



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION.

The Citizens of Pennsylvania opposed to the Principles and Measures of the present National Administration, and to the Election of men to office who sustain those Principles and Measures, are requested to meet in their respective counties, and to elect Delegates equal in number to their Representatives in the General Assembly, to a PEOPLE'S STATE CONVENTION to be held at HARRISBURG, on Wednesday, February 22d, 1860.

At 12 o'clock, P. M., to indicate their choice for the next Presidency, nominate a candidate for Governor, form an Electoral Ticket, appoint Senatorial, and to designate the time and mode of electing District Delegates to the National Convention, and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary to ensure success at the General Election.

LEVI KLINE,
Chairman People's State Executive Committee.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY CONVENTION

The citizens of Cambria County opposed to the Principles and Measures of the present National Administration, and to the Election of men to office who sustain those Principles and Measures, are requested to meet in Mass Convention, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on

Tuesday, December 13th, Inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., and then select a delegate to represent this County in a People's State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 22d day of February, 1860, and appoint Senatorial Conferees to meet like Conferees from the counties of Blair and Clearfield in the selection of a delegate to represent this Senatorial District in said State Convention. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Chairman People's Co. Committee.

Ebensburg, December 1, 1859.

The Next Congress.

As the XXXVIth Congress will begin its session on Monday next, (December 5, 1859,) we publish to-day a list of the members of that august body.

In the Senate, which consists of sixty-six members, several will be new to Congress, and generally unknown outside of their several States. They are Messrs. Anthony of Rhode Island, Grimes of Iowa, Saulsbury of Delaware, Powell of Kentucky, Ten Eyck of New Jersey, and Hemphill of Texas. It will be noticed that, in the delegations from Minnesota, Oregon and Texas, there are vacancies; and it may be well to remark, that the appointment of Hon. H. P. Hann, as the successor of Broderick, from California, is merely temporary until the meeting of the Legislature. Some of these vacancies may also be filled by new men.

Of the sixty-two Senators, fifteen have been Governors of their respective States, viz:

Benj. Fitzpatrick, Ala.; James W. Grimes, Iowa; Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.; Hannibal Hamlin, Me.; John J. Crittenden, Ky.; Kinsley S. Bingham, Mich.; Lazarus W. Powell, Ky.; Albert G. Brown, Miss.; William H. Seward, N. Y.; Thomas Bragg, N. C.; Wm. Bigler, Pa.; Joseph Lane, Oregon; James H. Hammond, S. C.; Henry B. Anthony, R. I.; Andrew Johnson, Tenn.

The Loco-Focos will have a clear majority of 12 in the Senate, which the filling of the vacancies now existing may increase to 14. The vacancies being filled, the Republicans will have 25 Senators, which is largely in excess of their number in any former Senate.

The House will consist of 237 Members, besides delegates from Territories. Of these 115 were Members of the last House. When Kansas is admitted, another new Member will be added. Of those classed as new Members, several were Members of former Congresses, though not of the last. Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn'a., Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, Emerson Etheridge, of Tenn., William Millward, of Penn'a., (Geo. Briggs, of N. Y., Thomas D. Eliot, of Mass., James H. Campbell, of Penn'a., and John A. McClelland, of Ill., all belong to this list. The "father of the House"—that is, the Member who has been longest consecutively elected—is Williamson R. W. Cobb, of Alabama. Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, was in the House some years earlier than Mr. Cobb, but has not been a Member of that branch since 1840, though he has meantime served several years in the Senate.

The contested seats, which are unusually numerous, are as follows:

Returned: Contested by
D. E. Sickles of N. Y. Amor J. Williamson.
W. C. Anderson of Ky. James S. Christman.
J. M. Harris of Md. William P. Preston.
Henry W. Davis of do. William G. Harrison.
Geo. R. Cooper of Mich. William A. Howard.
J. Richard Barrett, Mo. Francis P. Blair, Jr.
Lansing Stout, Oregon. David Logan.
E. Estabrook, Neb. Samuel G. Daily.
Miguel A. Otero, N. M. Henry M. Watts.

It is probable that all these contests will not be pressed, but enough of them will be to give the Committee on Elections a hard winter's work, and create much excitement in the House and throughout the country.

The New York Tribune, from which we take the list published, and from which also we condense this article, remarks that, on the whole, the portents of a stormy session are unmistakable.

