

# The Alleghanian.



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

**EBENSBURG.**

**THURSDAY**.....JUNE 7.

### People's Party Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**, of Illinois.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
**HANNIBAL HAMLIN**, of Maine.

### People's Electoral Ticket.

- |                                |
|--------------------------------|
| 1st District—Edward C. Knight. |
| 2d " Robert P. King.           |
| 3d " Henry Bunn.               |
| 4th " Robert M. Foust.         |
| 5th " Nathan Hills.            |
| 6th " John M. Broomal.         |
| 7th " James W. Fuller.         |
| 8th " Levi B. Smith.           |
| 9th " Francis W. Christ.       |
| 10th " David Mumms, Jr.        |
| 11th " David Taggart.          |
| 12th " Thomas R. Hull.         |
| 13th " Francis R. Peanniman.   |
| 14th " Ulysse Mercure.         |
| 15th " George Bressler.        |
| 16th " A. B. Sharpe.           |
| 17th " Daniel O. Gehr.         |
| 18th " Samuel Galvin.          |
| 19th " Edgar Cowan.            |
| 20th " William M'Kenna.        |
| 21st " John M. Kirkpatrick.    |
| 22d " James Kerr.              |
| 23d " Richard P. Roberts.      |
| 24th " Henry Southern.         |
| 25th " John Grier.             |

ELECTORS AT LARGE.  
James Pollock. Thomas M. Howe.

### FOR GOVERNOR:

**ANDREW G. CURTIN**, of Centre Co.

### State Central Committee.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Alex. K. McClure, Ch'm., Franklin county; |                   |
| Henry L. Benner,                          |                   |
| Joseph Harrison,                          |                   |
| Charles M. Neal,                          |                   |
| H. R. Coggsbell,                          |                   |
| William B. Mann,                          | Philadelphia;     |
| Charles Thompson Jones,                   |                   |
| Erastus Poulson,                          |                   |
| John M. Pomeroy,                          |                   |
| Peter Fasel,                              |                   |
| Jesse C. Dickey, Chester county;          |                   |
| Charles Hitter, Montgomery county;        |                   |
| George Lear, Bucks county;                |                   |
| H. D. Maxwell, Northampton county;        |                   |
| Dr. Ed. Wallace, Berks county;            |                   |
| Robert M. Palmer, Schuylkill county;      |                   |
| E. T. Foster, Carbon county;              |                   |
| William H. Jessup, Susquehanna county;    |                   |
| James S. Slocum, Luzerne county;          |                   |
| G. W. Seibold, Warren county;             |                   |
| L. Ulmer, Lycoming county;                |                   |
| O. N. Worden, Union county;               |                   |
| Dr. Palemon John, Columbia county;        |                   |
| Charles M. Coy, Mifflin county;           |                   |
| Levi Kline, Lebanon county;               |                   |
| Samuel Slocum,                            |                   |
| John J. Cochran, Lancaster county;        |                   |
| John A. Heiland,                          |                   |
| Jacob S. Haldeman, York county;           |                   |
| D. A. Buchler, Adams county;              |                   |
| Edward Seull, Somerset county;            |                   |
| J. B. M. Enally, Clearfield county;       |                   |
| Joseph Smith, Indiana county;             |                   |
| Geo. C. P. Markle, Westmoreland county;   |                   |
| Gen. John Hall, Washington county;        |                   |
| John Hampton,                             |                   |
| Robert Finney,                            | Allegheny county; |
| James Park,                               |                   |
| George Finlay,                            |                   |
| John M. Sullivan, Beaver county;          |                   |
| E. P. Ramsdell, Venango county;           |                   |
| Darwin A. Finney, Crawford county;        |                   |
| J. P. Lyon, Clarion county.               |                   |

### That "Ex-Democrat."

Of all the biographers that our friend Abraham Lincoln has yet had, not one, we believe, with but a solitary exception, has furnished the people with that important bit of information that he is "an ex-Democrat fallen from grace;"—not one that we know of, except our neighbor of the *Mountaineer*, has made this startling disclosure. This our neighbor did through his issue of the 23d ult., in a most caustic notice of our party, of our convention, and of our candidates. When we read it, we didn't exactly know whether it was a veritable link in the chain of old Abe's history or not; still we somehow or other inclined to the opinion that it wasn't. Glad we are, that, after the lapse of two anxious weeks, (during the which we have given the matter the most rigid scrutiny,) we are now enabled to state that our neighbor was "slightually" mistaken.

