

REPUBLICAN-UNION NOMINEE.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and all nations.—Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Major-General JOHN W. GEARY, FORMERLY OF CAMBERIA COUNTY.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1866.

We trust our readers will not become weary with our notices of distinguished men who occupy seats in the House of Representatives, for we have rarely, if ever, had a Congress since we have been a nation, in which there were so many men of power and ability. All right thinking men concede this, and are glad that it is so; while others deplore this state of things, and sigh for the olden times, when the members chose to follow the leadership of some one man. Those times are looked back to as the palmy days of the Republic, and many pray for their return; but they will return no more. Such a condition of things is not in accordance with our institutions. There should be no leaders, and the country may be proud of the fact that there are so many able men now in Congress that no one man, whatever be his talent, can aspire to the leadership, or, if he aspire to such a position, can attain it by general consent.—No; let there be in these halls a conflict of opinion, for out of the conflict shall come the best form of legislation, and the greatest good of all will thus be promoted.

But we will not premise further, as we took up our pen for the purpose of noticing one or two gentlemen whose public course we have observed with much interest during this session. Hon. Justin L. Morrill, from the second district of Vermont, and the able chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was born in Strafford, of that State, April 14, 1810, and is therefore fifty-six years of age.—He appears to be about forty-five. This we presume is owing to his abstemious habits and the intelligent care which he observes of laws of health. Mr. Morrill is about the medium size, somewhat angular in person, with a slight stoop of the shoulders. He has a kind word for all whom he meets, a benignant countenance, is affable and courteous in his manners, and merits, as he receives, the respect of men of all parties in the House. Mr. Morrill's only education was received in the common schools and academies of his native State. He afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed with assiduity, and we think with success, until 1848, when he turned his attention to agriculture. He was first elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and has been returned to each successive Congress up to the present time. He was for some time an influential and useful member of the Committee of Agriculture; but since the Republican party has been in the ascendancy, he has served on the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he is now, as we have said, the chairman. He is known as the author of the tariff which bears his name, a measure which very naturally met with very severe censure in Europe, particularly in France and England. It was not made to please the manufacturers of those countries, and it is not strange, therefore, that the selfish statesmen and journalists of the old world denounce it. Some of our own journals in the interest of free trade are also disposed to criticize it rather severely. If we had any complaints or demurrers to file against Mr. Morrill's protective ideas, we should say that he does not come up to our notions of protection by a long chalk; we would give the highest possible protection to all the great leading manufacturing interests of the country, particularly that of iron, and we are not selfish in this, because we firmly believe that the best interests of the whole country will thus be promoted. Mr. Morrill is certainly deserving of much credit that he has so far mastered the great financial questions of the country as to be able always to throw much light upon those subjects which lay at the foundation of all national prosperity. His thoughts and reflections upon those topics indicate that he has been for a long time a most laborious student of this most difficult and abstruse science. It is thought by many that he will be selected by the Legislature of Vermont as the successor, to the U. S. Senate, of Hon. Solomon Foot, and we are sure that the Green Mountain State could not find a better man to fill the place of the lamented Foot.

There is another gentleman, a member of this House, whom it would not be amiss

for us to notice in this connection. We refer to Hon. Samuel M'Kee, of the ninth district of Kentucky. Mr. M'Kee was born in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, in 1833, and was brought up as a farmer. He entered Miami University, Ohio, at the age of nineteen years, and graduated at that institution in 1857. He studied law, and commenced the practice of that profession in Mt. Sterling, Kentucky, in the county where he was born, in 1858. He was reared a Whig in politics, and remained a member of that organization while it existed. When the war broke out, Mr. M'Kee took a strong and firm stand for the Union cause, and unlike many other Kentuckians, was a strong cooperator, and he adhered to this doctrine when it needed Federal bayonets to enforce it. He also now, unlike some of his colleagues, stands up like a man and pleads the cause of those who have been and are still oppressed. He entered the army of the Union in 1862 as captain in the 14th Kentucky Regiment of volunteers, and was taken prisoner March 22, 1863, and was confined in Libby prison, Richmond, until April 3d, 1864, when he was exchanged. While in prison, he was set apart for execution by the Rebel authorities, in retaliation for the execution of the spies whom Gen. Burnside shot in Kentucky; but the Federal authorities promptly interfered, and prevented this barbarity. Mr. M'Kee took an active part in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and did good service on the stump in his native State. The majority for M'Clellan in his district in 1864 was some 2,200; but when Mr. M'Kee ran for Congress, in August, 1866, his majority was 2,000 over all. Mr. M'Kee is quite a young man, and gives unmistakable promise of usefulness. He has those elements of character which are so necessary to the public man in a country like ours and in an age like the one in which we live.—He is sincere, patriotic, intrepid, and intelligently so. He can give a reason for his faith in humanity, justice, and right, and is not afraid to ally himself with the right, though it may be unpopular in his own State. He does not take counsel of his fears, but knows his duty, and dare perform it, regardless of consequences. He apparently wastes no time in going where duty calls. He is represented as having done eminent service to the Union cause in the late elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut. Some days ago, he electrified the House by an explanation, as terse as it was truthful, sensible and just. He said: "Mr. Speaker, I arise for a personal explanation"—the House was in a listening attitude at once—"I have been represented by the associated press as saying that Kentucky is one of the most disloyal States in the Union. I did not say that, but did say, that she was the most disloyal State in the Union." He is bold, fearless, truthful, sanguine, determined, conscientious, willing to do his duty—his whole duty—and abide the consequences. May Kentucky ever be represented by true and noble men like him.

