



Democrat and Sentinel.

WARDEN WHITE:.....HENRY C. DEVINE
WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.
EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING:.....APRIL 22.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
CHESTER COUNTY.

IN EARNEST.

We notice in a number of our exchanges the above heading, calling on their subscribers to square up. We have adopted the same plan by leaving the accounts of quite a number of delinquent subscribers and advertisers in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Six years' indulgence is too long. We are forced to take this step in order to meet pressing demands. Constantly Mr. Williams will serve the documents on all who are indebted to us over two years. We hope he will be well received.

The Legislature.

The bill extending the privileges of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has passed both Houses. When we can see a copy of it, we will publish it for the information of our readers. An appropriation bill, has passed the Senate. It is about as infamous, as any bill of the kind could possibly be, and is worthy of its Know-Nothing author, Jordan, of Bedford. Cambria, is placed in a Senatorial district with Clearfield, Jefferson and Elk. If the constitution did not prevent it, we would prefer being connected with Erie or Wayne. The bill is unfair in all its aspects, and disregards political rights as well as local interests. The democrats in the House, will of course never endorse it, but will, we hope, pass a bill, that will do full justice to both parties. Any other than a fair bill, will defeat in the future, as it always has done in the past, the personal and political motives of the men who concocted it. There are bills before the House for the incorporation of fifty-six banks. Eight of these bills have been defeated, and it is to be hoped that the other forty-eight will meet with the same fate. The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public works is now before the House, and it is believed, will pass that body. We regret that we have never yet seen the bill. It is regarded as a mere gift to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. If this company should become the purchaser, the price is to be nine millions of dollars, the interest to be paid annually, but the principal not until 1890. All the old State nonnans, who have waxed fat from public plunder, are at Harrisburg urging its passage. Our Representative Mr. Smith, is manifestly opposing it; so is Gen. Foster, and so will Mr. Casswell, if it should ever go to the Senate. We will refer at length to this subject next week. The free banking law has been defeated in the House. The Legislature will not adjourn before the middle of May.

J. K. Calhoun, Esq.

A correspondent of the Pennsylvania Enquirer, in writing sketches of the members of the present Pa. Legislature, speaks in the following terms of one of our members. He is worthy of the eulogy.

Armstrong is the next county on the list, and although represented by a Democrat, is good for a majority of five hundred for the American Republican party. Mr. Calhoun is the representative this year, in place of Darwin Phelps, the American Republican candidate last fall for the Auditor Generalship of the State.

Mr. Calhoun is small in person, rather slender, but quick and nervous in his motions. He represented Armstrong, because she is a legislative district with Clarion, which gives nearly 1000 Democratic majority. He, however, outran his ticket more than two hundred votes in his own county. Mr. Calhoun is a lawyer by profession, and has acquired a fair reputation upon the floor of the House as a debater. He gives promise, that when sufficient time shall have elapsed to have given him a more thorough knowledge of the routine of legislative business, of rising to the position of a leader in his party.

This is his first session, and indeed the position of legislator is the only office he has ever filled, for he was never a candidate until last fall. I think, from what I have seen of him, that he is inclined to be a fair political opponent, and not to resort to that trickery and chicanery which characterize so many politicians. He is what may be called a rising man—one endowed with quick perceptive powers, with readiness of resources and energy of character.

New Goods.—Mr. Edward Roberts has received at his store rooms an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware. The stock has been selected with care, embracing every article usually kept in a country store. Give him a call and purchase for your families, good and cheap goods.

Hon. Robert J. Walker.

We direct the attention of our readers to an article in reference to this gentleman, which will be found in another column. It is taken from the New York Times, a leading and influential Republican paper. The writer does no more than simple justice to the eminent character and distinguished ability of the new Governor of Kansas. It will well pay a perusal by those who are really desirous of learning the political antecedents of Mr. Walker. It is the voluntary testimony of a political opponent, in favor of the high standing and superior merit of one of the foremost statesmen of the age.

