



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, we do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution for the People of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York co. SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM K. KEIM, of Berks co.

SENATOR.

LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair county.

THE PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY: RICHARD J. PROUDFOOT, of Chest.

PROTHONOTARY: HOWARD J. ROBERTS, of Johnstown.

TREASURER: DAVID J. JONES, of Ebensburg.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY: JOS. H. CAMPBELL, of Ebensburg.

COMMISSIONER: ENOS C. M'ULLEN, of Allegheny.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: JOSEPH S. STRAYER, of Richland.

AUDITORS: PETER KAYLOR, Jr., of Munster, 3 y. E. F. LITTLE, of Summerhill, 2 y.

SURVEYOR: EDWIN A. VICKROY, of Yoder.

CORONER: JAMES PURSE, of Johnstown.

People's Vigilance Committee.

- List of names for the People's Vigilance Committee, including Peter M' Coy, F. A. Loavy, Blacklick, Samuel Reed, John B. Ross, Cambria, John E. Roberts, Rosa E. Ross, Hugh Jones, B. Lloyd, Griffith Jones, John R. Thomas, Carroll, Hiram Fritz, William Douglas, Carrolltown, Wm. M. Jones, Chest, John Elder, M. Proudfoot, Jacob Kibler, Chess Springs, G. W. Strohecker, Henry Nutter, Clensfield, S. Wharton, C. Donahoe, F. Yingling, Conemaugh, Jacob Singer, John Cushman, John Hildebrand, Alexander Cover, Conemaugh Borough, John Woods, John Lewis, S. Dean Canan, George M' Dowell, Croyle, Tobias Eash, B. F. Slick, J. W. Myers, Ebensburg, Wm. D. Davis, E. J. Mills, Jas. J. Evans, John W. Roberts, Gallitzin, Samuel Williamson, Nathan Sanders, D. Watt, Johnstown, 1st Ward, Jacob M. Campbell, Gale Heslop, R. B. Edwards, H. Pritchard, 2d Ward, L. S. Montgomery, J. K. Shryock, James S. Ramsey, Henry Stray, 3d Ward, John J. Treits, Wm. Dysert, Jacob Reed, T. R. Kimmell, 4th Ward, John Arthurs, H. B. Hixon, David Hamilton, Edward Peden, Jackson, Thomas Davis, Wm. Byers, Jonathan Custer, Joseph James, Loretto, Wm. B. Blake, Munster, Peter Kaylor, Jr., Jacob Glass, Millville, Wm. Canan, Wm. Lundy, James Moore, J. J. Mills, Richland, C. Allenbaugh, Elias B. Ream, A. S. Grumling, Est., Wm. Slick, Sr., Esp., Summerhill, Joseph Miller, S. M. Kern, J. D. Hamilton, Wm. R. Hughes, Summitville, William Leavy, Susquehanna, Peter Germain, John Porter, Wm. Burkstanner, Esp., Taylor, John Slick, Esp., Samuel Cain, Samuel Goughnour, James Cooper, Washington, James Conrad, George Tiley, White, Conrad Herzelt, John Van Seyoc, John Bardin, John Gwin, Yoder, John Miller, Jr., Samuel H. Harshberger, David E. Roberts, Stewart St. Clair, JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman People's County Committee, Ebensburg, Sept. 21, 1859.

No Meetings.

We are authorized to state that the Mass Meetings announced by the last Cambria Tribune, for Ebensburg and Johnstown, will not take place. Intelligence has been received from Messrs. Hall, Blair and Covode that they could not possibly be present.

Are We Ready?

Friends of Free Labor! Friends of Free Speech! Friends of Free Soil! Friends of the PEOPLE'S PARTY! Are we ready?—The second Tuesday of October is almost upon us. Are we ready? This is the question which we should all ask ourselves. Are we ready? If we are not, our time for preparation is short.

