The Alleghanian.

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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 8.

Governor's Proclamation.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The revolutions of the year have again brought us to our annual festival of Thanksgiving to Almighty God. In no preceding year have we had more abundant cause for gratitude and praise. The revolving seasons have brought with them health and plenty. The summer fruits and the autumn harvests have been gathered and garnered in unwonted exuberance. A healthful activity has pervaded all the departments of life; and provident industry has met with a generous reward. The increase of material wealth has been liberally employed in sustaining our Educational and Religious Institutions; and both are making the most gratifying progress in enlightening and purifying the public mind. While, in Europe, central and absolute governments, by their pressure on personal rights and liberty, are producing excitements, which threaten to upheave the very foundations of society, and have led in some instances, to bloody and cruel wars, we, in the enjoyment of constitutional liberty, and under the protection of just and equal laws, are peacefully pursuing the avocations of life, and engaging in whatever promises to advance our social and individual improvement and happiness. "The lines are," indeed "fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage." In all this we see the orderings of a kind and merciful Providence, which call not only for our recognition, but for our public Thanksgiving and Praise.

Under this conviction, I, WILLIAM F. PACKER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, and recommend to all our people, that setting aside, on that day, all worldly pursuits, they assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in offering Thanks to God for his manifold goodness, and imploring his forgiveness, and the continuance of his mercies.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty, and of the Commonwealth the Eighty-fifth.

WM. F. PACKER

By the Governor.
WM. M. HEISTER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Last Demonstration.

According to previous notice, the Ebensburg "Wide Awakes" made their final demonstration before the election on Monday evening. At 7 o'clock, the members of the Club, to the number of about fifty, armed and equipped with capes, caps and lanterns, together with a large number of privates in the Republican army, met at the Town Hall. After some business had been gone through with, the procession was formed and the line of march taken up. Preceded by the Ebensburg Band, they paraded down High street to the residence of A. A. Barker, Esq., where loud calls were made for that gentleman. He responded in a neat and pithy exordium calling upon the People to do only their duty and all would be right. Repeated cheers were given to the speaker at the conclusion of his address, and the procession moved on. It then traversed the principal streets, receiving fresh augmentations each moment, until the crowd was swelled to several hundreds. The large concourse then adjourned to the Hall, where eloquent addresses were delivered by N. I. Roberts, John H. Evans, and others.—After three times three had been given with a will for Lincoln and Hamlin, the people of the People, the meeting adjourned.

This was decidedly one of the nicest little demonstrations that has yet been held in the county. Everybody seemed to be in good humor, and per sequence everything passed off just right.

—By the way, we would here take occasion to return the thanks of the People to our noble Wide Awakes. We firmly believe that it was by the enthusiasm engendered in our midst by it and other similar Clubs throughout the county that we were enabled to triumph so signally at the October election. By exciting the enthusiasm of the masses, and not by base appeals to ignorance or bigotry, did we achieve that victory. That the Wide Awakes did their duty nobly, willingly and cheerfully is a fact that is quite apparent—let them have their share of the honor.

☞ We go to press too early to-day (Wednesday) to give any returns of yesterday's election. In this borough Lincoln has 16 majority—a Republican gain of 29; in Cambria township Lincoln has 159 majority—a Republican gain of 22. From these indications, we would infer that Lincoln has a majority in the county.

VICTORY!

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN ELECTED!

HUZZA! HUZZA!!

We stop the press to announce as follows:

Philadelphia, Lincoln's plurality is 10,000 or 12,000!

Allegheny, Republican gain of 2,000!

The Fusion ticket is beaten in the State by a majority of from 60,000 to 100,000.

New York city gives the Fusion ticket only about 10,800 majority.

Virginia gives large gains for Bell, and it is likely that that ticket has carried the State.

Ohio will give Lincoln a majority of about 20,000.

Massachusetts, the Republicans have carried every Congressional district except the fifth, in which Burlingame is defeated.

Connecticut gives Lincoln a large majority.

Louisiana has gone for Bell.

