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THENRY C. DEVINE RICHARD WINTS: the state of the s

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. CHARLES WIMMER, Printer.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING:::::::AUGUST 24

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER FOR SUPREME JUDGE. JEREMIAH S. BLACK. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HENRY S. MOTT. FOR ASSEMBLY. WILLIAM, A. SMITH. FOR PROTHONOTARY.

GEORGE C. K. ZAHM. FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.

100 25

JAMES J. WILL.

FOR COMMISSIONER. NICHOLAS NAGLE.

FOR AUDITOR.

MICHAEL D. WAGONER. FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS. William Orr.

Michael Maguire. Anthony Lambaugh

The Old Line Whigs.

"The "Old Line Whigs" of Philadelphia have recently held a meeting at which resolutions were passed expressing a determination to cut themselves loose from those disgraceful conspirators, the "Know-Nothings," It is said that a thorough organization is now being made in every county of the Commonwealth by the "Old Line Whigs"-that a State Convention will soon be called by them to take action in "this present momentous crisis,"-that questions will there be propounded to Judge Pollock in reference to secret Judge Pollock constitutes an exception to this political organizations, and that unless he will repudiate all such organizations, they will repudiate him, and nominate some other Whig, as their candidate for Governor. This has been caused by the threats of the "Know-Nothings," to throw over board the present Whig member of Congress from the city JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, merely because he is a catholic, Mr. Chandler is one of the most able men in the Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress, has represented the city for some years, and his old constituents do not now seem willing to lose his services, merely to gratify a set of intolerant and proscriptive "Know Nothings."-There is fun ahead, and "we shall see, what we shall see," so we advise our Whig brethren to look out for which the editor of that paper says he is ready breakers.

JAMES POLLOCK AND THE KNOW NOTHINGS

Native Americanism through the ballot box, the friends of peace and order in society, had good reason to believe, that no political-religious combination of men would ever be organized in our midst, whose aims are even more odious and antirepublican, than were those of their illustrious predecessors .- It was supposed that the days of bigotry and prescription had passed away and that the old order of things in political warfare had been restored. It seems, however, that not only in this state, but in others, there has recently sprung into existence a new sect of political reformers under the unmeaning title of Know-Nothings. They are a secret oath bound society, whose founder is said to be a notorious New York libertine, who in his day and generation, has successfully tested the virtues and strength of a few

yards of hemp in Tennessee. He possesses a mind capacious for such things and the means and ends of these modern political crusaders, are traceable to a fitting and appropriate paternity. They profess to be the peculiar guardians of the institutions of their country ; they swear eternal host-Bity to all foreigners and the sons of foreigners, and yow to oppose " to the bitter end" the right of a Catholic to held office. This, as we understand, is their platform and they modestly ask american citizens, the parents, and at least one grand parent of whom, were "to the manor born"

to step up and stand on it along with them. Tried by this political test, we venture to say, that in the town of Elensburg and its vicinity containing a population of near one thousand, there are not twenty-five voters who would be permitted to stand on the platform.

The first victory of any magnitude achieved by this infamous secret organization, was the election of ROBERT T. CONRAD to the office of Mayor of the city of Philladelphia, in June last. This was accomplished by a union with the whigs, similar to the coalition that took place between the whigs and natives in 1844 in as much as Conrad was the nominee of both parties and 'received their votes. It is said that in an evil hour JAMES POLLOCK, the whig candidate for Governer, fully appreciating the importance of this new political movement, as well as the necessity of securing their votes, repaired to Philadelphia, a few days after Conrad's election, and there, regularly and in due form, became a member of one of their lodges. The Editor of the Pennsylvanian has repeatedly charged Mr. Pollock with having done so-he has named the month, the day of the month and the corner of two streets in Philadelphia where Judge Pollock was duly initiated into its secret mysteries and asserts, in language not to be mistaken, that he can and will proce the truth of the charge, provided JudgePollock will publicly deny it. We readily admit that as a general rule, candidates for office. are not expected to deny everycharge that may be preferred against them by their political much less their personal adversarizs;-but the case of

