



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY JUNE 21

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 Mumma, Jr. 11th " David Taggart. 12th " Thomas R. Hull. 13th " Francis R. Penniman. 14th " Ulysses Mercier. 15th " George Bressler. 16th " A. B. Sharpe. 17th " Daniel O. Gehr. 18th " Samuel Calvin. 19th " Edgar Cowan. 20th " William M. Kennan. 21st " John M. Kirkpatrick. 22d " James Kerr. 23d " Richard P. Roberts. 24th " Henry Southern. 25th " John Grier.

James Pollock. Thomas M. Howo. FOR GOVERNOR: ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

State Central Committee.

- ALEX. K. McCLELLAN, Chm., Franklin county; Henry L. Bener, Philadelphia; Charles Harrison, Philadelphia; Charles M. Neal, Philadelphia; William B. Mann, Philadelphia; Charles Thompson Jones, Philadelphia; Erasmus Paulson, Philadelphia; John M. Pomeroy, Philadelphia; Peter Fasel, Philadelphia; Jesse C. Dickey, Chester county; Charles Hiner, 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. Scofield, Warren county; L. Ulmer, Lycoming county; O. N. Worden, Union county; Dr. Paimon John, Columbia county; Charles M' Coy, Millin county; Levi Elmer, Lebanon county; Samuel Slocum, Lancaster county; John J. Cochran, Lancaster county; John A. Heistand, York county; Jacob S. Haldean, York county; D. A. Buehler, Adams county; Edward Scull, Somerset county; J. B. M'Kenny, Clearfield county; Joseph Smith, Indiana county; Gen. C. P. Markle, Westmoreland county; Gen. John Hall, Washington county; John Hampton, Allegheny county; Robert Finney, Allegheny county; James Park, Allegheny county; John M. Sullivan, Beaver county; C. P. Ramsdell, Venango county; Darwin A. Finney, Crawford county; J. P. Lyon, Clarion county.

The Prospect.

The nominations of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin have, throughout all the free States, been received with a welcome and a response which come directly from the hearts of the people. Never did the political heavens look more auspicious; never was the prospect of victory more bright and cheering to the opponents of Loco-Focoism. But while such is the fact, we must not wholly rely for success upon the purity of our principles, and the justice of our cause—we must be active, watchful, vigilant—we must work. Distracted and divided as our opponents may be, it is not to be expected that they will permit us to take judgment against them by default. It is not, and never was, their way of doing business. The power which they have swayed for the last eight years, they are not likely to yield without a desperate effort to retain it. Their appetite for public plunder is as keen as ever, and well do they know that, if our party triumph this fall, their favorite occupation will be gone. Influenced by such considerations, and witnessing the union and harmony now prevailing in our ranks, they will strive hard to rally their shattered forces for the great battle in November. A great deal will, of course, depend upon the action of the Baltimore Convention. If it should terminate as did that at Charleston—break up in a row, and make no nominations—we will achieve a triumph without the enjoyment of even a tolerable fight. But, however this may be, we have no right to expect it. The secret of the past success of Loco-Focoism

has consisted in the fact that its members were generally united at the ballot-box. If, therefore, they should, by any possibility, become united in the present campaign, it may not be amiss to take a glance at the comparative prospects. The total vote in the Electoral College is 303, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes Alabama (9), Arkansas (4), Delaware (3), Florida (3), Georgia (10), Kentucky (12), Louisiana (6), Maryland (8), Mississippi (7), Missouri (9), North Carolina (10), South Carolina (8), Tennessee (12), Texas (15), Virginia (15), California (4), Connecticut (6), Illinois (11), Indiana (13), Iowa (4), Maine (4), Massachusetts (13), Michigan (8), Minnesota (4), New Hampshire (5), New Jersey (7), New York (35), Ohio (23), Oregon (3), Pennsylvania (27), Rhode Island (4), Vermont (4), Wisconsin (6).

