Democrat & Sentinel



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahm, Publisher & Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1860.

FOR GOVRENOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The National Convention. We last week published a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Convention, up to the 28th ult .. The majority of the committee on the Platform, reported as follows:

Resolved. That the platform adopted Cincinatti be affirmed, with the following additional resolntions: That the National Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories: 1st. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories.
2d. That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories, nor the introduction of slaves therein; nor any power to destroy by any legislation what-

Two minority reports were presented. After an exciting debate the majority reported was rejected and the following adopted.

Resolved. That it is the duty of the Fed eral Government to protect, when necessary the rights of persons or property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its

constitutional jurisdiction extends. 1. Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmation of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention in Cincinatti, in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature, when applied to the same subject matters; and we reccommend, as the only

further resolutions, the following-2. Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress under the Constitution of the of the Democracy in every section of the United States, over the institution of slavery Union. But by his course during the last within the Territories, Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

3. Resolved. That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete proabroad and whether native or foreign born-4. Resolved. That one of the necessities of

the age in a millitary and civil point of view, is a speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic Party pledge such constitutional government as will secure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the carliest practica-

5 Resolved. That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, on such terms as shall be favorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

6. Resolved. That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution ural that the Southern Democracy seeing him of Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in their character, subversive of the constitution, and

revolutiouary in their effect. Immediately after the adoption of the Platform, the Delegates from Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Arkansas and Deleware withdrew, and the Delegates from Virginia and Georgia retired to consult. The Delegates from the Southern States contended that the Convention in refusing to adopt the majority report, had refused to reaffirm and endorse a cardinal principle of the Democratic party-the right of every American citizen to emigrate to any of the Territories, with his property, and hold it unmolested there until the territory in which he resided should be admitted into the Union as a State. The Democratic Party was a party of principles, and they were not principles which it ought either to be ashamed of or afraid to avow. The convention had no right to reject principles and adopt a platform which would suit Stephen A. Douglas. It was true he was unwilling to stand on the majority platform, but many distinguished statesmen were; statesman in every way his equal if not his superior. On Tuesday the Delegates from Georgia withdrew. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for President. The first ballot was as follows; Douglas 1351, Guthrie 361 Dickinson 7, Lane 6, Davis 1, Hunter 42, Toucey 21, Pierce 1, Johnson 1. A resolution was adopted before proceeding to ballot, that 202 votes or two thirds of a full convention should be necessary to nominate. The Pennsylvania delegation voted as follows on the first ballot, Douglass 9, Guthrie 111 Hunter 4, Lane 21, Douglas received only 61 votes from the slave States. On the 35th ballot Douglas received 1511 votes, Guthrie 651, Hunter 16, Lane 16, Dickinson 2, Davis 1. The subsequent ballots did not vary materially from the above. On Thursday the convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June. A convention of the Presidency who had made common cause that his administration will be an eminently ings of the Chevalier Forney; that he does delegates from the seceding States, will be with their enemies, and who openly advoca- successful one, and that at its close he will not intend to waste "his precious pearls of held in Richmond, Virginia on the 11th of June. In the meantime it does not become us as Democrats to despair, although the aspect of the political horizon is dark and lowering indeed. We trust that all the delegates will attend the Convention at Baltimore. and that a compromise will be effected. Without this, defeat will be certain. This is no time for intemperate and angry discussions. Above all our Southern brethren

acted from the impulse of what they regarded as their duty, throughout, and it should not be forgotten that of the States which voted in favor of the minority platform, not more than two can be regarded as at all likely to cast their electoral vote for the Democratic candidate for President next fall. Neither should it be forgotten that a majority of the Northern delegates not only erected a platform to suit themselves, but insisted on placing on it a candidate who they knew well was odious to their Southern brethren. Unless something more of a conciliatory spirit is manifested in Baltimore, the Democracy will be compelled to abandon the contest in despair.

How Stands the Case?