Douglas vs. Black.

In Harpers' Magazine for September last, Judge Douglas published an article giving his views on Popular Sovereignty. A few weeks later, an article appeared in the Washington Constitution, and subsequently in pamphlet form, entitled "Observations on Senator Douglas' Views," &c., which, although it was first published anonymously, is now well known to have been the production of Judge Black, the present Attorney General of the United States. To these "observations" Judge Douglas replied in October last, in pamphlet form, but the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories being still somewhat "mixed," and his adversary being disposed to keep up the argument, the "little giant" has just put in a final rejoinder, which he evidently considers sets the matter at rest.

In the closing part of this latter production, Mr. Douglas states the positions which the Buchanan Administration and Mr. Black have assumed, and which, in the course of the argument, he has compelled them to abandon. In the first place, Mr. Douglas places the Leecompton Message doctrine, that Slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. He then argues, that, if that be true, it must necessarily follow that it is the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Territories as a constitutional right; inasmuch as it is incumbent on Congress to protect, by all needful legislation, every right which the Constitution confers. In this dilemma, Mr. Black abandons the notion that Slavery exists in the Territories, or any where else, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, and even asserts that nobody ever thought or said so. He also concedes that the Territorial Legislatures possess very extensive powers, and may legislate on all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Federal Constitution. More than this, he admits that it would be an insult to the American people to suppose that any Territorial Legislature would abuse its powers for the purposes of wrong and robbery.

The concessions thus made are wholly inconsistent with the position taken by the Buchanan Administration and afterwards advanced by Judge Black. Indeed, the "little giant" flatters himself that the Attorney General has abandoned his crusade against Territorial Legislation, and that he has practically become a convert to his great hobby of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. However this may be, we incline to the opinion that these two distinguished disciples of Sham Democracy are, in feeling at least, quite as hostile as ever. Our hope is that they may never become reconciled. "A house divided against itself can't stand." The pest-house of Loco-Focoism is now in that dilemma—and God grant that it may come down!

Governor Wise.

Since the Harper's Ferry Insurrection, Governor Wise has written and said a great deal upon the subjects of Murder, Robbery, Treason, and Old John Brown. This same Governor Wise was in Congress in 1842, and made a speech in that body, which contained the following passage:

"Once set before the people of the Great Valley the conquest of the rich Mexican Provinces, and you might as well attempt to stop the wind. This Government might send its troops, but they would run over them like a herd of buffalo. Let the work once begin, and I do not know that this House would hold me very long. Give me five millions of dollars, and I would undertake to do it myself. Although I do not know how to set a single squadron in the field, I could find men to do it. Slavery should pour itself abroad without restraint. The Comanches should no longer hold the richest mines of Mexico. Every golden image which had received the profanation of a false worship, should soon be melted down into good American eagles. I would cause as much gold to cross the Rio del Norte as the mules of Mexico could carry; and, I would make better use of it, too, than any lazy, bigoted priest-hood under heaven."

Every line of this bombastic extract is redolent of Murder, Treason and Robbery. And yet the man who uttered these sentiments, now complains bitterly of Old John Brown and his Insurrection, and charges him with "whetting knives of butchery for the mothers, sisters, daughters and babes" of Virginia! If John Brown did whet knives for that purpose, his object was to extend the area of Free-

dom, and release Slaves from their chains. But Governor Wise has shown himself ready to "whet knives of butchery for the mothers, sisters, daughters and babes" of Mexico; and all to enable the vile curse of Slavery "to pour itself abroad without restraint!" Reader, do you think that Governor Wise is much better than Old John Brown?

Senator Seward.

It gives us much pleasure to announce to our readers that this distinguished statesman and true apostle of Liberty has returned from his European tour. He arrived by the Canada, on Monday of last week, and his health is such that he will be ready to take his seat in the Senate, and at once resume the duties and responsibilities incident to that high station. As Congress is soon to open, and the session will most likely be one of the greatest importance, every right thinking man in the North will rejoice to see the eloquent Massachusetts Senator in his place. A crisis like this, his services are needed. May his present good health continue; and may his voice long ring in the capitol of this great country, in the advocacy of those glorious principles which in their defense brought upon his head the bludgeon of the assassin.

