

Day of National Thanksgiving.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and whereas, our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously preserved us from the calamities of foreign war, while our granaries are full; and whereas, righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and blessings; and I do furthermore recommend that on that occasion the whole people make a confession of sins against His infinite greatness, and with one heart and one mind, implore Divine assistance in the ways of National virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

By the President: W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

AT THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA—A PROCLAMATION.

With feelings of the most profound gratitude to Almighty God, I invite the good people of the Commonwealth to meet in their places of public worship on Thursday, the seventh day of December, next, and raise their hearts and voices in praise and thanksgiving to Him, not only for the manifold ordinary blessings which during the past year He has continued to heap upon us, for abundant and gathered harvests, for thriving industry, for general health, for domestic good order and government, but also most expressly and fervently for His unequalled goodness in having so strengthened and guided our people during the last four years that they have been enabled to crush to earth the late wicked rebellion, and to exterminate the system of Human Slavery which caused it.

As we wrestled in prayer with Him in the dark time of our trouble—when our brothers and sons were staking life and limb for us on many a bloody field, or suffering by torture and famine in the hells of Andersonville or the Libby—so now, when our supplications have been so mercifully and graciously answered, let us not withhold from Him the homage of our thanksgiving. Let us say to all, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, but as for us and our house, we will serve the Lord."

Come, then, ye people whom He hath so helped and led—come ye war-worn and mutilated men whom He hath spared to return to your dear homes—let us throw the gates of His temples—let us throw ourselves on the knees of our hearts with awful joy at the foot of His throne, and render aloud our praise and thanksgiving to Him, because He hath made the Right to prevail—because He hath given us the victory—because He hath cleansed our land from the stain of Human Slavery—and because He hath graciously shown forth in the eyes of all men the great truth that no government is so strong as a Republic, controlled, under His guidance, by an educated, moral, and religious people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Commonwealth the nineteenth.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER, Secy. of the Comth.

The Late Elections.

State elections were held in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota on Tuesday of last week. That Massachusetts, Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota should go Union, was regarded as a sure thing; that New York should throw its vote in the same direction, was confidently anticipated; but that New Jersey—deeply, darkly Copperhead throughout the war—as nearly out of the Union as a most intense love of Slavery and State Rights could take her—the only Northern State whose Legislature refused to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Human Slavery—the home of McClellan—that New Jersey should wheel into the Union line, was hoped for, and prayed for, but not considered as a safe thing to bet high on. Yet New Jersey gives 3,000 Union majority, and elects a Union Governor and a Union Legislature, which renders it certain that the Constitutional Amendment will be ratified by that State during the coming winter—New York gives 30,000 Union majority, completely laying out the Copperheads in that State. In Massachusetts and the other States, we have largely increased majorities.

The lesson which these results teach, is, that the party which opposed the war for the Union cannot and will not be trusted. In the hour of trial and deepest distress, it was false to the traditions and interests which are dearest to the heart of every American citizen. Its name is indissolubly coupled with Treason and Disaffection, and the People will have none of it. Had the Slaveholders' Rebellion succeeded, and the North been annexed to the "Confederacy," as Judge Woodward desired, the Democracy would doubtless have remained a powerful organization. But the Rebellion failed, and the Democracy died with it. That party practically committed its very existence to the hazard of a die, and that die the war—and lost! God is just. Slavery, which was the prime cause of the war, is utterly and forever eradicated, and now

Democracy, which fostered Slavery, follows after.

With New Jersey once more in the Union, "reconstructed," as it were, the North is a unit on the great questions of the day. Maine strikes hands with Maryland, and Pennsylvania reaches over and embraces Minnesota, and the verdict they record at the ballot box is in these words: Let not the results of the War be lost to the Nation!

A Lie Nailed.

Some of our readers may have seen, on the eve of the election—when it was too late to contradict it—an affidavit emanating from one Sergt. Henry Roat, of the 54th regiment P. V., charging it upon Col. J. M. Campbell, commander of that regiment, that he did barbarously maltreat and abuse him the aforesaid Sergt. Roat on a certain occasion during the term of service of the regiment, and this without just cause and provocation. The specifications the Sergeant set forth were heartrending in the aggregate and in the detail. Premising that it was for overstaying a furlough that he was punished, he alleged that, by Colonel Campbell's orders, he was handcuffed around a tree for one hour, and then for one hour to the limb of a tree as high as he could reach; that the weather was so intensely cold that his feet and hands were badly frozen; that during the time he was handcuffed, two companies, disgusted with the inhumanity of the treatment accorded him, threatened to turn out and release him, &c., &c. The affidavit first appeared in the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, which was convincing proof to us that it was sheer fabrication. But appearing as it did on the very eve of the election, when Colonel Campbell, our candidate for Surveyor General, could not possibly refute its charges, the confirmation was made doubly sure that it was a Copperhead lie, got up for partisan purposes.