The Democratic party occupies a perilous position at the present time. The withdrawel of nearly all the Southern delegates from the Charleston Convention, was an event calculated to carry sorrow to the heart of every friend of his country and enemy of Sectionalism. The representatives of eight sovereign States refused to participate in the proceedings of the convention after the adoption of the platform. It is unnecessary for us to inquire whether they were right or wrong in withdrawing. We presume they firmly believed they were right in pursuing the course they did, and we entertain no doubt that they will be sustained by their constituents. It should be remembered that without the vote of these States, it will be mpossible to elect a Democratic President next fall. Unless a reconciliation is affected with our Southern brethern, it will, we fear, be worse than folly for the Convention when it reassembles at Baltimore to place in nomination a candidate for President.

We believe that Stephen A. Douglas and his friends have it in their power 10 affect such a reconciliation. Our readers are aware that during the last three years we have not been one of the admirers of Senator Douglas. - But if he had been fairly nominated at Charleston for the Presidency, we would have cheerfully supported him. He is certainly a Statesman of extraordinary abilities, and at one time possesed the confidence and esteem few years, he has forfeited the confidence of the Democracy of the Southern States It is not a difficult matter to explain why this is so. In his efforts to prevent the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, he was compelled in order to secure success, to act and unite for the time being, with the Abolition and Black Republican members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. His eulogists were such men as Senator Hale and Horace Greely. Indeed, the New York Tribune for a time seemed to be his organ, and his principal supporters in the Democratic ranks were such men as the renegade Hickman, Forney and Stanton. We do not say that he was actuated by any but honest motives in opposing the Lecompton Constitution. But it was natdaily acting with their enemies, should Judge him by the company he kept, and loose all confidence in his Democracy and patriotism. Shortly after this he openly promulgated the the extraordinary doctrine, that Territorial Legislatures have the right to abolish slavery in the Territories, which tended to widen still more the breach between him and our Southern brethern. They began to feel that they could not safely entrust their dearest rights to him as Chief Magistrate of the Republic. and determined to oppose his nomination at

In the meantime, Senator Douglas an nounced that he would be a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency before the Charleston Convention. At the same time he declared that he would not accept the nomination if the platform repudiated his doctrine with regard to the power of Territorial Legislatures. He claimed the right to lav down his own platform, and would not agree that the right of declaring what are the principles of the Democratic party was vested in the National Convention.

His friends composed principally of delegates from States which voted for Fremont in 1856, repaired to Charleston with the intention of nominating him and erecting a platform to suit him. They went there not merely as Democrate but as Douglas men. determined to nominate him at all hazards. They were not disposed to concede anything to the South. They insisted on controlling the platform ard the nomination. Their first step was to adopt a platform odious to the South, but on which their favorite was willing to stand, and they continued to insist ties. that he should be nominated. The Southern delegates began to feel that the time had arrived when forbearance ceased to be a virtue. They were unwilling to be compelled to acted a doctrine which if carried into practical operation would deprive them of one of their most sacred rights as American citizens. They therefore withdrew from the Convention. Whether they were right in doing so, we will not now pause to inquire. It is sufficient that we know that they did so, and their reasons for so doing.

This being the state of the case it is not should not be denounced for the course they conciliation with the Southern Democracy. the State Legislature from this county.

have seen proper to take. They no doubt Let Stephen A. Douglas withdraw from the contest, and allow a conservative statesman, acceptable to both wings of the party be nominated for President at Baltimore. If he is gogue he will remain in the field

It is quite natural that Senator Douglas' friends should be reluctant to give him up. But they should remember that the sacrifice s necessary to preserve the integrity of the Democratic party, and in all probability prevent the dissolution of the Union. For our part we are no man worshipper, and are therefore unwilling to disorganize the Democratic ly of small beer during the evening, they party in order to place any man in a position in which it can be said of him as Cassius said of Cesar:

"He doth bestride the narrow world Like a Colossus; and we petty men Walk under his huge legs, and peep about To find ourselves dishonorabic graves."