A bill to increase the daily pay of the County Commissioners and County Auditors of Cambria county, has passed both branches of the Legislature, and has been signed by the Governor. It makes the daily pay of the Commissioners and Auditors two dollars; and also provides, that when the Commissioners are absent from the county seat, attending to the public business, they shall receive one dollar additional pay. A bill authorizing the County Treasurer, to transcribe old and defaced records in his office, has also become a law. We hope that before the Legislature adjourns, they will pass a law increasing the pay of Jurors to one dollar and a half per day. We think also that the pay of witnesses ought to be increased to one dollar.

Melancholy Accident.

On last Wednesday, the 15th inst., an accident occurred in Washington township, which resulted in the death of a highly esteemed young man, Mr. Chauncey M. Fox. The deceased was in the employ of his brother, D. W. Fox, engaged in mining coal. Whilst thus occupied on Wednesday morning, a mass of coal, over a ton in weight, fell upon him. He never breathed afterwards. On Friday morning, after appropriate services in the Lutheran meeting house in Jefferson, by Rev. Bell and others, his remains were deposited in the burial ground on the old Frankstown road, to which they were accompanied by a large concourse of people. The deceased was much beloved wherever known, and his bereaved mother has the deep and tender sympathy of the entire community.

THE WOOL MERCHANT.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Joseph Gwinner. He has shipped to this place a large stock of Domestic Goods, which he will dispose of at low prices, or exchange for wool at market prices. Farmers and merchants not desiring goods, will be paid cash for their wool.

GRAHAM & GODEY'S MAGAZINES.—We are in receipt of the May numbers of Graham & Godey.

The Hollidaysburg Register, an opposition paper, referring to the bill now before the House of Representatives for the sale of the Main Line, uses the following forcible language:

"They (the members of the Legislature) will discover it will not do to say, the people desired a sale, and we made it for them; when by the sale they have brought upon the people a burden worse than the first; a great monopolizing, and, it maybe, oppressive Corporation, whose far-reaching grasping-hands shall draw within its influence and control our Legislatures and Executives. It is true, we believe, that a great majority of the people desire a WISE, JUDICIOUS, SAFE AND ADVANTAGEOUS sale, and the Legislature which shall make, and the Legislature who shall favor, a sale of any other kind, will find when the reckoning comes, that the people understand the difference between a sale for the benefit of the Penn. Rail Road Company, and a sale for the benefit and relief of the people."

The most skeptical people can be convinced by trial that all the family medicines are not humbug, and that among the thousands of butterfly life there are a few of great merit and undoubted worth. Of these Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy stands first and foremost among the remedies of the day that can be relied on as a medicine that is all it is recommended by its proprietors. It advertises itself on every trial, for there are none who use it but tell their friends to do so, and so it goes from mouth to mouth till all the people of the Union have learned the good of this truly valuable medicine. It is recommended with testimonials to prove its virtue for the cure of liver complaints of every kind, from the worst Dyspepsia to a common headache, and is particularly adapted to Jaundice, Deranged Stomach, Bowel Complaints and diseases of children.

One or two doses are said to cure a cold with scarce a failure. It is worth a trial for this alone. It is particularly adapted to the use of ladies, particularly those of sedentary habits. Some ladies of the highest standing in society have given their certificates of its efficacy, and we say to all who are ailing, try one bottle, and you will never be without it. For Sale here by all Druggists. [A15-1m]

Among the many preparations now in use for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the hair, there are none, that we can recommend with more confidence than Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, now in general use throughout the United States. This preparation possesses the most invigorating qualities, and never fails in producing the most happy results when applied according to directions. We refer to the advertisement for a few of the innumerable certificates which have been sent by parties who have been benefited by it, and who feel happy in giving testimony to its wonderful effects produced on them.—[Cincinnati Sun Nov. 1st. 1854.]

Utah Territory—Brigham Young.