The true state of the matter is given by Capt. John Suter, late of Co. A, 64th P. V., in a communication to the Johnstown Tribune of last week. According to this gentleman's statement, Roat absented himself from his command without permission, and remained absent, greatly to the prejudice of the good order and discipline of the regiment. He was subsequently arrested, and submitted to a judicious system of punishment, but that the punishment was barbarous or inhuman the Captain pronounces to be false. On being returned to the regiment, Roat was committed to the guard-house; afterward he was handcuffed to a tree in full view of the company for thirty or forty minutes, when he was released and returned to the guard-house. He was not, says the Captain, afterward handcuffed to a tree—he was not handcuffed the next day nor any subsequent day—the weather was not intensely cold, and the whole story of his being frozen, and of the two companies threatening to turn out and release him, is "utterly false in each and every particular."

Thus falls to pieces another vile Copperhead slander. Winz, the Andersonville demon, was hanged in Washington city on Friday last. He made no speech from the gallows, but died protesting that he was innocent of the crimes attributed to him.—To his spiritual advisers he said, "I am innocent; I have to die, but I can die like a man; I have hope in the future; I have nothing more to say." The drop fell at 10.32 a. m., and the body was left hanging for the space of fifteen minutes, when it was cut down and interred in the yard of the penitentiary, in a line with those of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold, and Atzeroth.

Roger A. Pryor, the former Virginia rebel who insisted that Sumpter should be attacked to send the State out of the Union, is said to have learned a good deal from the war, among the rest, milder personal manners. He has written "Inside View of the Rebellion," and was lately in New York to procure its publication. He is now a strong anti-slavery man; confesses he acted very unwisely and ridiculously in Congress, and says when he was a prisoner in our hands, months before the struggle ended, that he knew the rebel cause was hopeless. He returned South, and told his fellow-soldiers so, and the consequence was that they called him an Abolitionist and a Yankee, and many of them refused to speak to him on account of his candor. His book purports to give many important facts that have never been published, and furnishes really an inside view that will be read with avidity. It attributes the disasters of the years 1863, '64 and '65, altogether to Jeff. Davis' favoritism and obstinacy, and lauds Robert Toombs as "the greatest brain and best statesman of the South."

Concerning the President's forthcoming message, a Washington correspondent says: "The President has intimated that whilst he is anxious to limit the message to the smallest possible compass, he will in all probability have to elaborate it to unusual length, because of the many important subjects to be touched on."

The New Congress.

The XXXIXth Congress will convene at Washington on Monday, Dec. 4. In the Senate, the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, will take the chair as President, pro tem., with Col. J. W. Forney, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary. The majority of the Unionists is here so heavy that in no case can it be overcome except by division; the only Opposition Senators entitled to take seats without inquiry being Messrs. Wright and Stockton, of New Jersey, Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, Riddle and Saulsbury, of Delaware, Davis and Powell, of Kentucky, R. Johnson, of Maryland, Hendricks, of Indiana, McDougall, of California, and Nesmith, of Oregon—11 in all, to 38 Unionists. If every State lately in Rebellion were to have Senators present at the hour of opening the Session, (as several of them will not), and if each were to claim and hold his seat, there would still be a Union majority. So no more need be said of the Senate.

As to the House, the case is but little different. The Representatives who will take seats of course are politically divided as follows:

Table with 3 columns: U. D., U., D. Lists various states and their representatives.

Total...Unionists...143 Democrats...41

The States whose "reconstruction" has not yet been recognized and ratified by Congress, are entitled, when fully reorganized and recognized, to send Representatives as follows:

Table with 3 columns: U. D., U., D. Lists Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, etc.

Were all these admitted at the outset, without demur or scrutiny, they would not all affiliate with the Opposition; and even if they did, their combined strength would fall far short of a majority. Their candidate for Speaker would fall full 40 votes behind, notwithstanding that sickness will prevent the attendance of several Unionists.

