

to much imprudent and unreasonable conduct. Thus extremes act and react upon each other and when the laws are defied and individual action let loose, wrong, outrage and violence are necessary results.

The last phase of the Kansas question, which is upon the constitution framed by a Territorial Convention, is peculiarly for the judgment of Congress, to which the power of admitting new States is confided by the constitution of the Union. The representatives of the people and of the States in Congress assembled, will meet that question under all the responsibilities which they owe to their constituents, and which are imposed upon them by their oaths of office; and with full information upon matters of fact important to the formation of a final judgment. Events are constantly occurring in the territory which will afford matter for Congressional debate, and may affect the ultimate decision.

To the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who then fail to vote, in either case, cannot complain that the proceeding goes on without their participation. It is to be hoped that Congress will make such provision for other Territories that the present difficulty will have no repetition in the future.

In conclusion, permit me to observe, that all experience and reflection prove that the moral virtues form the only firm foundation of public order as well as individual character, and their support should therefore engage the profound attention of Government, and the co-operation of all good men. Prail indeed will be any structure reared for the regulation of society, and the promotion of man's true and substantial happiness, unless it stand upon a foundation more permanent than paper arrangements, or the fleeting impulses of the hour! The recognition of a Great Supreme Power, which rules the affairs of nations and of men, is the only support of those virtues which can make a people distinguished and prosperous, and give to Government duration and success. Sincerely imploring the Divine guidance in the performance of duty, I assume the post assigned me by the people, indulging the hope that at the termination of my service I shall enjoy the approval of my own conscience, and behold Pennsylvania advanced and secure in her position as one of the great communities of the New World—her standard aloft, and proudly bearing, untarnished, her motto of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence."

WM. F. PACKER.



Democrat & Sentinel.

H. C. DEWEY, Editor and Proprietor,
C. D. MURRAY, Assistant Editor.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27

The Black Republican Press and the National Administration.

"You speak like a boy," said Rob Roy McGregor to the stranger unacquainted with Highland life, "like a boy who thinks that the old grained oak can be twisted as easily as the young sapling." And so we would say to the Black Republican editors who so confidently declare that the administration of James Buchanan is already broken down, and that his reputation as a patriotic, profound and far-seeing statesman is wholly gone, gone forever. His reputation as a statesman is too solid a fabric to be overthrown by the machinations of men who know no motive but success, worship no God but ambition, and who are and always have been his enemies.

When the Democratic National Convention assembled at Cincinnati in 1856, it was universally conceded that it was essentially necessary that a statesman of enlarged views, who knew "no South, no North under the Constitution," and who could present a spotless record should be nominated for the Presidency. In casting about them for such a man, it was almost unanimously conceded by the delegates that Mr. Buchanan was the man for the crisis, and he was accordingly nominated. And it was well for the Democratic party, it was well for the perpetuity of our Republican institutions, that he was the nominee. No other man in the ranks of the party could have carried Pennsylvania, Indiana and New Jersey; with any other man as the Democratic standard bearer, Abolitionism *alias* Black Republicanism would have swept the north like a tornado.

After the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, his political career was subjected to a trying and searching scrutiny by the opposition; but they found his record without a stain, and they were compelled to acknowledge that he was a great and profound statesman. Finding that it was impossible to prevent his election in 1856, they at once organized for the purpose of breaking down his administration, in order to secure the triumph of their sectional party in 1860. And they already flatter themselves that they have succeeded in their nefarious schemes. Because a difference exists between Mr. Buchanan and certain distinguished leaders of the Democracy touching a matter which does not involve a question of principle but of policy in the administration of the government, they believe

or affect to believe, that the party is already broken up and disorganized. But they are mistaken. The result will show that the American Democracy have not yet abandoned their favorite leader, and that the pillars which uphold the party still promise to stand fast in their "place of power and beauty forever."

It is indeed absurd to suppose that the President will be abandoned by his party in the present trying crisis. He has certainly as yet done nothing to forfeit their confidence. It is impossible that he should have any motive for doing wrong. In his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency from the National Convention, he declared his determination not to be a candidate for re-nomination. When his term of office expires, he will retire to the shades of private life, never again to figure on the political arena. Under these circumstances it is not natural that he should seek to do right in order to retire with the approbation of his countrymen, and to secure for his administration an honorable place in history of the nation; that he should be "just and fair not," and aim at no other ends but "his God's, his Country's and Truth's?"

