

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Democrat and Sentinel. Messrs. WHITE & DEVISE.—Some kind friend sent me a copy of the "Alleghanian" of the 3d of May, containing a communication from C. Albright, Esq., dated "Paines, April 6th, 1855," in which he has made some unkind, and I must add ungentlemanly remarks, regarding the statements in my letter of the 2d of January 1855.

The greater part of his remarks are too childish to trifling to merit a reply, but when he asserts that I mistake facts in saying, in my letter of the 2d of January 1855, "that Council city was no where on the face of creation," I am reluctantly compelled to make a plain statement of facts, and leave our own old friends and acquaintances to pronounce judgment, and form their own conclusions regarding our veracity, and I will cheerfully abide the result. Nor indeed would I ever obtrude myself on the public, were it not that this is the second time, he has in "the Alleghanian" accused me of falsifying, and mistating facts.

Your readers, (some of them at least) are aware of this fact, that some time previous to our leaving for Kansas, I went to Pittsburg to ascertain how cheap we could get by rail road from Pittsburg to St. Louis, freight included, and reported when I came home to Mr. Albright and others, that the agents told me the price was \$19.50 for first class cars, and \$15.50 second class cars, was the very best they could do for us. In a short time Mr. Albright and several others left, and in a few days, a letter appeared, in "the Alleghanian" over the signature of C. Albright, in which he says, "I have succeeded in obtaining passage with good accommodations from Pittsburg to Kansas City for \$20.00."

This paper was handed to me by two of my warm friends in Ebsensburg, pointing this letter out to me, when I read it I declared it false, and said to them, if I lived long enough to reach Kansas, I would prove to their satisfaction that I did not lie about the passage by rail road. When I arrived in Kansas I made the enquiry with regard to it, from R. Evans, W. Hand, G. W. Briggs, H. H. H. and others, all of whom told me, they paid \$15.50 in second class cars, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, together with their expenses, and \$10.00 from there to Kansas city, making in the aggregate \$25.00 or \$30.00. In Westport I talked to Mr. Albright on this subject, and told him I took it as unkind, he replied that it did appear so, but deemed that he so intended it. We then agreed to bury the hatchet and parted as good friends, I promising to write to him if I found a good location for a lawyer, and he, promising to write to me if he saw a location would suit me. This much I have said with regard to my statement of the passage to St. Louis.

Now as to my statement about Council city, which I said "was no where on the face of the earth." Now the first testimony I will give on this subject is this, when I arrived at Kansas city, I then received a letter from Ebsensburg stating that a letter had been received there from Mr. Albright, saying they had arrived in the territory and located the city, and called it Ureka. I talked to Mr. Albright about the city, and remarked to him that they certainly were subject to an indictment for swindling, when they put forth circulars that Council city was already located, and that a party had already gone out to make preparations for the reception of others. Mr. Albright replied, saying he knew they were, but that he would not refund to me the money I had received for to Prosser, Perding and others, and paid to him, I would certainly refund him. He replied he had not the money, he had sent it to New York; he exhibited a receipt to me of \$750 from the secretary of the company, and saying at the same time, that he was humbugged himself and that he would write to New York, and get them to refund the money, and if not, he would pay to all those from whom he had received money, if they would give him time, agreeing fully with me at that time, that so far as Council city was concerned, it was a complete swindle, and at that date it was no where on the face of the earth. I received a letter from him subsequently in which he states, he made a claim near Fort Reilly and was about to move there in a week, he also states, in regard to Council city, any shareholder wishing his money, can have it by writing to Thaddeus Hyatt, 110 Broadway, New York, as they had saved the city one mile further up. He also wrote to a shareholder that this Mr. Hyatt would purchase shares to the amount of a thousand dollars. I also received a letter from one of the shareholders, stating that he had written a letter to Hyatt, and that in reply Hyatt told him he would purchase shares to the amount of one hundred, but thought the shareholders were lucky ones, but if they would sell to that amount he would give his note at six months.

