...ell from their lips. It was a ...ly witnessed here, and it glad... the hearts and strengthened the ... of the unterrified Democracy.

...committee made a report, which ...ed and unanimously adopted, as ...s, viz:

...REAS, The Constitution of the ...d States declares: "That Congress ...ake no law abridging the freedom ...ech or of the press, or the right of ...ple peaceably to assemble and to ...n the government for a redress of ...ves;"

...d whereas, The Constitution of the ...monwealth of Pennsylvania declares: ...t the printing presses shall be free ...y person who undertakes to ex... the proceedings of the Legislature ...branch of government, and no law ...ver be made to restrain the right ... The free communication of ...s and opinions is one of the in...le rights of man; and every citi...y freely speak, write and print on ...ubject, being responsible for the ...of that liberty;"

...d whereas, "*The Monitor*" news... the organ of the Democratic party ...ington county, in and for the ex... of these rights, was, on Wednesday, ...th inst., entirely destroyed by a ...s mob, excited by partisan prejudi...

...therefore,

...lved, That this flagrant outrage ...the dearest rights of the American ...n merits and receives our fullest con...ation, and should receive the stern ...val of every man who loves order ...ndes liberty.

...lved, That, relying, as heretofore, ...virtue, intelligence and patriotism ...people, and believing that the ...ing emergencies of the crisis and ...portation of the government require ...ough of correct constitutional prin...s, we will immediately re-establish ...Monitor upon a firm and permanent ...s, and yield it a generous support as ...gan of our political faith

...lved, That the people are the source ...l power, that their will is expressed ...ir State and National Constitutions, ...that those who have been chosen to ...nister the government are the *servants* ...not the *masters* of the people.

...lved, That the Constitution of the ...ted States and the laws made in pur...ce thereof are the supreme law of the ...d that they furnish the rule of politic... action to every citizen, and that we ...liate, as a monstrous heresy, the ...rrence that in times of war the Constitu...n is abolished.

...Resolved, That the attempt to suppress ...e freedom of speech and of the press—...d see the voice of honest criticism upon ...e measures and conduct of the party in ...wer—to cover up the faithlessness and ...ruption of our public servants by ar...sing every man who dares to express ...m, is a gross violation of every princi... of constitutional liberty, and an alarm... invasion of the dearest rights of the ...izen.

...Resolved, That it is our duty to obey ...e Constitution and the laws, and it is ...r right, solemnly guaranteed to us by ...r great Charter of Freedom, fairly, freely ...d fully to discuss the measures and poli... of the administration, and to approve ...m when just and to condemn them when ...st; and this sacred right no freeman ...ll ever surrender.

...Resolved, That we are for a vigorous ...secution of the war for the suppression ...the Rebellion—for the reasserting of ...e supremacy of the Constitution, and ...the restoration of the Union in its ori...al integrity; that we are unalterably ...posed to a dissolution of the govern...nt or a division of the national territo...; and that we will use every constitu...nal means in our power to avert so ...s a catastrophe.

...Resolved, That this war should be in ...defense of the Constitution and not for ...s overthrow, and, therefore, we denounce ...e arbitrary arrests of citizens and their ...al by courts-martial in States where ...e the civil tribunals are open and the ...urse of justice unobstructed, as palpa...e violations of law and startling usurpa...ns of power.

...Resolved, That in the letter of the Hon. ...eo. Taylor, President Judge of this ...trict, accepting the nomination of the ...ople for the responsible position he now ...lds, we find in the following language ...proper condemnation of his late course:

"A Judge should not be a politician. ...That it is grating to our sense of proprie...y to observe one whose office it is to ...administer justice with a steady and im...partial hand between persons of all par...ties and classes, descending into the arena ...of local partisan strife; nor can it, in the ...nature of things, ever happen without im...pairing public confidence in his entire ...independence and impartiality as a ...Judge."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of our Senatorial and Congressional districts, in the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the Philadelphia *Age*.

Resolved, That we endorse the course of the PATRIOT AND UNION, and the Philadelphia *Age*, and commend them to the confidence and support of the Democracy.

Letters from the following named gentlemen, approving the object of the meeting, and expressing regret that they could not be present, were read: Hon. Wm. Bigler, Hon. Wm. A. Stokes, Hon. C. L. Pershing, Gilliam Overfield, Jr., and B. F. Meyers, Esq.