As public journalists we have looked abroad in vain over the country, in order to find, at this peculiar juncture of affairs, some sensible, thoughtful and reasoning opinion in regard to the relations which at present Utah Territory bears toward the Union. Our own serious and gradually arrived at impression is, that the present Territory of Deseret has within it, and surrounding it, more of the elements of trouble, annoyance and difficulty to the national administration than any other portion of the public domain.

To arrive at this conclusion, the mind is compelled to travel over but a short distance of practical comprehension, and it is a strange and startling fact that but very few men in our country have taken the trouble, by enquiry and reasoning, to arrive at the truth which surrounds, in all its various complications, this whole subject.

Upon the northern continent of civilized America there are gathered together at this day more than fifteen thousand fighting men, well equipped, well armed and well disciplined; who occupy the territory of the United States in defiant position to the central government at Washington, and who in their practices, political and religious, set at naught every principle, social and moral, which distinguishes us as a people among the nations of the earth.

These people, who have peculiar religious prejudices, teachings and predilections, are supposed to be conscientious in their strange and monstrous notions; and after their heavy persecutions in Illinois and Missouri, have flown to this district of Utah, or Deseret, in order, as they assert, to enjoy undisturbed, that religious liberty and freedom of action which has been practically denied to them elsewhere. Supposing that they had chosen the most distant point from civilization, they have settled down in this wilderness with the hope that they would be allowed to remain there unmolested by the government, and be permitted to indulge their peculiar rites and fancies without interference from the central power at Washington.

Up to this time, no doubt for reasons of policy, the Territorial Governor (or as he is called, the President,) has been the spiritual head of the organization.—BRIGHAM YOUNG. This man, in addition to the power and influence he exercises as being the representative of the Federal Government, is the prophet or high priest of the whole Church of "Latter Day Saints," which sect composes the entire population of the Territory, and in that regard is respected as receiving all the revelations of Divine will, which, according to their belief, forms entirely and irrevocably the positive law of their Church or Creed. He is, notwithstanding all his anti-moral characteristics, revered and most proudly respected as the temporal and spiritual head of all their affairs; but he possesses the most unbounded and unquestioned influence, and the most unlimited power over all their actions.

A country then, which, from the beginning of time, has been comparatively a desert, has suddenly, through the agency of a hundred thousand men, become a thriving, flourishing and prosperous district. It is located, however, upon the territory of the United States, and whilst there must be controlled and restrained by the fundamental law of our political organization. Up to this period of time, so little has been known of them politically, that they have scarcely disturbed the surface of popular thought, and now when they have grown into a strength and importance which suddenly attracts public attention to their history, we look against and wonder at the evil which we have permitted to gain and increase to this fearful and threatening extent.

The present condition and most controlling features of Utah Territory, are such as to well awaken the fears of every man who prays earnestly for the peace, welfare and moral dignity of the nation. The population is composed of men who have by birth or association, no sympathy or interests in common with ourselves. All the efforts of the organization have for years past been directed to securing proselytes from abroad; and the great mass of the community at this day is composed of Europeans derived from the mining and poorer agricultural districts of Wales, England, Scotland and Germany.

The quiet policy of the President (Brigham Young) argues more mind and administrative quality than up to this time he has received credit for. His influence, which we have before asserted to be boundless, has been directed to consolidating and centralizing his own power, and to strengthening, even to the utmost limit, the physical condition and resources of his people. There does not exist to-day, in the continent of America, a better disciplined, better equipped, and more steady organized physical force, than that now within the limits of Utah Territory.

Many reasons, some of which we have already narrated, have made this man Young over confident of his strength and power of resistance to Federal authority. Relying upon these, he has lately grown impudent in his place, and has justified and assisted in acts which seem to call for the interference of the powers at Washington.