I have digressed from a mere defence of myself, for the reason that I feel it my duty to those for whom I am acting as agent, to give them all the information I can, and at the same time to inform them that the principals themselves do not understand each other, nor have they confidence in Council city, or Ureka or whatever else it may be called. Mr. Albright wrote there were 40 Pennsylvanians on the spot. Now the information I received from R. Evans, W. Hand, and W. Briggs who all give me the painful history of their trip out there, was that there were only two men there, that the balance had all left, except those and their families. When Evan D. Evans and myself were talking to Mr. Albright, Evans remarked that if it would be a cold winter they would perish with cold and hunger; Albright remarked, that he had hauled out provisions for them, and that coal was but a short distance off—not pretending that there was any plenty of wood there, or that there was more than two families there. Mr. Albright's statements appear to me something like the statements of Nimrod, who wrote in the Alleghanian that they were lost on the prairie and were three nights without any thing to eat or drink.

Now to the first part of my defence, from the charge of misstatement made by Mr. Albright against me, I have given the names of a few gentlemen with whom you are acquainted and on whose veracity you could depend, and as to the charge about Council city, I could give you if necessary many names who would testify that at the time I wrote, there was no such place; but I am now informed that they had changed the name of the city about the first of March, and changed its name from Ureka to Council city, so that now I believe there is such a place as Council city. I trust and hope it may be a profitable investment to those concerned in it, as I intend to visit it

shortly, and will of course advise you of its prospects, and try and give you no misstatements about it. As this is the first, I trust it may be the last time I will have to publish any thing in self defence. Now as to Kansas Territory, all I have to say is this, from the best information I can get from the few I see, of the money that are returning from there, I consider myself lucky that I did not get there with my family. For the reason that my available means were small and my family large, provisions very high and difficult to be brought there. Besides there is continual wrangling and jarring between the pro and anti-slavery men, and a great measure makes right there, and consequently a mans life is at a low price. I heard yesterday that they drove a settler from Jackson county Mo. off his claim near Lawrence, a few days since, and that there were 200 men raised in that county to reinstate him and if necessary, drive the Boston aid society out of the territory—if this be true, I think God I am not there. This I am told is not an uncommon occurrence. As to Kansas being a free state, is entirely out of the question, nothing but a civil war can ever establish freedom there—at that idea every good feeling man must shudder—so far as that is concerned I am as well there as here. Land is as cheap here, but I honestly, but reluctantly acknowledge, that nothing but sheer necessity keeps me here. I may perhaps go to Kansas to live, it is hard to tell what circumstances may compel me to do, but if I do go there, I will never assert that Kansas is as well timbered as Pennsylvania nor is any part west of the Mississippi. I must bring this to a close, it is longer than I intended. It was an unpleasant task for me rising from a bed of sickness, and could only be written by intervals. I have much more to say, but cannot now. Yours truly, R. CARMON.

GLASGO, May 29, 1855.

The Right Spirit. A large meeting of the most respectable citizens of St. Mary's County, Maryland, took place a few days ago, at which the following pointed and forcible resolutions were unanimously adopted. Their tone and temper contrast strangely with the wild, uncharitable and anti-American proclamations of the Know-Nothing party.

Resolved, That it would be a libel on the intelligence, and patriotism, and the honesty of the American people to suppose that a party organized under the sanction of an unholy oath to keep secret its purposes and actions, and based upon the principle of exclusion of any citizen from office on the ground of a peculiar variety of Christian faith can be of any other than mere temporal existence, involving essentially the element of its own dissolution, and that we can feel no sympathy, nor hold any affiliation with any such party in any manner whatsoever.

Resolved, That we will ever keep burning and guard with the vigilant vigilance the lamp of universal religious toleration and christian fellowship, that more than two hundred years ago was first lighted up within our own limits by our Pilgrim Fathers, and we denounce as a traitor to civil duty and social harmony the man who, with assergious breath would seek to dim one ray of its glorious brightness.

Resolved by the Protestant portion of this assembly, That, knowing their general worth as men, and patriotic as citizens, to be in every respect equal to our own, we do most solemnly pledge ourselves to our Roman Catholic brethren whether Whigs or Democrats, indignantly to frown upon and manfully to contend against all and every attempt to deprive them of the civil and religious rights which are secured to all by the Constitution.