The Next Governorship.

The following we take from a late number of that staunch Republican sheet the Crawford Journal:

We notice, by our exchanges, that the gubernatorial question of next year is becoming a topic of remark. The question as to who shall be our standard-bearer in the State canvass of 1860 is an important one, and whenever approached or discussed it should be in caution and prudence.

Upon the selection of a candidate for this high, important, and honorable post, may hinge the result of the Presidential contest on which we are so soon to enter. In the heart and excitement of Presidential elections, the remark has become common, not to say universal, that "as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," and it has always proven true. In 1848, Governor Johnston carried the State in October by less than 300 votes—General Taylor, the next month, by 8000 of a majority. In 1856, the Buchanan ticket in the State in October, was elected by six or seven hundred, and the next month Buchanan electors were chosen by a majority of as many thousands. This shows the importance of the question we are considering, in as much as we next year elect both a Governor and President.

We are free to say that we had inclined to the opinion that the West was entitled to the next nomination for Governor, until the general association and connection of Hon. A. G. Curtin's name with the office, who is being warmly urged by his hosts of friends upon the grounds of his peculiar fitness, rare qualifications, ripe experience, and unobjectionable locality, being emphatically a center candidate, of Center county.

No better than Curtin blood flows in this Commonwealth. In the name there is strength, and in Col. Curtin, a tower of strength. He is one of the few who were destined to distinction and prominence. As a lawyer he has but few equals in the State, as an advocate no superior. Upon the stump addressing himself to the understanding of his fellow citizens by the acre, he is in his element; his hearers he can never weary. When in high public station he has never been found wanting, while his warmest friends have ever more than realized their highest and brightest expectations.

With a well balanced mind, a finished education, a political temperament, admirably controlled by practical knowledge, his public speeches and productions are universally stamped with the remark and impress of a genuine article. His style, elegance, deportment, humor, wit, and eloquence in Western Pennsylvania in 1854, had much to do with the result, success, and glory of our triumph, in that first modern pitched battle of principle, in the Keystone. His pleasing originality of conception, his captivating voice, his convincing address, his powerful manner of illustration told at the time, while the general thrill and charm which during that campaign, his address sent through his audience in old Crawford, has never been lost or forgotten. There was fluttering in the camp of progressive Democracy when he charged upon their household. His arguments were unanswerable, his appeals eloquent and pathetic, his language smooth and classical.

Such a character is Col. Curtin, and such a standard bearer do we need in the next gubernatorial contest, if we desire a continuation of our march from conquering to conquest.

Our Western candidates all good and true men will pardon us for throwing up our beaver for Andy Curtin, the People's favorite.

A young lady passed through Cincinnati last week on her way to St. Louis, whither she had been forwarded by express. She was from Paris, and, being ignorant of our language, her friends had placed her in charge of an express messenger. The "way bill" was made out in due form, and the charges made as per tariff. The messenger declared that he never took such good care of "freight" before, considering it extra, we presume.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENS MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1859.

SENATE—SIXTY SIX MEMBERS.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, President ex-officio.

[Republicans (in italics) 24; Democrats (in Roman) 36; Americans (in SMALL CAPITALS) 2; Vacancies, 4. Total 66. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

