

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, FEBRUARY 20, 1856.

VOL. 3, NO. 18.

TERMS:

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THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND AND SECRET POLITICAL SOCIETIES.

A portion of the "Liberator's" message to the Legislature directed the attention of that body to the existence of certain secret political societies in the State as likely to prove subversive of the well-established and deeply cherished principles of our Government. In reference to this matter Mr. Kennedy, (Know-Nothing) of the Baltimore delegation, offered a series of resolutions calling for a committee upon the subject. The resolutions were adopted and the committee appointed. Mr. Kennedy, as chairman, recently addressed a note to the Governor, informing him what he had done, and asking for information upon the subject. The following are the resolutions adopted, the note of Mr. Kennedy, and Governor Ligon's reply.

MR. KENNEDY'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Kennedy offered a resolution that the portion of the Governor's message relating to "secret societies" be referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to inquire and report.

Whether any and what political societies are known to exist in this State;

Whether any political society, secret or open, is known to encourage or produce "purposes which tend to the subversion of the well-established and deeply cherished principles of our Government";

Whether any and what society or portion of the people of this State, or of any of the United States, have introduced "religious issues into the field of political agitation";

And that the committee be also instructed to ascertain, as far as may be in their power, what is the character and import of the secrets such societies are supposed to be held or maintained by such societies, if any such should be found to exist, and that the committee use its endeavors to obtain, if possible, a statement or description of the principles, objects and purposes of such societies, and report the same to this House, with such measures as they may deem necessary for restraining such societies from violating the "letter and spirit" either of the Federal Constitution or the Constitution of this State.

Resolved, That the committee be authorized respectively to request the Governor to communicate to them any information he may possess in regard to such societies alluded to in the message, and the nature of the secrets they preserve.

Resolved, That for the purpose of the inquiries submitted to them, the committee be empowered to examine persons and papers if they shall deem it necessary to their investigation.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, January 22, 1856.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland: Sir—The select committee appointed to consider which portion of your Excellency's message have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the House of Delegates, and respectfully ask from you such information as you may possess in reference to the inquiry submitted to be made.

Have the honor to be, very respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,
A. KENNEDY, Chairman

The following is the reply of the Governor to the above:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 23, 1856.

Hon. A. Kennedy, Chairman of the Select Committee to whom was referred so much of the Message of the Executive, as related to Secret Political Societies.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d instant, enclosing a copy of resolutions of the House of Delegates, of the 10th instant, and requesting, in compliance with one of said resolutions, that I would communicate to the committee, such information as they may possess, touching the existence of secret political societies in this State, and of the nature and character of the secrets they preserve. That I may occasion you no delay in entering upon the discharge of the duty imposed upon you by the House of Delegates, I hasten to make you a prompt reply.

I beg leave in the first place to express to the committee my sincere gratification, that the popular branch of the Legislature has seen fit thus promptly to respond to this portion of my message, and to institute an investigation relative to the matters therein briefly considered. This subject is one of great magnitude, in every point of view, affecting most deeply the honor of the State, as well as the peace and good order of society, and unquestionably demands, at your hands, the most rigid and thorough examination.

I sincerely hope that no time may be lost, and no proper effort spared, in eliciting the truth in relation to the subject matter of the proposed inquiry.

I regret to perceive from the language of the resolutions of the House, as well as from the debate to which they give rise, that some misapprehension seemed to exist in the minds of some of the members of the House of Delegates, as to the particular societies intended to be embraced by that part of the message referred to by your Committee. The existence of secret political combinations in our

own and other States, has for some time occupied a large share of public attention, and has become a matter of public notoriety, that, with my clear and decided convictions of their dangerous tendencies, I felt it my imperative duty, as the Executive of this State, to bring to the notice of the Legislature, and through that body to the people of the State, the opinions entertained by me of the policy of encouraging associations for political purposes, so pregnant of mischief to the common weal.

I thought the language employed for the purpose free from all ambiguity; it was certainly intended so to be; and I was as much surprised at finding myself misunderstood as I was at learning that the fact of the existence of such societies was any longer a matter of doubt or uncertainty. I hope, however, that in this communication I may be more fortunate, and that your Committee may be at no loss to discover to what political societies I referred, or the purposes for which it is alleged they were instituted.