Resolved by the Roman Catholic portion of this assembly, That we do most cordially reciprocate the kind and brotherly sentiments expressed in the resolution just passed by our Protestant brethren. Acknowledging no higher allegiance on this earth than that which binds us to our beloved country, we can, and we will, stand shoulder to shoulder with all her patriotic children, in resisting her foreign enemies or in protecting the constitutional rights of all her citizens from the assaults of domestic foes.

Correspondence New York Herald. Interesting from Salt Lake City.—Mormon Outrages.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 28, 1855. Some disgraceful scenes appear to have been transacted lately in Utah. Since Col. Steptoe has been nominated as Governor, the Desert News, Brigham Young's organ, has been teeming with panegyrics on the "gallant Colonel" and Orson Hyde, the chief of the Twelve Apostles, has declared to the universal world that "Col. Steptoe is a gentleman." Those who were not previously aware of the fact, now know it for a certainty, for it is entirely by the venerable apostle. But while the most fulsome praises of the Colonel have been circulated by the columns of the church paper, merely to deceive persons at a distance, the officers and men of the Colonel's command have, on several occasions, been publicly blackguarded and insulted in open day. As a sample—a party of officers of the army were lately riding out with some ladies, in Salt Lake City, when they were stopped by a mob of Mormons, among whom were the sons of Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, Presidents of the church, and two others, Huntington and Moore. These men rode by the party at full speed, waving their hats and shouting the most opprobrious epithets and vulgar oaths in hearing of the ladies, and endeavoring to frighten their horses. One of the ladies, the daughter of the Hon. Judge Kinney, Chief Justice of Utah, was saved from being thrown from her horse and injured by the coolness of one gentleman, who seized the bridle and with difficulty restrained her horse.

As the officers wished to proceed lawfully, instead of putting a few bullets through the chief actors in this disgraceful affair, the case was represented to the Mayor, Josiah M. Grant. A mock trial was gone through, and though the conduct of the mob was in direct violation of the city ordinances, it was discovered that the individuals stood too high in the church to be punished; the case was dismissed, and the costs of the court, amounting to an almost fabulous sum, were thrown upon the plaintiffs. During the trial, the ladies who were present as witnesses were grossly insulted by a low fellow, a witness for the defence. The greatest excitement prevailed during the trial, nearly two hundred armed Mormons being collected in and about the Mayor's office.

The anti-American feeling seems to run high in Salt Lake City, and the Gentile residents anticipate a rupture. The sooner it comes the better. The Mormons, it has been demonstrated, cannot live with any other people; not on account of their religious tenets, but their utter disregard of all law and decency.

The Liquor law in Portland.—Full Particulars.—The Author of the "Maine Law" in Trouble. We take the following particulars of the riot in Portland, growing out of the purchase of liquor for the use of the city, from the Portland Argus of Monday:

It will be remembered that on Saturday morning we called the attention of the City Marshal and the police to the fact that a large quantity of spirituous liquors had been purchased in New York and brought here for sale, and suggested to them the duty of seizing them. These liquors \$1,600 worth, Mr. Neal Dow had stated to one of the Aldermen he had bought on his own individual responsibility, and had ordered them to be brought here and stored in the city. This being apparently in direct violation of the law, making Mr. Dow liable to the penalty, on conviction, of imprisonment for thirty days, and rendering the liquors subject to seizure and destruction, a complaint was accordingly made to the Police Court, and Judge Carter issued his warrant for the seizure of the liquors; but whether for the arrest of Mr. Dow we have not learned. Judge Carter, however, instead of giving his warrant to an officer who was ready to make immediate service, put it in the hands of Deputy Marshal King, who, for some cause, immediately disappeared, and could not be found.

Meantime the Board of Aldermen were suddenly summoned to meet, for the purpose, it was alleged, of effecting a transfer of the liquors to the city, for its agency, which was established on last Thursday night, by the casting vote of Mr. Dow, though the liquors were purchased some weeks since. After the Alderman had been together a while, Deputy King appeared and seized the liquors upon the warrant.