Guilt of Jeff. Davis and Others.

The Judiciary Committee of the House is now holding a daily session for the purpose of examining the records submitted to it by the War Department concerning the alleged guilt of Jeff. Davis, Sanders, Thompson, Breckinridge and other Confederate leaders in the assassination conspiracy. These records are of the most voluminous character and startling import. Judge Advocate Holt is present each day, and vouches for the validity of the documentary evidence produced, and explains to the committee the circumstances under which it was deposited.—Thus far the testimony has been of the most variable character, and given by men of all conditions in life, from those who assume to have been valets in the household of Jeff. Davis, to wagoners in the Confederate army of General Lee. The great mass of proof thus obtained, abounds in decided statements criminating all the above named personages, beside a host of others, among whom is Mallory, the ex-rebel Naval Secretary. So decisive is this testimony considered by a number of the members of the committee, that at such time as it may report, a minority, at least, will urge the immediate trial of Davis.

BUTLER ON GEARY.—General Butler, in a recent speech at Harrisburg, expressed his opinion of General Geary as follows: "You, gentlemen, constituting the Union majority of Pennsylvania, are standing by those who stood by you, for I recognize in your candidate for Governor one of the best soldiers of the war, and one of the foremost and firmest and most reliable statesmen of your Commonwealth, of whom I can say from personal knowledge, not paying a compliment where none is needed, that no man will find in him, when elected, even a shadow of treachery to the principles to which he shall declare himself committed."

Senator Trumbull's Speech.

The following extracts from the speech show, conclusively, that the disagreement between the executive and Congress is of the President's own seeking, and that his expression of regret that he was obliged to return the bill is simply pusillanimous: "Mr. President—I have now gone through the veto message, replying, with what patience I could command, to its various objections to the bill. Would that I could stop here, that there was no occasion to go farther; but justice to myself, justice to the people of the whole country, in legislating for whose behalf I am called to participate, justice to the Constitution I am sworn to support, justice to the rights of American citizenship it secures, and to human liberty now imperiled, require me to go farther.—Gladly would I refrain from speaking of the spirit of this message; of the dangerous doctrines it promulgates; of the inconsistencies and contradictions of its author; of his encroachments upon the constitutional rights of Congress; of his assumption of unwarranted power, which, if persevered in and not checked by the people, must eventually lead to a subversion of the government and the destruction of liberty."

"Congress, in the passage of the bill under consideration, sought no controversy with the President. So far from it, the bill was proposed with a view to carry out what men supposed to be the views of the President, and was submitted to him before its introduction into the Senate. I am not about to relate private declarations of the President; but it is right that the American people should know that the controversy which exists between him and Congress in reference to this measure is of his own seeking. Soon after Congress met, it became apparent that there was a difference of opinion between the President and some members of Congress in regard to the condition of rebellious States and the rights to be secured to freedmen. The President in his annual message had denied the constitutional power of the general government to extend the elective franchise to negroes; but he was equally decided in the assertion of the right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—This was his language. But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the general government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property. There were some members of Congress who expressed the opinion that in the re-organization of the rebellious States the right of suffrage should be extended to the colored man; though this was not the prevailing sentiment of Congress. All were anxious for a reorganization of the rebellious States and their admission to full participation in the Federal government as soon as these relations could be restored with safety to all concerned. Feeling the importance of harmonious action between the different departments of the government, and an anxious desire to sustain the President, for whom I always entertained the highest respect, I had frequent interviews with him during the early part of the session. Without mentioning anything said by him, I may with perfect safety state that acting from considerations I have stated, and believing that the passage of a law by Congress securing equality in civil rights when desired by State authorities, to freedmen and all other inhabitants of the United States, would do much to relieve anxiety in the north, to induce the Southern States to secure these rights by their own action, and thereby remove many of the obstacles to an early reconstruction, I prepared the bill substantially as it is now returned with the President's objections."

