sent to the President in time to pass over a veto a thorough yet less objectionable plan of reconstruction, of which we give the features in another column. By the passing of this act, Congress has done much to give quiet to the country. Had it adjourned without adopting some plan of reconstruction, discontent among the well disposed and anarchy by the acts of the South would have

the friends of Congress, who are the true friends of the country, would have to refute as best they could the assaults of their opponents and their taunts of the inability of the Republican party successfully to handle the question of reconstruction. The measure now adopted puts it in the power of each rebel State to be represented in Congress at its next session. It enfranchises the blacks but does not disfranchise the white for his rebellion, save those who held some important rebel office—in both cases providing wisely. We are firmly convinced that no process of reconstruction can be successful that relies wholly or mainly on force. If we would be successful in this great work, it must be by measures that inflict no harsh terms on the people, but that are in themselves just and humane. The act passed by Congress comprehends these great truths.

Murder of Union Soldiers.

In October, 1865, three soldiers belonging to a regiment of volunteers were stationed on the South Carolina side of the Savannah river, for the purpose of guarding a few bales of cotton which had been seized by officers of the U. S. Treasury department. While these soldiers were in discharge of their duty, six citizens either of Georgia or South Carolina, most of them men of consideration in their neighborhood, one of whom had been at one time a member of the Georgia Senate, stole under the darkness of night upon the unsuspecting guards, ordered them to throw down their arms, and upon their refusal, sent a pistol ball through the brain of each, holding their weapons so closely to the heads of their victims as to burn their hair by the flash of the powder, and then threw the corpses into the river. This terrible deed was committed while Gen. Gilmore was in command of the department in which it occurred, and that officer, upon yielding his command to General Sickles, called his attention to the case as one worthy of investigation. A military commission was consequently convened by General Sickles, which tried, convicted and sentenced to death four of the perpetrators of the atrocious crime, the remaining two having fled beyond the reach of justice. The sentence of two of the four convicted, on account of their youth and the influence had over them by their companions, was changed to imprisonment for life. The President was immediately besought by prominent men of the South, among others being A. H. Stephens, Gov. Orr of South Carolina, and Herschel V. Johnson, to pardon these criminals, or else to transfer them to civil tribunals. One petition insisted that the President's "avowed policy" led the signers to ask with confidence for his interposition. On July 23d, the President changed the sentences to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas, Florida. On July 31st, he ordered the prisoners to be removed to Fort Delaware, in the State of Delaware. On their arrival, a writ of habeas corpus from the District Court of Delaware demanded their release, and by direction of the War Department the writ was obeyed and the prisoners were released.

This case, though it acquires prominence on account of its great atrocity, is only one of many. The testimony of every prominent Union General in the South is that justice is not administered, that the lives and property of Union men are not safe. Says General Sickles: "Citizens committing offences against soldiers are not even indicted by the civil authorities. Yet soldiers and officers have been in some instances wounded and in other instances killed, * * * and no one has been prosecuted or punished for it by the civil authorities." General Schofield says: "A gentleman who commits a homicide of that kind (of an insubordinate freedman) gets his gentlemen friends together, and they nearly all are magistrates, and they discharge him." General Thomas says he does not believe there is much chance in his department of convicting a citizen of Georgia of murder if the victim is a Union man or negro, but if the murderer is a Union man or negro they would convict him very speedily.

The committee appointed by order of the National House of Representatives to investigate the circumstances attending the murder of the three soldiers in South Carolina, and to report what action is necessary to secure safety to union men and freedmen, declare—

First. That for the punishment of crime in these departments, the courts cannot be relied upon. In cases where soldiers, union men, or freedmen, are concerned, justice is practically denied, and offences of grave character against them go unpunished, neither magistrates nor juries being disposed to discharge their duties in this respect. Second. That up to this time there has been no change for the better, but rather for the worse. Third. That unless substantial justice is done to the laboring classes hereafter, and to the union men and Northern men who desire to go there to engage in business enterprises, no improvement in the state of affairs can reasonably be expected.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