I intended in the part of the Message referred to by your Committee respectfully to call the attention of the representatives of the people to the fact of the existence of any and all secret political societies or combinations; and to express the opinion that, in my judgment, such associations of themselves are calculated to produce great evil, and are inconsistent with, and injurious to, the healthful action of Republican institutions; and that when the purpose of such societies is to reduce a large portion of the people to the condition of a slavish submission to their secret edicts and decrees, and to exclude from all honorable preferment the Catholic and naturalized citizen, they become dangerous in the extreme, and should awaken the deep solicitude in every true American in the State.

I am credibly informed by a large number of citizens, that in their opinion and belief, there exists now within this State numerous societies of a secret character, whose object and purpose is to prevent the election or appointment to office of any person belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, or who is not a native-born citizen of the United States; and that in such secret associations, councils or lodges, oaths, pledges and obligations are administered to effect this object.

The existence of such unlawful combinations throughout the State has been repeatedly charged in the Congress of the United States, in the Legislatures of one or more of the States, and by a large portion of the press and people in every section of the country. The fact is moreover evidenced by disclosures made in the Legislature of a sister State, and by many members of the "Order," who having been thoughtlessly and innocently drawn into it, and finding they were deceived as to its purposes, have answered the suggestions of conscience by adjuring the oaths and obligations therein illegally administered.

With you, gentlemen, abides, under the sanction of the House of Delegates, the power of ascertaining the truth or falsity of these allegations. I am powerless in the premises, beyond the making known to you what I fear and believe in regard to them.

You, however, are in the exercise of the power conferred upon you, to send for persons and papers, and to examine persons under oath, as to the existence of secret societies, and the ends they propose to accomplish, may bring before you the living witnesses, and the record proof which can effectually set at rest the questions at issue. It will give me great pleasure to facilitate, by all the means in my power, the objects for which your Committee was raised; and in compliance with the request in your note of yesterday, I respectfully suggest that you take means to procure copies of the following papers, entitled as follows, viz: "The Constitution of the National Council of the United States of North America," and the accompanying "Constitution for the government of subordinate Councils;" "The Constitution of the North Carolina State Council, adopted January 18th, 1855," and an address adopted in the State Council of Massachusetts, June 29th, 1855; resolves of the State Council of South Carolina, adopted at a meeting held at Charleston, August 14th, 1855; copies of which papers, I regret, I have not at hand to lay before you. I have no doubt, however, the Committee will be able, if they desire it, to procure them.

I would further respectfully suggest that you summon before you the delegates from this State, to the Convention, said to have been held at the city of Cincinnati about the close of the year 1854, and also the delegates from this State to the National Council held at the city of Philadelphia in the month of June last.

This last body, whose proceedings are said to have been conducted in secret, issued what purports to be a platform of principles, to which I would respectfully refer you. I do so, because the 8th section of said publication, the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in our country is denounced as aggressive, and an organized political resistance to those of the Catholic faith plainly indicated and encouraged; thus introducing "religious issues into the field of political agitation."

The 14th section of this platform declares "that all the principles of the order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the order, and the fact that he himself is a member, and it recommends that there be no concealment of the place of meeting of subordinate Councils."

Here we have the most conclusive proof that to the date of publication of this platform everything connected with the "order" was a matter of secrecy; its members bound to conceal its existence, and their connection with it, and from the specific statements above quoted of what its members are now "at liberty" to reveal, the conclusion is inevitable that there is still left, that, which they are not allowed to disclose to the uninitiated.

I further suggest that you summon before you such persons of respectability as are now known to have been connected with the order,

and also others who are now members of the same, and that you seek to have produced before you the secret work of ritual of any secret political order, as may be in the possession of any State or subordinate Council in this State, or of any agent or officer of the same.