Total Electoral Vote, 303. It will require 152 votes to elect; and admitting all the free States to be carried for Lincoln and Hamlin, they will be elected, and have 31 votes to spare. On the other hand, suppose all the slave States to be carried for the Loco-Foco nominees; they will thus have 120 votes in the Electoral College. In addition to these they claim the votes of California and Oregon, which, if their claim be well founded, would give them 127—only wanting 25 more to elect their nominees. Thus if the votes of Pennsylvania could be added to this number, Loco-Focoism would again be successful—and it would be successful, too, if it could but carry New York in addition to the slave States.

It is quite apparent that Loco-Focoism will use the most desperate efforts to carry New York and Pennsylvania—these two States will indeed be the battle-ground of the campaign. If we lose either, assuming our figures to be truthful, we lose our President. It behooves every member of our Party, therefore, to do his part in the great contest now opening. New York, we have every reason to believe, will be safe in the hands of her Filmoreans and her Sewardites—let us see to it that Pennsylvania be also safe. In 1856, the Old Keystone was the means of electing James Buchanan. She disgraced herself by elevating to the Presidency "an old public functionary" who has disgraced the office. A capital opportunity is now presented to Pennsylvania to wipe out her disgrace. Let her sons of the Opposition then but do their duty, and—it matters not what Loco-Focoism may do—in October next, the gallant Andy Curtin will be elected by about 40,000 majority. And this will be a presager of the majority which the Old Keystone will give, one month later, to Lincoln and Hamlin.

In a Tight Place.

There is a German paper published in Johnstown which we never read—because we can't. But we find in the Middleburg Tribune a translation of one of its articles, which, if it be correct, shows conclusively the light in which its author regards the action of neighbor Smith, of the Echo, whilst a delegate at the Charleston Convention. For the benefit of all whom it may concern, and especially our neighbor of the Democrat & Sentinel—who may not have seen it, and who, like ourselves, is "not so much of a scholar" as to be able to read the original—we hereby publish the article as translated:

IN A TIGHT PLACE.—Captain George Nelson Smith, who was appointed as a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Reading, is in a tight place. Smith has in the paper published by him (the Echo) the name of John Breckenridge hoisted as a suitable candidate for the Presidency, but voted in the Charleston Convention for Douglas. The Buchanan men, on account of his conduct in this respect, highly exasperated and heap upon him all kind of denunciations. Among the Douglas men Smith is not admired, in spite of his vote for Douglas, because he has ever adhered blindly to the present corrupt Administration, which is a desperate enemy to Douglas. Smith has, as the Democratic Buchanan Organ emphatically remarks (Democrat & Sentinel) often positively declared previous to the meeting of the Charleston Convention, that he would not vote for Douglas on any condition. While we rejoice that Smith at least expressed the voice of a decided majority of the Democratic party, we can in no wise praise the position he occupies. The ornament of a true Democrat is candor—this gives him character. Away with your double faced Politicians. Show your color; if Smith is for Douglas, let him remove the name of Breckenridge from the head of the column of his paper. The people of this district are for Douglas, and it is the duty of Mr. Smith to labor for his nomination.

It is here to be remarked, that S. is a prominent candidate for Legislature, which fact illustrates his dubious position to some extent. The next Legislature will elect a United States Senator, and on that account extraordinary chances will present themselves. —We may remark that, up to the latest accounts, the name of "John Breckenridge" still floats at the Echo's mast-head, "as a suitable candidate for the Presidency," but whether or not neighbor Smith will give him the cold shoulder at Balti-

more, as he did at Charleston—that is a matter which remains to be seen. If he does, "John Breckenridge" can only seek consolation from the happy reflection, that editors don't always do as editors say.