Read our new advertisements. Patronize our advertisers. Nasby is trying to lecture. The "Immortal" J. N. Free is not dead. The other was a false report. The hog cholera is prevailing in Huntington county. The winter session of the Ebsenburg schools has closed. They are making paper pantslets for women's wear. The Fenian excitement in Ireland has subsided. Parson Brownlow has been renominated for Governor in Tennessee. Two prisoners escaped from the Western Penitentiary on Sunday. The 39th Congress dies and the 40th Congress will be born on Monday next. The vote for Constable in Hollidaysburg was a tie, each of two candidates receiving 145 votes. The white men take care of the Indians, and the Indians take hair of the white men. The fare on the Hollidaysburg Branch Railroad has been reduced from 30 to 25 cents. Hereafter, boys under twenty-one years of age will not be enlisted into the regular army, except as musicians. Grace Greenwood is in favor of giving the ballot to every woman who owns a sewing machine or a wash-tub. Capt. Doherty, who was stabbed by Farren in Hollidaysburg a week or two ago, is still living. The Great Eastern is going to run between New York and Paris during the continuance of the French Exposition. A division of Pennsylvania into two States is broached by some Pittsburg papers. Bosh! The Hancock chair and the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed were deposited in Independence Hall at Philadelphia on Washington's birthday. A petition has been presented to the Legislature praying for the abolishment of the office of Co. Superintendent in Blair county. Old fogeyism. Mollie Trussell, who killed her lover in Chicago some time ago, and was acquitted by a susceptible jury, has entered a nunnery. A paragraph in the papers says that John H. Surratt, when he arrived on these shores, was clad in a jaunty Zouave uniform. He is now iron clad. Beveridge, the bully who assaulted Philadelphia Inquirer Painter last winter in the capitol at Washington, has been tried for assault, found guilty, and fined \$150. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, spoke for and voted for the Reconstruction bill as it finally passed both houses of Congress. Surratt was arraigned before the Washington Court on Saturday, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder and conspiracy. His trial will come off next month. Robert Folger was tried for the murder of Robert W. Dinwiddie in Washington county last week, and was found guilty of murder in the first degree. A little daughter of Mr. Bryan Powell, residing in Altoona, was left in a room by herself, and going too near the stove, her clothing took fire and she burned to death. Another warning. Three panels of a heavy board fence in Altoona were lately blown down by a gust of wind, and, falling upon Mr. Geo. Hinkle, broke that gentleman's leg and shattered his ankle. According to late accounts, C. O. I. R. Stephens is in Ireland, Paris, London, New York, Skedunk, and other places, and the liberation of Ireland may be momentarily expected. In view of the fact that board promises to be scarce in Paris during the great Exposition, it is proposed to send a saw-log over there from this country. The idea should be popular. George Ellar, charged with the commission of a rape upon a little girl eleven years old, was shot and killed by the father of the girl in the Court room at Philadelphia on the 20th. The Nebraska Legislature has ratified the conditions imposed by Congress, preparatory to the admission of the Territory into the Union. The number of States is thus swelled to thirty-seven. The negro suffrage bill has passed both houses of the Tennessee Legislature and has been signed by the Governor. American citizens of dark skin can now vote in that State. A Washington dispatch of the 19th says: "Col. Dan. Rice was the only gentleman who had an unofficial interview with the President to-day." Dan. is proprietor of the "One Horse Show." Perhaps he is looking for a clown for the concern. See card in this paper of H. Childs & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Pittsburg. Wm. C. Murphey, Esq., is a partner in this concern, which is enough to insure for it the bulk of the Cambria patronage in the articles which they sell. "A gipsy told me, early in life, that my name was so ugly the dogs would bark at it."—MacShane. Dogwood bark! By the way, did a gipsy ever tell you, in early life or otherwise, that your name was so ugly the people would not consent to have it go down on the Congressional directory? We were sorry to learn from the Johnstown Tribune, two weeks ago, that Ex-Governor Curtin was a "fallen idol;" but we were rejoiced to hear through the same source, last week, that full investigation had developed the fact that the Ex-Governor yet retains his proud position in the niche allotted to the country's foremost patriots and sages. It was an idle story that he was a fallen idol, and that his mistakes will happen.

Reconstruction!

Following is the full text of the Reconstruction bill as it finally passed both Houses of Congress: Whereas, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose, Virginia shall constitute the First District, North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District, Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District, and Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District. Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned. Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military committees or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void. Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death under this act shall be carried into execution without the approval of the President. Sec. 5. When the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution and government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State 21 years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law, and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates, and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been approved by Congress and when said State by a vote of its Legislature elected under said Constitution shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article 14, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of the said rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