The meeting then adjourned with "three times three" for the Union, the Constitution, General M'Clellan and the army

The Power of the King to Exile his Subjects.

(From the Crisis.)

Blackstone, in his commentaries on the Magna Charta lays down the law of PERSONAL LIBERTY in the following language. If this is the law of Englishmen in peace and in war, why should an American expect less, or submit to less:

"The PERSONAL LIBERTY that every Englishman may claim a right to is to abide in his own country as long as he pleases, and not to be driven from it unless by the sentence of the law. The King, indeed, by his royal perogative, may, issue out his writ *ne exeat regnum*, and prohibit any of his subjects from going into foreign parts without license. This may be necessary for the public service and safeguard of the commonwealth. But no power on earth, except the authority of Parliament, can send any subject of England out of the land against his will, no, not even a criminal; for exile and transportation are punishments at present unknown to the common law; and whenever the latter is now inflicted, it is either by the choice of the criminal himself, to escape a capital punishment, or else by the express direction of some modern act of Parliament. To this purpose the Great Charter declares that no freeman shall be banished, unless by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. And by the Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Car. II., c.2 (that second Magna Charta and stable bulwark of our liberties,) it is enacted, that no subject of this realm, who is an inhabitant of England, Wales or Berwick, shall be sent a prisoner into Scotland, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, or places beyond the seas (where they cannot have the full benefit and protection of the common law;) but that all such imprisonments shall be illegal; the person who shall dare to commit another contrary to this law shall be disabled from bearing any office, shall incur the penalty of a *praemunire*, and be incapable of receiving the king's pardon; and the party suffering shall also have his private action against the person committing, and all his aiders, advisers, and abettors, and shall recover treble costs, besides his damages, which no jury shall assess at less than five hundred pounds."

This being the law of England, from which we copied largely in the formation of our Government, we only added *restrictions* on power to comport with our still freer institutions. Here all power resides in "the people," and executive and all other power is restricted by written constitutions, and any amount of laws, to secure those constitutional rights.

Where, then, does Mr Lincoln get the power to *exile* American citizens? Where does *he* get the power to say who shall and who shall not reside in the country? Has Ohio also not rights of her own as a sovereign State? Has she not a claim upon her own citizens? What does our Constitution mean in its language and bill of rights? What, all the laws passed under that Constitution and in accordance with this bill of rights and its other provisions? Gov. Seymour, of New York, the bold, the just, the true Governor of a great State, made a severe—severe because true—thrust at such Governors as Tod and such Judges as Leavitt when he said. "Even *now* the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have *sunk into insignificance* before the despotic power claimed and exercised by military men *who have been into their borders.*" Again Governor Seymour proclaims from his executive chair, speaking of the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, "If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sanctioned by the people, it is not merely a step toward *revolution—it is revolution.*"

These are words of fearful import coming from so high a quarter and from so great a man as he who so nobly presides over the Empire State of the East. The whole question, therefore, resolves itself into a pure question of "personal liberty," as secured to us by the great labors of our fathers. It is no longer a question of *men*—men sink into utter insignificance in such an hour of peril fo every man's "personal liberty." He who doubts, dodges, or prevaricates *now*, is damned to all future time.

☞ The Constitution of Ohio reads: "Article 1st, Section 12. No person shall be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate."

GOOD FOR CAMBRIA—The Democracy of Cambria held their County Convention last week, and nominated a full and strong ticket. We are particularly pleased with, and cannot refrain from congratulating the noble Democracy of that county, in their nomitnation of CYRUS L. PERSHING, for the Legislature. Mr. P. has already served two terms, and so well satisfied were his constituents that they have just now honored him with an unanimous nomination for a third term. He was among the most active and influential members of the House—possessing talents equal to any, with an energy and a will such as few men possess. Well done, Cambria.—*Clearfield Republican.*

The "Horrible War" in America.

[From the London Times, May 12.]

