



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

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EBENSBURG.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia...

FOR GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

(Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY S. MOTT.

(Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention)

Court Dress.

The American Ministers at Foreign Courts have been in the habit of dressing in gold lace and splendid trumpery, when attending the levees of the Emperors, Kings, Queens and Princes of Europe...

When we learned with joy that we have one Minister abroad, who, with that true patriotism which has ever characterized his course, refused to appear at the opening of Parliament, in England, unless in the dress of an American citizen...

News From Europe.

The news by the Steamer Baltic, which we give in another column, is highly interesting, all hopes of a peaceful settlement of the vexed Eastern Question is at an end. Europe is in commotion, swaying the Imperial dignity of its rulers with every blast from the East, and alliance after alliance is formed against the Autocrat of all the Russias with a vengeance...

Free Lecture.

Dr. Gleason of Philadelphia, the well known Lecturer on Physiology, will deliver a free lecture this evening to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Ebersburg at the Methodist Church, introductory to a short course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology...

Prof. Samuel J. Grier, has been in town for some time teaching the "young ladies" how to write, and we are happy to state has met with abundant success, as his scholars will amply testify.

Jewel the murderer, will be executed on the 24th inst.

Speech of Hon. J. L. Dawson.

We have received a copy of this gentleman's able and argumentative speech, delivered in the National House of Representatives, on the 14th ult., in support of the Homestead Bill. Mr. Dawson, has made himself conspicuous as an advocate and defender of this great national measure...

Mr. Dawson is a man young in years, and speaks well to become one of the first men in the country. We should like to lay the entire speech before our readers, but owing to its great length we are unable to publish it.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The March number of this valuable Magazine is upon our table. The engravings, fashion plates, &c., are well executed. A beautiful mazoutin, Pac simile of Washington, in 1772, from the painting of Peale—This number continues Headley's life of Washington.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The March number is on hand, and a capital number it is. The great fire has not injured, but, we think, improved the appearance of Harper. Terms \$3.00 a year in advance.

Dr. A. J. Jackson will be in town next week, and will remain the first week of court only—Those having business with him had better call soon.

ACCIDENT.—A young man, employed as a brakeman on the Penn. Railroad, whose name we could not learn, met with a sad accident on Tuesday last, near the Half-way House, by falling between his cars, both legs and his right hand were taken off.

Both Houses of the Legislature have excepted an invitation to participate in the festivities on the 10th inst., in honor of the consolidation of the city and districts.

BROOKVILLE JEFFERSONIAN.—Their paper has made its appearance in a new dress, enlarged and improved. We wish our friend Brady abundant success.

We clip the following from a Lancaster paper. We believe that the person arrested does not belong to our town, at least no person bearing the name belongs here:

ARREST OF A FORGER.—Yesterday a week Constable Ken arrested a man, who gave his name as J. C. Moore, of Ebersburg, Cambria county, for passing a forged promissory note, bearing the signature of George Hummel, of Hummelstown, Dauphin county, upon Messrs. Bolter & Roth, in East Penn street. It appears he purchased \$25 worth of candies, and tendered in payment a note for \$35, but before he left the store it was discovered to be a forgery, and he was arrested and taken before Alderman Miller, where he was searched, and three other notes, two for \$120 each, and one for \$135, drawn in the same manner, were found on his person. He confessed to have forged the notes, and was committed to prison to await his trial.

The North-Western Region.

The Cincinnati Railroad Journal, speaking of the rapid growth of the North West, includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota in the classification, and thus glances at the probable population:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. Data: 1800, 50,240; 1810, 260,042; 1820, 792,719; 1830, 1,470,928; 1840, 2,567,840; 1850, 4,720,983; 1860, (estimated), 8,968,900; 1870, 16,168,900.

In less than twenty years, in all probability, the seven Northwestern States, (including Minnesota,) will contain a population nearly equal to that of the whole United States in 1840, and will contain many miles of railway as the United States now have.

The Soldiers of 1812, and the Public Lands.

It is said that the Land Committee of the House, are opposed to granting the requests of the old soldiers, their widows and children. The Committee, it seems, prefer giving away the lands to those who never did anything in the war of 1812. The public mind, however, is strongly in favor of doing justice to those who served in our second war of Independence.