1867. Spring Trade. 1867.

I am now prepared to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS To Cash Purchasers of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE! either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL! My stock consists in part of every variety of TIN, SHEET IRON, COPPER AND BRASS WARES, ENAMELED AND PLAIN SAUCE PANS, BOILERS, &c. COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND. Spear's Anti-Dust HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES, NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR STOVES! And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturers' retail prices. Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to SPOUTING! VALLEYS AND CONDUCTORS! All of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen. LAMP BURNERS, WICK AND CHIMNEYS, &c. Wholesale or Retail. I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Chimney, giving more light than any other in use.—Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil. SPENCER'S SIFTER! It recommends itself. SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS! of all sizes, Constantly on hand. Special attention given to JOBBING! In Tin, Copper, or Sheet Iron, at lowest possible rates. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS LIST Now ready and will be sent on application by mail or in person. Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not. FRANCIS W. HAY, Johnstown, Jan. 24, 1867. A. BRADLEY, W. TANKING, JNO. S. BRADLEY, BRADLEY STOVE WORKS, Manufacture every variety of COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, Among which are the celebrated National, Talsman, Tropic and Eureka—Coal Cook Stoves. Also, Veterans, Ponomas and Ironides—Wood Cook Stoves. GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c. Agents for Lotze's Celebrated Hotel and Family Ranges. Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburg, Pa. [Feb 28] HARVEY CHILDS, LOWRIE CHILDS, W. C. MURPHEY, H. CHILDS & CO., Wholesale dealers in BOOTS, SHOES, AND SOLE LEATHER, 133 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa. Agents for the sale of "Hope Mill" Cotton Yarn, Bags, Batting, and Carpet Chalk. [Feb 28, 3rd] WANTED, 250,000 BRICKS.—Proposals will be received by Rev. Mr. Christy, his residence in Ebsenburg, up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th MARCH next, for burning and delivering 250,000 bricks for the new Catholic Church at Ebsenburg, Ebsenburg, Feb. 28, 1867-3t. WM. M. LLOYD, Pres't. D. T. CALDWELL, Cash'r. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA. GOVERNMENT AGENCY, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Corner Virginia and Annie sts., North Ward, Altoona, Pa. CAPITAL PAID IN.....\$200,000 00 ASSETS.....150,000 00 All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms. Stamps of all denominations always on hand. To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows: \$50 to \$100, 2 per cent.; \$100 to \$200, 3 per cent.; \$200 and upwards, 4 per cent. [Jan 23] PRIVATE SALE!—Will be sold at private sale, my Farm of 160 acres, situated in Cambria township, on the Ebsenburg & Wilmore Plank Road, three miles from Wilmore, and five miles from Ebsenburg. Eighty acres of the land is cleared, and have thereon erected a good farm house and a large Barn. There is an excellent Orchard on the premises. Will also be sold, at private sale, a half share in a stationary Steam Saw Mill, located on lands of Wm. A. Skelly, in Summerhill township, about 2 miles from Wilmore, with a lease of 130 acres of well timbered land. There is an abundance of timbered land in the neighborhood. The foregoing property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars, call on the subscriber at his farm, or address him through the P. O. at Wilmore, Cambria co. Feb. 14.4t. ROBT. W. ROBERTS. CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase or receive in any manner whatsoever a certain Due Bill for \$145, payable seven months after date, executed by J. W. Dunwoody and William Griffith in favor of John Roberts on the 23d day of January, 1867, as it was unduly obtained, and without consideration, and will not be paid unless compelled by law. J. W. DUNWOODY, Warrior's Mark, Feb. 21, 1867.4t. AT COST! AT COST! AT COST!—The subscriber will sell a lot of Cooking, Parlor and Heating STOVES at cost for cash. Do you want a bargain? Feb 21.4t] GEORGE HUNTLEY. —Handbills of all kinds printed at this office.

PRIVATE SALE!