Alabama	Mississippi
1861 Benj. Fitzpatrick	1873 Jefferson Davis
1865 C. C. Clay, Jr.	1865 Albert G. Brown
Arkansas	Missouri
1861 R. W. Johnson	1861 James S. Green
1865 W. C. Sebastian	1863 Truman Polk
California	New Hampshire
1861 Wm. M. Gwin	1861 Daniel Clark
1863 John P. Hale	1863 John P. Hale
Connecticut	New York
1861 Lafayette S. Foster	1861 Wm. H. Seward
1863 James Dixon	1863 Preston King
Delaware	New Jersey
1863 James A. Bayard	1863 J. R. Thompson
1865 W. Saulsbury	1865 J. C. Ten Eyck
Florida	North Carolina
1861 David L. Yulee	1861 T. L. Clingman
1863 R. M. Mallory	1865 Thomas Bragg
Georgia	Ohio
1861 Charles S. Foster	1861 George E. Fugh
1865 Robert Toombs	1863 B. F. Wade
Illinois	Oregon
1861 Lyman Trumbull	1861 Joseph Lane
1865 S. A. Douglass	1865 [Vacancy]
Indiana	Pennsylvania
1861 Graham N. Fitch	1861 William Bigler
1863 Jesse D. Bright	1863 Simon Cameron
Iowa	Rhode Island
1861 James Harlan	1863 James F. Simmons
1865 J. E. Grimes	1865 J. B. Anthony
Kentucky	South Carolina
1861 J. J. Crittenden	1861 Jas. H. Hammond
1865 L. W. Powell	1865 Jas. Chestnut, Jr.
Louisiana	Tennessee
1861 John Slidell	1863 Andrew Johnson
1865 J. P. Benjamin	1865 A. O. P. Nicholson
Maine	Texas
1863 Hannibal Hamlin	1861 [Vacancy]
1865 W. P. Fessenden	1865 J. W. Hemphill
Massachusetts	Vermont
1863 Charles Sumner	1861 Jacob Collamer
1865 Henry Wilson	1864 Solomon Foot
Maryland	Virginia
1861 James A. Pearce	1863 James M. Mason
1863 A. Kennedy	1865 R. M. T. Hunter
Michigan	Wisconsin
1863 Z. Chandler	1861 Charles Durkee
1865 K. S. Bingham	1864 Jas. R. Doolittle
Minnesota	[Vacancy]
1863 Henry M. Rice	
1865 [Vacancy]	

Not members of the Thirty-fifth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—237 MEMBERS.

Republicans (Roman), 118; Administration Democrats (Italics), 93; Anti-Leecompton Democrats (It. on a s. p. c. d.), 8; South Americans (SMALL CAPITALS), 23.

Alabama	New York
James A. Stoddard	William S. Kanyon
James L. Pugh	Charles L. Beale
David Clayton	Abraham B. Olin
Stephen Moore	J. H. Reynolds
George S. Houston	James B. McKean
Williamson R. W. Cobb	George W. Palmer
Jacob L. M. Curry	Francis E. Spinner
Arkansas	Clark B. Cochran
T. C. Hindman	James H. Graham
Albert East	Roscoe Conkling
California	B. Holland Hunt
Charles L. Scott	M. Lindsey Lee
John C. Burch	Charles B. Sedgwick
Connecticut	Martin Butterfield
Dwight Loomis	Emory B. Pottle
John Woodruff	Alfred Wells
Alfred A. Burham	William Lytle
Orris S. Ferry	Alfred Ely
Delaware	Augustus Frank
William G. Whately	Eliza M. Burroughs
Florida	Elbridge G. Spaulding
George S. Hackens	Reuben E. Fenton
Georgia	North Carolina
Peter E. Love	W. N. H. Smith
Martin J. Crawford	Thomas Ruffin
Thomas Hardeman Jr.	Warren Winslow
Lucius J. Gartrell	George B. Tompkins
John W. Underwood	John A. Gilman
James Jackson	James M. Leach
Joshua Hill	Barton Grange
John J. Jones	Zebulon B. Vance
Illinois	Ohio
Elihu B. Washburne	George H. Pendleton
John F. Farnsworth	John A. Garley
Owen Lovejoy	C. L. Vallandigham
William Kellogg	William Allen
Isaac N. Morris	James M. Ashley
John A. McClelland	William Howard
James C. Robinson	Thomas Corwin
Philip B. Fiske	Benjamin Stanton
John A. Logan	John Carey
Indiana	Carey A. Trimble
William E. Noble	Charles D. Martin
William H. English	Samuel S. Cox
William M. Dunn	John Sherman
William S. Holman	Harrison G. Blake
David Kilgore	William Helmick
Albert G. Porter	Gideon B. Tompkins
John G. Davis	Thomas C. Theaker
James Wilson	Sidney Egerton
Schuyler Colfax	Edward Wade
Charles Case	John Hutchins
John U. Pettit	John A. Bingham
Iowa	Oregon
Samuel R. Curtis	Lansing Stout
William Vandever	Pennsylvania
Kentucky	Thomas B. Florence
Henry C. Burnett	Edward J. Morris
Samuel C. Ripston	John P. Verree
Francis M. Braxton	William Milward
Wm. C. Anderson	John Wood
John T. Brown	John H. Hickman
GREEN ADAMS	Henry C. Longenecker
ROBERT MALLORY	John Schwartz
William E. Simons	Thaddeus Stevens
LABAN T. MOORE	John W. Killinger
John W. Stevenson	James H. Campbell
Louisiana	George W. Scranton
J. EDWARD BOULINGBY	William H. Dinnick
Mississippi	James T. Hoyle
John Taylor	Benjamin F. Jankin
Thomas C. Davidson	Edward McPherson
John M. Landrum	Samuel S. Blair
Maine	John Covode
Daniel E. Sumner	William Montgomery
John J. Perry	James K. Moorhead
Freeman H. Morse	Robert McKnight
Isaac Washburne Jr.	William Stewart
Stephen C. Foster	Chapin Hall
Maryland	Eliza Babbitt
James A. Stewart	Rhode Island
Edward H. Wever	Christopher Robinson
J. MORRISON HARRIS	William D. Drayton
HENRY W. DAVIS	South Carolina
Jacob M. Kunkel	John M. Quince
George W. Hughes	William Porcher Miles
Massachusetts	Lawrence M. Keitt
Thomas D. Eliot	Melville L. Bonham
James Buffington	John D. Ashmore
Charles F. Adams	William W. Boyce
Alexander H. Rice	Tennessee
Anson Burlingame	THOMAS A. NELSON
John B. Allen	HORACE MAYNARD
Daniel W. Gooch	ROBERT B. BRANSON
Charles R. Train	WILLIAM B. STOKES
Eli Thayer	
Charles Delano	