Abraham Lincoln has always been eminently sound in his opposition to Loco-Focoism; he has ever been the uncompromising foe of that "Democracy" from which our neighbor says he has fallen. Of this we have now abundant evidence; and future developments will only tend to make the matter still plainer. Had he been, at some period of his life, a member of the Loco-Foco party, he would certainly be entitled to great credit for having left it; but as he never happened to be in that venerable institution, he deserves still more credit for having kept out of it.

A great drouth is said to prevail in Missouri, and vegetation will prove to be a total failure in that locality.

## Loco-Foco Consistency.

It is a significant fact, that, until the meeting of the Chicago Convention, nearly all the Loco-Foco editors in the country were engaged in the business of maligning and abusing Senator Seward. For months they pursued him with a bitterness akin to that which actuated the enemies of the lamented Clay; they garbled his speeches, misrepresented his acts, impugned his motives, and did everything which malice could suggest to belittle that great man, and render him odious in the estimation of the public. And why? The answer is plain. It was supposed by these unscrupulous demagogues that Senator Seward would be the nominee of the Chicago Convention; and wishing to take time by the forelock, they resolved to begin early that work of vituperation which they expected to carry on against him throughout the campaign.

But when the Chicago Convention has done its work—presto! what a change comes over the spirit of the dreams of these our Loco-Foco editors! Instantly they drop Senator Seward, and turn their exclusive attention to Abraham Lincoln. Before the nomination, Seward had all the abuse, and Lincoln none; now Seward has none, and Lincoln has it all. For being the author of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, Seward was assailed in the coarsest style that his enemies could employ; now they tell us that he is the greatest statesman living, and that not he, but Abraham Lincoln, was the first to enunciate that doctrine.

This is one attempt to shift a responsibility. If the movers in it could succeed, we should doubtless soon be informed that Lincoln is also the author of the "higher law" doctrine. We must, of course, expect that Loco-Focoism will do all in its power to defeat our candidates; but we think that all the clap-trap and falsehood they can bring into the campaign will not accomplish that purpose. So, let them go on, if they think there's no —

## Railroad Movement.

A large and enthusiastic Railroad meeting was held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday of week before last, composed of delegates from various parts of the State.

Chief Justice Lowrie, of the Supreme Court, presided, and was assisted by a number of Vice Presidents.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States, together with Col. Shriver, of New York city, and nine other prominent gentlemen, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It has been made manifest to this Convention, upon the most conclusive evidence that a railroad from the city of New York to the Ohio river, and the heart of the Great West, may be made for less than eight millions of dollars, and twenty equated miles shorter than by any other route now in existence through Pennsylvania, and fifty actual miles shorter than by any route through New York, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed for the purpose of laying these facts before capitalists and other persons who are interested in this great thoroughfare of trade, and inviting aid to secure the speedy completion of this important enterprise.

The committee appointed, in compliance with the resolution, were Messrs. Thomas Shriver, Isaac Hughes, John Cessna, A. P. Wilson and Nelson Reilly.

## Lincoln and the Tariff.

Protection to their industrial interests is a great object with the People of Pennsylvania. The Chicago Convention was most happy, therefore, in adopting a Platform recognizing this sentiment, and in nominating candidates who will carry it out. A working-man himself, Abraham Lincoln well understands and appreciates the wants of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. He is and always has been the friend and advocate of Protection, and as such he is entitled to the suffrages of the toiling masses of this great Commonwealth.