Indiana, 25,000 majority for Lincoln.

Rhode Island gone for Lincoln.

New Jersey gone for Lincoln.

Maryland, doubtful between Bell and Breckinridge.

North Carolina has probably gone for Breckinridge.

Pennington is re-elected to Congress from New Jersey.

New Hampshire goes largely for Lincoln.

Michigan gives large Republican gains.

OUR COUNTY.—Ebensburg Borough, Republican gain of 29.

Cambria tp., Republican gain of 22.

Wilmore, Republican gain of 17 in the borough, and 4 in township.

Gallitzin, Democratic loss of 21.

Blacklick, 50 Republican gain.

Carroll, 78 Democratic majority—Democratic loss of 65.

Johnstown, in six districts Lincoln gains 71.

Jackson, 83 majority for Lincoln—Republican gain of 26.

Cambria county will give Lincoln a small majority. This, for the county that at one time was the Democratic Banner County of the West, is rather refreshing.

It is reduced down to a cypher that LINCOLN AND HAMLIN ARE ELECTED! We told our Democratic cotemporaries all along that this would be the case. And behold the figures!

All honor to the gallant Republicans who so nobly did battle yesterday for our great and glorious cause—the cause of Right against Might—the cause of Liberty against Oppression.

To-day the sun looks down and smiles upon Cambria as a county redeemed forever from the degenerating influences of the Shamocracy. Again we say, huzza! huzza!! huzza!!!

Lincoln Not So Bad After All.

Of course we cannot tell positively who was elected yesterday for the Presidency, but for fear that it should be that "ugly rail-splitter, Abe Lincoln," we hasten to state to our readers that the Washington *Star*, a rabid Republican paper, published at the National Capitol, ridicules the threat of disunion, and argues that Lincoln, if elected, will make a safe President. It says:—"In view of the probability that the Republicans will soon be in power, their future position with reference to slavery under the Government is, perhaps, the most interesting problem of the day. We are among those who conceive that, with administrative responsibilities devolving on them, their position will be very different from what might be inferred from their electioneering newspaper articles and stump speeches. The New York *Herald* of Saturday last, contained a letter from Springfield, Ill., detailing the particulars of an interview with Lincoln, wherein the writer aims to convince the world that if elected, Lincoln will prove a staunch defender of the rights of the Southern States, within their own jurisdiction. We doubt not that he is doing his best to satisfy all southern men who approach him of that fact; for in all his speeches of his senatorial campaign, we will do him the justice to say, he emphatically disclaimed any purpose of trenching upon the rights of the South in any Southern State, or of favoring the abnegation of the Fugitive Slave law, however staunchly he may have sustained the policy of denying them their constitutional rights in United States territories."

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

☞ See new advertisements.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

☞ Looks well—Stahl's "Big Watch."

☞ Vanity Fair says that Democracy's grave is Dug.

☞ Live frogs are said to be a remedy for consumption. They are to be swallowed whole.

☞ The Post Office Department are about issuing a one cent self-sealing envelope.

A very sensible idea.

☞ One of the latest novelties of the day is perfumed ink. In addition to its beautiful color, it has a delightful fragrance.

☞ You can't be sure but a dog is cross till you see him wag his tail. So, before you undertake to pet him, "wait for the waggin'."

☞ Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

☞ The Prince having taken a fancy to the alligator skin boot, had a pair made for him in Boston, whereby the size of his foot was discovered to be No. 7.

☞ An Albany barber having a very intemperate man to shave on Sunday, begged him to keep his mouth shut, as it was a punishable offence to open a rum hole on the Sabbath.

☞ J. J. Mechi, the renowned scientific English farmer, says that pigs are very fond of coal ashes or cinders, and that where they are fatted on board floors they should never be left without them.

☞ Gold dollars will soon be among the things that were, and only to be seen among the collections of the curious. Three millions of the little shiners have already been melted into double eagles.

☞ It has been given out that Joe Smith, Jr., who has recently been made "Head of the Mormon Church," has summoned the faithful to return to Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, where their ancient temple is located.