The Ticket, — State, Senatorial and County, — is one of the best and strongest which could have been nominated. To the support of every man on it, every true friend of the People should rally.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN and WILLIAM H. KEIM, our candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, are both men of the right stamp, and well fitted to fill the high offices for which they are nominated. Their election will be a triumph of the right against the wrong, and a most glo-

rious rebuke to the unlovely administration of James Buchanan.

OF LOUIS W. HALL, our candidate for Senator, we have already spoken. Firm in the principles of our party, and nominated for an important office, he is entitled to the support of the PEOPLE of the district. Shrewd and intelligent, bold and fearless, vigilant and watchful, a good parliamentarian and a ready debater, the interests of Cambria, Blair and Clearfield will not suffer in his hands. During the next three years, a United States Senator must be chosen. Vote for the man who will vote against Bigler! Elect the man who may defeat Bigler! Our word for it, you will never regret the act.

OF RICHARD J. PROUDFOOT, our candidate for Assembly, it is almost unnecessary for us to speak. His name is as familiar to the People of Cambria county as household words. All who enjoy his acquaintance can readily testify to his many good qualities. One of the early settlers of our county, he has studied our People, and understands full well their wants and interests. Occupying a seat in the Legislature last winter, he represented his constituents with the greatest acceptance. — All without distinction of Party will concede to him the highest abilities as a legislator. He is a thinker and a worker; a man of the People and for the People. He will be returned to Harrisburg this winter with a tremendous majority.

HOWARD J. ROBERTS is our candidate for Prothonotary. Of him, it is difficult to speak with that praise which is so justly his due. As a man, he is justly admired by all who know him — and their name is legion. As an officer, his abilities cannot be questioned. The office of Prothonotary will be no new field of labor to him. A three-years' service in it as the Clerk and successor of Milton Roberts, has familiarized him with its onerous and responsible duties. The People will remember the manner in which he discharged those duties; but the records of our courts, during that period, will furnish his best panegyric. We do not wish to disparage any Prothonotary, whether past or present, but we hesitate not to say, that there lives not another man in Cambria county so well fitted in every respect to perform the duties of that office, as Howard J. Roberts. The majority which he will receive will be a just tribute to a deserving man.

IN JOSEPH H. CAMPBELL, our candidate for District Attorney, we have a man well fitted by nature and education to represent the Commonwealth in her prosecutions against vice and crime. He has already given the clearest evidence of his skill and ability as a lawyer, and, although quite a young man, must soon attain to an enviable position at the bar of our courts. His private character is without spot or blemish. In his hands the public morals will be well cared for; the majesty of violated laws will be vindicated; and the perpetrators of crimes and misdemeanors will not go unwhipped of justice. Let him be elected by a large majority!

DAVID J. JONES is our candidate for Treasurer. The office for which he is nominated is one in which the People have a deep interest. The Public purse may be safely lodged in Mr. Jones' hands. His qualifications for the post are ample, and his character for honesty and integrity is above suspicion. The People of our county will show their appreciation of a good man by voting for and electing him.

ENOS C. M'ULLEN, our candidate for Commissioner, is a practical farmer, a man of much intelligence, good business habits, and withal a most excellent man. We cannot see that our convention could possibly have made a wiser nomination for this important office. Mr. M'ullen is so well acquainted with our county and our people that he is just the man to keep watch and ward over their interests. Vote for him, one and all.

JOSEPH S. STRAYER, our candidate for Poor House Director; PETER KAYLOR and EDWARD F. LITTLE, our candidates for Auditors; EDWIN A. VICKROY, our candidate for County Surveyor; and JAMES PURSE, our candidate for Coroner, are all well and favorably known to our readers. Their qualifications for the offices for which they are respectively before the People, must be admitted by all.

Such then is our ticket, and such are the men for whom we are called upon to vote at the coming election. Can we elect this ticket? We can. But we must work. The enemy is not idle. Then, friends of the People's Party, let us say to you, in the language of the lamented Clay: — Arouse! — Awake! — Shake off the dews that glitter on your garments, and once more march to battle and to victory!

Election Tickets will be ready for distribution in the early part of next week.

