

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.

A song for our Banner, the watchword recall Which gave the Republic her station; United we stand, divided we fall, It made and preserved us a nation.

What God in his wisdom and mercy designed, And armed with his weapons of thunder, Not all the earth's despots and factions combined, Have the power to conquer or slander.

JAMES BUCHANAN ON THE KNOW-NOTHING QUESTION.

On the 7th day of October, 1852, James Buchanan delivered a speech in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., in advocacy of the Democratic cause. In that speech he thus eloquently alluded to the anti-American principles of those who would persecute the foreign born citizen on account of his birth or difference of religious views.

From my soul I abhor the practice of mingling up religion with politics. The doctrine of all our Constitutions, both Federal and State, is, that every man has an indefeasible right to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

But the Republicans come to this at last, that President Pierce is trying to force slavery into Kansas, and that James Buchanan will also try to do so, and that Col Fremont will resist from such an effort. Now we deny—fatly, broadly, and peremptorily deny that the President or his administration, or the Democratic party are trying any such thing—and challenge the proof.

The Democratic party have ever opened wide their arms to receive foreigners flying from oppression in their native land, and have always bestowed upon them the rights of American citizens, after a brief residence in this country.

The Native American party an "American excellence," and the glory of its founder-ship belongs to George Washington! No, fellow citizens, the American people will rise up with one accord to vindicate the memory of that illustrious man from such an imputation.

So early as the 20th March, 1790, General Washington, as President of the United States, approved the first law which ever passed Congress on the subject of naturalization; and this only required a residence of two years previous to the adoption of a foreigner as an American citizen.

On the 29th of January, 1795, the term of residence was extended by Congress to five years, and thus it remained throughout General Washington's administration, and until the accession of John Adams to the Presidency.

In his administration, which will ever be known in history as the reign of terror—as the era of alien and sedition laws—an act was passed on the 18th of June 1798, which prohibited any foreigner from becoming a citizen until after a residence of fourteen years; and this is the law, or else perpetual exclusion, which General Scott preferred, and which the Native American party now desire to restore.

The Presidential election of 1800 secured the ascendancy of the Democratic party; and under the administration of Thomas Jefferson, its great apostle, on the 14th of April, 1802, the term of residence, previous to naturalization, was restored to five years, what it had been under General Washington, and where it has ever since remained.

No, fellow-citizens, the Father of his Country was never a Native American. This "American excellence" never belonged to him.

AFFRAY IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—A serious affray occurred on Thursday evening at the farm of Mr. Thomas Kennedy, in Westmoreland county. A girl by the name of Taylor eloped with a man named Osborne, and went to a shanty owned by John Dennis, where they were taken in. The father followed her, and armed with a butcher knife, entered the shanty, and threatened to kill her—Dennis interfered, upon which he attacked him with the knife; the latter then, in self-defence, seized a hatchet and striking Taylor, fractured his skull.

Dennis went to Blairsville to give himself up; but as the offence was perpetrated in another county, the magistrates there would take no part in the matter, and Dennis was permitted to go at large.

The Ten Cent Lie. The speech made by James Buchanan in 1840, in the Senate, on the Independent Treasury bill, is the one out of which the more base portion of the disunionists endeavor to show that Mr. Buchanan was in favor of lowering the wages of labor. That speech has now been re-published in pamphlet form, and is circulated all over the country. The people should read it and then hand it along to their neighbors to be read. All who read it will be satisfied of the baseness of the charge. And no one can rise from its perusal without being convinced by its sound arguments. It is entirely in favor of the working men.

We see not how any one after reading that speech, can believe any thing the Black Republicans can say against Mr. Buchanan.

What Will You Do About It!

The slavery restricting proviso will never be applied to the Territories. Nor will the Missouri Compromise ever be re-negotiated. The Republicans themselves voted against such re-enactment in Congress. They do not propose it in their platform. It is quite certain, then, that hereafter, each Territory will be left to decide for itself whether or no it will have negro slavery. It is quite certain that this "principle" of the Nebraska Bill will be—aye is—the fixed policy of the United States.