"After the bill was introduced a printed copy was sent to him. At a subsequent period, when it was reported that he was hesitating about signing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he was informed of the condition of the civil rights bill then pending in the House, and a hope expressed that if he had objection to any of its provisions he would make them known to his friends, that they might be remedied, if not destructive of the measure; that there was believed to be no disposition on the part of Congress, and certainly none on my part, to have bills presented to him which he could not approve. He never indicated to me, nor so far as I know, to any of my friends the least objection to any of the provisions of the bill, till after its passage; and how could he consistently with himself? The bill was framed, as was supposed, in entire harmony with his views, and certainly in harmony with what he was then and has since been doing in protecting freedmen in their civil rights all through the rebellious States. It was strictly limited to the protection of the civil rights belonging to every freeman, the birthright of every American citizen, and carefully avoided conferring or interfering with political rights or privileges of any kind. The bill neither confers nor abridges the rights of any one, but simply declares that in civil rights there shall be equality among all classes of citizens, and that all alike shall be subject to the same punishment. Each State, so it does not abridge the great fundamental rights belonging under the Constitution to all citizens, may grant or withhold such civil rights as it pleases. All that is required is that in this respect its laws shall be impartial. And yet this is the bill now returned with the President's objections, and such objections!"

A Voice From the Grave.

It is well at this present political juncture, when the probable course of Abraham Lincoln, had he lived, is a matter of general speculation, to reproduce a passage of his own recorded opinion. In a letter to Maj. Gen. Wadsworth, written while the battles of the Wilderness were in progress, he speaks as follows: "You desire to know, in the event of our success in the field, the same being followed by a loyal, cheerful submission on the part of the South, if universal amnesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage. Now, if our success shall be realized, followed by such desired results, I cannot see, if universal amnesty is granted, how, under the circumstances, I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage on the basis of intelligence and military service. How to better the condition of the colored race has been a study which has attracted my serious and careful attention. Hence I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises—regarding it a religious duty, as the nation's guardian of these people, who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle-field, where, in assisting to save the life of the Republic, they have demonstrated in their blood their right to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

Adjournment of the Legislature

The Penna. Legislature adjourned sine die on Thursday last. Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Blair county, was elected holding-over Speaker of the Senate. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the House:

Resolved, That in the name of the Commonwealth we tender to Governor Curtin our thanks for the fidelity with which, during four years of war, by which our country was ravaged, and its free institutions threatened, he stood by the National Government, and cast into the scale of loyalty and the Union the honor, the wealth and the strength of the State.

Resolved, That by his devotion to his country from the dark hour in which he pledged to the late lamented President of the United States the faith and steadfast support of our people, he has gained for his name an historical place and character, and while rendering himself deserving of the nation's gratitude, has added lustre to the name and glory, to the name of the Commonwealth over which he has presided for two terms of office with so much ability, and in which he has tempered dignity with kindness, and won the high respect and confidence of the people."

The Civil Rights Bill.

We print on our first page, to day, the law guaranteeing civil rights to all men, without regard to color. A perusal of the law, and a candid consideration of all its provisions, will expose the utter unfairness and unreasonableness of the opposition which this measure has provoked. If the principle of this law is unsound—if the rights which it guarantees are unjust, then are the spirit and principle of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States untenable, unchristian, inhuman and diabolical. The Declaration of Independence declares and maintains that all men are born free and equal. The civil rights bill seeks to give practical effect to this sublime truth.—The Constitution "provides for the general welfare—secures domestic tranquility," both of which the civil rights bill seeks to secure in their highest sense. Such is the fair and only meaning of the civil rights law. We trust it will be carefully perused by all our readers.