Hon. A. G. Curtin.

We have thus far refrained from saying any thing upon the gubernatorial question, for the reason that we have thought its agitation, at this time, rather premature. We are now engaged in a State campaign which should command all our energies, because the issues involved are important, and the result must and will have a telling effect, for better or for worse, upon the future condition of the People's Party. More than a year must elapse before we are called upon to vote for Governor, and more than half that time will have passed ere we shall see the candidates nominated and in the field. "One thing at a time" is a good rule. We would gladly take up and dispose of matters in their order. We believe it unwise policy in any party to encumber one campaign with another, and we could have desired, therefore, to have passed the second Tuesday of next month, without saying aught in favor of or against any gubernatorial aspirant.

Nevertheless, this subject is being agitated. The Press of the People's Party teems with articles upon it; and the People themselves, in various localities, have told us, through their county conventions, of the objects of their choice. While such is the fact, (even though Cambria has not yet spoken,) we conceive it to be our duty as well as our right, as conductors of a political journal, to point out the man whom we could wish to see elected the next Governor of our great and glorious old Commonwealth. Prominent amongst the gentlemen who have been named in connection with this distinguished position, are Col. Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre, Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland, Hon. John Allison, of Beaver, Hon. David Taggart, of Northumberland, Dr. E. D. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, and Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Blair. Either of these gentlemen would make a good Governor; and no matter which of them receives the nomination from our Party, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to battle for his election. In doing so, we shall have the proud consciousness that we are not only supporting a Party nomination, but a man who will support our principles, and who will, if elected, inaugurate an administration creditable to himself and creditable to the People of our State. But we have a preference amongst these gentlemen, and that preference is for the Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN. In thus expressing ourselves, we seek not to disparage the claims or prospects of any one. We wish only to give utterance to an opinion, with a deep conviction of its truth, that Col. Curtin is, above all others named, the man to lead the People's Party of Pennsylvania to victory, in the next gubernatorial contest. He is unquestionably the strongest man yet brought forward. As a statesman, he has already earned a distinguished reputation. Whilst Secretary of State under Governor Pollock, he displayed the rarest administrative abilities. He is perfectly familiar with all the varied and responsible duties of the Executive chair. A Pennsylvanian by birth and by education, he has devoted himself to the study of the interests and resources of his native State. No man understands them better than he; and no man would do more for their advancement. As a politician, he has been and is a firm and consistent advocate and supporter of the People's Party. As a man, he is deservedly popular with all classes. We think no other named could bring to his support at the ballot-box so many elements of political power. In addition to all these admirable qualities, Col. Curtin is a most powerful and effective speaker. The momentous issues which now agitate the public mind, will render it necessary for our candidate for Governor, whoever he may be, to canvass the State. Col. Curtin will be the man for that emergency. If nominated, as we fervently hope he may be, he will go before the People on the great questions of the day, and be at all times well prepared to give "a reason for the faith that is in him." Of Andrew G. Curtin, the People's Party of Pennsylvania may well feel proud. With him as their champion in the gubernatorial contest of 1860, they will be led to a victory as glorious as it will be triumphant.

But where stood AUGUSTIN DURBIN? O where was he in that dread day? The firm and fast friend of LECOMPTON; a Buchanan-man then; a Buchanan-man now; a Buchanan-man all the time! — And yet, strange to say, those very five "Democrats" that we have named, are now for Durbin, and battling for his election! O consistency, thou art still a jewel!

Reader! Are you prepared to sanction and endorse the iniquities of James Buchanan, and his rotten and unwholy administration? Then vote for AUGUSTIN DURBIN. But if you wish to do right, — and we know the majority of men are disposed so to do, — then vote for LOUIS W. HALL.

The Fair.

Before another number of The Alleghanlian is issued, the Agricultural Fair will be upon us. From present indications, it will be a grand affair, far outstripping any of its predecessors. Johnstown, and the South generally, we are informed, will be well represented. Quite a number of the fast horses from that region will be entered for premiums. It gives us much pleasure to announce this fact, and we know it will be highly gratifying to all of our readers who are favorable to these annual exhibitions. We doubt not that the competition in this line will be such as to give a new impulse to the stock-breeders of our Mountain County.