School Convention. The School Directors of Cambria County. met in Convention at the Court House in this borough, on last Monday at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent, and fixing the amount of his salary. Maj. James Potts of Johnstown was appainted President, and William Murray, W. W. Harris and John Roberts Esq., Secretaries. James M. Swank Esq. of Johnstown offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the annual salary of the County Superintendent to be elected by this Convention, be and it is hereby declared to be eight hundred dollars-Capt. B M'Dermitt of Summerhill tp., offered an amendment | views are not suited to the meredian of Camfixing the salary at one thousand dollars .-Another was offered fixing it at six hundred. Both amendments were rejected, and the original resolution adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for County Superintendent. On the third ballot Maj. Thomas A. Maguire having a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected. The vote was as follows.

Whole number of votes Necessary to a choice, Thomas A Maguire, Henry Ely, J. H. Campbell, William Lloyd, S. B. M'Cormick.

(On the first ballot, Maguire received votes, Ely 31, Campbell 2, M'Laughlin 24 M'Cormick 16, Lloyd 5.)

After announcing the result of the 3d balot, Maj. Potts, the President, said, that although he had not voted for either of the candidates, it afforded him much pleasure to be able to say, that he cheerfully ratified the selection which had been made. He was well acquainted with Maj. Maguire, and knew him to be well qualified for properly discharging the duties appertaining to the office of County Superintendent. He knew him to be an excellent Scholar, and practical teacher, and he entertained no doubt he would labor zealously to promote the success of the cause of Elucation by Common Schools in the county .-The Directors should cheerfully do all in their power to assist bim in carrying on the good

Maj. Maguire having been called upon came forward and delivered a few appropriate remarks. After thanking the Convention for electing him County Superintendent, he said that he accepted the office with the fixed determination to devote all his energies and abilities to the discharge of its important and responsible duties. If he should not succeed in giving satisfaction to the friends of Common Schools in this County, it would be because he had not the ability to do so.

S. B. M'Cormick, Esq., the present County Superintendent, having been requested to address the Convention said in substance, that he was much pleased with the selection which had been made. Maj. Maguire he was certain would make a model Superintendent .-As he would retire from office in a few weeks he was glad of having this opportunity to thank the Directors for the prompt and cheer ful manner in which they had always seconded him in his efforts to forward the cause of Education in this county. Directors, Parents, Pupils, and Teachers had uniformly treated him not merely as an officer but as a friend, and now that he was about to retire to private life he could truly say with the

"Friendship Sweetner of life and solder of Society, I owe thee much, I have received from thee, Far more than aught that I can e'er repay." Mr. Swank offered the following resolution

which was unanimously adopted. Resolved. That the thanks of this Convention are due, and that they are hereby tender ed to S. B. M'Cormick Esq. the present efficient and deservedly popular County Superintendent for his uniform courtesy to Directors and Teachers, during his term of office, and for the energetic and impartial manner in which he has discharged all his official du-

It is unnecessary for us to assure our Cambria County readers, that the Convention could not possibly have selected a better man than Maj. Maguire for Superintencept an objectionable platform, and at the dent. They know him to be admirably qualsame time be compelled to support a man for | ified for the office. We confidently predict | varied knowledge respecting the political domerit the greeting of "well done thou good and faithful servant."

To the Directors for their kindness in allowing us a seat in the Convention for the purour sincere thanks.