Democrats of Cambria, we ask you to stand firm in the present crisis. Repudiate and oppose hasty and inconsiderate action, and above all do not abandon the statesman of your choice without good and sufficient cause. You were the first to pronounce in his favor as the nominee of the party for the Presidency in 1856, and a nation of twenty-three millions of freemen approved and ratified your choice. We are confident that you will act independently and fearlessly in this matter, even though you should incur the censure of such Abolition leaders as Horace Greeley and W. H. Seward.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Sometime about the Presidential Election of 1856, a man was found dead in one of the streets of Johnstown. The evidences of his having been murdered, were undoubted. All attempts to ascertain who were the guilty parties or party proved abortive at the time. The circumstance having been almost forgotten the citizens of our town were surprised with the announcement last Saturday that a man had been lodged in our Jail charged with the awful crime. The evidence of his guilt is said to be of a positive character. We are now engaged in endeavoring to collect the facts of the case proper for publication, and will endeavor to publish a statement next week.

The Inaugural.

On our first page this week will be found the Inaugural Address of Governor Packer. It is well worthy of an attentive perusal. It is a brief but statesman-like document, and contains a number of practical suggestions which should command the serious consideration of the citizens of our Commonwealth.

Mr. Packer will be our confident and an excellent Governor. He is possessed in an eminent degree of the abilities necessary to adorn the station, and if he faithfully follows the principles of the Democratic party in the discharge of his official duties, his success is certain. He has selected the following named gentlemen to compose his cabinet:

Secretary of State—Wm. H. Hoister, of Berks county; Deputy Secretary, Henry L. Dillenbach, of Clinton county; Attorney General—John C. Knox, of Clarion county; Confidential Clerk in the Secretary's Office—John A. Jumis, of Northampton county.

It will be seen by to days paper the firm of Stahl & Roberts has dissolved partnership. The business will hereafter be conducted by C. Thomas Roberts. All indebtedness due the firm will be settled by C. Thomas Roberts.

County Officers.

Below will be found a correct list of the officers of Cambria county for the present year: Assembly—George N. Smith, President Judge—George Taylor, Associate Judges—Richard Jones and G. W. Easley, District Attorney—T. L. Hoyer, Sheriff—John Roberts, Prothonotary—Joseph M. Donald, Register & Recorder—M. Hasson, County Treasurer—George J. Rodgers, County Surveyor—H. Scanlan, County Commissioners—A. Little, Thos. M'Connell, John Bearer, Clerk to Commissioners—Geo. C. K. Zahm, Coroner—Peter Dougherty, Directors of Poor—E. Glass, William Palmer and David O'Harra, Steward of Poor House—James M' Dermitt, Physician of Poor House—William Lennon, M. D., County Auditors—Daniel Cohaugh, Ed. Edward Parren and Rees J. Lloyd, Mercantile Appraiser—C. D. Murray, Superintendent of Common Schools—S. B. M'Connell.

From Utah.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Washington dispatches received at the War Department from Colonel Johnston, Nov. 30th, confirm previous reports of excessive suffering and great loss of draught animals by snow storms, cold and starvation. A sufficient number of oxen, though poor, have been saved to supply part of ration for six days in the week, and on hand bacon for one day of the same period; and for seven months also flour and small rations.

The storm dealt roughly with Colonel Cook's command. He lost half his horses, besides a number of mules. Further advance towards Salt Lake City cannot be made without a new supply of such animals, to procure which Capt. Marcy dispatched to New Mexico, for

use early in the spring, when the army, with a volunteer force of two thousand strong, will resume their march as soon as supplied with horses, mules and grass.

Two volunteer companies are mustered into service for nine months, and are expected in a few days. Two more will be mustered in the troops. They have braved the dangers and privations of the march with patience and cheerfulness, and are in fine health, though some of the regiments are still suffering from the frost bite.