Morris' Sentence.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Morris, in which the defendant was convicted the first week of court of the crime of rape upon the person of Catharine Shira, A. Kopelin, Esq., of counsel for the prisoner, stated to the Court on Monday, 12th inst., that it was the prisoner's desire to be relieved from anxiety by having sentence pronounced. Whereupon, the prisoner was brought into court, and, after his counsel, Messrs. Fenlon and Kopelin, were heard in his behalf, JUDGE TAYLOR addressed him, and passed the sentence of the law, substantially as follows:

"JAMES MORRIS: You stand before the Court convicted by the verdict of a jury of your crime, and after having been zealously defended by learned and able counsel, of the crime of rape, to receive the sentence of the law. It is a duty always unpleasant to a Judge to pass sentence, and mete out punishment, to those convicted of high crimes. In your case, we confess, in view of your age, intelligence, and the unselfish character you had previously borne, and of the measure of punishment which a sense of duty in view of the heinousness of your crime compels us to inflict, it is especially painful. To fasten any one unken to that depth of depravity which prompted, or permitted, the diabolical deed, could not fail to excite feelings of commiseration. But we have a duty to perform, and cannot shrink from its performance.

The verdict of the jury fixes your guilt.—That verdict, however, it is proper here to say, receives our entire approval. Your guilt was proven with a degree of distinctness and certainty not common. The narrative of the child, Catharine, which it was apparent she could not have invented, and which she had no conceivable motive to fabricate—a tale the thought of which could not have entered her mind if it had not a foundation in fact—was given from the stand with all the truthful simplicity of an innocent artless child that had never learned to lie, and which forced conviction on the minds of all who heard it. The facts adduced in corroboration of her statement, proven by her little playmates with that artlessness and candor, and by other witnesses who had no conceivable motive to prevaricate, with the testimony of Catharine, proved your guilt, not merely of an attempt, but of the consummated crime, beyond the possibility of mistake. There cannot linger in any mind a doubt of your guilt.

Thus before the court, what punishment does duty call upon us to inflict? Formerly, at common law, the penalty of your crime was death. It is still so when committed upon the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. By our statute of 1794, the penalty was imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten nor more than twenty years for the first offence. By the act of April, 1829, the term of imprisonment was fixed at not less than two nor more than twelve years. Under these statutes, the punishment was imprisonment within the specified limits, graduated according to the circumstances which extenuated or aggravated the offence, in addition to the imposition of the costs and a nominal fine. By the revised criminal code, approved the 31st of March last, a month after you committed this crime, and now the law of the State with regard to all crimes committed since its enactment, rape is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1000, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding fifteen years.

You are to be sentenced under the act of 1829—the most lenient of all these statutes. Our discretion is to be exercised between the limits of two and twelve years, the latter being the extreme penalty applicable to a case of extreme heinousness and aggravation—and what less is your crime? When it is remembered that your victim is a child, a child not only in years, but in physical and mental development—a child, moreover, in innocence and purity, and whose mind had never been polluted by an impure thought; and who had, we doubt not, no conception of what you were attempting;—when it is remembered, further, that she was your pupil, and you her teacher; her person and her purity, all that was precious to her and her parents, committed to your care;—that you sustained to her for the time the relation of a parent;—when it is remembered, further, that you possess the intelligence which that relation implies;—when all these elements of aggravation are brought into the account, we are utterly at a loss to conceive what would be an extreme case, if yours is not. We are unable to imagine any thing which could add a shade to your guilt. One of the objects of punishment, moreover, being the prevention of crime by deterring from its commission, since your case shows it to be possible, what we could else scarcely think possible, that in our public schools, a child committed by its parents to the care and guardianship of a teacher, may be, thro' his brutality, the victim of an outrage like this—it is a duty, we feel, to make your case an example, and your fate a warning, to all such monsters of depravity, if such others there be. And, in view of everything connected with your case, although we pity you, we are constrained by an imperative sense of duty to treat your case as one of extreme guilt, meet to be punished by the extreme penalty of the law.

The prisoner was accordingly sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in solitary confinement at labor in the western penitentiary for twelve years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Francis A. Shoemaker, Esq., gives notice that he has hung out his shingle in town, and holds himself ready to expound to any number of clients the intricacies of the law. We wish him lots of luck.

The attention of dealers in liquors, segars, &c., is directed to the advertisement in to-day's paper of Bennett & Carroll, 120 Wood street, Pittsburg. They are gentlemen with whom it will be a pleasure to deal.

The Peoples Party of Blair county, at their late Convention, unanimously declared themselves in favor of the nomination of Hon. S. S. Blair for Congress.