We have to-day two letters, one from New York, and the other from Richmond, both faithfully representing the feelings at the spot, and they both put off the conclusion to an indefinite future. It is not that the writers do not realize what is passing, but that through a confused and sanguinary foreground they show peace receding still further and further in the dark horizon. In the North there is everything to shake the confidence of those who are not absolutely blinded by passion. Formal investigation reveals the incapasity of all the statesmen and soldiers on the Federal side, and shows them to be far more engaged in depreciating and damaging one another than in carrying on the war. The man who finds most fault with everybody is now in command of the only army large enough for active operations, but refuses to do anything till the capital is left defenseless, in order that he may be reinformed to his own estimate of efficiency. Meanwhile the draft is found to be impossible, as every class of men who can organize themselves have conspired to resist it. Secret conspiracies throughout the Northern States defy law, proclamations, and threats; The Knights of the Golden Circle have bound themselves to found a new northwestern confederacy; another order proposes to consult its own interest in any emergency, and a hundred and thirty thousand Irishmen, under the strong title of "Finnians," contemplate the rescue of Ireland, from the grasp of the Sassenach, when the present affair is over. Meanwhile the Federal Government has its quarrels with the State authorities and Legislatures, and the latter resent the local interference by which the Cabinet of Washington tries to bring about a strong and united action. Such ominous appearances would frighten a European Government, but they have no significance in America. The South suffer everything short of famine; they have the war in their own quarters; they see their oldest cities, and their fairest regions desolated; they are menaced with a servile war at home; and they are compelled to divide their lesser numbers to meet a foe who attacks by every creek and every navigible streem. Their railways are getting out of order for want of metal. Their corn-growing districts are those which the enemy occupies or threatens. Against the half million victims lavished and hardly felt by the North they count 200,000 losses which they cannot repair or forget. But every disaster and every suffering only strengthens their determination. They answer raid by raid; they sally out where lately they stood on defense; they take advantage of any respite to complete their fortifications; if they should lose one key of the Mississippi they will soon have another; and wherever the enemy establishes himself within their borders it is only to find himself besieged, his outposts cut off, his rear surprised, and his communications broken. But this war, which is without any example for cost of life and treasure during the two years it has actually raged, is said to be only the prelude of the still more destructive contest now approaching. The grand armies must now advance to conquest or destruction, the forces on either side must be concentrated and massed for efforts on the Napoleonic scale; nothing but victory will defeat treason at home, render conscription possible, and sustain the value of paper money; faith in the Government, and faith in the cause, must be revived at any price; two years experience, and more than a hundred battles, have produced soldiers who can make a charge, and generals who can turn a position and follow up victory; in a word, the United States are now a warlike people, who can and will fight. They are familiar with carnage, and will not count the cost of victory. The motives of the war are now stronger than ever. The North fights not so much to recover the South as to retain the Northwest and the border States. It fights against that tremendous repudiation which is to throw all the costs and all the future consequences of the war on New York and the great cities. It fights to rid itself of the enormous obligation it has contracted on behalf of the African. It fights to sustain its credit with the imigrants from the old world, whom it has invited to do the work and divide the spoil. Succeed it never can, but to confess as much is something impossible to the American nature. It has yet to learn that lesson. But the lesson, so abhorrent to all its feelings and habits, will be in itself the hardest ever thrust on a repugnant pupil. The Northern States will one day have to sign a renunciation which will be only the beginning of dismemberment and ruin. This is the horror they fly from, though the further they fly the more surely do they entail it. Like him who will not turn round to see, because having once done so, his eye caught that which he wished not to see again, they refuse to face the calamity which they know to be approaching. Neither statesmen nor soldiers know how to deal with it—not even statesmen like Stanton, or soldiers like Hooker.

For Rent.

The office on Main street, in said Borough, formerly occupied by D. W. Lewis, M. D., of which possession will be given immediately. WM KITTELL.

Jan. 21, 1863-7tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

R. A. O. KERR, Agent,

ALTOONA, Pa. A large assortment of the Machines always on hand.

☞ All Machines warranted for 10 years. Altoona, June 10,-3m.

Circular to those Wide-Awake to THEIR OWN INTEREST.

Cheap Cash Store!

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has returned from the East with his large and well assorted stock of goods, bought at the lowest cash prices, which he will dispose of at his usual small advance.

OUR MOTTO —"The nimble dime better than the slow dollar."

Come one, come all, and be convinced that the cash system is to your advantage, and you will go away with the resolve that my establishment is the place to save money. No charge for showing goods. Call and examine.

I would respectfully invite your attention to my well selected assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRY GOODS,

containing all the latest and most desirable styles of dress to be found in the Eastern Market, among which may be had Mozambiques, Celliques, Kilburnay Checks, Union Checks, Shepherd's Plads, Linen Lustres, Silk Poplins, a full and complete stock of Fancy and Plain Flannels and Shirtings, Linen, Muslin, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves and Hosiery, and a tremendous stock of Austin Kelly & Co.'s Patent Hoop Skirts, from four to fifty springs, which I can sell **at Twenty-five Per Cent. below Philadelphia Prices.**

ALSO, a great variety of CLOAKING CLOTHS, ranging in price from 75 cts. to $2.25 per yard, and the largest assortment of Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, etc., that is to be found in the country.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS in great variety, at the lowest prices.