GEN. GRANT ARRESTED.—A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Press gives the following account of the arrest of General Grant for fast driving in that city: "Yesterday afternoon, as Lieutenant General Grant was driving on North Fourteenth street, two officers attempted to stop him, as he was going rather faster than the law allows. They, however, at first failed, but one being mounted on a fast horse, after a race of about three hundred yards overtook the General and informed him that it was his duty to place him under arrest. Gen. Grant offered to pay the officer the fine, but the latter, not having power to receive fines on the highway, informed him that he should report himself at the station. The General questioned the right of the officer to arrest him, and immediately drove off at full speed. The facts were yesterday reported to Superintendent Richards for such action as he may seem fit to take. The General subsequently reported himself at the station-house, paid his fine, and was discharged—like any other man."

THE MOST HORRIBLE MURDER ON RECORD.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week, one of the most horrible butcheries ever perpetrated was made known in Philadelphia. A whole family of eight persons, named Deering, residing in the first ward of the city, were discovered to have been murdered and cut to pieces with an ax. The bloody deed had been perpetrated several days before, for the bodies when found were in an advanced stage of decomposition. A German named Probst, who lived in the capacity of hired man with the Deerings, has been arrested and has confessed that he committed the deed. He criminate a second party named Younger in the murder.

Gen. Geary has written a letter to the business men of Pittsburg, in which he avows himself in favor of a general railroad law.

Green, the Malden bank robber and murderer, was hanged in East Cambridge, Mass., on Friday last.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, April 1, 1866. David Brown, Mrs. Eliza J. Griffith, Michael Driskell, John S. Evans, John C. Elder, 2, O. O. Evans, Miss Eliza J. Griffith, Jackson Gibbs, Adam Schittig, Mrs. Hollerman, C. Hill, J. R. Hummel, Miss Jane Jones, Isaac Kelley, Lieut. Charles Luther, A. W. Preston, John M'Cooy, Thos. Scott, Julius Stich.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertisers' letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

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 name, as well as the post office and State.

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 to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

LOYD & CO., BANKERS—EBENSBURG, PA. Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a General Banking Business transacted. March 1, 1866-17

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.—The subscriber, having taken out a regular license as an Auctioneer, is prepared to cry all manner of Sales of short notice and at reasonable terms. Address: JESSE WOODCOCK, mar26,65] Hemlock Cambria co. Pa.

TO THE PEOPLE! "REMEMBER NUMBER ONE!" Bring your Greenbacks 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' Tannery. Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1865-3m.

ELDERSRIDGE ACADEMY.—Will open its Thirty-ninth Session on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18th. For particulars, address Rev. A. DONALDSON, March 29, 1866-3m* Principal.

QUICK SALES, QUICK SALES, QUICK SALES. —AND— —AND— —AND— SMALL PROFITS! SMALL PROFITS! SMALL PROFITS!

BARKEE'S CHEAP STORE! BARKEE'S CHEAP STORE! BARKEE'S CHEAP STORE! EBENSBURG, PA. EBENSBURG, PA. EBENSBURG, PA.

BARKEE'S! BARKEE'S! BARKEE'S!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, THE BEST SELECTED, THE BEST SELECTED, THE BEST SELECTED, EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN! EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN! EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN!

LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST!

GO AND SEE! GO AND SEE! GO AND SEE!

The subscriber calls the attention of the public to the fact that he has just received and opened out the largest stock of

SPRING GOODS, SPRING GOODS, SPRING GOODS,

both Foreign and Domestic, ever brought to Ebensburg.

Buying twice as large a stock as any other merchant in town, he buys cheaper, and can therefore sell cheaper, than any competitor.

The public is invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for showing goods, buy or not buy.

The highest market price paid for County Produce.

A. A. BARKEE, HIGH ST., EBENSBURG. A. A. BARKEE, HIGH ST., EBENSBURG. A. A. BARKEE, HIGH ST., EBENSBURG.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have already been cured by this noble remedy.

Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it.—Free of charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. JOSEPH T. INMAN, STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 Hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chills, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States.

THE LADY OCULIST.

Miss LAURA LE SEUR, whose successful practice has been well known in Pittsburg and vicinity for the last 20 years, has now taken rooms at the residence of Mrs. Stah, High st., Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., where she proposes spending the summer for the purpose of treating

DISEASES OF THE EYES. The System is a cautious and safe one, never been known to fall in subjecting inflammation of the Eyes, either Chronic—will remove extraneous matter from the eyeballs, cure granulated eyelids, brighten down upon the eyeballs and eventually destroying the sight, will attain a correct position—the eye soft and moist will strengthen and restore weak eyes to standing—all without the use of the Lunar Caustic, Blue Stone, or any of the severe remedies so frequently applied, and destruction of the eyes.