Now, the Republicans themselves, yielding this great point—proposing no change in this self-governing policy—yet undertake to render it nugatory by raising clamor and false issues. "Vote for Fremont," say they, "and Kansas will be free." But how is this? By the law as it is, the people of Kansas can decide for themselves, whether or not they will allow slaveholding in their Territory. Suppose, then, that Col. Fremont was the President. Would he be the people of Kansas? Could he settle the question for them? Would he try to force them to adopt the system of free labor? Or would he employ all the patronage, and influence, and money at his disposal to manufacture opinion and majorities in Kansas? Were he to do so, he would be abasing his high office. Surely the Republicans do not dare to promise that his election would secure free labor to Kansas in this way!

Or do they mean that Fremont's election would be a demonstration of opinion in favor of "free Kansas?" So it would be of Northern opinion. But would the people of Kansas be controlled by that? Our American communities are proverbially independent, and suit themselves and their own localities, no matter how others may think or express themselves.

But the Republicans come to this at last, that President Pierce is trying to force slavery into Kansas, and that James Buchanan will also try to do so, and that Col Fremont will resist from such an effort. Now we deny—fatly, broadly, and peremptorily deny that the President or his administration, or the Democratic party are trying any such thing—and challenge the proof. The President is simply maintaining peace in Kansas. The Democratic Senate have even gone so far as to propose concessions for the sake of peace. The Pacification Bill passed in the Senate is so obviously fair and impartial, that the Republicans can only object to it by imputing bad motives to its friends, or by affecting to fear that it will be unfairly carried out. This Bill meets the unqualified and universal approbation of the Democratic party, because its obvious result will be to restore peace and harmony to distracted Kansas, and clearly ascertain the unforced will of her real people. Everybody who knows anything of James Buchanan, and his eminent mildness, benevolence, and wisdom, feels sure that his Administration would address itself with untiring solicitude to the grateful work of harmonizing Kansas, and giving the freest scope to the wishes of her settlers. A man is a gump, ninny, and ignoramus of the first water who does not comprehend that James Buchanan—a steady, sensible, solid, simple-hearted Pennsylvania—must be a conciliatory and impartial and just President, who could not know how to be any thing else. James Buchanan, in the Pennsylvania spirit of quietness and equity, will aid the Territory of Kansas in governing itself, and moulding its own institutions.

Now what else can John C. Fremont do? He is not a walking Wilmot Proviso, or Missouri Line—he could not do the thinking or voting for Kansas. Even with Fremont as President, Kansas would settle her domestic affairs for herself. If she wishes free labor she can and will have it—if a majority of her citizens prefer to introduce negro slavery, how could Fremont as President prevent it? Let the Republicans answer that question.

Who is Responsible? In the following paragraph the Boston Courier places very correctly the responsibility of the act of legislative treason on N. P. Banks. It says:—

"THE LOSS OF THE ARMY BILL.—Mr. Speaker Banks, according to a special telegraphic despatch in the New York Tribune, informed the House on Monday that the vote on Saturday evening was incorrectly counted; that it stood 98 yeas to 98 nays—a tie, and throwing the casting vote on the Speaker; and that he should vote in the negative, and that, therefore, the House would still have refused to recede. This statement settles the question of who is responsible for the calling of an extra session. Mr. Banks, by his casting vote, refused to permit the House to recede, and Mr. Banks was the spokesman on that occasion of the Republican party. There can be no doubt that when the error in the vote was discovered, Mr. Banks consulted with his political friends respecting the course it was expedient for him to pursue, and voted in accordance with their wishes and instructions. Upon the Republicans in the House, therefore, the responsibility of defeating the army appropriation bill undeniably rests. The Senate by a large majority refused to incorporate such a restriction upon the Executive in the bill. The House was on Saturday night equally divided upon the expediency of persisting in the restriction, and Mr. Banks as the Republican Speaker, gave his casting vote in favor of persisting, and the small Republican majority persevered in that purpose to the final loss of the bill. The question of responsibility is placed beyond question."