Should your enquiries result, as I trust they may, in satisfying the public mind that there are no such secret political combinations, or that no oaths, obligations or pledges are administered in such councils, to the prejudice of any class of American citizens, and that there does not exist any design or purpose in such societies to "trouble, molest or discountenance," or to exclude from preferment, or office, any citizen in consequence of the religion he professes, or the place of his nativity, no one will be more pleased than myself, and none more ready to acknowledge that justice has been done to a large class of our people. If, however, the proofs adduced before your Committee shall conclusively establish that secret political councils have been organized among us for the purposes and designs attributed to them, I humbly conceive that there can be little or no diversity of opinion as to their tendency to subvert "the well-established and deeply cherished principles of our Government." The Constitution degrades no man, either on account of his place of birth, or his religious opinions, but equally covers every citizen of the State, of whatever faith, or wherever born, with its protecting shield. And if it shall be made to appear that in such of these political councils as may be shown to exist, oaths or pledges are administered for the purpose of qualifying or restraining the exercise of the right of suffrage, in any manner known to, or unwarranted by the Constitution, it will be for you and those you represent, to determine how far such obligations shall be allowed to conflict with the constitutional obligations of the citizens to the State, and to apply the remedy which such a condition of things may require.

It might be well to consider, that while this matter is undergoing investigation, whether the existence of such a secret order may not have led in some instances to pre-determined obstruction of the polls, resulting in violence and disorder, and the exclusion of the legal votes of orderly and well-disposed citizens; for it is one of the most imperative of the duties of the State to throw around electors of every class, whether native or adopted, every possible means of protection against any and all combinations, secret or open, that would hinder or overawe them in the exercise of their right of voting, and thus impede the free course of the only legitimate means of obtaining a fair expression of the public mind. A wilful and deliberate obstruction of the polls is a crime against the State, which in view of its consequences, assumes a degree of enormity to which it is difficult to affix a limit, and the Legislature can scarcely be too rigid in the infliction of punishment upon those who may be found guilty of such an offence against the dignity of the State and the right of the individual citizen. It should at least be declared a felony, and punished accordingly. I hope, whatever may be the result of your present investigation, that you commend such action to the favorable notice of the Legislature, in order that henceforth any hindrance or obstruction whatsoever, with intent to prevent a voter from depositing his ballot, shall be punished with due severity.

I have thus, sir, in the midst of unusual and constant interruptions, (not wishing to detain you from the work before you by any delay on my part,) hastily thrown together these few suggestions in compliance with the request contained in your note to which this is a reply. I might have forbore to do more than to reiterate here the language of my communication to the Legislature at the opening of the session, as containing all I desired to say in the premises; but, in conformity with the wish expressed in your note and the accompanying resolutions of the House of Delegates, I thought it well to point out the way in which, in my opinion, the truth might be reached. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. WATKINS LIGON.

To the People of the Northern States.

There is a principle which has ever held a controlling influence in the Diplomacy of England—her commercial interests. Whatever she has engaged in, it will always be found the most important end sought to be attained. True, she may succeed in inducing, with unobtrusive arts, a belief that she is prompted by philanthropy, but time has shown that wherever she has made a sacrifice, it has been to promote her commercial interest. Events are daily developing which tend to exhibit to the world, in its true light, her motive under the disguise assumed a few years since in West India emancipation. What was her design? Can it be possible that she deliberately, and from pure love of the thing, determined to destroy the productiveness and commercial value of those islands for her Government? England never acts so foolishly. She but entered upon a speculation, which by the imitativeness, not to say folly, of the Northern States, she bids fair, in time, to turn to good account. She knew that her servile imitators in the Northern States, would freely fall down and worship the BAAL she had reared. She calculated aright. West India emancipation was followed by the rapid spread of Northern Abolitionism. Her emissaries fanned the flame until it has attained to such a fierceness, that the union of those States, that has been the terror of despots and the hope of freedom's sons throughout the world, is threatened with destruction. How would the hearts of tyrants rejoice to see this resting place of liberty rent to fragments by their own sons? Should this ever transpire, then we to North and South. The manufactures of the North would probably be crushed, and her greatness in a commercial point of view seriously impaired. She would no longer have the Southern market, duty free,