It is generally conceded that there exists no power in the Central government to control or modify the social or religious institutions of a Territory. Hence were the disciples of MANHOOD to settle down and organize themselves into a State upon our Western prairies, the limitless features of our Constitution, in that respect, would seem to permit their admission into the Union. Without debating this question now, we desire to discuss the present growing evil as it is, and we unhesitatingly assert it as our belief, that the condition of affairs in Utah calls for the most prompt and immediate action on the part of the government.

Kansas itself is, in our opinion, less a subject for disquiet and trouble to the Administration than is the territory of Utah. Separated from us by almost two thousand miles of desert, and ninety miles of the road nearest Salt Lake city destitute of a single drop of water, the people regard themselves for these physical reasons as almost invulnerable against the Government, and hence indulge in outrage and insult, which, for impudence and arrogance, exceeds anything in the history of our policy.

Regarding the soil as their own, they affect to ridicule the authority of the United States. Government officers, sent to survey the territory, are catechised and placed under severe scrutiny before they are permitted to exercise their functions. Young claims to be, without action of the President of the United States, the Governor of the Territory, and calls upon his disciples to sharpen their knives against his successor. Eighteen

thousand Utah Indians are gathered with the Mormon fold, and are organized like Partisans to destroy and harass all who are hostile or adverse to the authorities of the Territory.

Officials of the United States are cyphers among them, and it seems a farce to send a representative of the Government into the Territory. But the other day, the United States Supreme Court was broken into by a mob, and all the records, paper, books, &c. were destroyed. In the peculiar organizations of the Mormons this act cannot be considered as the work of a mob, but it was the action of a whole people, and must always be regarded as such. One Mormon in a public act, like the outrage we speak of, is to be considered as the representative of his entire sect and hence, the present Territorial organization ought to be held responsible for this conduct.

In this state of affairs what course seems to be demanded at the hands of the Federal Government? We speak of this matter fairly and openly, because, as public journalists, we deem it to be a duty. The public mind has lately been strongly and vividly attracted to that meridian, and all discussions which bring us sensibly and rationally nearer to the point of interest, cannot fail to be of importance and value. Should the Administration send a Governor there, what would be his authority? Laws the most revolting to civilization or republicanism would be enacted over his head by unanimous vote, and he would find himself less than an automaton amongst them. Nothing but open revolution would seem to justify the sending of military force, and that resort would seem only proper in answer to the appeal of the Federal Representative or Governor. What is to be the fate of Utah? Pennsylvania.

Extraordinary Trial of Strength.

We clip the following article from an exchange for the benefit of a number of our own citizens who are fond of testing their strength.

The Troy Times, of the 6th, recounts a singular trial of strength that took place in that city on Saturday evening, between James Madison, "the cast-iron man," and Professor Carl, "the strongest man in America." The challenge, which was sent by Prof. Carl, for a trial of strength, having been accepted, a large assembly witnessed the performance. The Times says:—

Previous to the trial, Prof. Carl gave an exhibition of magic and ventriloquism, performed his celebrated guitar and drum solos, balanced sixteen chairs on his chin, and performed other feats calling for an exercise of strength, which must have wearied him somewhat. Mr. Madison then appeared—held an anvil weighing 214 pounds upon his breast; while two men struck upon it with sledges; held an anvil upon his knee; broke a number of stones with his fist; bent a bar of iron 1/2 of an inch thick by striking it over his arm; and held an anvil weighing about 200 pounds on each arm, while men struck upon it with sledges. Prof. Carl then appeared, held the anvil upon his breast; bent the bar of iron almost double upon his arm; held the anvil upon his arm, &c. for a longer period than Mr. Madison had done. He then took the large flat stones which had been rejected by his rival, and hammered them to pieces, signaling his performance by cracking in two a flag-stone about large enough to serve as a stepping-block for a door. After this, he held one of the heavy anvils over his head for 41 seconds; lifted a sixty pound weight upon his little finger and swung it around his head and held two men on his hair while he whirled them about, top fashion, until their feet struck out at an angle of 45 degrees.