☞ The Bellefonte Fencibles, heretofore under the command of Col. Curtin, Governor elect, will attend the inauguration at Harrisburg, in January next, and have been assigned the position of private military escort, or body guard, on that occasion.

☞ The wife of one of the wealthiest merchant princes of New York wore a dress at the great Academy of Music ball, the three flounces of which alone cost a thousand dollars. The lace used upon the dress was only two hundred and fifty dollars a yard!

☞ The shortest speech on record was that of Gen. Nye standing in a railroad car recently, in a Western State. "Fellow citizens," said the waggish General—and just then the whistle sounded for a start—and he concluded, "good bye!"

☞ William Byerly charged with fraud in the Fourth Ward, Philadelphia, at the recent election, by which William E. Lehman, Democrat, was cheated out of the certificate of his election to Congress from the First District, has been convicted. Served right.

☞ The Oregon Senatorial election took place at Salem on the 24 instant, in due legal form. J. Nesmith, a Douglas Democrat was elected for the long term, and E. D. Baker, a non-intervention Republican, for the short term. The vote for Baker was 26, and for Nesmith 27.

☞ Among those at the ball given to the Prince in Boston was Miss Hosmer, the sculptor. His Royal Highness had met her in Rome and greeted her on this occasion with great cordiality. In the course of the conversation which ensued, he informed her that her statue of Puck still adorned his rooms at Oxford.

☞ A Cincinnatti paper says that a policeman of that city was having great difficulty, one day last week, in getting a large, stout, drunken woman to the station house, and was on the point of giving up the job, when a billy-goat, which has the liberty of the streets, came up behind and with a powerful butt lifted her from her feet and drove her forward, repeating the process till the station house was nearly reached.

☞ THREE DAY VISITS THE STYLE.—All visits to the Palace of the Queen of England are restricted, by custom, to three days—the first day for the arrival, the second for the reception, and the last for the departure. The Prince of Wales has rightly observed this practice in his tour through the United States, never stopping more than three days in any place, unless Sunday intervened. Many families would rejoice to have this fashion introduced into the United States.

☞ A citizen of Berlin, Prussia—a man in comfortable circumstances—is periodically attacked with a desire to knock off hats. He afterwards makes up the loss to the astonished victim of this strange fancy by the payment of three thalers. According to the calculation of his family, in the past year he has been obliged to make good the loss of two hundred and sixty-seven hats. At a recent musical festival, fifty-three hats were sacrificed to this curious frenzy, and for the evening's entertainment he paid a hundred and fifty-nine thalers.

☞ A negro in Chicago astonished the post office loungers a few days ago with a series of most agonizing shrieks and screams. She had just received a small package from Marion, and on opening it a green adder was revealed to her astonished gaze. The bystanders soon dispatched the reptile, and the woman showed them a letter which her husband had written, urging her to "kiss this dear little pet for me, and take it, and sleep with it for God's sake." He also informed her that he was going to get a bill of divorce as soon as possible. Jealousy was of course the origin of the domestic escapade.

The Pacific Trade a Bond of Unity.

From the New York *World*.

The New Orleans *Picayune* finds in the importance of the commerce of the Pacific, a strong argument in favor of the harmony of the northern and southern sections of the country. It is a good position, well taken. The time is not far distant when the demands of trade will dot the Pacific seas with American steamers. With or without government, they will go there, obeying the inevitable law of demand.—North and South are interested. It matters not who furnishes the capital—the success of the trade depends upon the union of the states. Capital, right of way, amicable concentration of interests and sympathy, must all combine, not only to start the enterprise, but to attract that foreign trade which will be a main element of its success. A political division of the country would indefinitely postpone both the Pacific railroad, and the Pacific steamers—two measures of commerce, which, stupendous as they are, the nation now needs as much as New York needed the Erie canal, when De Witt Clinton projected and carried it through in the face of all opposition. The road is indispensable, if we are to keep our Pacific coast and its magnificent trade, and the steamers will probably precede and hasten it. It is not half as unlikely or impracticable as the Erie canal was, five years before its construction. The very want of it, and demand for it, amazingly evince the national prosperity.