Another letter from an officer of the army says the Mormons are afraid of the mounted men, and that they are a set of cowards, like all assassins and robbers. He fears their leaders, and those who have no claim in the valley, will run away, requiring their deluded followers to destroy their property, lest it may benefit the army.

The widow of the late Commodore Caslin was dangerously burned in Georgetown yesterday. There were hopes of her recovery this morning.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

Arrival of the United States Minister in China.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO.

Hong Kong, China, Nov. 15, 1857. The San Jacinto arrived at Hong Kong on the 10th, having made a quick run of three and a half days from Woosung. We found on our arrival here the United States steamer Minnesota, which vessel arrived November 4, being one hundred and twenty-six days out from the States, including stoppages. Her last run was from Angier Point, which was accomplished under steam in thirteen days. Her performances, both under sail and steam, were very satisfactory.

Mr. Reed and suite are quartered on the ship. He was received very cordially by the authorities and people here, and has been called upon by Lord Elgin, Sir John Bowring, Admiral Seymour and other dignitaries. Numerous military honors has been showered upon him; for awhile the amphitheatre formed by the mountains around Hong Kong smoked like a battle field in consequence of powder burnt in his honor, and the air has been made musical by the thunders of artillery echoing amongst the rugged rocks of the lofty hills which environ this bay.

I find that the prevalent sentiment amongst Englishmen here is that we are still to take part and parcel with them. Whether they ground that opinion upon Mr. Reed's expressed opinions here, or whether it is a patronizing assumption of theirs, I am unable to say. Time, and perhaps Mr. Reed, will open their eyes to gaze on the beatific glories of their mistake.

We are again on the eve of another struggle. After so long a delay active operations are once more to be commenced. Canton is to be bombarded on the 17th, prior to the taking of it by the combined English and French forces. Numerous and immense mines have been laid in the city by the Chinese for the destruction of the assailants, to avoid the effects of the explosion of which Admiral Seymour has determined to subject the city to a severe bombardment previous to entering it.

The French are going to co-operate actively and freely with the English in this matter. They will land a force of about 1,300 men at Canton. All the available force of the Allies will assist at the attack. Lord Elgin has been up the river to take a final survey of the river, city and fleet before the re-commencement of hostilities. The Chinese have about 14,000 troops inside of the city, and some 60,000 in the suburbs and immediate vicinity of the city, who are employed in fighting the rebels, who are near Canton at this time.

There is a vast amount of sickness among the troops here. One regiment, the 59th, has scarcely 150 men fit for duty. I must also record the fact that there is far more sickness in the American squadron than usual; and the whole of which (the squadron) is now lying in this harbor.

Sepoy Victims in England.

The Medical Times says: "It has become the fashion for certain writers to throw doubts upon the truth of the reports of the atrocities committed by the Sepoy mutineers upon our countrymen in India. It is said, that these reports have come through native spies, have been colored by the Indian press, and have not been authenticated by European testimony. How far these arguments are worthy of credit our readers may judge from the following statement.—We have been assured by a medical friend that he has been consulted by a lady who has recently arrived at Baywater, from India, whose nose has been cut off. Her child, three years old, has neither hands nor feet; they were all cut off by the mutineers. How the child survived is a mystery. The governess of the family escaped with the loss of her ears, which were cut off as an essay of getting her earrings. Another friend is attending a lady whose nose has been slit open, and her ears have been cut off. She has brought home to England three young children, all blind. Their eyes have all been gouged out by the Sepoys. We have heard from another source, quite beyond question, (a lady who speaks from personal knowledge,) that there are several ladies now in Calcutta, who have undergone such unspeakable degradation that they obstinately refuse to give their names. They prefer to be thought of by their relations in England as dead. There are also in Calcutta several young children whose names are quite unknown. One little creature says she is 'mamma's pet,' and that is all we are ever likely to know of her past history."

What the army is Doing at Fort Bridger.—The army correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 1st of December, says the Utah army reached Fort Bridger on the 14th of November, where it will encamp for the winter.