and when he confidently expected to cross Stoney Creek with a majority of fourteen hundred, disfranchisement, and threatening their tem-When the freemen of Pennsylvania crushed out either going into Somerset or coming out of it, we forget which, our people supposed that their long cherished hopes of congressional honors were about to be fully realized. But unfortunately, the General discovered in the sequel, that crossing "Stoney Creek" to him the Pennsylvania Cayuga Bridge, under the pressure of the aforesaid "fourteen hundred majority," was a much harder road to travel than ever Jordan was, and so our bread again fell on the "buttered side." There is a good time coming, however, for we learn that Col. Edie is distinctly pledged not to ask a renomination. This, then, as far, as heard from, is a "one term district." Dr. M'Culloch is made a one term man by the action of the conference and Col. Edie, being a "modest man" and in favor of "safe precedents," will be satisfied with the same limited tenure. We therefore suggest that the remaining "four years" of the ten, "be specially set apart for the benefit of Cambria."

> This arrangement would "simplify" matters exceedingly, and if concurred in by our whig friends in the other counties of the district, will be an epoch in the political annals of this county, long and gratefully to be remembered. A live congressman from Cambria county would produce"as great a sensation in political circles at Washington as the advent of the first representative from the Sandwich Islands.

Gov. Bigler in Fulton.

The Fulton Democrat gives a cheering account of the great meeting of the democracy, held at M'Connellsburg on the 7th instant: Gov. Bigler was received with "cheers that shook the court house," and his speech to the assembled multi-tude," was received with hearty and long continued applause."

For the gratification and information of every democratic reader, we transfer to our columns the remarks of the "Democrat" in relation to the eloquent and effective remarks of our distinguished Governor.

give even a slight sketch of the governor's remarks ; suffice it to say that he spoke in a manly and open manner, without any attempt at concealment-on all the great questions of the day. His opinions were given in such a plain and unvarnished way, that no one could misunderstood them. There was no "dodging" of any question which is now before the month the prosperity and high position of Pennsylvania was dilated upon in terms that must satisfy the most incredulous that the governor has at heart the best and decrest interests of the Keystone State.

The finances-public improvements-local and pecial legislation-the banks-national politicsthe Nebraska bill-and Know-Nothingism-cach claimed and received a share of the Governor's attention-and his remarks on all these questions, showed, in the expressive language of an old democrat, that he was as "sound as a dollar." He closed his remarks with an eloquence that

was the workingmen's candidate for Congress, | crusade of intelerance and violence now setting against the Catholics, calling for their porary exclusion from all public trusts. Epidemics of this sort must have their course; and this one has some truth and a large amount of the Peace : of honest bigotry on which to base its operations. Quite a number whose religion never fore Justices of the Peace. till now did them much good or harm, will ride into office on the back of their resonant Protestantism, and that will be the end of the matter. The Naturalization Laws will remain essentially as they are; and Know-Nothingism will give place to some new fashion in politics, perhaps equally factitious, after a few changes of the moon. We only desire to be classed now and evermore, among those who are in faver of the infusion into our current Politics of the largest possible measure of practical Religion, and therefore averse to intermingling therewith the least trace of polemical

Theology.

The Difficulty at Greytown.

It is a favorite theory with certain prints which sympathize with the British in their desire to maintain a protectorate over Greytown, that the Secretary of War ought to have represented the facts to the Nicarragua Government. If our flag is insulted, or our citizens maltreated by the so-called Republic of Central America, no notice is to be taken of the coourrences by the United States until redress is asked for from the fountain head But these journals seem to forget, or do not know, that with these countries, for the past, even when that be obtained, is no security for the future. The people of those ports care nomeanly they apologise, so long as the real perpetrators of the offence go free from personal chastisement. But the case of San Juan or Greytown will still more forcibly illustrate the folly of such a course allies. To what government would the United States have appealed for redress? Not to that of Nicaragua, or the Greytown authorities did not recognize that as binding. Not to the drunken sayage who claims dominion over the place, for he would have sheltered himself behind the The "Democrat" says, we shall no attempt to British protectorate. Not to the English government, for their claim is repudiated by all save the Whig journals and their allies, both in this country and in England. How then, could the United States government have made a respresentation of the facts to any responsible party. It could not have been done, and the suggestion is simply one of the tricks

resorted to by the enemies of the administration and the country, to embarrass the one, and insult the honor of the other. moerat, upon this subject, which is deserving of attention Mr. Rice had a pretty extensive experience under those irresponsible governments of which he writes, and has suffered

not a little from that class of persons whom Capt. Hollins chastised, in Mexico. He. therefore, speaks foreibly upon the subject. but we have no doubt truthfully. At any

the following, which is of interest to Justices

An Act, relative to the revival of Judgments be-

Revival of Judgments.