Mrs. Margaret Kean died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. M'Laughlin in Wilmore, on the 27th of last month, aged 96 years. She was the mother of Col John difficult to discover the means to affect a re- Kean now of Kansas, formerly a member of

On last Friday night, the fair ladies of our borough were serenaded by a number POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OF of their admiring swains. As no handsome, youthful, and marriageable individual of the patriot he will do this If he is a dema- female persuasion dwells under our roof, of course they treated us as sin treats the righteous man-that is they kept "afar off from us" We learn however from reliable author ity, that the music was exceedingly sweet, and in expressibly melodious, and was duly appreciated by the half awakened angels .-We are also pleased to learn, that although several of the party had imbibed rather freecomported themselves like gentlemen through

> The Brass Band from St. Francis' College Loretto, visited this place on last Saturday afternoon. The Band is composed entirely of students, and certainly for "new beginners" they play remarkably well. They played several tunes while here in a manner that excited universal admiration. Brother Barnardine the present efficient President of the College, has done much towards improving it during the last year, and it now justly enjoys the reputation of being one of the best educational institutions in the State May prosperity ever attend it.

As it is by no means impossible that Judge M'Lane will be the nominee of the Chicago Convention for President, the following letter written by him in 1848, will be interesting to many of our readers. His

COLUMBUS. O., July 23, 1848. GENTLEMAN:-I have delayed an answer to your communication of the 11th inst., that I might have time for reflection. This was due to you, to myself, to the subject, and per baps to the country. I have endeavored to consider the matter in all its aspects and con-

The great and exciting question of Slavery Extension, in the Judicial form it has assum ed by the act of the Senate, as it bears upon my position on the bench; the use of my name in the present canvass, and the rejection of it by the Ohio delegates to the National Convention; the relation which Mr. Van Buren maintains to the public-bave all been deliberately considered, and I am brought to the conclusion that I ought not to go before the Buffalo Convention as the candidate for the Presidency. I feel deeply and gratefully the your kindness and confidence in connection with that high office.

Resting upon the principles of the Constitution, as they have been judicialy settled, the Free States, by moderation, vigilance and firmness, may prevent the extension of Slavery to the free territory lately annexed -Without the sanction of law, Slavery can no more exist in a Territory than a man can breathe without air. Slaves are not property where they are not made so by the municipial law. The Legislature of a Territory can exercise no power which is not conferred on by an act of Congress.

With the highest respect, I am gratefully, our obedient servant. JOHN M'LEAN. To James A Briggs, Reuben Hitchcock, S.

I. Noble, Samuel Williamson, H. C. King sley, Irad Kelley. John Delamater, and r. G. Turner, Esqrs.

"When Rogues Fall out." &c. This old and time-honored adage has acnuired new life and vigor in consequence of he action of the John Covode Smelling Out The most amusing occurrance of the sea-

son among the many laughable incidents that have marked the inception and progres of the Ihvestigating Committee of John Covode, is, that in every step that Committee has taken for the purpose of fastening upon the Democracy some act of corruption, that in every such attempt, they have only succeeded in exposing and convicting their own brethern

We are really sorry for John Covode. He has been in the whole of this matter most unfortunate. His first success was to expose, through the columns of one of the papers of his own side of the house, the fact that be, the accusor of Mr. Buchanan, and the Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Black Republican House of Representatives for the express and only purpose of by any possibility implicating the Administration and the Democracy with corrupt practices in elections, washimself the treasurer and active agent of a corrupting fund of one hundred thousand dollars, which he used to the best of his abilities in purchasing so many as he could of the "Presses" of Pennsylvania and its voters to support Fremont in 1856.

His next effort was to trace seventy thousand dollars, (the celebrated New York Hotel fund) into the nands of his dear friend and coadjutor, John W. Forney, and the great misfortune is that he has not been able to trace it out, and consequently he does his friend Forney great injustice by leaving the impression upon the community that a large portion, if not all, of the money thus contributed by the New York National Democrats, was used for the purpose of establishing the Philadelphia Press, a paper which, throughout its whole course, has been the right arm of the Black Republican Power.

He should clear Forney-his dear friend Forney, from a suspicion so foul aad shameful. But not content with this Covode has produced a difficulty between Chevalier Forney, and the Chevalier Wykoff; and now the latter threatens the publication of a book. He asserts that he is in possession of a rich and knowledge" upon the "smelling out Com-mittee." but that he will furnish them to "all the world and the rest of markind."