Speaking of the necessity of a line of Pacific steamers to Eastern Asia, a measure which has very recently engaged the attention of the Chamber of Commerce in this city, the *Picayune* says:

"No section would be more benefitted by such an enterprise than the Southwest—no cities more than San Francisco and New Orleans. It would insure the speedy construction of our line of Atlantic and Pacific railway, which lags in spite of every promise of progress."

It may be added that every southern port would share the advantage; every one being an absorbing point, according to its measure of influence, to the trade and travel which it would most naturally attract, and which it would contribute to the great westward arteries. For there is little fear, as our New Orleans cotemporary remarks, of rivalry from England in this trade. Her cheapest and most direct course would be through the various ports from New York to New Orleans, across our country, and upon our Pacific steamers.

The magnificent prospect will not long be obscured by sectional jealousy.

"Unfortunately," says the *Picayune*, "for many years the North has been sensitively jealous of the South, which the South has returned with interest, while the greatest schemes for internal improvement that the age has known, have suffered delays and defeats without precedent. Instead of improving, matters are apparently becoming worse. Not only are great ventures, full of promise and now demanded by the necessities of a new theatre for commerce, likely to be postponed, but that amity, which has held the states together in a good degree of harmony, is fast disappearing."

Although it may seem paradoxical, the very calmness with which the subject is canvassed, not only by our moderate cotemporary, but by others of less considerate temper, is an evidence that the "amity" which seemed to be "fast disappearing" is renewing its former soundness and vigor. A better understanding than ever will follow this presidential election. The bands will be stronger that have stood such a strain. Long may it be before they are so tested again. The powerful considerations of mutual interest will certainly bring about the end to which, in the conclusion of the article already quoted, the editor points the tendency of the southern mind:

"A glance at what we have become and what is within our power as a united and accordant nation, should so powerfully appeal to our pride as to destroy all attempts to precipitate untoward events under the impulse of disappointed hopes, and to drive away all despair of equality of condition under a Federal Government with such vast future resources for increase of commercial, moral and physical power."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern is now left under the charge of Mr Davies, the officer of the decks, who has made a wonderful revolution in the appearance of the ship, and that, too, with but half a dozen men, as she is now very nearly re-painted. Captain John Vine Hall, Mr. Bold, managing director, and Mr. M'Lennan, the chief engineer, have been paid off. It is contemplated, we believe, at the close of the present month, to shut up the ship altogether, and pay off all hands. This would be but bad economy, as, to say nothing of the damage to the machinery from having no one to attend to it, the dampness of the climate at Milford Haven will effectually rot all the splendid hangings of the saloons unless fires be from time to time burnt in them. The sum required for the new decks and alterations in the bearings of the screw shaft will cost about £10,000 in themselves, besides the cost of the heating apparatus. The ship will remain in her present position for some months, as after Sunday next, the spring tides will not again be sufficiently high until Christmas to float her. She is now placed in a perfectly sheltered position from the only wind that could blow her off the gridiron even if she was afloat. *London Times.*

Suffering in Kansas.

Thaddeus Hyatt, who has recently returned from a visit to Kansas, gives a thrilling account of that territory, in a letter to President Buchanan. Mr. Hyatt's object in writing to the Executive at Washington is to induce that functionary to withhold from market all government lands now offered for sale. In his letter, he says:

You need be informed, sir, of but half the desolation and heart-rending scenes I have witnessed among that heroic and industrious, but unfortunate people, to arouse your utmost sympathies.