The *Reading Journal*, in publishing some extracts from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Lincoln, thus speaks of his position in regard to this question:

"A Henry Clay Whig, and the devoted personal friend of that great statesman, he is the advocate of protection to American industry, which circumstance should make him acceptable to the Opposition in Pennsylvania—who will search in vain for one who will better represent their interests, or in whose person are combined more of the requisites necessary for the faithful discharge of the duties connected with the executive chair of this great country."

A drouth prevails in New York State. In many counties, hardly a drop of rain has fallen for a month. Crops are suffering, and cattle on numerous farms have to be driven to inconvenient distances for drink. The fruit crop promises well, notwithstanding.

## Cambria County.

CHAPTER XIV.

### Allegheny Township.

Allegheny township is bounded by Blair county on the east, Washington township on the South, Cambria and Carroll townships on the west, and Clearfield township on the North, and contains about 90 square miles.

The eastern line of this township, in common with the eastern line of the county, is the summit of the Allegheny mountain. It occupies the western slope of the mountain, and extends into the plain at its base. The township is hilly.

The head waters of Chest creek and Clearfield creek, tributaries of the West Branch of Susquehanna, flow through this township; and the springs of the Juniata and Conemaugh also arise within its boundaries.

The soil, like the soil generally in the neighborhood of the Allegheny, is better adapted to pasturage than farming. There are, however, a number of excellent farms in this township. About two thirds of the township is tillable.

Its minerals are bituminous coal, iron, and limestone, all of which are found in the spurs of the Allegheny.

Its principle town is the Borough of Loretto, of which I shall not speak now, but leave for a separate chapter.

The Pennsylvania Rail Road, enters this township at the mouth of the Allegheny Tunnel, and cuts off a small triangle, before passing into Washington township. This tunnel is nearly a mile in length, and is one of the most stupendous achievements known to the internal improvement system of Pennsylvania. A tunnel is also in progress for the new Portage, which also passes through this township. A plank road is also being made from Loretto to Rhododendron, connecting the former town with the Penn'a Rail Road;—and an act of Assembly has also been passed for a Plank Road from Loretto to Carroltown, and another for a Plank Road from Loretto to Ebensburg. The Dry Gap State road forms the boundary of this township, dividing it from Clearfield, for the distance of nine or ten miles.

In 1850 the population consisted of 709 white males, 711 white females, 6 free colored males, 2 free colored females;—total population 1,488. The number of dwelling houses at the same time was 238, the number of families, 244. Of this population there were,

Farmers,	189	Bricklayer,	1
Laborers,	142	Millers,	2
Carpenters,	14	Milwrights,	1
Shoemakers,	4	Tanner,	1
Stone masons,	4	Stoue Cutter,	1
Lumbermen,	2	Clergyman,	2
Miners,	9	Weaver,	1
Colliers,	3	Boatman,	1
Blacksmiths,	4	Plasterer,	1
Furnace Manager,	1	Potters,	3
Clerks,	4	Teachers,	10
Furnace Man,	1	Tailor,	1
Frou master,	1	Cabinet makers,	2
Founder,	1		

The whole value of improved real estate, according to the census of 1850, is \$184,165.

The nativity of the inhabitants of Allegheny township is as follows:

Pennsylvania,	1132	France,	4
Maryland,	21	England,	2
New York,	1	Wales,	2
Iowa,	1	Prussia,	1
Delaware,	1	Belgium,	1
Virginia,	1	Unknown,	1
Ireland,	163		
Germany,	159	Total,	1,488
Switzerland,	4		

Of these there are,

Idiot,	5	Pauper,	1
Blind,	1	Inane,	1

The greater proportion of the inhabitants are by birth Pennsylvanians, and the neighborhood of Loretto is mostly settled by the descendants of Lord Baltimore's colony of Catholics from Maryland.—There is a large Irish settlement however, mostly in and near the Hickory Ridge;—while the Germans have settled numerous in the North West corner of the township.

The following table shows the annual agricultural productions &c., of Allegheny township.