We have ever been the advocates of Agricultural Fairs, and would gladly do anything or say anything in our power, which might tend in the least to their promotion. We had intended, therefore, to try to say something in this number of our paper, in regard to the influence which they exert, and the practical benefits and advantages which result from them. Fortunately, however, we have been saved the disagreeable task of boring ourselves and our readers in the attempt. We have happened upon a few remarks once made by the lamented Daniel Webster, a practical farmer, and one of the greatest in the catalogue of American statesmen. These remarks express our ideas so much better than we can do ourselves, that we subjoin them, with this simple request: Let everybody who can possibly do so, come to the Fair!

BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. — The principle of association — the practice of bringing men together bent on the same general object, pursuing the same general end, uniting their intellectual and their physical efforts to that purpose, is a great improvement in the present age. And it has become essential to the best interests of the farmers of the Commonwealth, that these annual fairs should be established, and that they should be universally attended. From the meeting of men together who have the same general object, who wish for improvements in the same general pursuits of life — that they may converse with one another — that they may compare with each other their experience, and that they may keep up a constant communication. It is in this point of view — in this greatly practical point of view — that these annual fairs are of importance. Why, gentlemen, every man obtains a very great portion of all that he knows in this world, by conversation. Conversation — intercourse with other minds — is the general source of most of our knowledge. Books do something, but every man has not the opportunity to read. It is conversation that in-

had been set forth at large in the Cincinnati Platform; it was explained and defended by Loco-Foco orators; and James Buchanan quite lost his identity in becoming the embodiment of it. The Opposition Party was denounced as sectional, and we were told that, if our candidates should be elected, the Union would inevitably be dissolved. Of course, all this was gammon. Nevertheless, many believed it, and voted accordingly for James Buchanan and Popular Sovereignty.

Buchanan was elected. The People of Kansas wished to frame a constitution, and be admitted as a State. They wished to vote upon that constitution. They wished to say for themselves whether or not that constitution should recognize Slavery as one of their domestic institutions. In short, they wished to manage their domestic affairs in their own way. How stood James Buchanan then? Who does not remember his attitude on the Lecompton Swindle? False to every pledge, false to Popular Sovereignty, and false to the People who had confided in him, he used every means in his power to force upon the People of Kansas, a SLAVERY Constitution. The honest men of all parties denounced his course. The People discovered that they had been sold; and that Popular Sovereignty, in the hands of James Buchanan, was a vile cheat.

Who opposed James Buchanan in this infamous course? Who denounced his administration? Who protested against his dastardly attempt to throttle a free people? Who charged it, by speech and through the Press, that he had been false to his pledges? We ask, who did all this? Such "Democrats," reader, as Thomas Collins, Robert L. Johnston, Philip S. Noon, John Fenlon and James C. Noon.

But where stood AUGUSTIN DURBIN? O where was he in that dread day? The firm and fast friend of LECOMPTON; a Buchanan-man then; a Buchanan-man now; a Buchanan-man all the time! — And yet, strange to say, those very five "Democrats" that we have named, are now for Durbin, and battling for his election! O consistency, thou art still a jewel!

Reader! Are you prepared to sanction and endorse the iniquities of James Buchanan, and his rotten and unwholy administration? Then vote for AUGUSTIN DURBIN. But if you wish to do right, — and we know the majority of men are disposed so to do, — then vote for LOUIS W. HALL.

The Fair.

Before another number of The Alleghanlian is issued, the Agricultural Fair will be upon us. From present indications, it will be a grand affair, far outstripping any of its predecessors. Johnstown, and the South generally, we are informed, will be well represented. Quite a number of the fast horses from that region will be entered for premiums. It gives us much pleasure to announce this fact, and we know it will be highly gratifying to all of our readers who are favorable to these annual exhibitions. We doubt not that the competition in this line will be such as to give a new impulse to the stock-breeders of our Mountain County.