at the last session of the Legislature, we find

Among the laws of a public nature, passed

Sect. 1 -That from and after the passage of this act, no execution shall be issued on a judgment rendered before a Justice of the Peace or Alderman; after five years from the rendition of such judgment unless the same shall have been revived by scire facias or ami- with several retainers murderously armed, h cable confession

Approved May 5th, 1854.

[For the "Democrat and Sentinel "] CORRESPONDENCE.

Messrs. Editors :---

In your last issue some individual over the signature of "Justice," throws out a challenge to "Truth in the following words:"

"Will the writer please state whether or not, he is willing to enter into a discussion upon moral or religious grounds of the merits of his favorite Common School System? Let "Truth" answer.

To the above interrogatory "Truth" answereth, that he is anxious for a discussion not only on moral and religious grounds, but also upon legal grounds. I am no "higher law" thing for their Governments-how much they man however. As a citizen I recognize nopay, how much they are punished, or how | thing above our Constitution. Mr. Justice can commence a "discussion" upon the following terms -----

> 1st. That I am assured that my competitor a gentleman, and that gentlemanly language alone will be used.

2d. That should a position be assumed by 'Justice," that could have no bearing upon our Common School System. I shall not be expected to answer or refute such position. 3d. That, before any "discussion" on my part is entered into "Justice" shall answer at least one of the facts set forth in my article of 10th inst.

On these terms I shall enter the lists. Still I fear my efforts to enlighten a "genius," that says: "The language of 'Truth' is bold and explicit enough, and in the same sentence says, he cannot understand, what I am "driv-Mr Rice, formerly Consul at Acapulco, has ing at," will be fruitless. Justice has always Robert T, Conrad for Vice President, to be contributed an article to the Saco (Me) De- been represented as being blind. I fear your correspondent who writes over that signature, will yet demonstrate that this is literally true when applied to Mr. Justice, the enemy of our Common School System

I will not, however, despair of convincing my 'opponent he is in error : yet, what a Herrate, we consider his testimony of sufficient culcan task to attempt to convince one who

ITEMS.

AN INTERESTING ABDUCTION CASE IN JEE-AND .- The Irish papers contain a report of a curious trial, giving the particulars of an attempted abduction by Mr. Carden, at Rath. nonan, Ireland, of a young lady, Miss Arbuth. not, who is the sister of Mrs. Gough, wife of the Hon. Capt. Gough, the son of Lord Gough, lately advanced to the peerege for his services in India. Mr. Carden, it appears, wished to revive that wild Irish practice of the last century-abducting beautiful heiresses and marrying them against their will. Accordingly, stopped the carriage of the fair one. In which were also her two sisters, married and unmarried, while it was coming from the Parish Church, where she had been receiving the sacrament. The three ladies were dragged from their carriage, and Mr. Carden had a desperate struggle to secure Miss Arbuthnot. but not succeeding at the moment, called on the strongest of his guard for help; but the chance presence of some men put the miscreants to flight-a shepherd of Lord Gough's giving Mr. Carden a flogging with his own whip. Upon the trial is appeared that the most approved means for sto pping feminine cries were provided by the ab fuctor, including chloroform. The tough resistance offered by the heirces saved. Another moment and she would have been carried off before the chance aid came up. It is said that Mr. Carden is a monomaniac on the subject of abducting an heiress, and was ready to go to Spain for that purpose. He will not go, however, under two years, for the court sentenced him to that term at hard labor.

27 Messrs, E. J. Pershing, A. J. Hite, and G. Thompson Swank, "all of this place, leave to-day for Rock Island, Illinois, Mr. Pershing is about establishing a weekly newspaper in Rock Island, to be styled. The Rock Islander;" and the lads who accompany him intend to make "The Rock Islander" a mas ter-piece of typographical skill May the editor and his "jours" find lots of "rocks" in that Rock Island country. Mr. Hite is accom-panied by his family. Johnstown Tribune. 63- 2 Willis is dving of Consumption at Idlewild, his country residence.