Quite a little crowd stood about the door, where the liquors were stored, and in the vicinity, during the remainder of the afternoon, but perfect quiet and good nature was observed. Soon after 7 o'clock a crowd began to collect about the deposit of the liquors in the City Hall building, and gradually increased until a little after 9 o'clock, when cry of fire was raised, as we understand, by Mr. Dow's order, and the bells rung with a view of diverting the crowd from the spot. It had however, a contrary effect, and greatly increased it for a time, as the engine companies were brought from both extremes of the city to the centre in Market square, where the crowd was assembled. They, however, soon withdrew, and the crowd began to diminish. Occasionally during the evening, stones and bricks were thrown against the door of the liquor store, breaking the glass and sashes, and otherwise the door. This was done, so far as we could see, by boys. The whole affair was the worst boys play, done in the most apparent good nature, and with the least possible excitement.

It is our decided opinion, and we have not met an intelligent person who witnessed the proceedings of the evening, that does not concur with us, that an efficient police officer—with a dozen good men—could have easily dispersed the crowd any time prior to 9 o'clock. Soon after 10 o'clock the crowd had materially diminished, and seemed rapidly dispersing, when Mr. Dow, accompanied by Captain Green, and a part of the Light Guard, appeared upon the sidewalk on the north side of the City Hall. The crowd were warned to disperse. His appearance, sword in hand, with soldiers, at once changed the temper of the multitude. They rallied around them and gave groans and hisses prior to the proclamation to disperse.

Mr. Dow then gave the order: "First section fire." The order was not obeyed, and the crowd then threw missiles. A part of the company started to escort Mr. Dow towards Middle street, and the remainder immediately returned to their Armory in the third story of the City Hall building. At that time Mr. Dow gave the order to fire.—(Captain Green refused to give it as we understand, on the ground that he did not think the circumstances authorized it.)—The company were standing directly opposite the entrance to the hall of the Mechanics' Association in Clapp's block, and their fire would have taken effect, if at all, upon the people on the sidewalk, a part of whom were mechanics just coming from their hall, and who were entirely unconscious that any such proceeding was called for or contemplated.

After Captain Green's company had returned the bricks flew thicker and stronger, and the police, who were aiding the Deputy Marshal, who had seized the liquors to guard them, commenced firing pistols charged only with powder. A sort of sham fight was thus kept up between the crowd, which had now become more determined in its character, and the police, until about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Dow, with a portion of the Rifle Guard, under Captain Charles W. Roberts descended from the Light Guard's Armory, and with the muskets of the Light Guards, to the south side of the City Hall. The doors of the liquor store were then thrown open, and the firing commenced, by Mr. Dow's order, through the store upon the crowd in the street upon the other side of the building.

One man—George Robbins—second mate of the bark Dennis, Eaton, was shot through the body, and almost instantly killed. Thomas McCarty, a hostler, aged 22 years, received a ball under his chin, which passed out through his cheek, breaking the jaw-bone in its passage. Thomas Robinson, a worthy man, 19 years of age, while sitting on a box near Clapp's block, on the opposite side of the street, was struck by a ball on the right ankle, behind the joint, the ball shattering the lower end of the tibia, or large bone of the leg, and passing out at the instep.

Howard Robinson, a young man residing on Atlantic street, was struck by a pistol shot in the front part of the arm. The ball penetrated to the bone, passed round without breaking it, and buried itself in the muscle at the back of the arm. The ball was removed, and the wound dressed by Dr. Lord. Thomas McKenney, a young man about 20 years old, was slightly wounded by a bullet on the head. A young man by the name of Frank Milliken received a blow from a brick bat in the face, making a severe wound; also an apprentice of Mr. Fols, and a young man employed at the United States Hotel, were slightly wounded by bullets.

John A. Poor, Esq., on his way home from his office, passed in company with two other gentlemen, in front of the Clapp and Dearing block, and just before reaching Peble street, a bullet passed through his hat, but did no injury. There were several other similar hair breadth escapes.

DIED.