For Congress: Ferdinand Newkirk.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian: The time "isn't so very far off" when the people's party of this district must select a candidate for Congress. Blair, Huntingdon and Somerset have each been represented by a man of their own; therefore, we think in all justice (and we may add, equity) Cambria is entitled to be represented by a man of her own; and more especially does the propriety of this manifest itself, since the next election will be the last to be held under the present Congressional apportionment. Under all probability, the district will be so changed as to favor the election of some British Free Trade Democrat. Should Cambria be represented by a man of that stripe, surely no good can come out of Nazareth.

The question now arises, Who shall be our standard-bearer in the approaching campaign? This we look upon as the question. Compared with it, all other questions—the goose question included—dwindle down into comparative insignificance. He should be a man not identified with either of the political factions existing in our party in this county, (for, painful as it may seem, there are such factions), but a man isolated upon an inaccessible pinnacle—having a clean record and a clean face—and with nothing less in view than the extreme tip of his nasal organ, and the union, harmony and prosperity of the party upon which depend the honor and character of our government. He should also possess the qualifications necessary to fulfil the duties of the office with honor and credit. The streets through which some people think they have when they haven't.

The citizens of Summerhill (and a portion of Croyle and Richland) are almost unanimous in declaring FERDINAND NEWKIRK, Esq., of Wilmore Borough, to be the man of their choice. With regard to his fitness for the office, there cannot be a doubt in the mind of any man not blinded by prejudice or malice:—to all this the fact that he has a conscience quite as prominent as any individual named or likely to be named, in connection with the office. Whether he was a Whig by early training or not; or whether, since the dissolution of that party, he has been an active or passive member of the American Republican organization or not, makes no particular difference; he is the man for the times any honest man would choose. We hope therefore that our County Convention when it meets will at least give him a show. WILMORE.

Baltimore Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHANIAN.—Since my last communication, with the exception of the visit of the Japanese Embassy, our city has been without much excitement. On that occasion, it appeared as if everybody and all his friends had turned out to see the sights. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with masses of human beings, and the windows and house-tops were also filled. The distinguished visitors were received by the city authorities in the large hall of the Maryland Institute, and after passing through a number of streets, were conveyed to the Gilmore House, where dinner was served in very handsome style. After dinner there was an exhibition of the State Fire Department, with which they were much pleased, as it was the first opportunity they have had of seeing its operation. At night there was a grand exhibition of Fire-Works, which concluded the evening's entertainment. The arrangements were satisfactorily carried out by the Committee, and nothing unpleasant occurred to mar the reception. The delegates to the Adjourned Charleston Convention, to be held in this city to-morrow, have nearly all arrived, or are in Washington, preparatory to the grand struggle, or struggle. The question that greets you on every side is—Who is to be the nominee? and who answers, Who? The Convention will sit in the Front St. Theater, which has been renovated and improved to adapt it to their convenience. No one will be admitted to the floor but delegates, and the public will be admitted to the galleries by tickets. Several of the delegations have all hands of music with them, and last evening the citizens in Monument Square in the vicinity of Barnum's Hotel and the Gilmore House, were enraptured by the most delightful strains, proceeding alternately from the bands stationed on the verandahs of the two hotels. After the music, an impromptu meeting was held, and addresses were delivered by several gentlemen of ability, which were listened to attentively by a large concourse of persons. Our hotels are all full, but strangers in the city can be accommodated with all they want to supply the inner or outer Man, as well as a place to lay their heads.

The several bands have united and will give a grand Sacred Concert this evening, in Monument Square at 6 o'clock. The Keystone Club from Philadelphia, will arrive here to-morrow morning. The New York Delegation will also have a large number. They all have accommodations engaged at the different hotels. In my next, I hope to be able to give you the names of the candidates. BALTIMORE, June 17, 1860. W.