The wall of the Fort is built of cobble stone laid in mortar, four feet thick at the bottom—about two feet thick at the top, and twenty feet in height. Adjoining this wall is large coral, inclosed by a stone wall of the same description, about eight feet in height. These improvements were found uninjured, but the wooden gates, (which were very strong,) were almost entirely consumed by fire; and the buildings which surrounded the Fort, were also burned to the ground. Hearing that there were vegetables at Fort Supply, cached and yet in the ground, a party went there to-day to see what could be found.

On arriving at the spot, I realized, for the first time in my life, what I had imagined of the appearance of a sacked, burned, and abandoned village. The place was marked by the blackened and charred timbers sticking up in every direction, and by the tumbling adobe walls and mud chimneys. There was a sense of desolation about those ruins, of a recently beautiful settlement which was, to say the least, unpleasant. The Fort had been surrounded by pickets, which had been burned down with the buildings. This settlement contained about eighteen houses, besides a grist and saw mill. There were about forty acres of potatoes in the ground, but they were all spoiled by the frost. We found, by poking about among the ruins, a hole containing about three bushels of excellent potatoes. We found a patch of turnips and beets uninjured by the frost, and of them we secured a good supply. The wheat had been cut before the Mormons left, and had been burned in the stack. In the meadow there was five acres of hay cut, and lying as it had been raked up at the time of cutting.

Just before leaving the place a black and white cat ran out toward us, from under a pile of half-burnt timber. We gave her food and tried to capture her. She would not allow that, but persisted in keeping her lonely watch over the ruins of her old home.

We are all very busy building houses here for our winter quarters. Ours is roofed, and to-morrow we hope to daub the chimneys with mud; it will then be finished, and we will have a comfortable place for the winter. We have had the site of our "City" surveyed and laid out. Judge Kekles finished his house first; therefore, in his honor, we call the place Ecklesville.

Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, is putting up a large office on one side of the square. As you may readily conceive, we have all styles of buildings, but the favorite seems to be a hole dug in the ground with a tent pitched over it, and a fireplace at one end.

Our "City" is built in a pretty bend of the creek. It is contemplated to build a court house and Jail. The first session of the United States District Court for this district was held at Ecklesville to-day. Er. McCarty, a wagonmaker of Russell & Waddell, was put on trial for shooting a soldier a few days since. It seems that a party of drunken soldiers attacked him with stones, and struck him several times. He finally, in self-defense, shot one of them, and it is supposed the soldier cannot live. McCarty was acquitted. Governor Cummings has concluded not to build a house, but live in tents this winter. He has sent a proclamation to Brigham and the Mormons, by Grow and Southworth, two Mormon prisoners, who were released for that purpose.

Mr. Perry has built a log store; Mr. Livingston a pole store, and Mr. Gerrish a frame store, which are covered with canvas. It is also contemplated to erect a building for a photographic gallery; we shall, therefore, be able to send you views of our "City," Fort Scott, and the encampment, as well as of the plizzes and costumes of the residents.

Fort Bridger is being converted into a regular fortification. Our winter quarters are well selected, the army is camped in fine timbers, which affords shelter from the winds, and a good material for building. The soldiers are all provided with the Sibley tent, which is shaped like a lodge, in the centre of which a large fire can be built. All the Government wares, except a few kept for hauling fire-wood, have been sent to Henry's Fork for the winter, under the protection of several companies of dragoons.

Just before breaking up from Black's Fork, we were joined by Mr. Jesse Jones and Mrs. Mogo, (wife of the former United States Surveyor in Utah,) both of whom had made their escape from Salt Lake City. They reported that all the Gentiles had been ordered to leave the Territory. The Mormons in the city had been several to the stores of Messrs. Livingston & Kincaid, and Gilbert & Gerrish, and helped themselves to such things as they needed without paying for the same. On one occasion a whole company, which came up from the southern settlements on their way out to Fort Bridger, made free with the contents of the stores.

The Rhode Island Miracle.