The united press also speaks in trumpet tones everywhere, in favor of the doing of the convention of the old soldiers, recently held in Philadelphia. It is a most egregious error for any member of Congress to imagine that the people of this Republic will consent to push aside the old soldiers for men who have never stood for a moment in defence of the country. There can be but one honest voice on this question, and that is in favor of doing justice to the Soldiers of the War of 1812, and of the Indian wars, their widows and children.

Catholic Missionary Fund.

During the last session of the Roman Catholic National Council, held in 1852, it was recommended to the Catholics of the United States to contribute towards the funds of the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith," which has been responded to, in part, as follows: Diocese of New Orleans, \$3,004; Philadelphia, \$7,770; Baltimore, \$2,730; Cincinnati, \$2,000; St. Louis, \$1,574; Pittsburgh, \$960; Chicago, \$535; Louisville, \$533; Buffalo, \$480; Savannah, \$428; Richmond, \$404; Charleston, \$254; Nashville, \$140; Galveston, \$100; Natchez, \$62; New York, \$44; Nesquehly, \$13—total, \$16,031.—Canada has sent to the Association during the same year, \$22,877. The Society's collections throughout the world for the year, have amounted to \$958,000.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law has passed the Maryland House by a vote of 42 to 23.

The Blair County Whig has hoisted the name of Col. Andrew G. Curtin for Governor.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade is taking measures to have the usury laws repealed.

House rents are now higher in Chicago than in New York.

The Mexican government has ordered two war steamers, of one thousand tons each, to be built in London.

Hentz Hart, aged 27, died in Fayette county, last week, from the effects of erysipelas, produced by an itching tooth.

Col. Thorne's suit in New Jersey, which involved the sum of \$600,000, has been decided in his favor.

On the 29th ultimo, three severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Manchester, Ky., shaking the houses considerably.

The decline of flour at Philadelphia last week was fifty cents a barrel. For standard brands only \$8 was offered.

All of the Chicago newspapers: Democratic, Whig, and Free Soil, have come out in opposition to the Nebraska Bill.

It is reported from Washington that the Nebraska bill will pass the Senate by a vote of three-fourths.

A Montreal paper states that 1500 persons took the teetotal pledge on Sunday, the 12th ult., in St. Patrick's church in that city.

The Legislature of Kentucky has appropriated \$10,000 to the Clay monument at Ashland.

Ex-Senator Clemens and W. S. Harris had a very serious fight in Washington, on the 22nd ult. Harris was badly hurt.

The armaments, naval and military, are continued in England and France with unabated activity.

M. E. CONFERENCE.—The next session of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church will be held in Reading, commencing on the 22d of March.

WHAT NEXT?—There is a bill before the Massachusetts State Legislature, the object of which is to incorporate a company to print a newspaper.

A New York dealer is reported to have made \$68,000, by the rise of flour which he purchased in September at \$5.75, and sold two or three days ago at \$9.

The amount of coal transported on the Reading railroad for the past week, was 23,955 tons, and for the season, 257,556 tons, against 206,431 tons same time last year, being an increase of 31,125 tons.

In Elmira, N. Y., on Saturday, the jury of the Supreme Court gave \$4,000 damages to William Ransom, in a suit against the Erie Railroad, for injuries received by him in a collision last 4th of July.

On Wednesday last there was a wedding in the Pittsburg jail. The groom was lodged in jail on the day previous on complaint of the bride. That is the last plan for catching a husband.

A young man named Wm. Forrest, was arrested in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, on the charge of bigamy. He is but 19 years of age, and it is alleged he has been married to his first wife for about two years.

It is now one hundred and fourteen years that the Methodists have existed as a people.—They now number in the world nearly 2,000,000 of communicants, and preach the gospel to ten or twelve millions.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The statement of the condition of this association shows a debt of about \$125,000. The directors propose to make the exhibition permanent, and think that it will be profitable to the stockholders as well as useful to the public.