INDIANA CLAY PIKE.—This important thoroughfare, we are sorry to say, is at present in a dilapidated and almost impassable condition. Scarcely a bridge on the road is safe, from lack of a single plank perhaps; and in some cases the entire superstructure is almost worn out. As we understand that the road is now in the hands of the courts, and as no one has control over it, we think it would be nothing more than right to throw it over to the respective townships through which it passes, and have something done in the premises right speedily.

A supply of paper which we had ordered failing to come to hand in time, we were unable to issue the Alleghanian last week. We did our best to come up to the mark, but failed, much to our annoyance. We trust a like omission will not occur soon again.

Maj. Raymond, of the Whig, Col. Bowman, of Tribune, and C. Barrett, Esq., of the Elk County Advocate, have all been in attendance at the present term of our Court. Come again, gentlemen; we're always glad to see you.

Godey's Lady's Book and Peterson's Magazine, for July, are to hand.—They are both excellent numbers.

Cambria County.

CHAPTER XVI.

Loretto Borough.

This village, the oldest in the county, was founded by Rev. D. A. Gallitzin, as the centre of his Catholic colony, about the year 1810, and continued to be the seat of the labors of this pious and eminent divine up to the period of his death. It is pleasantly situated on the springs of Clearfield creek and consists mainly of two streets running nearly north and south for the distance of a half mile. These two streets are lined on either side with neat and comfortable dwellings, and the whole village is a model of cleanliness and neatness.

In 1850, Loretto contained a population of 193, of whom 93 were white males, 99 white females, and 1 colored female. At the same time, the number of dwelling-houses were 39, and the number of families, 40. Of this number there were:

Table with 2 columns: Occupation and Number. Includes Laborers (12), Blacksmiths (6), Shoemakers (4), Merchants (4), Clerks (4), Tailors (4), Carpenters (4), Saddlers (4), Physicians (2), Farmers (2), Brickmakers (2), Cabinetmaker (1), Foundryman (1), Boatman (1), Cooper (1), Lawyer (1), Contractor (1), Moulder (1), Wagonmaker (1), Hatter (1), Chairmaker (1), Justice (1), Nothing (1).

The whole value of improved real estate in 1850 was \$40,742. The nativity of the inhabitants is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Nativity and Number. Includes Pennsylvania (148), Maryland (13), Total Native (161), Ireland (19), Germany (9), Total Foreign (29), Total Population (193).

Of the above number there are 3 paupers. Loretto is an exclusively Catholic village, not a single Protestant residing within its limits. The stranger is struck with the air of solemn stillness that reigns around him; broken only by the hourly chime of the convent bell, or the deep tolling of the church bell calling the devotees to maintain and vesper; and when, in addition to this, he sees not unfrequently, in the street, the veiled figure of a sister of Mercy, on some errand of charity, or some labor of love, he feels that he is surrounded by the institutions and members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Loretto is not fortunately located for business, not having the advantage of any of the thoroughfares for the purpose of trade. Still she has recently put forth her energies in such a manner as must make her the centre of considerable business. And when the plank road from Loretto to Laurel swamp, and that from Loretto to Carrolltown shall have been finished, she will become a formidable rival to her sister villages. The name, Loretto, was bestowed upon the village by Rev. Gallitzin from a town of the same name in the marquisate of Ancona, in Italy. Tradition avers that the cathedral of this town contains the Casa Santa or Holy house in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth. And here while speaking of Loretto, it may not be considered inappropriate to say a few words of her illustrious founder.

Demetrius Augustine de Gallitzin was born at the Hague in Holland on the 22d December, 1770. His father, prince de Gallitzin was at that time Russian Ambassador to the Court of Holland. Of course his titles and his fortunes were princely.