Covode should not let this matter rest here.

Covode is ruining his friends. Can it be possible that there is a lurking devil in his pose of reporting the proceedings, we return disposition, and that he means to destroy all the other leaders of the Black Republican party that he may stand "alone in his glo-

The Black Republican National Convention meet in Chicago on the 16th inst. -Read new advertisements.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAIN DESTROYER. Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, armless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy mequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Soreness, Wood, Morrell & Co., Lameness, Sprains, Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, A. G. Croaks, Old Sores and Wounds, it has not an equal. It s also used, with great success, for Toothache, John M'Denald, Headathe, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic. Diarr. hea, Hoarseness, and other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unquali fied recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers, and by

F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 562 Broadway, SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

One of the Most Prevalent; and at the same time troublesome and painful diseases that at- A. Marbourg & Co., ten I the human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. C. Suppes, For a long time the medical world have been S. D. Cannon & Co. continually bringing forth numerous specifics for D. S. Bolsinger, its permanent cure; but all without effect. Dr. John K. Shryock, Agent, J. Hostetter, an experienced and celebrated phy- V. Luther. sician, has succeeded in furnishing the public D. C. Morris, with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fe- W. A. Hinchman. ver and Ague. The steady and increasing de- B. Kohler, mand lately made for the "Bitters," and the D. Umvecsacht, universal success attending its use, have made Cohn & Ramsey, or it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of J. W. Disart, the kind. For the cure of the Fever and Ague, G. S. Christy, Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters must G. N. Homan. and should claim a superiority over any other John Dibert, preparation extant. Sold by druggists and dealers generally every-

where. 13 See advertisement in another col- George Studney,

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES Have now been before the public for five years and have every where won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them.

Simple, free from intricacy, technicality, or danger, they have become the ready resource and Louis Luck aid of the parent, traveller, nurse, or invalid, and have become the family physician and medical adviser of thousands of families. No where have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest appreciation is among those who have known them longest, and most inti-

N. B .- A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, \$5; ditto, in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, \$2. Single bexes, 25 cts and 50 cts. These Remedies, by the single box or case, are H. B. Campbell ent by mail or express, free of charge, to any Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

No. 462 Broadway, New-York. Sold by E. J. MILLS, Ebensburg.

GIPDINESS, HEADACHE, &c .- These pains and disagreeable feelings are generally symptoms of Plitt & Geis, some other complaint; such as dyspepsia, apo plexy, and various others, all of which are caused | Morgan M. Jones, by corrupt noxious matter, clogging the various | E. James, culations; hence a stream or rush of blood to Michael O'Conneil, honor you have done me by the expression of the head, and by the excitement a great pressure on the brain. Giddiness, headache, loss of mem ory, dimness of sight, and various other complaints are the result. Thus it will be seen that all the above painful and distressing maladies owe their origin to the blood. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are acknowledged to be the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. They enter the blood, and follow the stream of life on its journey through the system. They root out all foulness and impurity, and drive out every unhealthy obstruction. They should be taken every night in sufficient quantities to operate briskly, by commencing with two pills on going to bed, three the next night, four the next if the symptoms are not removed, commence again with two pills and go up again as before. Continue in like manner until the blood is thoroughly purified, and all pain and distress is en-

See advertisement of Dr. Morse in another column. Sold by Thomas Devine.

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER Just received, and for sale at reduced prices, a full supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, consistng of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, and a large variety of other summer wear for men and boys. 200 pieces of Prints, Ginghams, Lawns and

other Fancy Dress Goods. Brown and Bleached Muslins, Checks and Fancy Shirtings, Flannels, Stella, Cashmere, and John Perter, Merino Shawls, Hoisery, Gloves, Notions, MADE-UP CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, Eri Bickford, BOOTS AND SHOES, All Wool Carpetings, Uliman, Lux & Co. Hemp and Cotton do, at from 15 to 28 cents per vard, Floor Oil Cloths. QUEENSWARE-STONE AND EARTHEN

WARE GROCERIES-DRUGS & MEDICINES. HARDWARE AND CUTLETY. Linseed and Whale Oils, Window Glass, Paints, Varnish and Turpentine.