At the residence of his son-in-law, in Clearfield county, on Thursday the 7th inst., DAVID SOUTHWELL, Esq., aged about seventy-three years. The deceased was long a resident of Cambria county; was a practical surveyor, and the practice of his profession introduced him to the acquaintance of a large portion of her people. He resided long amongst them, and was always regarded as an honest, intelligent, and honorable man. He belonged to the old school of practical men. We sorrow that he is dead, and regret that so few of his calibre are left lingering amongst us.

Valuable Property For Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale a farm, situated two miles from Carrolltown, in Carroll tp., Cambria county, adjoining land of Mrs. Hayes, and other lands of the subscriber, containing 100 acres, 25 or 30 acres of which are cleared, with a beval log house and barn thereon erected. The land is of good quality, with several never failing springs of water, and conveniently situated for trade, milk, &c. An indisputable title will be given, and terms made easy.

FRANCIS GILLASPIE. June 12, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!! THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his stock of merchandise, since the late "FIRE," to the room formerly occupied by Kane & McClellan, where he has just received and opened out a large lot of Spring and Summer Goods, which were selected with care to the wants of this community, and will be sold "lower than the lowest," for cash or approved county produce.

JOHN M'COY. Jefferson, June 6, 1855.

PANAMA, Lehigh, Empire, Magyar, Palm, and in fact every variety and style of fashionable Hats, for sale cheap, at JOHN M'COY'S.

LADIES DRESS GOODS, Lawns, Bareges, Silks, Chiffon, Swiss, &c., cheap at JOHN M'COY'S.

LADIES, Misses', and Childrens gaiters, a fine variety, at JOHN M'COY'S.

A LARGE lot of Ready Made Clothing of almost every quality, cheap at JOHN M'COY'S.

A VERY large stock of Boots and Shoes, uncommonly low, at JOHN M'COY'S.

BROWN and Bleached Muslins from 7 to 11 cts. per yard, of a good quality, at JOHN M'COY'S.

YOUNG HYSON TEA 50 cts. per pound, Rio Coffee 8 pounds for one dollar, and other Groceries in proportion, at JOHN M'COY'S.

FORKS & RAKES, Sceptres & Sashes, Shovels & Hoes, together with a general variety of Hardware, very cheap at JOHN M'COY'S.

SALT, Nails, Oils, Fish, &c., very low at JOHN M'COY'S.

N. B. Persons having accounts with the subscriber of over 6 months standing, are requested to call and settle them. JOHN M'COY. Jefferson, June 6, 1855.



AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC. There has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative Pill which could be relied on as safe and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical Pill, but not so easy to make the best of all Pills—one that should have none of the objections, but all the advantages of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It would be unfortunate for the patient, hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These Pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arises from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in all the various diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins, flatulency, and all the other consequences of diseased action of the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constiveness, Piles, Colic Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scrofula and scurvy, Galls, with soreness of the body. Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also proved some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach into healthy action, and restores the appetence and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physician is required cannot be enumerated here; but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed that this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions, see the wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY DR. JAMES C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes for \$1. Sold by James McDermit, Ebsensburg, E. P. Hillsdale, Indiana, W. McConnell, Summittville, Dr. R. A. Johnston, Johnstown, and by dealers everywhere.

June 5, 1855.—31—3m.

A. J. JACKSON, SURGEON DENTIST, will be found at the Office of D. W. Lewis, M. D., in Ebsensburg, the third week of each month. Office in Johnstown nearly opposite the Cambria Iron Co. Store. June 6, 1855.

Letters of Testimony. ON the estate of Edward Mills, late of Cambria township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

REESTUS TIBBOTT, PRES. E. REES, Executors. Cambria township, June 6, 1855.—6t.

Attention Guards. YOU will meet at your Armory, in Ebsensburg, on Tuesday the 19th day of June, inst., at 6 o'clock A. M. to take up the line of marches for Chest Springs.

By Order of the Captain, JOHN EVANS, O. S.

Information Wanted. Of Nicholas Hally by his brother John Hally, from the County of Tipperary Parish of Bird Hill, Canada East, Ireland. Who landed in New York on the 17th of March, 1852. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received, at John Harbitts, No. 38 Mulberry St. New York. Ebsensburg, May 6, 1855. 2ts.