The Army Bill—The Truth. The abolitionists in Congress have resolved to defeat the Army Appropriation Bill. So far they have succeeded in doing it. Let us see what the Philadelphia Ledger, an independent paper, says on this villainous attempt. Here it is:—

"THE ARMY BILL.—The army appropriation bill embraces an aggregate of some eleven millions of dollars of appropriations, about eight millions of which are to be expended in the non-slaveholding States, and three millions in slaveholding States. If not passed, (and at this moment it is extremely questionable whether it can possibly become a law, until after the Presidential election, at least,) every mechanic and laborer at every government arsenal, armory, &c., must be discharged, as well as every officer and man in the service, wherever he may be. In a pecuniary point of view, the North (furnishing nine tenths of the supplies of all descriptions for the military service of the United States, as it does, as well as nine-tenths of the mechanics employed in that branch of the public ser-

vice.) is to be the great loser; not the South." The truth and soundness of that view of the case no one can "controvert. It is a clear illustration of the utter disregard of the abolitionists for the northern laborers and mechanics in their wild effort for the elevation of the negro. Some forty or fifty thousand northern mechanics and laborers are to be thrown out of employment, and the wages now due withheld, as one step in the work of elevating the negro to an equality with the whites. And when they are so elevated what is the result. They come in direct competition with white laborers in the labor market. They come into this State by hundreds of thousands from the South, and demand work or support in our workhouses without work. That is to be the fruit of abolitionism; and the discharge of some forty thousand white laborers and mechanics this year for want of any appropriation to pay them is one step in the progress of abolitionism.

Who are the friends of the laboring men; the Democrats who vote an appropriation to give them employment and pay, or the negro-worshippers who defeat the bill and turn them out of employment.

The Black Republicans in favor of Slavery.

A proposition is made by some of the leading Fremont journals, to let Kansas come in as a free State, and then to let the South have two additional slave States out of Texas.—There is little doubt about Kansas being a free State, whatever may be the result of the Presidential election, but we do not want any more slave States, though proposed by the Black Republicans. Certainly the people everywhere ought to have the liberty of choice between slavery or no-slavery. There are many things in the world worse than negro slavery, and one of them is interference in concerns that do not belong to us.

Slavery has greatly decreased since the origin of our government—for all the States were then slave-holding, whereas not the half of them are so now—the institution would die out, beyond any question, if left to the people, and in the Territories no one would dream of slavery ever existing, if it were not for the treasonable exertions of the Black Republicans to divide the Union. They, and the radical Abolitionists, who work in the same team, are, in fact, greatly in the way of the cause of negro freedom.

To erect slave States seems now to be the policy of the Black Republicans—to admit, say they, "one or even two additional slave States from the present empire State of Texas." This may be done with Fremont as President.—It makes no matter about forcing slavery upon the new States of Texas, among a population opposed to slavery; the main effort is to keep open the wounds of "bleeding Kansas" during the election times. The Black Republicans do really seem to care very little for either popular rights or the welfare of the woolly headed man, who should be treated far more humanly than the "Free" Constitution of Topeka would have treated him.

"Two slave States for one free State!" and the Northern gentlemen who make the proposition are the ones who fill their sheets with advertisements about runaway niggers! There must be positively something about the natural perfume of our "colored brethren" that effects the brain of white men living too intimated with them—just as the most inconsistent dreams shape themselves in the mind of the sleeper, when his room is impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

And now the Battle is to Commence. The glorious old banner that Jefferson first raised," says the Boston Post, "and floated over the great heart of Jackson, is once more unfurled! On it is inscribed the names of Buchanan and Breckinridge, both of great intellectual power and of lofty personal character; both statesmen in the true sense of the word, and of comprehensive views; and both worthy to fill and adorn the standard-bearers of the Democratic flag!—Hang it on the outer wall of each Democratic citadel! Let Democrats, one and all, rally under its glorious folds, and close up in solid phalanx for the fight.

Let not the error be committed of underrating our enemy. The sectionalism that would divide our country, and the Know-Nothingism that would make our country not worth dividing, will array themselves in a formidable host. It will be as unscrupulous as it is dangerous. It will malign our candidates; it will traduce our cause. Let every Democrat lend a deaf ear to calumny, and a willing hand to defend their cause.