13-The Free Soilers of this State will meet in Mass Convention at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, August 30.

py-Refuse all notes on the Indiana State Stock Bank, branch at Peru, and the Rensalaer Bank, Indiana. These Banks have got their names up and credit down.

A QUEER TEAM .- The Lancaster Whith published by Theo. Fenn, nominates Hon Thomas H. Benton for President, and Hon supported by the people irrespective of party.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW FIRM

THE Undersigned, having purchased the tinshop, belonging to Geo. Harncame, is prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business. Con-stantly on hand an assortment of WARE, STOVES, &c. The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and buy as we will sell cheap for Cash.

Address of the Central Committee.

We publish on our first page the third address of the Democratic State Central Committee. Like those, which have preceded it, it will be found full, elaborate and to the point. It treats of the principles of popular sovereignty as applied to the Nebraska and Kanzas bill, and is a perfect vindication of the action of the general government and the principles of the Democratic party. We hope our readers will give it an attentive perusal, and feel satisfied that from it they will derive much instruction.

Judge Black's Letter.

We call the attention of our readers to the letter of this gentleman addressed to the President of ler and Mott will publish their denial of it over the Prohibitory State Convention, which will be their own signature, and if they refuse to do so, found in our present number. It is able, digni: and that very promptly, we, as the editors of a defied and to the point. The idea that a Judge may mocratic journal, will not only, not vote for them, pronounce a law constitutional or otherwise in re- but will erase their names from the head of our ference to Prohibition or any other great public paper, and call upon the State Central Committee question, before the law has been enacted and before to reassemble the State Convention, and nomiits provisions can be known, is simply ridiculous. | nate candidates for Governor and Canal Commis-The proceeding is a novel one, never having been sioner, whose total disconnection in any shape, attempted before. We trust the other Judges of manner or form with Know-Nothingism is not only the Supreme Court will imitate Judge Black and clear, but even above suspicion .-do likewise. When the question is fairly presented to that Court we have no doubt they will conscientiously discharge their duty,

Consistency.

The Whigs are very loud just now in their opposition to the organization of the territories of Nebrasks and Kanzas, and appear to be very fearful least they may become slave states. If they are to be believed this is only to be prevented by defeating) Gov Bigler and electing James Pollock. These same whigs were opposed to the annexation of M'Calloch, the present incumbent. In as much Texas, and denounced every man who voted for its admission as a slave state; and although James Pollock's vote stands recorded upon the Journals of Congress in favour of its ad mission, yet they now bespatter him with praise and call upon their followers to cleet an average crop of great men. In view of this him as the great gun of the Anti-Nebraskaites. nomination, the question, which has been discus-Verily the old issues of the Whig party have sed in this county so long that the memory of man been abandoned, and it has became complete- rouneth not to the contrary, again presents itself, viz ly abolitionized.

THIRD AUDITOR. -John B. Guthrie, ex-Mayor of Pittsburg, and related to the secretary of the treasury, has been selected to fill Billy Pallerson? the office of third auditor, in place of Mr. Burt, appointed governor of Nebreska

general rule. If he ever connected himself with a Know-Nothing society, and the oaths of that vanian says, they were, he is utterly unfit to dista take on the day of his inauguration. He cannot serve two masters. So far as Judge Pollock's reputation is concerned as a man and a citizen, we have no imputation to make no charge toprefer; even if we had the disposition to do so, the truth would not justify us. But when he appears before the people of the state soliciting demanded by every sense of justice .- If it is not true he can easily say so, and then the Pennsylvanian will be put to the proof, an ordeal through

and willing to pass. If he cannot and does not ternish the evidence, he stands before the people of Penn. Meania self-convicted of fulsehood. Will Judge Pollock deny it ? If he does not, there is but one concilision to arrive at, and that is, that it is true. 'The use of Judge Pollock's pen and ink in his own hand for a few moments can settle the controversy so far at least as he is concerned. Gov. Bigler has been charged by some of the whig papers with having man, application to be admitted a member of the Know Nothing society and having been rejected. HENRY S. MOTT, the democratic candidate for Canal Comp, issioner, has also been charged by the same papers with being a member of the same order. Now, if any whig editor in Pennsylvania, will take the same position in this matter with reference to Gov. Big-

ler and Henry S. Mott, that the editor of the Pennsylvanian takes with Pollock and propose to prove the truth of the accusation, provided Big-

We seek political success in honorable and open warfare, and would consider a victory achieved by any other means, not only dishonorable, but utterly fruitless,-a victory with a barren sceptre.