But the Members from the States lately in revolt cannot take their seats at the outset, so as to vote for Speaker and Clerk. Not even such devoted and unwavering Unionists as Horace Maynard, representing a district that, though temporarily overborne by rebel bayonets, never faltered in or concealed its devotion to the Union, will be admitted without preliminary investigation and scrutiny. Our Copperheads lever peeped when the last Congress refused to count the electoral votes of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana for Lincoln, because those States were not "in their proper relations to the Union" when they voted; and the same reason will now prescribe an inquiry and report by a Committee before their Representatives can be admitted to seats.

The recognition of a State which has been for years in open and deadly hostility to the Union as once more entitled to a share in the Government of that Union by sending Members to Congress, is a very grave act. No mere Clerk dare presume so far. But each House, being first duly constituted, will proceed to take up the claims of all persons presenting credentials from States lately in rebellion, and will act thereon as the Constitution and laws shall be found to prescribe.—There is no hurry.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Progress of Emancipation.

The Georgia Convention has unanimously adopted the amendment to the State constitution abolishing slavery and forever prohibiting within the limits of that State slavery and involuntary servitude, except for crime. Since the commencement of the war the following States have done this:

Table with 3 columns: U. D., U., D. Lists Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, etc.

Here are twelve free new States made out of the land of bondage. Those which yet remain out of the old regime, are Kentucky, Florida, Delaware, Texas, and the slaveholding tribes of the Indian territory. The war has about used up slavery among the Indians, and since its termination the tribes have agreed with us to prohibit the institution, tho' thus far they have not done it formally. In Florida, the State convention called for by Governor Marvin, has been elected, and is composed of good material. Texas remains without sign of any kind. Kentucky clings desperately to the institution, as also does Delaware.

By the passage of the anti-slavery amendment in Georgia, slavery is extirpated in the whole vast region bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa, on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Texas, the Indian territory and Kansas. Not less than three and a half millions of human beings have thus been liberated from bondage. The cotton kingdom is redeemed, and King Cotton rules no more over groaning millions of down-trodden slaves. We do not exaggerate when we say that no triumph of this century equals this in sublimity.—For so much let us be thankful to Him who rules the destinies of all nations.

Major-General Judson Kilpatrick has been appointed by President Johnson Minister to Chili.

President Johnson's Policy.

Hon. A. K. McClure, editor of the Chambersburg Repository, had a conference lately with President Johnson, during which a variety of political questions were discussed. From a report of the conversation which took place, as published in an editorial letter to the Repository, we take the following extracts:

"However reticent the President may be on some issues, he seems to have no reserve as to the policy he conceives to be the true one to bring back the insurgent States. He discussed the position of those States and their people with great interest and occasional warmth, and with a frankness that left no doubt as to his purpose. He holds that they were never out of the Union; that secession, however accomplished as a fact, cannot be accomplished in law; that the supreme authority of the Government in those States was not overthrown by rebellion, but simply in abeyance, and of course it logically follows his premises, that since rebellion has ceased, the States resume their proper place in the Union and restoration is accomplished."

"He spoke freely of the proposed trial of Davis, and said that as yet the Government had not taken any steps in the matter. If he is to be tried in Richmond, the trial must necessarily be postponed until the civil authority is fully restored, and then it will be a question for consideration under the condition of affairs which at that time may exist. As Virginia is still practically under martial law, certainly wholly under military rule, I judge that many moons may wax and wane before we can have a great State trial. I do not question the wisdom of this delay, for it is certainly better for the government to avoid the danger of defeat in attempting to convict of constructive treason in Washington, than to force a trial which might afford a technical escape for Davis and leave the great questions undetermined. If I were going to guess on the subject, I would say that Davis is more likely to be paroled during the next year than to be tried, and if he is ever hanged, he must do it himself."

"On the future of the freedmen the President talks well. He displays more sense than sentiment on the question, and means to solve the question fairly as demanded by civilization and humanity. Of their ability to win a position that will enable them to be incorporated into our system of government as citizens, he is not eminently hopeful, but feels that it must be fairly tried with an open field for the negro. That failing, he looks upon colonization as the only alternative."

A Conqueror After the Copperheads.

When Gen. Sherman returned from the South, to present the laurels of his great victory to the Government, some slight disagreement between the hero and the Secretary of War produced a profound sensation in the circle of copperheadism. It was at once proclaimed that Sherman must be made President in 1868—that he was a Democrat, because of which the "Abolition Administration" hated and slighted him. Now, let us see what Sherman himself puts on record on this subject. The following letter, addressed to Gen. Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, has a volume of meaning for "men of all parties."

"GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK—Dear Sir:—I have observed with interest your political conflict in New Jersey. It is really provoking, hardly worthy of a serious thought, but rather of satire and ridicule, the squirming of the politicians called Copperheads, who opposed the war from every conceivable motive. Some from sheer cowardice, others to oppose a political party. Some because they thought we could not whip the South, and now that it is reduced to demonstration, have hard work to explain their conduct even to themselves. I have no patience with that class of men, and believe the people of the South have more respect for us who beloved them soundly, than for the Copperheads, who, nominally their friends, led them deeper and deeper into trouble."

"W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen'l."

Gold in Greene County.

Considerable excitement has lately been created in Greene county by the development of gold deposits in a shaft sunk for the purpose of searching for oil. The discovery was made on lands leased by the Amber Coal Company. This company is boring for oil on the farm owned by the estate of David Keener, deceased, in Dunkard township, and at the depth of 675 feet struck a strata of very hard substance which proved to be from two and a half to three feet thick. As soon as they had drilled through this hard vein, the well was reamed to the bottom, and upon sand pumping, fragments of ore were brought to the surface resembling the gold-bearing quartz. A lump the size of a hulled hickory nut was immediately forwarded to Mr. McGinley, at Philadelphia, President of the Company, who had it analyzed. It was found to contain gold over twenty carats fine. The value of \$2,33 was returned to Mr. Long, as the product of the small lump of ore, besides several small quantities which were reserved as specimens. A committee was appointed to visit the well and collect all the necessary information and report thereon. This discovery has created much very wild excitement, and very wild speculations are rife respecting it. We presume a scientific investigation will be made preparatory to shafting for the precious metal. If these are facts, it is an important feature in the mineral production of Greene county.

Hon. Jacob Collamer, U. S. Senator from Vermont, died at Woodstock, Vt., on the 9th inst.

The Grain Speculators of Chicago.

Chicago is the great grain depot of the Northwest. At that point is annually shipped to the South and East enormous quantities of grain, so that the accommodations for its storage are of immense character. Between the speculators, who buy and sell, and the corporations that own the elevators for the storage of grain, there has recently been engendered some jealousy, the latter believing that the former were making more than a fair share of the profits in the sale of grain at Chicago. Accordingly the owners of the largest elevators announced that on all the grain received on the 1st instant, and remaining in store after the 15th, one per cent per bushel for every five days, or parts thereof, would be charged. The announcement, of course, created some excitement, as the amount is said to be heavy at this time, and in a very few days the channel of shipment will be closed.—Some parties express the conviction that the elevator gentlemen have no right to enhance their charges in this way, after the stipulations to the business public, and that the usual "winter rates" of storage can only be claimed, and they very plainly signify their intention of trying the matter before the courts. It is hinted, too, that the power of these big concerns should have been regulated and defined long ago, and the precaution then omitted to guard against rapacity, will be adopted at the next Legislature. Others venture the opinion, that the movement of the warehousemen is only a spur to induce shipments. These heavy amounts of grain are held, we presume, for higher prices, and it is hardly probable that the people of the country will care much how far the storage account runs up. Six cents per bushel per month until the opening of navigation, will probably be more than the advance in quotations, and the speculators and warehousemen can settle the profits between themselves. The holders are in a quandary—if they ship now, their plans are not realized; if they don't, the storage threatens a loss. Now and then greed meets with a suitable discomfiture.

The extension of the Capitol at Harrisburg is rapidly approaching completion. The Telegraph says the structure is already under roof, and workmen are engaged in erecting the pillars in front of the extension. They will be similar to those at the entrance to the rotunda, and of a superior quality of stone. It is the intention of the authorities to have the building finished and ready for use at the earliest possible moment. We learn that the whole of the upper story of the extension will be appropriated for the use of the State Library, the present location of which is entirely too contracted. Thousands of volumes are stowed away for want of room to display them properly.

PALMERSTON'S SUCCESSOR.—The English press are generally well pleased with the appointment of Earl Russell, who has also received from all his colleagues promises of cordial support. The Times, which was at first for Gladstone, now comes out for Russell. The first signs of coming defections from and splits in the party are, however, already apparent. The new Premier is threatened with the wrath of the conservative element in his party if he should make too great concessions to the radicals. Even the Morning Post, Lord Palmerston's organ, threatens to go over to the opposition.