Thousands of once thrifty and prosperous American citizens are now perishing for want. Winter is upon them; of clothing they are nearly bereft; food they have not enough to last them through the cold season that is approaching. Of over a hundred thousand people upon Kansas soil six months ago, at least one fourth or one third have left; of the remainder it is safe to say that forty thousand at this moment see nothing but exodus or starvation at the end of sixty days now just before them; from ten to twenty thousand look with only despairing eyes upon November, thousands cannot exist a month longer unaided; other thousands are living upon the little their neighbors deprive themselves of to give to them—neighbors equally unfortunate, and with whom starvation is merely a question of but a few days longer; while still other thousands, if not at once relieved, must perish from hunger, or the diseases that follow in its train. Some have already died, others are daily dying; while the hours grow darker, and the days wax longer, for those living to whom relief comes not, and whose eyes are aching with watching for succor that delays.

YANCEY AND PARSON BROWNLOW.—Yancey spoke in Knoxville, Tenn., on the 22d Sept. Parson Brownlow was present and reports a part of his speech. Brownlow says:

"Yancey stated that the white women at the North stand over the wash-tub and cook—that white men black boots and perform all other menial services; while at the South, where we were more elevated, we make negroes perform these degrading duties! This was a most unfortunate lie for this latitude. It might do in South Alabama, or the wealthy cotton states.—But every tenth man he was speaking to did not own a negro; while the wives and daughters of all who heard him, wash, cook and milk cows, without ever suspecting that they were performing menial services! Even our enterprising townsmen, Buckey and Hanks, who drove their carriages out to the depot, and again to the speaking, never supposed they were less elevated than those who were riding in their carriages. And verily, if this aristocratic southern party desire no votes of that class who black their own boots, and drive their own carriages and wagons, their share in East Tennessee will be small."

Brownlow asked Yancey if he thought the election of Lincoln would be a sufficient pretext for the dissolution of the Union. Instead of replying to the question, Yancey commenced catechising Brownlow who answered by saying:

"I am one of a numerous party at the South who will, if even Lincoln should be elected under the forms of our Constitution, and by the authority of law, with a constitutional majority, elected, force the vile secessionists and secessionists of the South to pass over our dead bodies in their march to Washington to break up this Government."

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.—*Capture of Guadalajara.*—It was announced several days ago that the city of Guadalajara, in Mexico, had, after a long siege, been captured by the liberal army. This is the second city of the Republic, rich and prosperous, and has been defended with great obstinacy. It has long been, moreover, the principal stronghold of the reactionists in that part of the republic, and its capture is believed to open the way direct to the capital. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

Our files abound in the most touching letters from the besieged city, from which it would appear, as might have been expected, that the suffering of the people was very great. We learn, indeed, from a letter of Gen. Ortega himself, that on the 1st instant the suffering had become so great that the fire upon the city was suspended for the space of three hours, that women and children might leave the town. How many actually left we are not informed, but it would appear that the number was small. In all probability the poor people knew not what to do and there for the space of at least twenty days they remained huddled together in the centre of the town, farthest removed from the shots of the besiegers, suffering each hour discomforts and anxieties which must have been worse than death itself.

The U. S. vessels at Vera Cruz on the 21st of October were the Powhatan, Pawnee, Pocahontas, Sabine and Supply.—The Susquehanna had sailed for Key West, and the Savannah for New York.

THE TEA TRADE.—During the year ending April 30, 1860, there were exported from China to the United States 31,661,427 pounds of tea. The export to Great Britain for the same period amounted to 78,416,052 pounds.

☞ Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Congress are not counterfeit, why should there be such difficulty in passing them.

☞ Nobody was run against Thad. Stephens in Lancaster county this fall, and so he goes back to Congress by the unanimous consent of his constituents.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to make payment on or before the first day of November next, and thereby save costs. A word to the wise is sufficient.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Ebensburg, Nov. 8, 1860, 3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER, inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate of which Jacob Paul died seized, to wit:

One tract, situate in Richland township, in the said county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Jacob Stull, dec'd., on the south west, lands of Daniel Strayer on the west, land of the heirs of Conrad Fye, dec'd., on the north, and lands of the heirs of John Paul, dec'd., on the east, containing two hundred acres, more or less, about seventy acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A large two story Brick Dwelling House, Bank Barn, blacksmith Shop, and outhouses thereon erected, and a large Apple Orchard thereon growing.