Hox. Wm. P. SCHELL, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been chosen the Senatorial Delegate to the next 8th of March Convention, from the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, with unanimous instructions to support the renomination of Governor Bigler and Hon. J. S. Black.

PAY OF POSTMASTERS.—A bill from the Post-office Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives provides an increase of an average of about 25 per cent. on the compensation, now received by Postmasters, whose pay does not reach \$2000 per annum. The lower the rates of the present compensation, the higher, of course will be the per centum of the increase.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

New York, Feb. 20.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Baltic, Capt. Ney, arrived at this port this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., four days later than previous advices.

The news is highly important. The British and French Ministers to Russia have been ordered to withdraw from St. Petersburg.

The final proposals of the Czar have been rejected. Great preparations were making by the British and French Governments for hostilities.

Three millions of cannon balls have been ordered by the French Government.

Half of the British Revenue force has been transferred to the navy.

France and England are both making immense preparations.

Several Cunard Steamers have been taken by the government to convey troops to Constantinople. Six thousand men will go from England.—The others will be taken from the different stations. About ten thousand will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition. There is no doubt but that the Brigade Guards will form part of the expedition.

The 46th Regiment under orders for Australia, is now to hold itself in readiness for foreign service—taking all the best men, and leaving at home the young soldiers and recruits.

The combined fleets are at Bayos Bay. The Russian Ministers at Paris and London have departed for Russia.

Six English and French ships have again conveyed a Turkish steamer with troops into the Black Sea.

The latest news from the seat of war on the Danube, represents that Omer Pasha has effected most important movements, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men and divided the Russian Army's right wing, which is at Krajova. The left is at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest.

Omer crossed in person at Otenitza, and, at the last accounts, was only two days' distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force was weak.

It is supposed that the object of his movements was to attack the rear of the Russian army on its march from Krajova against Kalafat. VIENNA, Monday Night, Feb. 6.

An answer has been just received from the Russian Cabinet to the last proposals for peace. The Four Powers consider it entirely unsatisfactory, and not adapted for transmission to Constantinople.

The above is authentic. Admiral Seymour will undoubtedly command the Baltic fleet, assisted by Sir Charles Napier and Lord Dundonald.

The failure of Count Orloff's mission is fully confirmed. It is rumored that Serbia will refuse to receive two firmans of the Sultan without the consent of Russia.

It is said that the Czar is about to write an autograph letter to the Queen of England, in which he will endeavor to prove that he is not the aggressor.

The Paris papers are forbid publishing the movements of the troops except as announced in the Monitor. The Russian Ambassador left Paris on the 6th of February for Germany.

Military preparations were ordered to continue night and day. Immense orders for arms and ammunition are being executed.

France will send an army of 80,000 men to Turkey—to be ready to embark in a week.

The Island of Mitylene would probably be the chief depot. Great activity prevailed in the naval departments; levies of seamen were arriving from all parts.

The London Times of the 8th inst., the day the steamer sailed, contains the following interesting despatches:

PARIS, Feb. 7. "In addition to the signs of preparation, M. de Kisseleff quitted Paris yesterday evening for Brussels by the express train. He expects to meet Baron Broudoz in that city. All that has been rumored of the ill-success of the mission of Count Orloff is now confirmed. It is not likely that he will prolong his stay, but will, it is said, take his departure direct for St. Petersburg.—Foreseeing the same result at Berlin, he will refrain from visiting that capital. It is said that the Servian Government, yielding to the suggestion of M. de Popoff, Secretary of the Russian Consulate at Belgrade, will refuse to accept the two firmans of the Sultan, unless Russia gives her consent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 20. "It is said that the Emperor, who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavor to avoid a general conflagration, if he can only preserve his honor and his rights. The influence of Count Nesselrode is again in the ascendant.

PARIS, Feb. 6. The Russian residents in Paris have already received the circles to which I alluded yesterday, and have been informed that confiscation of their property would be a consequence of disobedience of the order to quit France and return to Russia within a month.

ENGLAND. IMPORTANT DEBATE ON THE WAR IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the 6th, the Marquis of Clanricarde brought forward his motion—"to call the attention of the House to the question of peace or war." The Marquis said that when he brought forward his notice of motion, he certainly thought, from the language held by the member of the Government in the House, that the proposal made to the Emperor of Russia had been virtually, if not formally, rejected by him, and that his formal refusal to accede would be received immediately.