The friends of Duncan, the defeated Democratic candidate in the Adams Senatorial district, are making a desperate effort to establish his election. A clear return of the votes polled in the district for Senator elects Mr. McConaughy, and discarding all illegal votes, the latter's majority would be five times greater than it is. Beside, the returns from the 77th Pennsylvania regiment, now in Texas, when received will give McConaughy a fair majority. The tricks of the Democracy to prove the election of Duncan will not avail.

SOUTHERN NEGROES.—The Rev. Dr. Massie, representing some philanthropic society of England, has just completed quite an extended tour of the South, where he has been observing the general condition of the negroes. The reverend gentleman is inclined to the belief that in the main the colored population is disposed to be much more tractable than its late masters are, and that some more wholesome and decided means will yet have to be devised for the discipline of the latter, under the new order of things, than is now in vogue in the Southern States.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR!

VOLUME X. A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY. The Visitor will commence its tenth volume with the January number, 1865. This is the only Day School Periodical published at Seventy-Five Cents a year! Magazine form, beautifully illustrated. New types, new features: Readings, Music, Speeches, Dialogues, Stories, Puzzles, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c., from the very best writers. The Visitor has the largest circulation of any Educational Journal published. Now is the time to form clubs. The Publisher, in order to reach all parts of the country, will send the Visitor one year FREE to one person (who will act as agent) at any Post Office in the United States. Address, with five cents for particulars, J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher, 1308 Chesnut st., Philada.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Davis, late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement. REBECCA ANN DUNCAN, Adm'r. Blacklick township, Oct. 5, 1865-6t.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, November 1, 1865.

S. Buell, Isaac Harris, Silas Byrn, John H. Homex, Wm. W. Blain, Anna Maria Hoover, John Bender, T. S. Isst, Y. Conrad, Henry J. Springer, B. Carry, Daniel R. Taylor, Owen Cunningham, Miss M. Murray, W. H. C. David D. Davis, Mrs. Lea Paul, Moses Davis, Miss Annie M. Rowland, John W. Evans, Catharine Edwards, Thos. S. Robertson, David Evans, Mrs. D. J. Roberts, C. Barron, Mrs. Roberts, Edward Gallagher, Miss Mattie Rosenbush, David G. Griffith, "Lucind Williams, Miss Nancy Jane Wike.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising. If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules: 1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly. 2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly. 3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient." 4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

N.B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered in the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Nov. 1, 1865.

PICTURES! PICTURES!

PHOTOGRAPHS! AMBROTYPES! Large-size Photographs taken from Small Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes, for Frames. Everybody should go and have their Pictures taken at STILES'.

CASES! PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

Half Square North of the Diamond, sept. 20.] EBENSBURG, PA.

NEW TOWN.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has laid out a TOWN in Carroll township, 6 miles from Carrolltown, 12 miles from Ebensburg, 20 miles from Indiana, and 6 miles from Campbell's Bottom, called ST. NICHOLAS. A large number of lots have been sold therein, and several more can be bought. The location is good—ground productive, good water, &c. A new Catholic Church will be built inside its limits next summer. Any person desiring to invest in this town will please call on or address NICHOLAS LAMBOUR, Carrolltown, Pa. Oct. 5, 1865-3t.

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

The subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has opened out a NEW GROCERY STORE on High street, one door west of Hustler's Hardware store, Ebensburg. His stock consists in part of Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, Tobacco and Cigars, Candles, Soap, Spices, Nuts, Candies, Crackers, Cakes, &c. In short, he keeps constantly on hand everything in the Grocery line, all of which he will sell at the very lowest prices for cash. R. R. THOMAS. Ebensburg, May 18, 1865-6m.

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Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Harrison Duncan, late of Blacklick tp., Cambria co., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Cambria county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement. REBECCA ANN DUNCAN, Adm'r. Blacklick township, Oct. 5, 1865-6t.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to those persons that have unsettled accounts with the late firm of TUDOR & JONES to come forward immediately and settle with R. H. Tudor, the surviving partner of the firm—present their claims, or pay their indebtedness. R. H. TUDOR. Ebensburg, July 13, 1865.

TO THE PEOPLE!

"REMEMBER NUMBER ONE!" Bring your Gre-backs along and get your Horses shod for \$2.00. You can get your Buggy or Wagon ironed or repaired at R. H. Singer's shop, near Isaac Evans' Tanner's. Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1865-3m.

WANTED.

A married man to do the work of a small farm in the vicinity of Ebensburg. To an industrious, sober man, liberal wages will be paid, with comfortable home. EDWARD SHORAKKE. Ebensburg, Oct. 16, 1865-4t.