Acres of land in farms, (improved,)	5,201
" " " " (unimproved,)	11,290
Cash value of farms	\$156,182
" " " " farming implements,	12,028
Horses,	428
Milk Cows,	546
Working oxen,	10
Other cattle,	698

Ashland Furnace is located in this township, but is not now in operation. There are four grist-mills and about a dozen saw-mills in the township.

Allegheny is the oldest township in the county, and was settled by Richard M'Guire and others who emigrated thither from the South-eastern parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland. It is, in age, the third township in the county, Cambria and Conemaugh being erected a few years earlier.

The Religion of the inhabitants is Ro-

man Catholic, nineteen twentieths of the number adhering to the doctrines and conforming to the practice of that faith. The only place of public worship in the township is the large and splendid new Church at Loretto, which accommodates one of the largest congregations in Pennsylvania.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK.  
MOSEBARN, Feb. 29, 1854.

### The Republican Platform.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First.—That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party; and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second.—That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

Third.—That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may. And we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion so often made by Democratic members of Congress without rebuke, and with applause from their political associates. And we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

Fourth.—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of her political faith depends. And we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force, of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth.—That the present Democratic administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its measureless subservience to the exactions of a sectional interest, as is especially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in constraining the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unequalled property in persons; in its unqualified enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power entrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth.—That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable, to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

Seventh.—That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

Eighth.—That the normal condition of all the Territory of the United States is that of freedom. That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without the process of law, it becomes our duty by legislation whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against attempts to violate it. And we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

Ninth.—That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the covering of our national flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity, a burning shame to our country and age, and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

Tenth.—That in the vetoes by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in these Territories, we find a

practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and a denunciation of the deception and fraud involved therein.

Eleventh.—That Kansas should of right be immediately admitted as a State under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House of Representatives.

Twelfth.—That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation, commercial prosperity and independence.

Thirteenth.—That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty. And we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

Fourteenth.—That the Republican Party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

Fifteenth.—That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by an obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Sixteenth.—That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

Seventeenth.—Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operations of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantiate agree with us in their affiance and support.

TELEGRAPHING IN 1850.—Most of the telegraphing in our country is now performed neither with the Morse, House, Bain, nor any of the visual recording telegraphs, but simply by sound. Ten years ago each line had a most complete set of apparatus. The receiving register was made with the greatest care, so that the clock-work would move with the greatest perfection, and the various appliances had to be arranged in a particular form. The operator put the machinery in motion, and he read from a paper the despatch as it was slowly received. As he read aloud a copyist near by wrote it down with a pencil, and when finished, it was handed to the copying clerk, who wrote it out, put it in an envelope, and despatched it by a messenger. Expert telegraphists at length dispensed with the copying clerks, and soon after the recording instruments were laid aside. The first operator who practically received messages by sound was Mr. E. F. Barnes, of New York city. This is now the daily practice of all the leading telegraph stations in America, only the local or interior stations use recording apparatus. Mr. Shafler states in his work that some years ago, as president of a telegraph line, he made a rule, forbidding the receiving of messages by sound, but since then it has been reversed, and no operator can get employment in a first class station unless he can receive by sound. At the Cincinnati stations alone there is not a single recording instrument; the mysterious agent speaks through the wires; the pen has given place to the tongue of the lightning and an expert operator can receive 5,000 words per hour. Such is the perfection, and such the daily practice in American electric telegraphing; and the forty miles of wire between Washington and Baltimore in 1844, have grown into 40,000 miles in fifteen years—an almost miraculous achievement.—*Artist-an.*

THE GROCERY STORE AND THE MEXICAN WAR.—From the debate between Lincoln and Douglas we extract the following: "The Judge is wofully at fault about his early friend Lincoln being a 'grocery keeper.' I don't know that it would have been a great sin if I had been; but he is mistaken. Lincoln never kept a grocery anywhere in the world. It is true Lincoln did work in the latter part of the winter, in a little still house up at the head of a hollow. And so I think my friend, the Judge is equally at fault when he charges me, at the time when I was in Congress, with having opposed our soldiers who were fighting in the Mexican war. I did oppose the preamble to the war bill, declaring that war existed by the act of Mexico, because it was not true; but I voted for all the supplies to the soldiers, &c. The record proves this fact."