We have ever been the advocates of Agricultural Fairs, and would gladly do anything or say anything in our power, which might tend in the least to their promotion. We had intended, therefore, to try to say something in this number of our paper, in regard to the influence which they exert, and the practical benefits and advantages which result from them. Fortunately, however, we have been saved the disagreeable task of boring ourselves and our readers in the attempt. We have happened upon a few remarks once made by the lamented Daniel Webster, a practical farmer, and one of the greatest in the catalogue of American statesmen. These remarks express our ideas so much better than we can do ourselves, that we subjoin them, with this simple request: Let everybody who can possibly do so, come to the Fair!

BENEFITS OF AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. — The principle of association — the practice of bringing men together bent on the same general object, pursuing the same general end, uniting their intellectual and their physical efforts to that purpose, is a great improvement in the present age. And it has become essential to the best interests of the farmers of the Commonwealth, that these annual fairs should be established, and that they should be universally attended. From the meeting of men together who have the same general object, who wish for improvements in the same general pursuits of life — that they may converse with one another — that they may compare with each other their experience, and that they may keep up a constant communication. It is in this point of view — in this greatly practical point of view — that these annual fairs are of importance. Why, gentlemen, every man obtains a very great portion of all that he knows in this world, by conversation. Conversation — intercourse with other minds — is the general source of most of our knowledge. Books do something, but every man has not the opportunity to read. It is conversation that in-

proved. If any one of us, learned or unlearned, detect what he has learned by conversation from what he knows, he would find but very little left, and that little not of the most valuable kind. It is conversation — it is the meeting of men, face to face, and talking over what they have common in interest — it is this intercourse that makes men sharp, intelligent, ready to communicate to others, and ready to receive intimations from them, and ready to act upon those only which they receive by this communication.

Therefore, if there were not a thing exhibited — if there were not a good pair of steeds, nor a fine horse, nor likely cow in the whole county — if there be no society — if there be no ladies, wives, and daughters — if there be those connected with the tillage of land — I say that these annual meetings are highly important to progress in the art to which they refer. I Jackson — John B. Spangler, 1st Ward, Jacob Fronehiser; 2d Ward, Jacob Horner; 4th Ward, Jacob Treitz, Croyle — William Pringle, Loretto Bor. — P. H. Hartzog, Millville Bor. — George A. Stutzman, Munster — Francis Sherry, Richland — Jacob Sifenauer, Summerhill — Christian Shaffer, Summitville Bor. — Alexander Coulter, Susquehanna — John B. Isaam, Taylor — Christian Good, Washington — William Ryan, White — George W. Bowman, Yoder — Jacob P. Strayer.

Are You Assessed?

We asked you this question last week; we ask it again. Are you assessed? Every man should attend to this duty. If you are bent on voting the Loco-Foco ticket, however, it is not so important that you be assessed. It is important, if you wish to vote for the People's candidates. The following is a list of the Assessors for the different boroughs and townships:

- Allegheny — Patrick Donahoe, Thomas Shaffer, Blacklick — Joseph S. Mardis, Cambria — John E. Roberts, Chest — Martin Yohner, Chest Springs Borough — Jacob Wagner, Carroll — Peter Hoover, Carrolltown — Peter Strittmatter, Clearfield — Thomas Adams, Jr., Conemaugh — John Noon, Conemaugh Borough — Henry Froldhoof, Ebensburg Bor. — John Evans, (Tanner,) Jackson — Christian Spangler, 1st Johnstown Bor. — Chas. B. Ellis; 2d Ward, Jacob Fronehiser; 3d Ward, Jacob Horner; 4th Ward, Jacob Treitz, Croyle — William Pringle, Loretto Bor. — P. H. Hartzog, Millville Bor. — George A. Stutzman, Munster — Francis Sherry, Richland — Jacob Sifenauer, Summerhill — Christian Shaffer, Summitville Bor. — Alexander Coulter, Susquehanna — John B. Isaam, Taylor — Christian Good, Washington — William Ryan, White — George W. Bowman, Yoder — Jacob P. Strayer.