There is something significant in the present condition of the country, in the location of the candidate for the executive chair. We have had Presidents from Virginia and from Massachusetts, from the South, from Ohio, from the Granite State, and from commercial New York. But on their elections there was no geographical division of parties as is now proposed. It is significant that in such a crisis as exists, the noble middle State of Pennsylvania should supply the President. She will send forth her great statesman with the olive branch to the North and to the South; and thus the State that has so long been the keystone of the Democratic arch will now be the keystone of the Union."

The Voters of German Birth. The Fremonters are making great boasts that they are inducing the German population into the support of their sectional candidate. They have succeeded in buying up a few German papers, over whose limited aid they glory hugely. But if the Fremonters expect to get the votes of the Germans they are egregiously mistaken. It is true, that the German citizens are opposed to slavery—it is true that the cry of "freedom" always meets with a ready response in their hearts—but it is also true that the countrymen of Humboldt, Schiller, Goethe and Heine are rarely intelligent, thoughtful, and discriminating. They comprehend, and all the obstructions of a strange language and novel customs, that the true question involves not the character of slavery but their duties as citizens of a grand Union. They do not hate or yield their prejudices against human slavery, but the characteristic love of order and quiet, and their strong sense leads them to the practical conclusion, that at all hazards this "Union" of States and hearts, and this national Constitution must be preserved.

The German citizens know, from sad, home experience, the evils of division and disunion in their own glorious and historic land, the effort of every intelligent statesman, and the aspiration of every true patriot, has been

"unity." That "unity" has been the dream and hope of every young, high cultured, and enthusiastic German. When they fly from the discords and oppressions of their own land to the peace, strength, equality, and union of this land, the Germans will be the very last to imperil our "fraternity" by any sectionalism. Our German voters are proverbial for two things—their devotion to Democratic freedom and their instinct of peaceful order. These two elements unite and harmonize only in the National Democratic party. That party, with a sturdy impartiality, upholds every principle of the Declaration of Independence, and every provision and equality of the Constitution of the United States. The Germans comprehend the simple grandeur of this position, and will sustain it by their votes.—Phila. Argus.

RAILROAD OPENING.—It is believed that the work on the Northern Central Railroad will be so far advanced by the middle of September, as to permit its being open for travel as far as the town of Millersburg, in Danphin county, Pa. The Harrisburg Herald states that from Millersburg to Sunbury the work is unusually heavy, and notwithstanding a large force of laborers are kept constantly employed thereon, it will not be completed until a few months later. The extension to Millersburg, however, will at once open the rich and inexhaustible coal field of Lykens Valley to a profitable Southern market.

AND STILL THEY COME.—Hon. James Monroe, nephew of the Ex-President, and for several years a whig M. C. from New York, can't go for Fremont, and is out for Buchanan. "No single member of Harrison's Cabinet supports Fremont, and but one of Gen. Taylor's." All the Ex-Presidents of the republic are against Fremont. The adopted son and heir of Jackson is defending Buchanan. The son and sons-in-law of Harrison, the oldest sons of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, are all for Buchanan.—N. H. Register.

RECOMMENDATION FOR GOVERNOR.—The Democracy of Clinton, Lyeomimg and Sullivan, at their county conventions, recommended unanimously Gen. Wm. F. Paeker for Governor.

At the Schuylkill County Democratic Convention a resolution was passed recommending Hon. P. W. Hughes as a candidate for Governor.

The Democratic County Conventions of Mifflin and Huntingdon counties have instructed their delegates to the next Democratic State Convention to vote for Hon. Ephraim Banks, the present Auditor General, for Governor.

Married. On Thursday 21st, Mr. GEORGE RODGERS to Mrs. JANE MEAKIN.

Died. On Saturday night last the 23rd inst, Mr. REES MORGAN aged 84 years.

At Quitmanville, on Wednesday night, Mrs. ELIZABETH KESHNER, about 27 years of age.

Arrival of the Trains at Wilmore Station. The Fast Line resumed its regular trip on Monday May 19th. The following is the schedule of the trains passing East and West.

Table with 4 columns: Train Name, Time, Direction, and Agent. Includes Express West, Mail, Local Freight, Mail Train East, East Line, Local Freight, and Freight.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SMALL FRY GIFT ENTERPRISE. The flustering success the proprietors of the "Small Fry Gift Enterprise" have met with, has enabled them to make such report to the Committee, that said Committee have thought proper to meet in Altoona, on Monday, 17th of October, 1852, to distribute the property of the Enterprise, when it is desired that as many members as can, will attend the distribution. As there are yet a few tickets unsold, in the hands of agents they are requested to use a little exertion to dispose of them, and make their returns as soon as possible.