Fish, Salt, Flour, Iron, Nails and Steel, Manil and Hemp Ropes, of different sizes, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Ebensburg, May 9, 1860.-tf.

NOTICE In the matter of the Petition of John Mechling for a Decree of Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony with Lena A. Mech.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all par ties interested, that a Subpœna and Alias Subpoena have been returned Non est Inventus in the above case in the Court of Common Pleas of Asa R. Fisk, Cambria County, and also that an application for a Decree of Divorce will be made before the Hon, the Judges of said Court, at the next regular term to be holden in and for said County of Cambria, at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of Steigerwalt & Maucher, June next, 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

ROBERT P. LINTON, Shff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, May 9, 1860.-24-4t.

MOTICE. MY Daughter Ellenor, aged about 14 years and Lucinda, aged about 9 years, having been taken away from my residence on the 16th ult ... without my knowledge or consent. All persons are hereby notified not to harbour or conceal them, as I am determined to enforce the law A. A. Barker, against any person so doing. The person or C. T. Roberts, persons having said children in charge are requested to return them to me, as I am able and

willing to maintain them MICHAEL KENNEDY. Carroll township, May 9, 1860 .- 24-3t.

J. C. NOON. Nov. 11, 1857:1.t

ABRAHAM KOPELIN, Attorney at Law-Johnstown OFFICE on Clinton Street, a few doors north of the corner of Main and Clinton. April 23, 1858.

GEO M. REED. T. L. HEYER Ebensburg. Johnstown
REED & HEYER, Attorneys at Law Johnstown Counsel given in the English and Germ languages.
Office on High Street Ebensburg, Penn's. Feb. 6,1856. 1y

LIST OF RETAILERS

OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MERCHAN DIZE, in Cambria County for the year 1860. Taylor Township.

William Alexander. Millvilla Borough.

John Shaffer, George Kohler, F. W. Hay, Ellen Masterson William Bott & Co., D. W. Gonghnour, Buck & King, Lewis Plitt,

18

14 14 14

Frederick Lytenberger, John Miller.

J. & H. Harrington, John Brady, William M'Pherson, Walters & Wehn, A. Burgraff, John Gise & Co., Do. Louis Luckhardt,

Lewis M. Wolf, George S. King, Jr., C. T. Frazer, A. Montgomery, W. C. Lewis, C. Frank, Jr., Flanigan, Ramsey & Co. John M. King. Caldwell & Livergood Charles Miller, Joseph G. Holmes. William M'Kee, H. Prichard. Robert Parsons,

14

14 14

Bell, Smith & Co., William Alters.

Wood, Morrell & Co., John Kingston, John Eischenescher,

John Muliin. Miss Woodcock, William Tiley, Catharine Cassady Alexander M'Intosh. Mark M'Laughli

William M'Connell, Thomas Bradley,

Daniel M'Laughlin, Lawrence Cassady. Patrick McDunn. Miss Kiel.

John M'Colgan, Robert Finn, S. W. Kern & Brother, Francis O'Freil. Felix Jacobs,

Patrick H. Shields. William Litzinger

William P. Darlington. Samuel Milliken.

Francis Grossberger,

Carroll Township. Jacob Leib, Peter Weible

A. A. Barker, James P Murray,

David J Evans & Son. Harriet M C M'Cague, Frederick Kittell, John Dougherty, Evan E Evans, Moore & Moore, Clinton R Jones,

R H Tudor. Edward Shoemaker, Edward Roberts, E J Mills,

George Huntley. EATING HOUSES Taylor Township. Philip Williams, Johnstown Boroug Susannah Harris,

14

13