Mr. M. A. Hunter, the Gift Book man, is in town this week. Persons wishing to purchase books should call around and examine his stock.

The Post Office Department is quite a fix relative to the Fowler defalcation. At present, it is impossible to trace the errors in the New York Post-Office account books in the Department to one clerk. One branch of the office charges it on the other. It is just six months before the books are balanced, and the reception of the quarterly returns of each quarter are made, and in that almost any defalcation could be made and the defaulter have eight months to get away of the way.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—We have in the Aberdeen (Miss.) Conservative the following singular case:—At the late term of the Scott county Circuit Court, a man named Matthew Jordan, was found guilty of betting a dime with a minor, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$3,000 and confinement in the county jail for three months. He was indicted for betting with a minor, knowing him to be such, and had been convicted of that charge, he would have gone to the penitentiary for two years.

—The Loco-Foco National Convention meets at Baltimore on the 18th inst.

NOTICE.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their customers, and the public generally, that the report which has been circulated to the effect that they do not intend to work this summer is erroneous. We expect to resume our business on the first of July, and shall then cheerfully and to the best of our ability accommodate all who may wish us with their custom.

[m7-31] JONES & YENDEL.

### C. T. ROBERTS,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER  
And Dealer in  
CLOCKS  
WATCHES  
JEWELRY,  
FANCY GOODS  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NOTIONS, &c.

The subscriber begs leave to announce the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that he has just received a large lot of new stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., which he offers very cheap. The public are invited to call and examine his complete assortment, and he considers it no trouble to show his goods even if he fails in making a sale. Store on the Diamond, opposite Thompson's. By strict attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public. Give him a call, and you will get bargains.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Acoustic &c., repaired on short notice, with neatness and dispatch. All work warranted, and charges low. [April 16, 1854]

### NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER  
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices, a full supply of Staple and Fancy Goods consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, and a large variety of summer wear for men and boys.  
200 pieces of Prints, Gingham, Lawns, and other Fancy Dress Goods.  
Brown and Bleached Muslins, Checks, and Fancy Shirtings, Flannels, Stolls, Cadizes, and Merino Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Socks, MADE-UP CLOTHING,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
BOOTS AND SHOES  
All Wool Carpetings, Hemp and Cotton do. at from 12 to 25 cents per yard. Floor Cloths, Queensware and Crockery, Groceries and Cutlery, Groceries, Soda, Castles, Lined and Whale Oils, Window Glass, Paints, Varnish and Turpentine.  
Fish, Salt, Flour, Iron, Nails and Steel, Rollers and Hemp Ropes of different sizes. Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, &c., all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.  
E. HUGHES.  
Ebensburg, May 3, 1850-11.

### THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY DISPATCH

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The "Weekly Dispatch" is published every Saturday, on new type, on a sheet the size of the "Daily Dispatch." It will contain the LATEST NEWS by telegraph and mail, and news of the neighborhood—comprising Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, and all other parts of the continent. It is carefully prepared market reports, and everything necessary to make an agreeable and interesting INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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FOSTER & FLEESON, Publishers.  
[m10] Pittsburg, Pa.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

J. STALL respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has engaged in the Watch and Jewelry business opposite the store of E. Shoemaker & Sons. All kinds of watches, clocks and jewelry are on hand, which will be sold very low for cash. Watches, clocks, jewelry and musical instruments of all kinds repaired at the shortest notice and warranted. The ladies are invited to call and examine his large stock of jewelry.  
J. STALL.  
Ebensburg, April 5, 1850-11.

JOHN M. JONES, M. D.  
Office, until the first of June, one block east of D. J. Evans & Son's store, afterwards three doors east of the Presbyterian church. Night calls made at the office.  
Ebensburg, May 17, 1850-11.