WHIG CONFERENCE.

The whig conferees from this district met at Johnstown, on last Friday, and on the ninety ninth ballot nominated Col. JOHN R. EDIE of Somerset as their candidate for Congress, to succeed Dr. as the district is thoroughly whig, we have but little to say on the subject. Speaking politically, Somersot is a peculiarly fortunate county, owing perhaps to the fact, that she produces more than When will Cambrin county have a Congressman? The man who can solve this political problem. will be able to tell without difficulty : Who struck

Some years ago, when Gen. George Ross of this county, but originally a scion of Somerset,

astonished even his friends and gave the whigs a society were administered to him, as the Pennsyl- fore taste of what their candidate might expect he appeared before the people with so able a chamcharge the high and resposible duties of Governor pion of democratic principles. His remarks throughin accordance with the oath he would be required out were listened to with deep attention, and gave great satisfaction to the masses, who were present. Even the whigs, many of them at least. were pleased with his speech and gave the governor credit for good intentions and an honest desire to advance the glorious old Commonwealth, over which he so able resides.

It is due to Gov. Bigler to say, that this was their suffrages for a high public trust, a prompt his first political speech he had made since his denial of so serious a charge is most certainly election in 1851, and that it was delivered withcut any previous preparation. This effort proves him to be an apt, carnest and graceful speaker. and a statesman of enlarged and liberal views.

Greeley on Know-Nothingism.

The New York Tribune, the leading and most nfluential Whig paper in the country, has taken a bold and decided stand against the monstrous order of the Know-Nothings, for which its editor leserves infinite credit. This, however, was to be expected, for what ever peculiarities Greeley may have as an editor and however objectionable some of his doctrines may be, he has always been , the uncompromising for of fauaticism-the defender of liberal and constitutional governments whether the blow for its achievement be struck in Ireland. France, Germany or Hungary. He has no sympathy for tyrants and despises Louis Napoleon as heartily as he does the Emperor Joseph. A short to save the like." But seriously, this doctrine time since he received a communication from a Kn, w-Nothing, defending that portion of their doctring which denies to a catholic the right to hold office. We publish below his reply to the communication which is not only a just and well merited rei.uke to his bigotted and narrow minded Know-Noching correspondent but also a complete vindication of the truth of history. • • •

(From the New York Tribune.)

We print in another column, for whatever tt may be worth in the eyes of its readers, a communication upon the aims ef the Society of Know-Nothings. In our view, this eqbosition is precious mainly as an avowal of Know-Nothing purposes and plans Truth compels us to add that the oldest Republic new excisting is that of San Marino, not only Catholic but wholly surrounded by the especial dominion of the Popes, who might have crushed it like an egg-shell at any time these last thou-sand years—but they did n't: The only Re-public we ever traveled in beside our own is Switzerland, half of its cantons or States entirely Catholic, yet never that we have heard of unfaithful to the caus of Freedom, They were nearly all Roman Catholics, from the southern cantons of Switzerland, whom Austria so ruthlessly expelled from Lombardy after the suppression of the last revolt in Milan, accounting them natural-born Republicans and Revolutionists; and we suppose Austra is not a Know-Nothing on this point. We never heard the Catholics of Hungary accused of backwardaess in the late glorious struggle of their country for freedom, though though its leaders were Protestants, fighting against a thought" has come, and with it a conviction Religions as well as Civil Liberty. And chil- fessions of love for the Missouri Compromise, valtric, unhappy Poland, almost wholly Cathotisms that crushed her but one was Catholic. But enough. We do not hope to stop the bly prove --Eric Observer.

summing up the whole facts, Mr. Rice comes to the conclusion that the only way to deal with such fellows is to bring the punishment feel very much inclined to coincide with this opinion Mr. Rice then continues:

"The bombardment of Greytown is bringing down the general anathemas of the press against the administration. It is natural it should. Very few editors have had the felicity of a prolonged residence in the ports of the little rascally miscalled republics and dependencies on this and the southern portion of the contintent. Very few of them have been ba-yonetted by black soldiers, because they re-fused to submit to extortions, or been locked up in calabooses with fleas and drunken negroes, because they would not submit to be robbed by African alcaldes and breechesless Indian officials. A year's residence among some of these communities, would be a sad damper upon their sympathizing hearts. The principal plea made fer Grevtown is that she is weak, -- that she hadn't a sword or gun to defend herself with. Of course she hadn't. But when they happen to catch you without a sword or a gun look out for them! A community of bigger rascals never existed than the Jamaica-negro community of Nicaragua. As General Jackson eloquently remarked in his first message, in regard to the modern Greeks. " It would be a large economy in God that you must let weak nations insult you and impose upon you, merely because they are weak, is getting to be a bore. They presume too much upon such an immunity, We do not agree with the New York Courier and Enquirer, when it asserts that we take no notice while we are ready to grind to powder weaker ones. A slight insult or outrage from England, France or Austria sets up a cry of vengeance throughout the land.

We all hear of it and talk about it, because it comes from a powerful, proud people, and is geneaally a calculated, premeditated courage; and we generally get satisfaction for it either in money or apologies. But weak natagain the same offence as soon as they have ney from his desk. apologized for it; we let it pass. No glory can be gained in thrashing them; national jealousies and national pride is not evoked, and so we generally conclude to forgive them. We think this punishment inflicted upon will have a healthy influence in those parts.

63-THAT GOV. BIGLER will be re-elected. more powerful every day. There the Nedraska humbug, which our opponents attempted to ride, has been " run into the ground." 80 that now searcely a plank is lefu to stand upon. At first the people did not understand the

weight on such a question to overbalance a has the presumption to write Heavenly Father thousand such tirades as those indulged by the | with a little "h" and a little "f." I fear he whig journals and their sympathisers. After will consider argument abuse and logic nonsense. I shall see.

In connection with the proposed discussion directly home to the authors of the outrage, a I will discuss the necessity of introducing the la Secretary Marcy and Capt. Hollins-and we Bible into our Common Schools. I go for Common Schools and the Bible in every School .-TRUTH.

> 63-THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN IRELAND .-The Western Star has the following remarks in reference to the progress of the "Saxon invasion" of the 19th century :

"That there are hosts of adventurous capitalists lured by the alleged cheapness of land in the west of Ireland, continually passing over the country in search of investments, is one of the greatest anomalies in the social history of the British empire. We have been frequently visited by persons from the sister isle, seeking correct information respecting localities in which land may be to sell. Not only from the more agricultural districts of Scotland, but even from the central and southern counties of England, the landscekers are flocking in surprising numbers. Most of the smaller capitalists, with whom we conversed, are deeply impressed with the importance of title in their purchases ; a parliamentary title they seem anxious for, were it but for the smallest farm. During the last six months it would amaze one even to estimate the numbers who have settled in Galway and the neighboring counties. The revolution steals onward. The invasion though not so warlike as that of Strongbow, is still as complete, and the lapse of seven centuries has rather increased than lessened the desire on the part of the Scott and Saxon to obtain the possession of land in Ireland. The cry is still 'they come ! they come!' of insults heaped upon us by powerful nations, Be it so; the change may not be for the worse.

> \$3-The duties of the employer and the employed are fixed and certain. While the employer should not refuse to pay the laborer his hire, it

is equally the duty of the employed in all cases o perform his labors diligently, and to protect his employer's interests and property. If the laborer fails to perform these duties, he robs his ions, having no money, and ready to commit employer, just as much as if he were to take mo-