Three or four weeks ago we published on account, apparently well authenticated, that a Mr. Bourne, of Westerly, R. I., had suddenly become deaf, dumb and blind. This was followed by an announcement, soon after, of his recovery, both the occurrence and recovery, being alike singular and unaccountable. Says the N. Y. Sun:—"On Sunday

evening Mr. Bourne related the circumstance to an audience assembled in the basement of the Suffolk street Church. He attributes the event directly to a Divine interposition, stating that he was previously leading an unchristian life, not believing in a God, and exercising a most uncharitable disposition towards his neighbors, whom he had pledged himself to injure as far as within his power. He states that after recovering from a fit of sickness, on the 28th of last October, as he was leaving home to do some work about thirty miles distant, when only a few rods from his house, he became confused and sat down upon a stone by the side of the fence, when in a moment or two, it seemed as if some one had pulled a large hat over his whole frame; first his sight left him, then his hearing, then the faculty of speaking, and lastly, the power of motion was entirely gone.

He was removed to his house and on the 4th day, his sight was restored, and about the 15th of November, while standing in the pulpit of the church in his native village, his hearing and speech were in a moment restored, and he ejaculated a thankful prayer to God for his recovery. Whatever may be thought of this account by the public, whether attributed to mental delusion, or whatever cause, the narrator evidently believed in its Providential character. He spoke in tremulous accents, and with tears in his eyes most of the time, and the audience, particularly the females, were very much affected."

Another Hero Fallen.

The balance of Walker's filibustering force under Col. Anderson has been captured by Capt. Sands of the U. S. steam frigate Saguachama. In taking this force Capt. Sands went even further than Commodore Paulding in landing at Punta Arenas. He ascended into the interior of a foreign country and captured Anderson and his men on the river, after he was compelled by the conjunction of the Nicaragua and Costa Rican forces to abandon Fort Castillo, where he had entrenched himself. Misfortunes multiply themselves upon Walker. His design was that this Col. Anderson should hold Fort Castillo against the Nicaraguans until he could organize a new expedition and come to his relief, and then the power of Nicaragua was to fall before their united efforts. But as Walker had his Paulding, so Anderson has had his Sands, to blight the fondest expectations.

As the President was constrained to command Commodore Paulding for the good he effected by bringing back Walker, although he did exceed his instructions, we suppose that the same course will be adopted towards Sands, if the two cases do not differ in some material point.

The fierce flame of indignation excited against Commodore Paulding for capturing pirate number one, and against the President for not condemning him for that act, which was beginning to abate for want of fuel, will we anticipate, be rekindled at the announcement that pirate number two has been taken under still more aggravating circumstances.

One feature in this transaction worthy of note, is that the Nicaragua and Costa Rican forces, heretofore engaged in hostility, united to expel the filibusters as against a common enemy. It was to assist the Nicaraguans in war against their Costa Rican invaders that Walker was, like a noble deliverer, to accomplish by his expatriation, the people of the country it has been alleged, looked to him as their defender, and in their behalf he ventured his life, when he landed upon the soil of Nicaragua. But nothing could more clearly demonstrate the feisty of this plea than the fact that Nicaragua and Costa Rica forgot their hostility, and banded together to expel the remnant of an expedition which they equally hated and dreaded.

Thos. W. Smith, tried for the murder of Mr. Carter, has been acquitted.

The body of Julius Austin, a wealthy citizen of Detroit, was found in the river at that place yesterday. Supposed to have committed suicide.

The office of the *Nyx*, a weekly sheet devoted to scandal, in Cleveland, Ohio, was entered on the 9th by a party that suffered from its security, the pre knocked into old iron, the forms into pig, and the type thrown into the street.

We advise those of our friends in a state of single blessedness, who would win the idol of their hearts, and enjoy that domestic felicity known only to those in married life, to restore the hair on their bald pates, change their grey locks to their original color, make them glossy as silk, by using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. It is now the standard remedy for all diseases of the hair and skin.—Ohio Statesman, For sale here by all Druggists—10—24.

It has become an established fact that Dr. Sandford's Investigator will cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice and General Debility. Many people, personally known to us, whose word cannot be doubted, have given their certificates to prove this, and with such a mass of evidence who can doubt? It is truly the invalid's friend, and will give relief when all other remedies fail, and in some instances that have come under our observation it seemed the means of snatching its victim from the grave. We wish all our readers who need medicine would try one bottle, for it will surely give relief. For sale here by all Druggists.—11—44.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On Thursday, 21st inst., Mr. JOHN DAVIS, of this place, in the 63d year of his age.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.—At the Convention of the Kentucky Democracy, held at Frankfort, January 8, the following resolution was adopted:

"That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of our distinguished Chief Magistrate, and believe that the views expressed by him in his first annual message to the Congress of the United States, in reference to the admission of the State of Kansas into the Federal Union, are wise, patriotic and just."

Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Dr. ANSON DAVIS, ex-President of Texas, committed suicide at Houston, on the 8th, by blowing out his brains.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises next, at one o'clock on the afternoon of THURSDAY the 26th day of FEBRUARY, the real estate of the late Jacob Paul, deceased, to-wit:

One tract, situated in Richland township, the said county, adjoining lands of the late Jacob Paul, deceased, on the south west, lands of Daniel Strayer on the south, and lands of the heirs of John Paul, deceased, on the east, containing two hundred acres more or less, also containing acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. A large two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, bank Barn, Blacksmith Shop, mill, and other outbuildings, and a large piece of orchard thereon growing.

ALSO—One other tract, situated in the township, adjoining the above described tract, the south land of John R. Sibanon on the east, and land of Abraham Paul on the east and land of Daniel Strayer on the south, and land of the heirs of John Paul, deceased, on the south, containing seventy-six acres, and seventeen pieces of land, and having a saw-mill in good repair thereon erected.

The above tracts of land will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; the third to remain charged upon the premises, the interest of which to be paid to the widow, and at her death the principal, to be paid to her heirs, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser on the premises.

SAMUEL S. PAUL, Trustee of the real estate of Jacob Paul, deceased. January 27, 1858—41—50.

DISOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing between J. Stahl & C. Roberts, in the City of Ecklesville, in the County of Cambria, and in the State of Pennsylvania, by mutual consent, and all persons having themselves indebted to the late firm by note or book account are hereby notified to come forward and settle before the first day of March, either by their accounts will be left in the hands of the undersigned for collection.

The business will still be carried on at the stand by C. Thomas Roberts, the books to be placed for collection.

STAHLE & ROBERTS. Jan. 27, 1858—41.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the County of Cambria, to the estate of Daniel McCarty, late of Cambria County, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come and make settlement, and those having claims against said estate to present them daily at the undersigned's office, near the Town of Allegheny.

ROSA M. MC CARTHY, Administrator. Jan. 27th 1858.

WARRANT FOR THE RETURN OF GOODS.
GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!
BACK AGAIN!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Ebensburg, that during the first and second weeks of last year, they have sold a large and varied assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of quality and price cannot be equalled by any establishment in the interior of Western Pennsylvania. Farmers and others will find it to their advantage to call, as they are determined to sell at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

ETTINGER & ULLMAN. Jan. 27, 1858.

BATTY'S ARABIAN HOUSE OINTMENT.
It is warranted to cure every instance of itching, sore, or inflamed skin, whether on the face, neck, or any other part of the body, and to cure all kinds of itching, sore, or inflamed skin, whether on the face, neck, or any other part of the body, and to cure all kinds of itching, sore, or inflamed skin, whether on the face, neck, or any other part of the body.

Manufactured and sold by James H. Duff, and also at the Drug Store of Dr. Wm. H. M'CONNELL, and at the store of THOMAS DEWITT, Ebensburg, Pa. Jan. 20, 1858.

TIMELY NOTICE.
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Ettinger, Ullman & Co. are hereby notified that the books of the firm are in the hands of R. L. Johnston for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted will save costs by attending to this in time.

ETTINGER, ULLMAN & CO. Jan. 27, 1858.

Auditor's Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED AUDITOR APPOINTED by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, do hereby consider and decide upon the claim of James M' Dermitt, upon the fund in the hands of William Kittle, Esq., Trustee for the sale of certain Real Estate of Michael M' Dermitt, and to report the evidence taken by him to the Court, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Ebensburg, on the 4th day of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. JOHN S. RHEE, Auditor. Jan. 6, 1858—41.

Estate of Patrick McCoy, dec'd.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John M. Coy, executor of Patrick McCoy, dec'd, as shown by a re-stated account, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Ebensburg, on the 4th day of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. KITTELL, Auditor. Jan. 6, 1858—41.