Henry L. Dawes
Michigan
George B. Cooper
Henry Waldron
Francis W. Kellogg
DeWitt C. Loech
Minnesota
Cyrus Aldrich
William Windom
Mississippi
Lucius Q. C. Lamar
Reuben Davis
William Barksdale
Ohio R. Singleton
John J. McRae
Missouri
Richard Barrett
Thomas L. Anderson
John B. Clarke
James Craig
Samuel H. Woodson
John S. Phelps
John W. Noell
New Hampshire
Gilman Hamstra
Masson W. Tappan
Thomas M. Edwards
New Jersey
John T. Nixon
J. L. N. Stratton
G. B. A. drain
Jetur R. Riggs
Wm. Pennington
Luther C. Carter
James Humphrey
Daniel E. Sledge
Thomas J. Barr
William B. Maylay
John Cochran
George Briggs
H. F. Clarke
J. B. Haskin
Charles H. Van Wyck
Mem. of last House.
Seats contested.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

Read new advertisements.
Professor Huey is now engaged at Johnstown in teaching a singing school.
The Democrat & Sentinel commences its seventh volume this week.
Old John Brown will be executed tomorrow, December 24.
U. J. Jones delivered a lecture in the Town Hall last evening. It was well attended.
Thanksgiving Day was pretty generally observed by our Johnstown neighbors.
Samuel S. Blair, the People's Party member of Congress from this district, left home on Monday last for Washington City.
A wild cat weighing sixty pounds, was shot on Laurel Hill, this county, about two weeks ago.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have made a contract for lighting their cars with gas.
Read the call of John Williams, Esq., Chairman of the People's County Committee, and attend the Convention.
Kit Carson, the celebrated trapper and guide, died at Taos, New Mexico, where he was acting in the capacity of Indian Agent.
Slightly premature—The notice of the Standard respecting the lecture delivered in this place by U. J. Jones, Esq. Just one day ahead of time.
The game played by the Ebensburg Cricket Club on last Thursday, is said to have been hotly contested, and to have afforded considerable interest to the spectators.
Our neighbor of the Democrat & Sentinel calls us a granny. Being himself a member of the infantile family, the public will at once see that we are the proper person to have charge of him.
In the Massachusetts Senate an amendment to the Attachment law has been adopted, exempting the library of a debtor, to the value of \$300, from attachment. The present amount is \$50.
C. N. Swoyer, the Treasurer elect of Indiana county, died recently at his residence in Blairsville. The County Commissioners have appointed Capt. William Earl, of Indiana borough, to fill the vacancy.
Two precocious youths named Keelan and Hogan, left their homes, in Johnstown, on the 10th ult. Information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by their parents. Hogan formerly resided in this town.
Our friend, Peter Collins, Jr., is now on a visit to this place, having been absent several months. He looks well and hearty, and what is more important, he says he feels so. Good luck to him!
Rutherford, who was convicted of adultery some time since, in Pittsburg, was sentenced on Saturday last to pay fifty pounds (\$132.33) to the Commonwealth, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment of twelve months in the county jail.
Jim Swank, the junior editor of the Cambria Tribune, paid our town a flying visit on Saturday last. Although we do sometimes differ a little about men and things, we are nevertheless always glad to see Swank. He and his partner, Bowman, are both good fellows, and publish a good paper.
A lecture for the benefit of the family of Rev. T. L. Keely was delivered in Johnstown, on Friday evening last, by the Rev. W. S. H. Keys. The subject was "Crime and its Lessons."
Dampfool assures us, that, so soon as he can learn the address of Rev. T. L. Keely, he will request him to deliver a lecture, upon the same subject, for the benefit of the Rev. W. S. H. Keys. "One good turn deserves another."
We hope the candidate of the Democracy for President next year, will be a conservative and enlightened statesman, who has never attempted to disorganize the party in order to revenge real or supposed wrongs, or to carry out his schemes of personal aggrandizement. We want a statesman, not a demagogue.—Dem. & Sent.