wherein to dispose of her wares, nor Southern products to sustain her merchants and manufacturers. She may say, "We will not permit a separation of the States." Will she engage in a civil war? If so, then indeed would her cup of bitterness be full. England, who emancipated her slaves and destroyed her commerce—England, who set the example that foolish Abolitionists might follow it, and create discord in our once happy family of States—England whose emissaries have been feasted in our midst, and echered the thoughtless in their mad crusade against the holiest work of human minds, the Constitution of our country and the Union which created it—that England, in whose philanthropy the sympathetic trusted, backed as it was by titled dames, the cry of whose inhumanity sent up to Heaven a wail that Southern slave never equalled—that England will laugh at our cautions and mock upon our fear cometh. Quick as the first blow is struck—so soon as the breach between the sovereign States of this Confederacy becomes irreparable, England will turn her back upon the North and offer aid to the Southern States against her. She has her spindles to supply as well as the North, and all that she will desire of the South will be the market for her manufactures, to our extension, and the products of the South for her advantage. She will then realize from the few millions invested in West India Emancipation, the destruction of a commercial rival, who now, by the aid of the Union, disputes with her the commerce of the world. Will not her commercial interest be promoted, and her diplomatic principles sustained thereby? Upon the North it depends.

There is another view of this question.—What matters it to England whether she gain her end by force or fraud? In the event of a war with our country, the South would be the battle ground, and she would proclaim measures in relation to our slaves consonant with the feelings of a great portion of our people, and, from present appearances, with good prospect of diverting a large share of public sentiment, in that quarter, from us and in favor of her. Indeed, it is questionable which would be the greater annoyance to the South, an English army as enemies, or an army of Abolitionists as friends.—Pennsylvanian.

Down on the Yankees.

Mr. Wright of Luzerne county, is among the ablest members of the Legislature. During the present session, he has distinguished himself by his ardent opposition to the restraining Liquor Law of last winter. He goes for an immediate and unconditional repeal of that measure. In one of his speeches on this subject in the House, he thus refers to the Yankee origin of Prohibitory Laws:

"The bill proposed to be repealed is the product of a Yankee notion. I was early taught a healthy hate to some Yankee notions. The perfect pioneers of our faith, Mr. Speaker, met with martyrdom in the pious and godly town of Boston, for the simple pronouncement of their holy and peaceful faith. The banishments of the Baptists was another Yankee notion. The execution of witches at Salem was another. American devotion to the sable hue, had its origin there—and being a most inventive people, the discovery of making men moral by statute, had its origin with them. The sterling worth of New England I value as I should. Her early and rugged morality, stained as it was, with Quaker blood, the banishment of the Baptists, and executions for witchcraft, is yet to be commended. Her invention and intelligence have a world wide reputation. In the dark hours of the revolution her patriotism was undoubted. She is entitled to high praise, though there be on her escutcheon the dark spots of blood, of bigotry and fanaticism. I may be permitted to speak freely of her faults, since I am partly of her lineage. The discovery of regulating palates by statutes, is eminently a Yankee notion. Some other Commonwealth have felt the contagion. Maine, the first to try the experiment, is the first to condemn it. Pennsylvania, having repudiated the principle by her popular vote, had this ill favored tump forced upon her people by a Legislature that was the unhealthy growth of a fanatical storm. Her people, whose avowed wishes were thus disobeyed, have given a most terrible rebuke to her servants.

THE ICE EMBARGO AT THE WEST.—The Western newspapers all speak of the serious effect upon business produced by the suspension of navigation on the Western rivers, particularly the Ohio. The boats are lying idle, and laborers are out of employment; the want of employment effects the retail business of the cities and towns, which, in turn, react upon commercial transactions. The Hotels are almost empty, for now that the river is closed, travelers only move about because of the most urgent necessity. There is some apprehension felt of a sudden thaw. Steamboats, coal boats, and all kinds of river craft, are frozen in such a manner that a sudden thaw and flood might occasion serious loss. This apprehension may, however, be somewhat relieved by the fact that a wide portion of the country to the south is covered with snow, and southerly winds which are necessary, as well as a warm sun, to a sudden thaw, get thoroughly cooled before they reach the more northerly streams, the chief avenues of internal commerce. The cold has been intense along the section of country embraced and watered by the Mississippi. At St. Louis heavily loaded teams have been crossing the river for weeks. From Cairo to New Orleans the navigation is impeded by the river being full of ice, and in the neighborhood of Vicksburg and New Orleans the ponds have been frozen so hard that ice from six to fourteen inches has been found.