M. H. JOLLY, J. SINK, M. DOUTY, W. VALENTINE, G. F. McCABE, H. ROBERTS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters Testamentary on the estate of Rees Morgan late of Cambria township, Cambria County dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of said county, and he hereby notifies all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EVAN R. MORGAN, Executor. Aug. 27, 1852.

NOTICE. TO THE STOCK HOLDERS OF THE JEFFERSON & EBENSBURG PLANK ROAD CO.—You are hereby notified to meet at the Cambria House, in Jefferson, on Saturday the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance is requested. The propriety of increasing the tolls will be considered, and other business of importance.

By order of the Board of Directors, Wm. R. HUGHES, Sec'y. Aug. 25, 1852.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of administration on the estate of James Rogers, late of La Crosse, Wisconsin deceased, have been granted by the Register to the subscriber, residing at Hemlock, Cambria co. Those having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY JANE SCOTT, Adm'r. Aug. 27, 1852. dt-c. ad.

ARE YOU INSURED? SURVEYS made and applications taken for insurance against Fire in the PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BLAIR COUNTY, BY ROBERT A. M'COY, Agent. Wilmore P. O., Cambria Co. Pa.

"Who Oves Us." THE Books of the subscribers have been placed in the hands of John Williams, Esq., for collection. MURRAY & ZAHM, MURRAY, ZAHM & Co. Ebensburg, Dec. 26, 1852.

HOLMES & YOUNG'S Wholesale & Retail Watch, Clock and Jewelry Store. WE are prepared to supply the trade with all sorts of CLOCK and WATCH Materials. JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, and SPECTACLES either GOLD, SILVER PLATED or STEEL. BAGLEY, BARD, and WILSON'S Best Quality GOLD PENS always on hand. SILVER TRINKETS, SPOONS, VIOLINS, BOWS, STRINGS, & ALL THE FIXINGS. Accordeons single, or by the Dozen. Those wishing to Purchase Wholesale will please give us a call, as we can and will sell as cheap as the Eastern Wholesale Dealers. A liberal discount made to the trade. We are constantly receiving fresh supplies from the Manufacturers. Call and see our Perifocal Spectacles those who once use them, would not be without them for three times their cost. April 30, 1852. 27f.

"License Notice." PURSUANT to the provision and direction of an Act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors Approved March, 1852." NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following persons have severally filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Cambria, their petitions, and intend applying for license under said Act at the September Term of said Court.

Lazarus Rigel Eating House Washington tp. Carroll twp. Samuel Dillon Tavern, Carroll twp. Ann Mary Magellan, In quantities not less than one gallon Allegheny twp. Daniel M'Donald, In quantities not less than one gallon Conemaugh twp. Francis Seitz, Tavern do Borough. Jacob Froehiser, In quantities not less than one gallon Johnstown. Samuel & Cyrus Hart In quantities not less than one gallon Johnstown. MILTON ROBERTS, Clerk. Ebensburg, Aug. 13, 1852.

Ran Away. From the subscriber in Allegheny Township, August 4th A Boy named Nathaniel Bendon aged about 15 years. I caution any persons to harbor or trust said Boy on my account. JOHN B. MYERS, Loreto, August, 6, 1852.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED. THE Board of School Directors of the Ebensburg School District wish to employ three male teachers, to commence School on Monday the 15th day of September next. An examination of applicants will be had at the office of E. J. Waters, Esq., on Saturday the 6th day of September next.

By order of the Board, GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Pres't. Attest, E. J. WATERS, Sec'y. Aug. 13, 1852. dt-c. s. d.

Wanted. A TEACHER for the Common School of the Borough of Loreto, Cambria county.—The applicant will procure a recommendation from the Superintendent of Common Schools of Cambria county. By order of the Board, JOSEPH NULL, Sec'y. Aug. 20, 1852. dt-cw.