Mr. Madison was then called out by the audience and requested to give an account of himself. He excused himself in the matter of the stones by saying that his rival was in constant practice, while he had not broken a stone for a year. Being urged to swing the weight about his head, he declined to do it, on the score of inability; and as Professor Carl had not held the anvils on his knee. In short he virtually acknowledged himself a whipped man.

[From the Troy Times, April 7.]

The cast-iron man, Mr. Jas. Madison, complains that we did not fairly state all that he performed in his contest of feats of strength with Prof. Carl. It is true, we forgot to mention that a paving-stone was placed upon his breast, and broken with sledges; but this was no feat of strength, it was a reckless hazard of life which we hope he will never be so foolish as to repeat.

Massacre of White Settlers in Minnesota.

In confirmation of the intelligence published yesterday, in reference to the massacre of white settlers at Spirit Lake, we have received the following letter from a reliable gentleman at Maukato:—

MAUKATO, March 22, 1857.

According to the report of Mr. Markham, of Spirit Lake in this Territory, a shocking affair took place there on the 9th of this month. Spirit Lake is about fifteen miles from Springfield, on the Des Moines river, in a southerly course, and near the Iowa line. Mr. Markham had been to the Des Moines river to see after his oxen, which were feeding upon rushes, and in going home got bewildered and hungry, and started for the nearest house. Upon reaching it he found the door and windows broken open, and on the inside upon the floor laid the body of an old lady.

A short distance from the house, upon the snow, he found a boy about twelve years of age, who was also dead. A short distance from the body of the boy, he found that of a girl, partially devoured by the dogs. He says that he visited four other houses where families had been living, but no person was there; everything in the house was thrown over the floors. He started for the next house expecting to stay all night, but found several Indian tents pitched before the door, and the house filled with Indians. He being fatigued crept into a snow bank, and laid until morning, when he started for the settlement at Springfield.

They, finding that he was in earnest about his story, and swearing to its correctness, immediately despatched two men to Fort Ridge, who succeeded in raising fifty soldiers to come to their assistance. The men are in this place this evening, and will start for the Des Moines river in the morning. The soldiers will camp for the night at South Bend. We have heard Indian stories before, but we are inclined, from the source, to believe this to be true.—St. Paul Democrat, March 26.

A Wisconsin City.

As a specimen of the rapid growth of the great West, and particularly some of its juvenile cities, we give the following facts, taken from the Wisconsin Patriot, adding, however, that Madison now contains a population between 10,000 and 12,000, rising up to such plethoric dimensions, from about 1200 to 1850.

Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin, is one of the greatest cities of the West, with unrivalled beauty of location and scenery to gratify men of taste and leisure. Its unsurpassed Railroad and other business facilities, offer strong inducements to capitalists, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics.

The City is now erecting a spacious City Hall, four first class school houses, and other public buildings. THE STATE LEGISLATURE at its last session, made large appropriations for the enlargement of the STATE HOUSE, the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum and to complete the State University buildings on the magnificent plan heretofore adopted.

CONGRESS has made an appropriation for the erection of a UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE and POST OFFICE, and made the latter a distributing post office.

RAILROADS. Four separate Railroads will be completed to this place the coming year and will erect expensive buildings for their convenience and business.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS. In addition to all these, there are now being erected Churches, Stores, Private Residences, &c. most of which are built of the beautiful cream colored stone from the Madison quarries.

These improvements will give employment to hundreds of mechanics and laborers, at a point where they will find a healthy location for a home, educational and other advantages unsurpassed.

Not a competing city to limit its growth for forty miles in any direction, and in the centre of the most fertile country in the Union, which is being rapidly developed.