All these, however, he abjured, emigrated to the United States, and not long after, in 1789, he sought the bleak and barren summit of the Alleghanias, and established himself as a missionary in the cause of Jesus Christ. A rude log cabin sufficed for the wants of him whose youth had been spent in the halls of kings and princes; and here he labored without any relaxation of his energies, until the period of his death, which occurred on the 6th May, 1840. The hardships and privations of this pastor during this long period are almost incredible. As a Missionary priest, (the only one then in Western Pennsylvania, except Mr. Bruers, at Youngstown,) his life was a continued endurance of every hardship. In the language of one of his eulogists, "his bed was the bare floor, his pillow the saddle of his horse, and most forbidding fare constituted his repast." "His fare was often some black bread and a few vegetables; coffee and tea were unknown luxuries in those times. His clothing was home-made and of the most homely description, his mansion was a miserable log hut, not even denied to the poorest of the poorest." Here lived and here died the humble pastor of the Alleghanias;—a man

who to shun the notice of the world, pronounced the titled name of Gallitzin, adopted the common one of "Smith," (so by that name was he only known in the earlier part of his ministry;) a man who abjured rank, and wealth, and all the dishonors of a dissipated Court, to lead a life of humility and usefulness in the gorges of the Alleghanias. Here lived and died a man whose name is known over the whole Christian world, and who is known to be loved and admired. He lived and died a man whose works, peering in his wretched mountain hut, are now and admired as far as the English language is known, and translated into almost every European language.

But if the world admired Gallitzin, his own flock loved him. He had those qualities which had attached men to his person independent of his vocation. In short, the beautiful lines of Goldsmith descriptive of the village parson, apply with peculiar fitness to the subject of these remarks: "A man he was to all the country dear;—Unskilful he to fawn or seek for power;—By doctrines fashioned to the varying hum;—For other aims he strove, and earnest to please;—More bent to raise the wretched than to raise the rich;—His house was known to all the vagrant train;—He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain;—The long remembered beggar saw his gleam;—Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;—The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud;—Claimed kindred here, and had his claim allowed;—'Careless their merits or their faults to men;—His pity gave, ere charity began.'—Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride;—And even his fallings leant to virtues side;—But in his duty prompt at every call;—He watched and wept, and prayed, and suffered for all;—And, as a bird each fond endearment tried;—To tempt its new hatched offspring to the side;—He tried such arts, he reprov'd each doll and dolt;—Allured to brighter worlds and led the way;—Beside the bed where pining Death was laid;—And sorrow, grief, and pain, by turns distress'd;—The reverend champion stood. At his command;—Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;—Comfort came down the trembling wretch's side;—And his last faltering accents whisper'd peace;—At church with meek and unadorn'd grace;—His looks adorned the venerable place;—Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway;—And fools who came to scoff remained to pray;—The service past around the pious man;—With steady zeal, each honest rustic ran;—Even children followed, with endearing wile;—And pluck'd the goodman's gown to share his smile;—His ready smile a parent's warmth express'd;—Their welfare press'd him, and his eyes were dress'd;—To them his heart, his love, his grief was given;—But all his serious thoughts had rest in heav'n;—As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form;—Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm;—Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds are spread;—Eternal sunshine settles on its head;—South of Loretto, stands the old church;—The scene of his pastoral labors;—and near it the village churchyard crowded with the graves of the pioneers of the Alleghanias and their families. Nearer the town stands the new Catholic Church, and near it the beautiful monument erected to the memory of the beloved and lamented GALLITZIN.

With the faith professed or the doctrines inculcated by the subject of this notice we have nothing to do;—but as an exemplification of the Christian virtues, that know no sect, and are confined to none, we think him a fit subject for a notice in these imperfect sketches. For modes of faith let graceless scoundrels fight;—He can't be wrong whose life is in the right;—JONATHAN OLDBUCK.

MONKBARN, April 4, 1854.

FRANCIS A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. [27-18-60]

D. J. CARROLL, WM. BENNETT, BENNETT & CARROLL, Importers and Dealers in BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, SEGARS, Old Monongahela and Rectified Whisky, &c. No. 120 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. June 14, 1860:tf

C. T. ROBERTS, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, And Dealer in CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NOTIONS, &c. The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that he has just received a large and new stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. &c., which he offers very cheap. The public are invited to call and examine his complete assortment, as he considers it no trouble to show his goods even if he fails in making a sale. Store-room on the Diamond, opposite Thompson's Hotel. 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, Accordeons, &c., repaired on short notice, with neatness and dispatch. All work warranted, and charges low. [April 19, 1860:tf]

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