Attention Battalion. THE volunteer companies composing the 3d Brigade, 16th Division, uniformed Pennsylvania Militia, will meet for parade and inspection at the house of Andrew Maguire, Chest Springs, on Tuesday the 19th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Captains of companies will see that the arms and equipments of their respective companies are in perfect order.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Brig. Insp. 3d Brig. 16th Div. P. M.

General Orders No. 2. Head Quarters 3d Brig. 16th Div. P. M. Joseph Dunlap is hereby appointed Adjutant of the Battalion composing the 3d Brigade of the 16th Division Pennsylvania Militia, and is to be respected and obeyed accordingly.

B. McDERMITT, Lieut. Col.

Orders No. 3. Head Quarters 3d Brig. 16th Div. P. M. Agreeable to the order of the Brigade Inspector the volunteers attached to 3d Brig. 16th Div. P. M. will assemble for parade and inspection at Chest Springs, on Tuesday the 19th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Captains of companies upon their arrival will report to Capt. David Mills.

By order of the Col. JOSEPH DUNLAP ADJ.

Final Notice. ALL persons knowing themselves in debt for taxes on any duplicate in my possession, previous to those of 1855, are requested to come forward on or before next court and pay up. No further indulgence can be given.

R. T. DAVIS, Collector. May 30, 1855.

Notice. THE Register of Cambria county has granted letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John P. Murphy, late of the County of Ebsensburg, deceased, to the subscriber residing in said Borough. All persons owing said deceased, and all having claims against him, are requested to call and settle.

B. McDERMITT. Ebsensburg, May 30, 1855.—6t.

Public Sale. WILL be sold at public sale in the Borough of Ebsensburg, on Saturday the 23d day of June, next, a new and valuable lot of Carpenter Tools. Also a quantity of household & Kitchen furniture. Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known.

B. McDERMITT, Executor of John P. Murphy, dec'd. May 30, 1855.—4ts.

NOTICE. The public are hereby notified, that James Dick of Carroll township, in Cambria County, is unfit, from mental infirmity, to transact any business, and is a undersigned, members of his family, are reluctantly compelled to make this public announcement.

JOHN DICK, WILLIAM DICK, ELIZABETH DICK. May 16, 1855.

Farmers Look Here. THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, that he is again about to call on them with his stock of Domestic Goods, among which will be found the following articles: Coverlets, Blankets, plain and figured Satinets, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, burred and plain Flannels, Linseys, together with numerous other articles which he will exchange for wool. If persons who have wool to dispose of do not wish goods in exchange, the market price will be paid in cash.

JOSEPH WINNEX. May 9, 1855.—3m.

PERSPECTUS OF THE PITTSBURGH MORNING POST AND THE WEEKLY POST.—The Daily Morning Post is printed on the largest size double medium sheet and contains all the news by the mail received up to the time of going to press; full telegraphic reports from all parts of the Union; a Weekly Report of the Money market carefully prepared by a competent person; and a daily report of the Pittsburgh, New York and Cincinnati Markets, together with a Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Produce and Money market. Besides this it contains Editorials on the leading topics of the day; a full Report of the local events transpiring in and about the City; and Literary selections of a varied character.

The Daily Morning Post has been published for fifteen years, and we believe is one of the oldest and best established Democratic journals west of the Alleghenies. Country merchants, or persons doing business with this paper, who wish to post themselves on the markets and local news, or upon events transpiring in the world generally, could not better accomplish their purpose than by subscribing for our daily. Price per year \$5.00, invariably in advance.

The Saturday Morning Post is published every Saturday morning on a mammoth sheet. It contains a complete history of the week; Editorial, Commercial, News, Miscellany and Literary. Each number comprises a complete Review of the Pittsburgh Money and Produce Markets; full details of Ebsburg News by the different steamers; a column of original and selected Agricultural market; reports of the New York and Cincinnati Markets and Commercial news generally. It has also each week a selected or original tale and poetical selections.

Both the above papers are good advertising mediums. Our rates are moderate. Attached to the Post is an excellent Job Printing Office in which all orders will be done cheaply, with neatness and dispatch. J. HILLMORE & MONTGOMERY, Corner Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. May 30, 1855.

GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Jefferson and vicinity, that they have taken the Stand recently occupied by J. B. Craig, which they have just received, and will at all times keep on hand an extensive supply of Groceries, Fish, Bacon, Flour, &c., &c. Their terms will be moderate, and no pains will be spared to accommodate the public whose patronage they respectfully solicit.

JOHN WHEBRY & Co. April 25, 1855.

Private Sale. A Valuable Home and Lot in the Borough of Lewisburg, consisting of the lot of Jacob Fels, deceased. Terms will be made easy, and an indisputable title given. Application to be made to Sheriff Durbin, Munster, or the subscriber.

M. HANSON. April 25, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

JERRY MEGONIGLE would respectfully announce to the public that he has just received, and opened at the stand well known as the "Mike Walsh" House, at the foot of Plane No. 4, a lot of New Goods, which have been carefully selected with a view to the wants of this community. His stock embraces Dry Goods such as Calicoes, Delaines, Berges, Muslins, which he will sell at the lowest figure; Made up Clothing, Coats, Pants, Vests; he would especially call the attention of an astonished public to his stock of muscadine Hats, containing specimens of the Hong Kong, the Sea Stopped, and the half shaved Hats, forming a collection of novelties never equalled in this, and very few other countries.

His stock of Shoes and Boots, defies competition, the Europa Slippers, the Parodi crumpled Shoes, Jenny Lind Buckins, will afford unmitigated delight to the fair votaries of the many dances, while his Kessuth Boots, his Schanyl Pumps, and the "unrivalled" O'Rourke brogue, will enable the lords of creation to do the tallest kind of walking.

His Groceries he will sell at cost and carriage, considering the hardness of the times he wishes to make no profit on the provisions which sustain human life, but at the same time he would delicately suggest, that if ever any article of sugar was entitled to a premium, that which he offers to the inspection of a discerning public, certainly is the one.

"Jerry" wants "all the world and the rest of mankind" to come and see his establishment and get bargains—he is there for that business. JEREMIAH MEGONIGLE. Henlock, April 25, 1855.

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE undersigned, carrying the United States Mail between Cresson Station and Ebsensburg, will, on and after the first day of April, 1855, run on the Turnpike between said places, a MAIL COACH which will be adequate to the wants of travellers over this route.

The coach will leave Ebsensburg every morning (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock precisely, commencing with the Mail train going East, at Cresson; and will return immediately after the arrival of the Mail train going West, arriving at Ebsensburg at about half past 10 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers may rest assured that the proprietor will use every effort to carry them between these points with all possible dispatch, comfort and safety. Passengers will be required to pay their fare before taking seats in the Coach.

JOHN A. BLAIR. Ebsensburg, April 18, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of George Murray, or George Murray & Son, are hereby notified, that the notes and accounts of said firms have been placed in our hands for collection, and that, unless payment be made immediately, suits will be brought to enforce it.

JOHNSTON & MULLEN. April 11, 1855.—4t.

Administrator's Notice.

TAKE NOTICE, that Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo, have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Ann Texas Scanlan, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please call upon the subscriber and settle the same, and persons having claims against said estate, will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MATHEW M. ADAMS. April 18, 1855.

Geo. W. Todd, with CORLEA & WALTON, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, &c., No. 235 Market Street, Philadelphia.

KEEP constantly on hand the genuine Timothy Slack's Angers, Win. Mann's, Beatty's, and Hunt's superior Axes, Corleas & Walton's superior, polished Steel Shovels, Danling & Walton's Green and Cradling Saws, Cutlery and Patent Scythes, Smith's Patent Clothes Pins, &c., &c., which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, to country dealers only.

January 25, 1855.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private Sale, his farm situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, about 3 miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel, containing 420 acres, about 3 acres of which are cleared, and having a good dwelling house thereon erected. The land is well timbered and abounds in several excellent veins of ore. The Clearfield Creek passes through it. The title indisputable. Possession given immediately.

P. MOYERS. May 16, 1855.

Administrator's Notice.

WHELEANS Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Cambria county, on the estate of William O'Connell, late