The subscriber will sell the following property at private sale: One House at Portage Station, on the P. R. R., with 2 acres land. Suitable for a store room or a dwelling. One House and 50 acres land, on P. R. R. one-half mile west of Portage, opposite the siding of the Union Mills of the Ebsenburg & Co. One House and 2 acres land at Portage now occupied by Louisa Keepers. A good site for a store. One Water Power Saw mill, within 10 miles of the P. R. R., one-half mile west of Portage, together with timber land, 100, 200, 300 acres, to suit purchasers. The saw and houses on the same cost \$1,500, which lumber was cheap. Or, I will sell the whole tract of 480 acres with timber enough on the same to run a water mill for seven years. The property has 1,500 to 2,000 feet of side tracks containing with the P. R. R. A general Warranty Deed will be given on ten days notice for all the foregoing property, and possession of all houses, &c., given on the 1st April next. Call soon, as the property will be disposed of on or before the 1st April. The improvements cost the subscriber \$6,000. 150 acres of the land is timbered with Sugar, and the land itself is warranted as good as any in Cambria county. Three creeks pass through the land, viz. Trout Run, McIntosh Run, and Wright's Run. There is Coal on the land, and any amount of Good Wood. The location is the only outlet to the lands of Burke and the Wm. M. Lloyd & Co. Two pieces of the land adjoin the land formerly owned by Hon. Thomas A. Surratt, known as the M'Guy Farm. The third-third the purchase money will be required down; the balance in six and twelve months. Ten per cent. will be deducted for payments. The property will be sold in preference to rents, as the subscriber has no time to elect rents. The house and lot, say 1 acre of land Portage, now occupied by Louisa Keepers will be sold if sold soon. Also, the room at the Cambria place, with 2 acres land formerly occupied by Victor Voght, will be sold to him at one time for \$725—will be sold for \$600. The former will be sold \$250, cash, or its equivalent. CALL SOON! WM. R. HUGHES, Wilmore, January 31, 1867. ORPHANS' COURT SALE VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY! By virtue of orders of sale, issuing of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, undersigned will expose to sale, at the Court House, in Ebsenburg, on WEDNESDAY, 6th of MARCH NEXT, TWO COLONIES, P. M. All that certain LOT, fronting 33 feet High street, extending back to the lot having thereon erected a LARGE BRICK HOUSE, WARE-HOUSE, STABLE and BLEND HOUSE. This property is located in the centre of the Town, is very valuable a business location. ALSO: All that LOT fronting on Ogles street, extending back 128 feet to the lot of John E. Evans, having a new FRAME BLEND and a number of young fruit trees on it; is under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. ALSO: All that certain SQUARE, situated in the Borough of Ebsenburg, adjoining Shores on the north, thence south 25 perches to Beech alley to land formerly of D. Jones thence west 16 perches to Julius street thence 25 perches along said street to lot of E. Shoemaker. Containing two and one-half acres, is under fence, and is desirable pasture lot. ALSO: All that large body of LAND, known as Blacklick Township, warranted to the use of Nathaniel Simpson and Joseph Cook, containing 600 acres. This land lies both the upper branches of the Cambria Creek. It is valuable for the COMBINATION of TIMBER and upon it, and will be sold a body, or in lots, to suit purchasers. ALSO: All that certain tract of LAND, situated in Cambria Township, on the Turnpike one mile west of Ebsenburg, adjoining the lot of Alexander M'Vicker, and others, containing 7 acres and 110 perches. Terms of Sale.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest secured upon the premises by the bank mortgage of the purchaser. GEO. M. REAR, Admr. of Robert Davis, dec'd. At the same time and place, will be exposed to sale, 12 SHARES of the EBSBURG & CRESSON RAIL ROAD CO. 100 SHARES of the AMERICAN LUBRICATING OIL CO. Certificates exhibiting passed over to the purchasers. NOTICE.—The following Petitions for Letters License have been filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, and are presented to the Judges of said court on the first Monday of March next: Peter Keelan, Cambria bor.; Owen McFray, Cambria bor.; Henry Foster, Ebsenburg; Gottlieb Lessinger, 2d W. Ward, Ebsenburg; J. E. Kist, Washington tp.; Dettling, Washington tp.; Otto Helly, Washington tp.; John Coad, Cambria bor.; C. Fitzsimmons, Johnstown, 2d W. Ward; Barrett, Johnstown, 2d W. Ward; John W. Johnstown; Jacob Holtzworth, Johnstown; Henry G. Ritz, 3d W. Ward; Thomas M'Conn, 3d W. Ward; John W. Henning, 3d W. Ward; John W. Johnstown; Wm. Johnstown; Pius Klug, 3d W. Ward; August Weigand, 3d W. Ward; Henry Fritz, Yoder tp.; Jacob Geisler, Hitzler; Lawrence Campbell, Gallitzin bor.; Barberick, Carrolltown bor.; John Prospect bor.; Thomas Callan, Leetsdale; Valentine Maltzie, Wilmore bor.; Joseph Millville bor.; James M. Riffe, Summit; Michael Lettner, Cambria tp.; Gough, Clearfield tp.; John Taylor, Hinton tp.; Daniel Coufer, Taylor tp.; Patterson, Conemaugh bor.; Simon Carrolltown bor.; Jas. H. Benford, Johnstown. Quart License. Patrick O'Connell, Johnstown bor.; Cyrus Hart, Johnstown bor.; 3d W. Ward; Tudor, W. W. Ebsenburg bor.; GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Esq., Ebsenburg, Feb. 7, 1867. LIME—OR LEAVE.—Lime for sale, at Lilly's or at Shippe No. 4, by the bushel or cart. Shipped to the P. R. R. Ebsenburg station on the Penna. R.R. Road. WM. LILLY, Address Hemlock P. O., Cambria county, Jan 24.]