Edwards vs. Douglas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHANIAN. — I am under an obligation to the editor of the Mountain, for referring me and his readers to Judge Douglas, in answer to my request to know what is meant by that clause in the Constitution, if it does not give Congress power to prohibit the extension of Slavery into territories, viz: "Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories." But I wish to inform Judge Douglas that the above clause, together with Art. 1st, Sec. 9th, in the Constitution, (putting an end to the importation of slaves, after A. D., 1808,) were inserted in the Constitution when the slavery agitation was in its fullest height in 1787. To keep the Union from bursting, they had to make a compromise. In this compromise it was agreed that such of the then existing States, that wished to retain their slaves, might do so; and continue their importation if they saw proper until 1808, reserving to Congress the right of imposing \$10 a head, as a duty. After 1808, it was left to the option of Congress as to whether the importation should be further permitted or not. But we find that Congress did enact severe laws against their importation. By this compromise it is plain, that, in 1787, the then existing States that wished to retain their slaves, might do so. And further, it is plain, that, to put an end to this perplexed controversy about slavery, the above clause concerning territories, was inserted in the Constitution, so that Congress might put a stop to the extension of slavery, if it should see proper. There is no *most* in this clause; no more than in the clause which places it in the power of Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves. Suppose Congress had refused to enact a law to prohibit the importation of slaves; would it not be acting agreeably to the power delegated to it by the Constitution, in the compromise? Most certainly it would. Now if the Constitution has delegated to Congress the same power to put a stop to the extension of slavery into territories, as it did to put a stop to slave importation. All I ask is, let Congress have the power delegated to it, and if it would then refuse to put a stop to the extension of slavery, it would be acting agreeably to the power delegated to it by the Constitution.

In conclusion, I would ask Judge Douglas, if he thinks that the framers of the Constitution, (when trying to settle the dispute about slavery,) were so short-sighted, that they could not see far enough, when they put the said clause in the Constitution to give Congress the power to put a stop to the extension of slavery into the territories, as well as they gave it the power to put a stop to their importation in Art. 1st, Sec. 9th? Does the Judge really think that they only meant to give Congress the power to sell old muskets, &c., &c.!!! STEPHEN LLOYD.

Ebensburg Lyceum.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHANIAN. — Allow me, through the columns of your spicy paper, to call the attention of your readers in and around Ebensburg, to a subject which should interest them, viz: "The Ebensburg Lyceum," or "Literary Society." This institution, founded in the fall of 1854, by a few men who felt the need of something of this kind, has with some rare exceptions held its weekly sessions on every Friday evening since that time. First, in the Hall above the store now occupied by Davis & Jones; but of late it has rented the second story of Myer's new building, which it occupies in connection with the "Sons of Temperance."

The hall is very comfortably furnished with seats, carpets, hanging lamps, &c., making it a pleasant place to hold such meetings. There is also connected with the Society, a Library containing a choice selection of works, free under certain restrictions, to all the members. The present and past prosperous condition of the Society, is in great part due to the persevering efforts of such men as Judge Jones, Jno. Williams, David H. Roberts and Isaac Evans, Esquires, as well as our eloquent friend, Daniel O. Neuss, and some other

worthy members, who are never from their posts. While there are so many younger men this duty should not so exclusively fall upon these older heads, not because their presence is essential, but because it is the younger men who are to be especially benefited by improving themselves in the useful arts of writing and oratory. Can we not, one and all, be present at the very next meeting, and every succeeding one, to do what in us lies for the promotion of the objects for which the Society was originated?

For the benefit of those who were not present on the last evening, I take the liberty of saying that the question selected for discussion on next Friday evening, (31st inst.), is, "Resolved, that Slavery is opposed to the interests of free white labor." By the way, Mr. Editor, would you not be kind in a good work by giving weekly notices of the question for each ensuing evening? A MEMBER.