THE IRON FOUNDRIES OF PITTSBURG .- It is said that there are now in Pittsburg 38 iron foundries, of which nine are almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of steam envarious kinds of hollow ware, machinery, ac. The foundries which are employed in the mathere is now no question! We confess that a nufactory of steam engines, yearly 3,200 tons few weeks after the Philadelphia election, the of wrought iron 9,200 of pig, employ 640 chances looked somewhat blue to us; but a men, and produce 120 steam engines every reaction has taken place, which is becoming year. Their net capital is \$549,000. The heaviest establishment among the other founblishment there were built some years since two iron steamors of four hundred tons each, Lod a revenue cutter, latter craft is still in matter, the whigs and Free Soilers made Such existence upon Lake Outario. In 1853, the a clamor over the bill, but the "scher second Fort Pitt Works consume 2,225 tons of pig leading Catholic Power avowedly in favor of that there can be little honesty in their pro-Religions as well as Civil Liberty And all for for the index of the foreigne of the iron, and employ 260 hands. They are now one guns, called Columbians, having a ten after having for twenty years denounced it. inch bore, and throwing a one hundred and lic, has made as gallant struggles for Freedom In short, the " sober second thought of the twenty-four pound shot It is estimated that and these having claims will present them proper is over right and always efficient " or the total over pound shot It is estimated that is and these having claims will present them proper is over right and always efficient " or the total over pound shot It is estimated that is and these having claims will present them proper is over right and always efficient " or the total over pound shot It is estimated that is and these having claims will present them proper is over right and always efficient " or the total over pound shot It is estimated that is and these having claims will present them proper is over right. as any other nation, while of the three despo- people is ever right, and always efficient," as the total amount of pig iron, blooms and scraps the re-election of Bigler will most incontesti- anually consumed in Pittsburg, is at least equal to 127,375 tons.

SHOP-on Main street, two doors west of the "Ebensburg House." J. ARFORD & CO. August 8 '54.

PUBLICSALE.

THERE will be sold at the residence of the subscriber in BLACKLICK Township on Tuesday the 19th day of September next, a number of horses, cows, sheep and hogs. A four horse waggon, a two-horse waggon, a one horse buggy, and a sleigh. Horse, g cars, ploughs, harrows, and a variety of farming implements too tedious to mention.

A quantity of household and kitchen furniture will be sold at the same time. Also hay by the ton and oats by the bushel .-- Due attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the JOHN GILLAN. day of sale. August 24 '54.

New Establishment.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has opened a Grocery Store on Sample street adjoining his residence, where he will be happy to wait on all who may wish to favor him with their custom. He has received a good assortment of Groceries of all kinds, viz :- Flour by the barrel, or by the small, Cheese of the best quality, Rice, Pepper, Sugar, Tes, Coffee, Ginger, in fact every article kept in the grocery line. Beer and Sarsaparilla always on hand. Bacon of a superior He hopes by strict attention to business to merit

a share of the public patronage. MARK EDWARDS.

August 24 '54.

LOST

A pocket book containing forty-five dollars in five dollars bills, and one due bill calling for\$50. and one hundred bill upon the citizens bank of Canton Mississippi, signed by R. W. Crane, with sundry other papers. The last place I had it was in the Blacksmith shop of Burk & Gonder on the New Portage R. R., on the day of the Vendue, Aug. 11th 1854. The person returning it to the subscriber will be liberally rewarded.

P. 'SHIELDS. Loretto, Augt 15, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE!

The subscriber having determined to leave for Kansas will offer for public sale at his law office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Saturday the 2d of September, all kinds of household furgiture, such as beds, bureaus, tables, stands, chairs, stoves, &c. &c. A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A.M. CHAS. ALBRIGHT. Aug. 15, '54,

1300 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!

The subscriber will sell at private sale 1306 acres of good timber land, situated in Summerhill and Richland Township, about 4 and one half miles ly employed in the manufacture of steam en-gines, and twenty-nine in the manufacture of cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There is on this land one good Saw Mill in excellent order, and adjoining it is a two story plank house with kitchen attached, also three small tenent houses in "good condition. The advantages for water works, furnaces, coal hanks on his tract is great and to speculators better inducements could not be effered. Terms of sale will be made casy and an indisputable title will be given. For fur dries is the Fort Pitt Works. At this esta- ther information call on the subscriber, living on JCHN DUNLAP. the premises. Augt 15, 1854 .- 3m.

Excentor's Notice.

Whereas Letters testamentory on the last will and testament of John McMeel jr., late of Gallit-All persons indebied to the estate of the decedent are hereby notified to make in mediate payment,

PATRICK MULVEHIL,] Executors BERNARD McMEEL, J Gallitzin, Augt 14, '54.