Execut'ry Notice. LETTERS testamentary have been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Milton Roberts, dec'd, by the Register of Cambria county. He hereby gives notice to all persons knowing themselves indebted to come forward and make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN WILLIAMS, Exec'r. August 21, 1852.

Register's Notice. THE following accounts have been passed and filed and will be presented at the next court first day of September next for confirmation. The account of Stephen Lloyd Executor of David Davis deceased. The final account of George Murray Executor George Weisel deceased. The account of Wm. McCloskey Administrator of Peter S. McCloskey deceased. The account of Jacob Koozts Administrator of Peter Gautier deceased. The account of Catharine Bradley Administrator and Andrew Bradley Administrator of Chas. Bradley deceased. The account of D. H. Roberts Administrator of Rees Roberts deceased. The account of D. H. Roberts Administrator of Thomas E. Davis deceased. The account of Daniel Strayer, adm'r of Anthony Strayer deceased. The account of D. H. Roberts adm'r. of John T. Jones deceased. The account of Wm. Roberts adm'r. of Frederick Teeter deceased. The account of Sarah H. Maclay adm'r. of W. J. Maclay deceased. The account of E. C. McMullin adm'r. of Joseph Wharton deceased. The account of Sarah Dugan adm'r. of Hugh Dugan deceased. The account of Wm. Weakland acting Ex. of Jno. Weakland deceased. The account of Wm. H. Gardner Guardian for Fleetwood Benson. The account of Bernard Mc Meel John McMeel jr deceased. The account of D. H. Roberts adm'r. de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Arthur Murphy deceased. WILLIAM C. BARBOUR, Register. Ebensburg August, 6, 1852.

MEDICINES, At James M' Dermitt's EBENSBURG, PA. RICHARDSON'S Sherry Wine Tonic. Dr. Weaver's Canker and salt rheum syrup. Hungarian Balsam. Wood's Hair Restorative. Vickers letter ointment. Pettit's eye salve. Insect powder. Syrup Blackberry root, a sure cure for dysentery. Ayres Cathartic Pills. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Brendreth's do do. Bennet's Plant and Root do. McLane's Liver do. Swanes Sarasaparilla and tar Pills. University's—Jaynes and Radway's Pills. Cambrian Pills. Cough Remedies—Ayres Cherry Pectoral. Keyers Pectoral syrup—Swanes Syrup Wild Cherry—Universities remedy—Jaynes Expecto-rant, Brant's Pulmonary Balsam, Syrup of tar, wild cherry and horbarthod.

Perry Davis' pain Killer, Radway's Ready Relief, Mustang Liniment—Indian liniment, Electric oil and Magnetic oil, Kennedy's Medical discovery, Brant's Purifying Extract, Holland Bitters, Holland Bitters, Browns essence of Jamaica Ginger, Holloway's worm confections, McLanes, Swanes and Jaynes Vermifuge, Thompson's Eye-water, Cure for toothache, Cure for earache, deafness, &c., Balm of a thousand flowers, Hair tonics and Hair oils. Ebensburg, April 8th 1852. 27.

HOLMES & YOUNG'S Wholesale & Retail Watch, Clock and Jewelry Store. WE are prepared to supply the trade with all sorts of CLOCK and WATCH Materials. JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS, and SPECTACLES either GOLD, SILVER PLATED or STEEL. BAGLEY, BARD, and WILSON'S Best Quality GOLD PENS always on hand. SILVER TRINKETS, SPOONS, VIOLINS, BOWS, STRINGS, & ALL THE FIXINGS. Accordeons single, or by the Dozen. Those wishing to Purchase Wholesale will please give us a call, as we can and will sell as cheap as the Eastern Wholesale Dealers. A liberal discount made to the trade. We are constantly receiving fresh supplies from the Manufacturers. Call and see our Perifocal Spectacles those who once use them, would not be without them for three times their cost. April 30, 1852. 27f.

Stahl & Pollock. High Street, Ebensburg, Pa. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country that they have received a large and splendid assortment of

CLOCKS & WATCHES, and Jewelry of every Gold Keys, description. Also, Vest do. Bard & Wilson's cele- Fob do. brated Gold Pens, Gold Lockets, Gold Chains, Seals, Plated do. Gold Trockets, Steel do. Steel & Brass Keys, &c., too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this vicinity. Clocks and Watches warranted good time keepers or no sale.