GROWING POTATOES.—An excellent farmer says regarding his method, which has been successful to a very high degree:—

"In the first place, I plow deep and harrow, and then in the drills by running the plow each way in the same furrow in order to make it as deep as possible, and then draw my manure, which consists mostly of refuse cornstalks that have been fed to both cattle and horses, and spread in the furrow—drop the seed potatoes and cover. The after culture being the usual practice of cultivating, plowing and hoeing. In speaking to my neighbors of the system I intended to pursue, they said you will fail, as we have tried the practice of manuring in the hill, and although we could grow plenty of the vines, yet it harvesting the potatoes were wanting. After the result of my system of growing potatoes was ascertained, my neighbors said to me, your success was all owing to the fine shower we had just after planting, by which the manure was wet, and being buried deep, it kept moist during the season. Be this as it may, the result was entirely satisfactory, both in quantity and quality, for which I realized over one dollar per bushel."

A LESSON TO FRENCH MOTHERS.

A person in rather a high position has just obtained from the Civil Tribunal of the Seine a separation from his wife, with the right of keeping his child, in consequence of the following circumstances:—The child had the measles, and its medical attendant declared its life to be in danger, but nevertheless the mother continued to prepare her toilette for a party to which she had been invited. "You cannot leave the child, who is dying," exclaimed the husband. The wife replied that it was impossible for her to remain away from the party without breaking her promise, and being guilty of a want of politeness. "The husband again remonstrated with her, but in vain. She insisted on going to the party, if only for an hour. The husband then informed her that if she carried her intention into execution the door would be closed against her on her return. The wife left for the party; but on her return home was refused admittance. The Tribunal has decided that the husband was perfectly justified, and has furthermore ruled that a wife who forsakes her child in illness forfeits her conjugal rights.

Last Letter from Sir John Franklin.

The following letter from Sir John Franklin is believed to be the last received from his pen. It was never published before in America:—

WHALE FISH ISLAND, Bay of Disco, } 11th July, 1845. }

"My dear sister. \* \* \* The appearance, dress and manner of the Esquimaux, bespeak care is taken of them by the government. Several of them can read the Bible with ease, and I am told that when the families are collected the children are obliged to attend school daily. I looked into one of the luts arranged with seats for this purpose.—When the minister comes over from Disco he superintends the school; at other times the children are taught by a half-caste Esquimaux. How delightful it is to know that the Gospel is spreading far and wide, and will do so till its blessed truths are disseminated through the globe. Every ship in these days ought to go forth to strange lands bearing among its officers a military spirit; and may God grant such a spirit on board this ship. It is my desire to cultivate this feeling, and I am encouraged to hope that we have some among us who will aid me in this duty. We have divine service twice on each Sunday, and I never witnessed a more attentive congregation than we have. May the seed sown fall upon good ground, and bring forth fruit abundantly to God's honor and glory. \* \* \* Ever your affectionate brother. (Signed) JOHN FRANKLIN."

Wagoner, the cashier of the New Castle Bank, which has just exploded and the available funds of which he is said to have appropriated to his own use, is a brother of the Wagoner who sold his vote to Cameron, for United States Senator. He was at Harrisburg during the election. A Western paper asks whether he used the funds in procuring the result.

Jack, did you carry that umbrella home that I borrowed yesterday? "No father, you have often told me to lay up something for a rainy day, and as I thought it would rain before long I have laid the umbrella up."

A Question for Lawyers.—"Mr. Magistrate I want to ask you one question. Has a man got a right to commit a nuisance?" "No, sir, not even a Mayor." "Then, sir, I claim my liberty. I was arrested as a nuisance—and as no man has a right to commit me. I move for a nonsuit." The question has been carried up.

A Retired Physician

Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, C.11s, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this receipt with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to enclose him one shilling—five cents to be returned as postage on the receipt, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address: Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand Street, April 22, '57 3m. Jersey City, N. J.