It appears, however, that no formal refusal had been received, and that the semblance of negotiations were still going on at Vienna. While, therefore, there was even the faintest probability of these negotiations resulting in peace, he was unwilling to provoke discussion, and would rest content with asking the foreign secretary the simple, yet important questions: Has any answer been received from the Emperor? what is the present state of diplomatic relations with that power? and what instructions, if any, have been sent to the British Minister at St. Petersburg.

The Earl of Clarendon replied that Lord Clanricarde was so far correct in his supposition, that a proposal from the Emperor of Russia had been received at Vienna, and was known there on Friday, inst., stating the terms on which he would be prepared to negotiate for peace. He (Lord Clarendon) had only that afternoon, the 6th, received official intimation of the fact.

It was only on the 2d instant that the conference was called together and these proposals, or rather this "counter project" of the Emperor of Russia was communicated by Count Buol, the Austrian representative, to the representatives of France, England and Prussia. The dispatch announcing this fact was not yet in the hands of all the members of Government, but he (Clanricarde) could inform the House that the terms of the Emperor's proposal were quite unacceptable, and not of a character to permit of their being sent to Constantinople. Upon that point no doubt existed for a moment in the minds of the members of the conference.

In reply to Lord Clanricarde's second inquiry, Lord Clarendon replied that on Saturday evening the 6th Baron Brunrow, Russian Minister at London, called at the Foreign Office, and made known that the answers given to the inquiries of his Government did not permit him to continue his official functions, and consequently diplomatic relations between Russia and Britain are broken off. In course of the week, the papers on which Baron Brunrow's withdrawal was founded would be submitted to the House.

The Earl of Ellenborough had been always of opinion that this question with Russia could be

solved in no way but by war, and he hoped the ministers would not be deluded by any circumstance into relaxing their preparations for that contingency. He considered that Britain was at the commencement of one of the most formidable wars in which she had ever engaged.

COUNT ORLOFF'S MISSION.

Under date Vienna, Feb. 4, 3 o'clock, P. M., it is telegraphed that the news that the Turkish note is rejected by Russia, had reached Vienna. The Russian Cabinet has made new propositions through Count Orloff, which, in their turn, have been rejected by the Vienna Conference. [This despatch is probably only another version of that which preceded it, of date of the 1st Feb.]

From Berlin, the despatch of the 5th Feb. gives an account differing slightly from the above.—The Emperor Nicholas, it says, has returned his answer to the Turkish proposals, which were backed by the Vienna Conference. He declares them to be quite unsatisfactory; that he will allow of no mediation between himself and Turkey, and that if the Porte wishes to treat, it may send an Ambassador to St. Petersburg. For any further information, the members of the Conference are referred to their respective Courts.

From Vienna, Sunday, 5th, was telegraphed this dispatch: "This Government has determined to observe an independent neutrality."

The Berlin New Prussian Journal says: "We are informed, through a credible source in London, that a courier was dispatched from thence on the night of the 25th or 26th of January, for St. Petersburg, and took with him a plan jointly recommended by France and England for the restoration of peace with the Porte. It must have been, in all probability, the same messenger whose arrival at Berlin, February 3, caused such a sensation.

According to Berlin accounts, of date Friday evening, 3d, Count Orloff's proposal was that the German Powers should draw up a joint declaration of neutrality under all circumstances. If any one member of the Band be attacked, Russia would make cause with the rest in her defence. Should any territorial changes arise through war, Russia undertakes to conclude no peace without fully considering the interest of the German Powers.

FRANCE.

The Police of Paris have broken up a Russian club, called the "Bureau de l'Agence Etrangere, or the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris." At this Club the secret agents of Russia received their orders to circulate reports on the Rourse, and in the streets and Cafes. No arrests were made.

Prince Napoleon had returned to Paris from his mission to Belgium.

The meeting of the Senate is deferred from the 27th of February to the 2d of March.

THE WAR MOVEMENT ON THE DANUBE.