Alas poor James Buchanan! Your best friend has deserted you at last! He now wants a statesman—not a demagogue mind ye—for President. We do wonder how Stephen A. Douglass would suit him.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION!
A. Blain wishes to inform the citizens of this place and vicinity, and such strangers as may occasionally tarry for a while here, that he has now opened out, in connection with his Oyster Saloon, a RESTAURANT, where he can always supply the hungry with such delicacies as Pickled Tripe, Philadelphia Pepper Pops, Roll and Jelly Tripe, &c. He is prepared to serve up Fried Oysters, when called for.
A. BLAIN.
Ebensburg, Dec. 1, 1859-41.

A. C. MULLIN, Attorney at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
Office two doors north of Colomade Hall and immediately opposite Thompson's Hall.
Ebensburg, December 1, 1859.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Attorney at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, December 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—The term for which the undersigned entered into partnership in the practice of the law having this day expired, said partnership is therefore dissolved. The notes and accounts due the firm will be left at the office of R. L. Johnston, Esq., who will pay them to either of the undersigned. Persons indebted to the firm will well to settle up before the 1st of March next, as after that time collection will be entirely by legal process.
R. L. JOHNSTON
A. C. MULLIN.
Ebensburg, December 1, 1859.

GEORGE M. RIDDLE, with RIDDLE, GILL & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
Dry Goods
AND CARPETING,
No. 243 Market st., below Third, and 232 Church Alley, PHILADELPHIA.
Dec. 1, 1859-41

G. W. TODD, with CONRAD & WALTON,
623 MARKET ST., PHILA.
Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE
August 25, 1859-41

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE subscriber respectfully calls the attention of the public to his new stock of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR AND NOTIONS, &c., which he offers for sale at his new store, nearly opposite the Union School House. Purchasing, as he does, entirely for Cash, he can afford to sell at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in town. He desires to call particular attention to his stock of FLOUR, which is of superior brands, and which he sells cheaper than inferior flour is sold at other establishments. Give him a call.
E. J. MILLS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1859-31.

Ebensburg and Cresson R. R. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE stockholders in the above company are hereby notified that I have been instructed by the Board of Directors to bring in against all parties in arrears on their subscriptions. Stockholders will undoubtedly have made up their part of the subscription, as required by the act of Assembly, if the do not pay up promptly. The sixth instalment will be due on the first of December next.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
Ebensburg, Nov. 24, 1859-21.

DRUGS! DRUGS!
JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE BY R. S. BUNN, M. D., a general assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Spices, Oils, Paints, Dye-Staffs, Brandies, Wines, Gins, Fluid, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Brushes, Combs, Stationery, Blank Books, Perfumery, Soap, Tobacco, Segars, Snuffs, and other articles usually kept in Drug Stores.
R. S. BUNN, M. D.
Ebensburg, Aug. 25, 1859-11.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, with J. S. SORVER,
Wholesale Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, No. 8 N. Fifth street, above Market, PHILADELPHIA.
Also, Manufacturer and Importer of Foreign and Domestic CIGARS.
[Exp. 1, 1859]

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