The gentleman that caught a cold by kissing a lady's "snowy brow" is recovering.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES

Of Cambria County, from the 12th day of January, A. D. 1856, to the 19th day of January, A. D. 1856.

RECEIPTS:	
Andrew J. Rhey, Esq., Treasurer, DR.	
To amount received from Collectors:	
County Tax, \$9,885 09	
To amount received on unseated land:	
County Tax, 39 87	
Road " 44 16	
School " 52 53	
Poor " 6 60	
To amount received from miscellaneous sources,	111 09
To amount received on redemption of lands,	67 46
To amount received on Criminal Prosecutions,	12 00
To amount of Poor tax received from Collectors,	1,469 60
To amount received from Augustus Durbin, late Sheriff of Cambria County,	242 13
Balance due Treasurer,	11,081 03
2,624 28	
\$14,304 29	

EXPENDITURES:	
Andrew J. Rhey, Esq., Treasurer, CR.	
By balance due at last settlement,	190 60
By amount paid:	
Auditors, 61 00	
Assessors, 423 24	
Commissioners, 632 00	
Commissioners Clerk, 200 00	
Commissioners Counsel, 89 00	
Criminal Prosecutions, 830 53	
Constables, 231 20	
Court Crier and Tipstaves, 135 00	
Collectors Commission, 1,156 85	
Executions, 964 22	
Elections, 494 69	
Fox Scaps, 203 75	
Fuel, 123 00	
Grand Jurors, 438 75	
Inquests, 88 51	
Incidentals & Repairs, 420 04	
Insane Asylum, 671 75	
Jailor, 300 97	
Prothonotary, 214 27	
Printers, 135 50	
Poor House Directors, 1,140 00	
Probates, 10 73	
New Township, 6 00	
Refunding, 193 24	
Widow's Pension, 142 77	
Road Views, 205 25	
Road Damages, 5 09	
Schools, 1,185 58	
Stationary, 83 22	
Supervisors, 640 49	
Taxers-Jurors, 1,802 66	
Taxmen, 17 00	
Wild Cat Scaps, 23 87	
Wolf Scaps, 22 00	
Conveying Convicts to Western Penitentiary & House of Refuge, 70 00	
Treasurer's commission on \$18,320-57 at 3 1/2 per cent,	483 72
\$14,304 29	

OUTSTANDING DEBTS DUE COUNTY AND STATE FROM COLLECTORS.

County.	State.
1843 James McDermit, Clearfield township,	\$ 85 14 22
1844 David T. Storm, Johnstown borough,	67 77 29 57
1846 William Bradley, Washington township,	40 32 33 67
1849 Ig. B. Wilkinson, Summerhill township,	125 29 71 94
1850 Andrew Burzom, Clearfield township,	45 28
1851 Barnabas Culler, Conemaugh borough,	101 62 42 26
1851 Paul George, Washington township,	200 00 107 67
1853 Jenkins Jones, Conemaugh borough,	354 06 129 07
1853 M. M. Adams, Washington township,	814 97 197 97
1854 Alex. M. Vicker, Cambria township,	346 17 108 86
" Blaines Noel, Carrolltown, James Litzinger, Clearfield township,	93 21 44 02
" John Morgan, Conemaugh,	387 06 196 40
" J. R. Cabaugh, Conemaugh township,	453 07 160 62
" W. W. Harris, Jackson township,	26 63
" James Young, Summerhill township,	436 61 184 84
" James Brown, Washington township,	121 26 95 69
1855 James Doyle, Allegheny township,	254 99 97 10
" Enoch Reese, Blacklick township,	299 81 78 50
" John Griffiths, Cambria township,	263 08 98 73
" Valentine Yoner, Chest township,	183 10 63 69
" George Rutledge, Clearfield township,	331 58 129 82
" Jacob Stutzman, Conemaugh township,	1,089 88 434 52
" R. H. Cannon, Conemaugh borough,	325 55 122 53
" Jacob Shistagh, Carroll township,	445 02 156 73
" E. Hughes, Ebensburg borough,	297 65 120 89
" David Paul, Jackson township,	213 93 82 97
" Henry Kratzer, Johnstown borough,	720 58 287 87
" George Yinger, Loretto borough,	85 69 81 80
" John Meyers, Munster township,	188 25 71 05
" George Orris, Richland township,	437 04 164 42
" Joseph Miller, Summerhill township,	454 55 173 14
" Charles Farren, Summitville borough,	112 90 40 98
" Michael J. Platt, Susquehanna township,	277 06 105 71
" Michael Brawley, Washington township,	828 58 128 40
" George Hawk, White township,	216 48 88 65
Total,	\$3,840 52 \$3,926 88
Poor,	97 10
1855 James Doyle, Allegheny township,	97 10
" Enoch Reese, Blacklick "	78 50
" John Griffiths, Cambria "	98 78