For the Million! Startling Outlay of Cash! 6,000 Dollars Worth of Clothing!!! A FULL SUMMER SUIT FOR \$2.50

Can be bought at the Excelsior Clothing Store Colorado Row, near the Court House, where William Rosenberg would be happy to exhibit and sell to the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, his new Spring stock of elegant and cheap Clothing, just imported from the East. His assortment consists of COATS, VESTS and PANTALOONS, of every style and pattern, from the richest and most costly to the cheapest, together with a full supply of Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Suits, Silk and Cotton Underclothes, Hosen and Cotton Drawers, Socks, Collars, Traveling Bags, &c., which he is determined to sell cheaper than any one else—the thing he thinks he can do, because he purchases cheaper in the East, and has more capital in his particular line, than any competitor; he is resolved to make it the pecuniary interest of all to buy from him, by selling so cheap, as to have no profit; his chief consideration at present being a view to future patronage. When come along, 'tis just the thing, Our Clothing Store is handy; We have the fashions for the Spring, And fashions for the Family. Ebensburg, April 21, 1857.

List of Causes

SET down for Trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, Cambria county, commencing on Monday the first day of June A. D. 1857. Moore et al vs Crawford et al Maguire vs McGowan et al Campbell vs Beale Same vs Penn. Rail Road Co Shaffer vs Trovashier Barnes Adm' vs Crum Johnston vs George et al White, et al vs Penna Rail Road Co Hartness vs M'Ginnigal Same vs White et al Rowland vs Thomas Commonwealth for use vs Moore's Johnson et al vs O'Snell Noll vs Jackson Same for use vs Sims Frye vs Jones Jones vs Pryce Campbell vs M'Guire Bark vs Pringle et al Hartness vs S A Meyers Weakland vs Gittens Wickford vs Cooper Eiland vs Hamilton Cooper vs Wickford Rainey vs Harr et al JOSEPH McDONALD, Pro'ly. Ebensburg, April 22, 1857. }

To Wool Growers!!!

THE well known Wool Merchant has just arrived with a large assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS; consisting of Coverlids, Blankets, Baire, Flannels, Satinets, Cassimers, Baire and plain Flannels of all colors; Jeans, Linseys, which he will exchange for wool, or, if the goods are not desired, the highest market price will be paid in cash. JOSEPH GWINNER. April 22, 1857.

Auditors Notice.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, Warnick & Lebrant } No. 29 March Term vs 1857. George Harncome } 3rd Pln. Venud. Expon. SPARE undersigned auditor, appointed to appraise the money arising from the sale of the real estate of said deceased, and on the above stated writ, to and among the Judgment Creditors, here by gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Thursday the 21st day of May A. D. 1857, at one o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. PHIL S. NOON, Auditor. April 24, 1857. 41.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING

been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Blair county on the estate of Demetrius A. Magellan, late of Tyrone City, Blair county, Pa., all persons having claims against said deceased will present them in proper authenticated form for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment to me at Gallitzia, Cambria county, Pa. MARIA MAGEHAN, Adm'x. April 22, 1857.

List of Retailers

OF Goods, Wares, Merchandise &c., within the County of Cambria, returned and classified according to law, as follows, for the year 1857. ISAAC WIKK, Mercantile Appraiser. Johnstown Borough. Class. Amount James Ellinger 14 7 00 Mrs Jane Noel 14 7 00 Henry B. Prichard 14 7 00 Wood Merrill & Co 4 00 00 William Downey 14 7 37 James Edwards 14 7 37 Michael Dougherty 14 7 00 C T Frazer 14 7 00 John Dibert 14 7 00 D Unverzagt 14 7 00 Louis Luckhardt 14 7 00 George S King 13 10 00 B Kohler 14 7 00 J G Holmes 14 7 00 Cyrus Hart & Co 14 7 00 Jacob Fend 14 7 00 Conrad Suppes 14 7 00 H Kratzer & Son 14 7 00 A Fockler 14 7 00 John M King 14 7 00 Charles M'Govern 14 7 00 Patrick Walsh 14 7 00 George Taylor 14 7 00 Andrew Mores 14 7 00 Valentine Souther 14 7 00 P C Doleinger 14 7 00 J W Thompson 14 7 00 W C Lewis 14 7 00 Walters & Waha 12 10 00