Miss LE SEUR also treats Rheumatism and Nervous Disorders, two of the most lingering and painful cases to which mortals are subject, and which proceed from the most fatal causes of the eyes. But the most successful cures on paper and deeds are made, and respectfully call the attention of an intelligent community to her practice, and cordially invite the afflicted to come and see the effect of the treatment for themselves, suring those whose cases are curable to follow strictly the directions given, they certainly be rewarded with

HEALTH AND SIGHT. These are facts, and facts are said stubborn things.

Rev. A. Baker, Pastor M. E. Church, Ebensburg, Pa. Rev. E. B. Snyder, Pastor M. E. Church, Pittsburg. Rev. J. A. Swarrey, Pastor Beaver M. E. Church, Allegheny City. Thomas Clark, Esq., firm of Clark & Co., as, Pittsburg. Joseph Anderson, Esq., proprietor Hotel, Pittsburg. Wm. Ely, Esq., 31 Fifth st., Pittsburg. Thompson Hall, Esq., Commercial Fourth st., Pittsburg. Rev. Temple Moore, D. D., Philadelphia, March 29, 1866-3m*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. By virtue of an order, issuing out of Orphans' Court of Cambria county, designated will offer for sale, on Monday the 30th, inst.

No. 1. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, one mile West of Ebensburg, adjoining turnpike, lands of Alexander M'Vicker, others, containing seven acres and 1/2. This is a desirable property for a residence in town, and wishing to bargain or timber land. Sale to be held at the House.

No. 2. Being all that certain tract of land situate in the Borough of Ebensburg, beginning at the land of E. Shoemaker, the north, and extending thence along alley south, 25 perches, to land of Hart, thence west 16 perches to Julius, thence 25 perches along said street to E. Shoemaker; containing two and 1/2 acres, which are under fence, and in a state of cultivation.

No. 3. All those five lots of ground, situate in the extended borough of Ebensburg, joining Triumph street on the north, street, and lot of E. M'Graw on the east, and south, lot of John J. Roberts, and on the west; known as lots No. 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, on a plan of the same laid out by Davis in his lifetime. Immediate possession of all the said property will be given the purchaser, and the right of the grant, now growing thereon.

Terms of Sale: One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest upon the premises by the bond and security of the purchaser.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, at the Court House, on Monday, the 27th of April, 1866. Adm'r of Robert Darby, Esq., Ebensburg, April 12, 1866-3m.

PUBLIC SALE! There will be offered at public sale, the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th of APRIL, 1866, the Coal Bank known property of Evan E. Evans & Co., one mile west of Lilly's Station, on the Railroad.

The Bank is in operation, and working orders at the present time, and are 47 Acres of Land belonging to the good title. This Land fronts on a scope of Coal Land, the product of which must come through it to get to market, and the mouth of the Gangway is within the lot of the P. R. R., which makes it very neat.

Will also be sold, together or separately, 10 HORSE, 2 MULES, 10 COAL-WAGONS, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, And all kinds of Tools necessary to run the Coal Business. Also, 150 TONS COKE!

Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and examine the premises, and to call on the day of sale, when terms will be made known. R. E. GYAS, Auctioneer.

At the same time and place will be offered at public sale a piece of Land containing 76 acres, with a water right about one-fourth of a mile from Station, and having thereon a frame house and frame barn. R. E. GYAS, Auctioneer. April 5, 1866-17

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between MILLS and V. S. BARKEE, trading under the name of E. J. MILLS & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, the retiring. All persons knowing or indebted to the said firm are requested to make settlement. E. J. MILLS, make settlement. The undersigned will continue the title business at the old stand of E. J. MILLS & Co., and respectfully requests notice of the patronage given to the old firm, to be continued to the new firm, J. MILLS, who continues to have the same business and make settlements. V. S. BARKEE, Ebensburg, Feby. 17, 1866.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, report distribution of the money of Wm. Kittell, Esq., administrator of the estate of John Reese, deceased, hereby of that he will attend to the duties of his position, on SATURDAY, the 18th of MAY, 1866, when and where all persons interested may attend. WM. H. SECHLER, Auditor. Ebensburg, April 5, 1866-17.

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