LOOK.—My stock of GROCERIES are selling a few cents below my would be rivals, who "Can't see it." The cash system Syrups still range from 40 to 70 cts per gallon. Government Coffee, bought before the late heavy advances, I am selling at 22 cents per lb. It is superior to all the new-fangled substitutes now selling.

BEHOLD.—Our TEAS, range from the low price of 60 cents per pound upwards.

EXCELSIOR.

Our would-be competitors stand aghast when they know we have the heaviest and best assorted stock of

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS & DELPH WARE

to be found in any establishment between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and that we sell cheaper than they can buy. "They are superb," is the common exclamation on examining our china Tea Sets, ranging in price from $12 to $20, which is lower than they can be purchased in Pittsburg. We are selling to people from all the surrounding counties, because we keep a large stock from which to select, and sell cheap. One examination will suffice to convince any one that we are not puffing our goods.

All kinds of Ornamental Flower Vases, Mugs, Glassware, and in fact all kinds of crockery ever imagined, we keep on hand. We are still selling the Wedgewood Iron Stone Sets for $5,00, which is 25 cents cheaper than they can be bought for in Philadelphia or Pittsburg retail market.

"I can't see how it is done?" is the query. Well, we will tell you the secret—it is CASH ONLY. By this means I am enabled to increase my business and stock steadily, while other establishments are glad to decrease theirs. We are not compelled to add large profits to make up for losses by bad debts, and we save by paying cash for goods instead of buying on time and paying a higher figure.

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

Our stock of Children's Carriages and Coaches, is just the thing for those who value the health of their children more than the small amount we charge for them. Those who use a carriage once will never go back to the old-fashioned way of dragging children around in their arms. Call and see our stock of Infant Carriages and Cabs.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

of which I am sole Agent for Blair and Huntingdon counties, are the best machines ever used. They are perfect, and warranted for two years. I do not ask you to buy unless you are satisfied you are saving money by so doing.

R. A. O. KERR.

Altoona, June 10, 1863-3m.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Susan Glass, late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Cambria county. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment; and persons having claims against the same will present them proven for settlement.

E. GLASS, Adm'r.

May 27, 1863.-6t.

Auctioneers Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained a License as auctioneer in Cambria county from SAMUEL J. ROYER collector of the National tax law for the 13th District Penna. HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that he will attend to the duties of an auctioneer for all persons which may wish to employ him—all applications made personally or by letter addressed to Loretto, P. O. will be promptly attended to.

ENOS C. McMULLEN.

Ebensburg Dec. 17th 1862.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING CONPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't. For the Adams Man. Co. Detroit, Mich. May 14, 1862.-ly.

WALL PAPER, WALL PAPER,

AT NO. 107 MARKET ST., NEAR LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH PA.

I now offer a very large stock of WALL PAPER at the lowest prices for Cash, embracing all grades of goods to be found in the largest stocks east or west, together with WINDOW SHADES, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, CURTAIN FIXTURES, GOLD BAND CLOTH SHADES, &c. Buyers will find it to their interest to call and see.

☞RAGS taken in exchange for Paper.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

Feb. 25, 1863-12.

HIGHEST PHILADELPHIA RATES GIVEN FOR

WHITE OAK HHD. & BBL. STAVES AND HEADING.

ADDRESS,

THEO. M APPLE,

Nos. 102 & 104 Gatzmer St., Philadelphia.

February 4, 1863.-ly.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SICK and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, **free of charge. Two or three stamps** for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Knox Fruit Farm & Nurseries.

For many years we have made the cultivation of SMALL FRUITS a specialty, and taking into account *Variety, Quantity and Quality*, our Stock of Vines and Plants of

Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., &c.

is unequaled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our PRICE LIST, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge. OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE *is at* NO. 29, FIFTH ST., where all articles belonging to such an establishmrnt can be had of the best quality.

J. KNOX.

April 15-2m Box 155, Pittsburg, Pa.

EDITOR OF DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxurient Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours;

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

No. 831 Broadway, New York.

March 4, 186.-3m.—M & A.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWEL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity, for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,

127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4586.