By order of the Board, GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Pres't. Attest, E. J. WATERS, Sec'y. Aug. 13, 1852. dt-c. s. d.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!! \$1000 DOLLARS REWARD!! THE subscriber would respectfully inform the good citizens of Ebensburg and the adjoining vicinity that he has returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most varied assortment of GROCERIES ever offered. The stock consists as follows: Groceries:—Molasses, Sugars, Teas, Rice, Candles, Saps, Fish, Salt, Bacon & Hams, Flour, Oat Meal, Corn Meal, Potatoes, Peaches, Apples, Saleratus, Baking Soda, Dried Flouring, Durkes's Baking Powder, Sardines, Mustard, Spices, Holloways Worm Confection, Vinegar.

Confectionaries: Candies, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Peaches, Apples, Figs, Nuts of all kinds. Liquors:—Cherry Brandy, Blackberry Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, French Brandy, Port Wine, Old Rye Whiskey.

Brushes, &c. &c.:—Horse, Sweeping, Dusting, Scrub and White Wash Brushes, Bed Cord, Twine, Corn brooms, Baskets of all kinds, Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Wash Boards, Butter Bows, Nails, Lamp Glasses, Curry Combs, Carpet Hammers and Tacks, Window Glass of all kinds, Arnold's Ink, Hovers' Ink, Steel Pens, Stationery of all kinds.

Together with a large assortment of other articles not enumerated, which will be sold as cheap as if not cheaper than any establishment in the county. Ebensburg, July 30, 1852.—40.

THE LONG LOOKED FOR HAS COME AT LAST. EBENSBURG EXCELSIOR CLOTHING STORE! The largest, best, and cheapest assortment of Clothing.

S. Berner would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that he has just opened out at his new establishment, near the Court House, one of the largest, most varied, elegant and cheapest assortment of Clothing ever brought to this or any other place. His stock is unquestionably the richest and rarest ever imported to the top of the Alleghenies, and embraces everything that can be enumerated or conceived in the Clothing line, consisting of Overcoats of all sizes and qualities from \$3.00 to \$20.00. Coats " " " \$1.00 to \$20.00. Pants " " " \$0.75 to \$8.00. Vests " " " \$0.75 to \$8.00.

Also, a full assortment of silk Neckties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Underlinens, Drawers, Socks, Comforts, Collars, Travelling Bags, &c. &c. It is useless to attempt to give anything like a general enumeration, as the task would be a difficult one, but in lieu of this, the public are most cordially invited to call and examine if they wish the best of bargains. Ebensburg, July 30, 1852.—40-1y.

LADIES' Elastic Belts, Black and fancy colors at J. M' Dermitt's. BASKETS—Clothes, Toy and Work Baskets at J. M' Dermitt's.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE subscriber will offer at private sale in Cambria Township, within 14 miles from the town of Ebensburg, and 2 of a mile from the Ebensburg & Jefferson Ttk Road, a tract of land containing 114 Acres and 110 Perches OF EXCELLENT TIMBER LAND.

Adjoining lands of Thomas Griffith, James Myers, Daniel T. Jones and others, being part of a tract formerly owned by George Roberts, dec'd. There is also on the land an excellent mill seat, with a never failing stream of water sufficiently strong to run any kind of machinery. Persons wishing to purchase a bargain, can call on the subscribers. DAVID BRESSE, EBENEZER WILLIAMS, Agent. July 6, 1852. dt-pd.

NOTICE. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the interest of Milton Roberts, deceased, in the Grocery business, and will continue to carry on at the old stand, and would solicit a share of the public custom. The books of the firm of Tudor and Roberts have been placed in my possession. All knowing themselves indebted will please call with me and settle. RICHARD TUDOR. Ebensburg, Aug 21st 1852.

NOTICE. LETTERS testamentary have been granted by the Register of Cambria county, to the subscriber, on the estate of Francis Gillespie, dec'd, late of Carroll township, Cambria County.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and settle without further delay. ISABELLA GILLESPIE, Executrix. Aug. 21, 1852.