Russian accounts confirm the report of Omer Pasha have crossed the Danube and divided their army, by expressing apprehensions of an attack from the Turks. They, however, declare that the bad weather, bad roads, and inundations of the river render the passage of the Danube impossible to the Turks. Orsovo letters to the 26th ult. mention that the river was totally flooded at that date, and that the low grounds were inundated around Kalafat and Rahovan. On the 26th, the Russian troops still occupied their old positions at Radovan.

On the 21st, those Russian regiments that had been ceaselessly in action, from the 5th to the 15th, were withdrawn to Krajova having suffered heavy losses, and their place was supplied by fresh troops. On the 23d, the whole staff of the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Boleshtie, as a grand reconnaissance was to take place very shortly against Kalafat.

From Krajova, Jan. 25, it is stated that Gen. Dannenberg is ill. For several days past the Turks had been harassing the Russian outposts.

From Bucharest, Jan. 24, letters state that billeting was going on there for the immediate arrival of troops from Bessarabia. At the above date a rapid thaw had set in; the troops could march but slowly, and the cannon required two or three times their number of horses. Twenty more Russian generals, of whom sixteen belong to Ostensacker's corps, were in Bucharest. The Russian Greco-Slavonic legion already numbers 3,000; Prince Mischok commands.

Later from Krajova, states that Prince Gortschakoff arrived there on the 5th, to have an interview with General Schilder. Since Schilder's arrival, a retrograde movement on the part of Russians in Little Wallachia, is observable, and it was reported that the headquarters will be transferred from Radowitz to Slatina.

Omer Pasha is sick. He may not be in immediate danger, but requires rest and care. Immediately on learning of his illness, the Sultan sent two physicians from Constantinople to attend him. One of these physicians is Dr. Heudel, medical attendant to the French Embassy, and he will also give his attention to organizing the medical department of the army.

A successor to Omar is to be nominated, so as to avoid interruption to the war in the event of Omar becoming incapacitated. As he crossed the Danube on the 30th or 31st January, at the head of his army, it is to be hoped the report of his illness had not exaggerated.

The Sultan has not yet fixed the day of his departure for Adrianople. He will be accompanied by the British and French Ambassadors.

THE VERY LATEST.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday.—M. de Kisseleff arrived here this morning, at 6 o'clock.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The check experienced by Count Orloff in his mission, is fully confirmed. At the same time, it must not be thought that Prussia and Austria are disposed to make common cause with the Western Powers. They had joined them for the purpose of avoiding, by every possible means, an European war; but if a collision took place between Russia and the maritime Powers, Prussia and Austria have resolved not to take part in the struggle.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 28.—The Russians have made a retrograde movement, and fallen back on Kioala. The Turks remain in the positions they last occupied.

MARSBURG, Feb. 4.—General Jose Coucha, who had resigned his commission to the Minister of War, has escaped.

Johnny, one bright evening, was standing by the window, gazing at the moon and stars; and, after looking for some time very intently, he turned and said to his mother, who was sitting beside him:

"Mamma! what are those bright little things in the sky?—are they the moon's little babies?"

Important Declaration in the British House of Lords.—The Impending War.

In the course of a recent debate in the British House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough made this important statement:

"My lords, I have already expressed my opinion that the Emperor of Russia was for nothing but war; I stated that to one of her Majesty's Ministers so long ago as Easter last, and I expressed it in the House of Lords. I do not regret that the noble Marquis has postponed his motion, because I do not think that any retrospect into the conduct of her Majesty's Government with respect to those negotiations can be in the slightest degree profitable to this country. (Hear.) I should exceedingly regret to find that her Majesty's Government were delayed by anything that has recently taken place to relax in anything their preparations for war, or that anything that has taken place should have prevented them from increasing to the utmost possible extent the preparations for war. I have no doubt that we are at the commencement of one of the most formidable wars in which this country has been ever engaged. (Hear, hear.) I deeply regret that the people of this country do not appear to be at all aware of the magnitude, of the probable duration, and of the dismal consequences of that war. (Hear, hear, hear.) Undoubtedly, for that was this country is not responsible. (Hear, hear, hear.) Nor are her Majesty's Ministers responsible; (hear, hear) I acquit them altogether; I think that whatever they have said on the subject has been said with ability, (hear, hear) and that they have been ably seconded by the various gentlemen employed by them at the different Courts of Europe. (hear, hear) but I do conjure you to increase to the utmost possible extent every immediate preparation for war. (Hear.) War is inevitable; and that which is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the dearest interests of this country is, that on breaking up of the ice we should show a superior fleet in the Baltic.—(Hear, hear, hear.) If her Majesty's Government were not ready to do that, they are most deeply responsible to the country, for they had their eyes open, and they could not have been ignorant of the danger pressing upon us. (Hear, hear.) I will say no more. I shall take an opportunity of soon considering the whole of the subject, but now what I would impress upon her Majesty's Government is, to increase to the utmost possible extent their preparations for war. (Hear, hear.) And that war will be one of the greatest in which this country has been ever engaged. (Hear, hear.)"

Singular and Extensive Claim.

Suits have been issued in Philadelphia, by parties in England, to obtain possession of several squares of property in that city. The suit of course creates much excitement. The News makes the following mention of the matter:

We understand that during the last week writs of ejectment were served on a large portion of our citizens resident and owning property in the western part of the city, at the suit of parties claiming property to the amount of several millions of dollars. The claim, as we understand it, is made to embrace a number of blocks or solid squares, in the city, upon which are erected some of the finest and most costly buildings in it. The square from Tenth to Eleventh and from Walnut to Chestnut streets, including the Assembly Buildings; that from Seventeenth to Eighteenth and from Chestnut to Walnut streets, embracing the most costly block which is to be found on the entire length of Walnut street—and that from Nineteenth to Twentieth and from Chestnut to Walnut streets which takes the splendid palace of Mrs. Rush, constitute as we learn, the blocks claimed in the southern section of the city proper. It is also understood that corresponding blocks north of these, within the city limits, are claimed by the same parties, with various properties in other parts of the county.

The parties claiming as plaintiffs in the writs are Wm. L. Bostwick, Wm. and Francis Mary Kalstead, David and Margaretta G. Moore, Theodore Glentworth, and some twenty others as heirs of the original proprietor. It is said that the parties claim as the heirs of a person named Budden, who is said to have received title under Wm. Penn, who died something more than a century since, leaving a widow as his executrix.—The widow it appears according to the allegations, had no power given her to sell any part of the estate of the deceased, and there—made leases for ninety-nine years the longest permitted by the law. These leases have now expired, and the heirs claim that no conveyance has ever been made by any party having absolute right to convey, and that therefore the right of possession or title in this vast amount is in them, and not in the parties who hold it. What is likely to be the result of the matter, it is of course difficult to determine.

IT FOLLOWED HIM.—When the American flag was unfurled from its staff in Tampico, an aged Spaniard was heard inveighing with lugubrious earnestness against the pertinacity with which the flag had pursued his fortunes. "I was de Spanish consul in de Louisiana, but soon dat flag was raise, and I go to Pensacola, but soon dat flag was raise over me dare. I live den in de Texas, but dat flag he follow me dare. Says I, I go where dat flag never come; I come to Tampico, but here is dat flag again. I believe I'll go to de devil, dat same flag will follow me dare."

A REVOLUTION IN EBENSBURG!

NEW AND CHEAP BOOK STORE!!

J. RODGERS, Jr. would invite the public to call and examine his extensive and splendid assortment of Miscellaneous Books, consisting of historical, religious, and political works. His collection is far superior to any ever brought to this place, and he hopes the public will extend him a liberal patronage. March 3, 1854.

Plasterers Look to Your Interests!

The Plasterers of Cambria county are requested to meet at the Court-house on Monday, the 6th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of establishing uniform prices, &c., &c.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED, to sell a Pictorial and Useful Works for the year 1854.—\$1000 Dollars a Year.—Wanted in every section of the United States, active and enterprising men to engage in the sale of some of the best works published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit. The books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered. For particulars address, ROBERT SEARS Publisher, Feb. 24, '54. 181 William Street, N. Y.