November 19, 1862.-ly.

Livery Stable.

The undersigned respectfully informs the traveling public, far and near, that they are prepared to furnish, on the shortest notice, Horses, Buggies, Hacks and every other convenience in that line, at very reasonable prices, to all who favor them, or desire to be accommodated. They will, also run buggies or Hacks to Ebensburg, Chest Springs; and will connect with the different passenger trains on the Penna. Railroad, at Cresson Station, giving travellers the shortest time on the road, to or from any of the above named places, of any other line.

PHILIP HERZOG & CO.

May 6, 1863 6m.

THIRTY YEARS EXPERIENCE!

Have been diligently employed in perfecting

CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE

It is no wonder, then that after CAREFUL ANALYSIS by DR. CHILTON, it was pronounced harmless, and is now taking the place of all other Dyes. Those who have been disappointed with miserable imitations, are always pleased with the genuine. Any shade of black or brown, to suit all complexions, produced in ten minutes.

Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, 1 50 and $3 per box, according to size.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE

Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful glos and great vitality to the Hair.

Price 50 cents, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size. (April 8, 1863 2m*

1863. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1863.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET Sts., PHILADELPHIA have now in stock a fine variety of

WALL PAPERS,

got up expressly for their *Spring Trade*.

WINDOW PAPER OF EVERY GRADE,

to which they invite the attention of *Storekeepers*.

☞ In their Retail Department, will be found *the choicest styles of the season.*

March 25, 1863-2m

Auctioneer's Notice.

The undersigned having received license from the Collector of the National Excise Tax of the 13th Pennsylvania District, to act as Auctioneer in the County of Cambria, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of Auctioneer for all persons who may desire his services. Having had considerable experience in the business he flatters himself that he will be enabled to give general satisfaction to those who employ him. Applications can be made personally at his residence, in Susquehanna township, or by letter addressed,

FRANCIS BEARER.

Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

☞ To insure attention, applicants should give four or five day's notice, previous to the day of Sale.

March 4, 1863 -2m.

For Sale.

360 acres **127** perches and allowances, of valuable COAL LAND, situate near the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Summerhill Station, in Croyle Township, Cambria county, Pa. About 50 acres of the land being cleared, and thereon erected a dwelling house and barn, and other improvements, also an excellent orchard of fruit trees. The above tract contains and abundance of coal of a superior quantity, (a drift being opened,) and will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply to Poland, Jenkins & Co., Baltimore, Md., or to J. W. Stratton, New York, city, or to Wm. Kittell, Esq., Attorney at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

POLAND, JENKINS & CO.

J. W. STRATTON, Owners.

April 15, 1863 tf.

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned offer for sale or rent the "Quitmanville Tannery," (recently owned by Charles P. Murray,) situate in Cambria county, Pa., about three miles west of the Borough of Ebensburg. The establishment is one of the largest in the State. The main building is 140 feet by 40, and wing 66 feet by 20, and the whole two stories high. A new engine and boilers have recently been put in. There are all the necessary outbuildings on the premises, and dwelling houses for the proprietor, foreman and hands. Also a store room, Blacksmith shop and saw-mill. There are about 425 acres of land well timbered, connected with the Tannery.

Apply to Wm. Kittell, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa., or to the undersigned residing in Baltimore, Maryland.

POLAND, JENKINS & CO.

April 8, 1863.

WILLIAM KITTELL.

Attorney at Law, Ebensburg,

Cambria County Penna.

Office Colonade row.

Dec. 4. 186

R. L. JOHNSTON. GEO. W. OATMAN.

JOHNSTON & OATMAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Ebensburg Cambria County Penna.

Office opposite the Court House.

Dec. 4. 1861. ly.*

J. E. Scanlan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, THREE DOORS EAST OF THE LOGAN HOUSE.

December 10, 1862.-ly.

MICHAEL HASSON, Esq. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co. Pa. Office on Main street, three doors East of Julian. ix 2

JOHN FENLON, Esq. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county Pa. Office on Main street adjoining his dwelling. ix 2

CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Cambria Co. Pa. Office on Main street, second floor over the Bank. ix 2

GEORGE M. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW Ebensburg Cambrra county Pa. Office in Colonade Row. viii 14.

P. S. NOON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

Office one door East of the Post Office.

Feb. 18, 1863.-tf.

☞JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THIS OFFICE ON SHORT NOTICE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.