Edwards vs. Douglas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHANIAN. — In your issue of the 25th inst. I saw an article on LLOYD'S CEMETERY, which I read with much pleasure, and consented to all said. Certainly everything about it calls for improvement, but the question is, how are these improvements to be accomplished? Some time ago, the congregation of the Independent Church (to whom the Cemetery was donated) made a movement towards raising funds to pay for such improvements as were necessary. It was resolved that a surveyor be employed to lay out the ground into lots of equal size; which was done. It was then resolved that all persons who were not members of said church should pay the sum of five dollars for each lot, or one dollar for a single grave, in a part of the Cemetery laid out for that purpose. The funds so raised were to be appropriated to the improvement of the Cemetery. It was further resolved that T. M. Jones should look after the Cemetery; sell the lots; receive the money; keep an account of the lots sold, the money received, the expenses laid out, &c., and to account with the church annually. — Now, there have been some thirty lots sold to persons who are not members of said church; which lots amount to one hundred and fifty dollars — one hundred of which is not paid as yet. We sometimes may forget that we are indebted to one another; but persons, who I will not say forget that they have buried their dearest friends there, (for that cannot be forgotten,) do nevertheless forget the obligations they owe to the spot so hallowed and so sacred to memory; and they must be forgetful indeed. Now, call to memory the spot where you have buried your dearest friends; then ask if you have paid for the ground. If not, please hand over the money to the Superintendent of the Cemetery, from whom you will get the number of your lot and a receipt for your money, and then the Superintendent will immediately go on with the improvements already commenced, and which are so essential. T. M. JONES, Superintendent.

Forgers Punished.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHANIAN. — In the last issue of your very valuable paper, I observed a notice to your readers worthy of their special attention, to wit: that "new and dangerous three dollar spurious notes, purporting to be the true issue of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, have just made their appearance" in your county. It may be of some interest to your readers and operate as a warning to those engaged in the nefarious traffic, to inform them that, at the last term of our Court, three of these gentlemen had meted out to them the reward which the laws of our good old Commonwealth guarantee for such labors. Bank notes, of the same description and character, were uttered in this community about the first of this month, and at or about the time of a circus exhibition in this place. We have no knowledge that the circus had anything to do with the uttering of this bogus money, but it is strongly suspected that the scoundrels who did utter it are following in their wake.

Our able and vigilant District Attorney, Charles Mayer, Esq., got on the track of some of their satellites, and in less than three weeks had three of them arrested, indicted, tried, and two of them convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a year apiece. The sentence was light, from the fact that the evidence adduced on the trial, showed that the criminals were rather the dupes than the real parties engaged in the business. The President of the Bank from which their notes purported to have come, was a witness in the cases. He testified that he had been President of the Bank for some twenty years, and that the Bank had never issued a note of the denomination of three dollars, and that his name and the Secretary's, appended to these bills, were both forgeries.

Lock Haven, Pa., Sept. 29, 1859.

Iron City College \$40.00

Pays the Tuition for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States. FOUR LARGE HALLS, For Writing, Commercial Calculations, Book-keeping and Lectures. Usual time to complete a full course, from 8 to 10 weeks. Every student upon graduation is guaranteed to be competent to manage any books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from \$500 to \$1,000.

Students enter at any time — No vacation — Review at pleasure. FIRST PRIZES FOR BEST WRITING Awarded this Institution. The best and greatest variety of Penmanship in any one Hall of the Union, is found here.

For full information, Circular, Specimen of Business and Ornamental Writing and Embellished View of the College, inclose five letter stamps to F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 29-ly.

NOTICE IS hereby given to all persons holding orders or claims against the OLD TOWNSHIP of SUMMERHILL, to present the same to the Auditors at Wilmore on the 9th day of November next. The township being divided, it is necessary to ascertain its indebtedness. HENRY ALLENBAUGH, WM. T. MCCONNELL, JASON PRINGLE, Auditors. Wilmore Sept. 29-31.