" Valentine Yoner, Chest "	68 69
" George Rutledge, Clearfield "	129 82
" Jacob Stutzman, Conemaugh "	427 74
" R. H. Cannon, Conemaugh borough,	118 14
" Jacob Shistagh, Carroll tp.,	166 73
" E. Hughes, Ebensburg tp.,	110 31
" David Paul, Jackson tp.,	82 97
" Henry Kratzer, Johnstown borough,	297 04
" George Yinger, Loretto "	81 80
" John Meyers, Munster township,	71 05
" George Orris, Richland "	163 42
" Joseph Miller, Summerhill "	171 77
" Charles Farren, Summitville borough,	40 98
" Michael J. Platt, Susquehanna tp.,	105 71
" Michael Brawley, Washington "	119 40
" George Hawk, White township,	82 75
Total,	\$2,432 60

DUE COUNTY ON BONDS AND NOTES.

Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana	
Europike Company,	\$541 90
Peter Collins & John Thompson, balance,	4 02
Jease Patterson, late Sheriff,	65 63
Geo. W. Easley, late Commissioner,	48 18
Wm. Patzer, " "	9 00
Amount of unavailable debts,	\$2,027 24

Given under our hands at Ebensburg, the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1856.

J. H. DOUGLASS,
J. S. CLARK,
A. LITTLE,
Commissioners.

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, do report that we have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of receipts and expenditures of the aforesaid County Commissioners, from the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1855, until the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1856, (the latter day included) and find them correct, as is also the foregoing statement of outstanding debts.

Witness our hands at the Commissioners' Office, at Ebensburg, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1856.

JOSEPH HOGUE,
M. D. WAGNER,
Auditors.

Ebensburg, January 20, 1856.—A.

M. M. MARPLE, E. C. McCLURE.

J. PATTON THOMPSON.

Marple, McClure & Co.

WE have this day associated with us, J. Patton Thompson. The Style of the firm will be Marple, McClure & Co. The Business of the old firm will be settled by the new.

M. M. MARPLE,
E. C. McCLURE,
PHILADELPHIA.

January 9, 1856.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned either by Note or Book account, are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts on or before the 1st day of March, 1856, after which time the Books will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

STEPHEN LLOYD, JR.
Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1856.

SEVASTOPOL TAKEN.

The First of the Season.

EDWARD BOBBER has just received from the east, and has now ready for sale a full and complete assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

including every article of fancy, dress or plain goods that can be asked for in a country store, either for ladies' or gentlemen's wear. His stock consists of a general variety of calicoes, muslins, silks, delaines, linens, muslins, laces, etc., for the ladies, together with boots, shoes, hats, and a full selection of winter stuifs for the gentlemen.

FRESH PRODUCE.

embracing every article under that head, together with tin-ware, carpeting, carpet chain, shooting, whiffing, etc., etc.

For the farmer he has fish, salt and other articles required by the public generally.

In short he has his store-room filled with articles in every department of trade, from which the needy can select to suit their wants.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at the market value, and goods sold cheap to cash customers. Come and see.

Ebensburg, Nov. 7, 1855-tf.

OUR FRIENDS ARE INVITED TO

call at HOLMES & YOUNG'S

Store, on Main Street, and examine some of the finest and largest assortment of Watches ever (without exception) brought to this country. They are all of the newest style and superior to anything heretofore made.

Cylinder watches of beautiful style and size, suitable for