Also—One other tract, situate in the said township, adjoining the above described tract on the south, land of John R. Silbaugh on the north, land of Abraham Paul on the east, and land of the heirs of John Paul, dec'd., on the south, containing seventy-six acres and sixteen perches and allowance, and having a saw-mill in good repair thereon erected.

The above tracts will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; one third to remain a charge upon the premises, the interest of which to be paid to the widow, and at her death the principal to be paid to the heirs; and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser on the premises.

SAMUEL S. BALL,
Trustee of the real estate of Jacob Paul, dec'd.

☞ N. B.: The property if not sold as aforesaid on the above stated day, will be rented for one year.

Nov. 2, 1860, td.

WINTER GOODS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Just received and now opening, a large and complete assortment of GOODS for the season, consisting in part of:

Prints,	Shawls,	Blankets,
Ginghams,	Alpacas,	Coverlids,
Cottons,	Merino Cloths,	Cloths,
Carpet Chains,	Cotton Yarns,	DeLaines,
French Merinos,	Woolen "	Cashmeres,
Merino Plaids,	Hosiery,	Notions,
Satinetts,	Cassimers,	Jeans,
Tweeds,	Flannels,	Bareges,
Queensware,	Gloves,	Tickings,

Brown and Black Muslins.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

50 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.

The above goods have been bought with care at low figures, and will be sold at reduced prices.

E. HUGHES.

WANTED:—
150,000 feet good Cherry Boards,
100,000 feet good Poplar Boards,
10,000 feet 1 inch Poplar Boards,
150,000 feet good Ash Boards and Plank,
100,000 feet clear Pine Boards and Plank.

For which part or all Cash will always be paid.

ALSO—200,000 feet good common Pine Boards exchange for good [illegible]

Ebensburg, Nov 8, 1860 tf

DR. R. A. WILSON'S
Lough Cathartic & Anti-Bilious
PILLS,
A never failing Antidote for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Biliousness, Neuralgia, Colic, Impaired Appetite, Heartburn, Female Irregularities, Obstructions, &c.
ONE PILL A DOSE.
PRICE 25 CTS.
The Great Family Remedy.

WILSON'S PILLS are suitable for all, young and aged; safe for the best time to use. As a Family Medicine they are justly esteemed as mild and harmless, but highly medicinal in their operation. One Pill a dose, with all but an equal effects. The robust man and the delicate child use them alike, with every assurance of entire safety. With Wilson's Pills, every Mother is the land becomes her own physician. They have proved themselves a specific, and stand without a rival for the following affections:

HEADACHE, FEVER & AGUE,
HEADACHE, FEVER & AGUE,
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT,
Costiveness, Biliousness, Neuralgia,
Costiveness, Biliousness, Neuralgia,

Sold by Druggists & Dealers everywhere

PREPARED BY
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Importers & Wholesale Druggists
No. 60, corner Wood and 4th Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

Sold by [illegible] Druggists, and Wood, Morrell & Co., Johnstown; E. Shoemaker & Sons, Ebensburg, Wike & Gardner, and Wm. R. Hughes, Wilmore; C. D. Bradley, Munster; John Beadly, Loretto; and by druggists and merchants generally. [no 8, 1y]

C. C. STEWART, *with*
BUEHLER & HOWARD,
Importers and dealers in Foreign and Domestic *Hardware and Cutlery*,
No. 441 MARKET STREET,
(North side, second door below Fifth,)
[nov1,1860 PHILADELPHIA

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.,
Manufacturing Confectioners,
No. 102 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
(One door below Chestnut,)
PHILADELPHIA.
E. G. WHITMAN. [no1,'60] ALEX. JOHNSTON

BOWLING SALOON.

SOMETHING NEW IN EBENSBURG

The undersigned having opened a Bowling Saloon, connected with his Restaurant, in the Basement of Myers' new Hall, respectfully requests all who wish good exercise to give him a call. ☞ ALE and LAGER BEER, of the most approved manufacture, constantly on hand.

THOMAS M'BRIEN

Ebensburg, August 25, 1859-tf