Democrat & Sentinel.

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

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 10

HON. GEORGE N. SMITH.

The Black Republican members of our State Legislature have been very active since the commencement of the present session in endeavoring to get up a fight on the Kansas question Of course this is a matter with which they have legitimately nothing to do in the capacity of Legislators, having been elected for the purpose of taking care of the local interests of Pennsylvania instead of the affairs of the nation. The Democratic members, with the exception of a few Douglasites, have avoided the discussion of the question, regarding it as uncalled for and unnecessary. On last Friday, Mr. Owen introduced into the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee to whom have been referred the various resolutions relative to Kansas affairs be and the same are hereby instructed not to report upon the same until the tenth day of March next.

Quite a spirited debate ensued As the vote on this resolution may be considered a "test" as to the relative strength of the friends and enemies of the National Administration in the House, we publish it in full:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arthur, Askin, Barr, Brandt, Dornert, Donehoo, Donnelly J. H., Donnelly James, Donovan, Dunlap, Ebur, Ent, Evans, Garrett, Gilliland, Glatz, Goepp, Hamel, Hay, Hillegas, Hipple, Hodgson, Irwin, Jenkins, Kincaid, Lauman, Lovett, M'Clain, Maugle, Melloy, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Rupp, Sharp, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming.) Stephens, Stuart, Turner, Weaver, Weller, Westbrook; Wharton, Wilcox, Will, Williams, Wolf, Woodring and Yearsley—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Abrams, Babcock, Benson, Bierer, Bruce, Calhoun, Castner, Chase, Crawford, Dodds, Foster, George, Hayes, Himrod, Houtz, Imbrie, Jackman, Lawrence, Lloyd, M'Clure, M'Donald, Negley, Nichols, Pownall, Price, Struthers, Voeghtley, Warden, Wells, Williston, Witmer and Longaker, *Speaker*—38.

It will be perceived that all the Democratic members, with a few exceptions, voted for the resolution, and that all the Black Republicans voted against it, It will also be seen that our talented and efficient representative, Hon. George N Smith voted RIGHT. Mr. Smith, for his manly and fearless course on this occasion, will, when he returns to his constituents, receive from them the greeting of "well done good and faithful servant."

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

In pursuance of public notice, the Democratic County Committee met at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 9th ult. On motion, H. A Boggs, Esq was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Cambria county now, as heretofore, have full, complete and abiding confidence in the ability, patriotism and integrity of James Buchanan, and endorse his recommendations in relation to the admission of the Territory of Kansas.

Resolved, That we approve the course of Hon Wm. Bigler, in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That we point with pride and pleasure to the Legislative course of Geo. N Smith, Esq., In voting to sustain the general administration, he has clearly represented the will of his constituents.

H. A Boggs, Henry Reusch and George Riddle were appointed Conferees to meet the Conferees from Clearfield and Blair counties for the purpose of appointing a Senatorial delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, and transacting any other business that may be deemed necessary.

A. DURBIN, President.

H. A. Boggs, Secretary.

A Slight Mistake.

We clip the following paragraph from the "Star," a Black Republican paper published in Brookville, Jefferson County:

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, the following resolution was offered by Hon. H. D. Foster, a few days ago:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House, &c., That in the words of the Governor of the Commonwealth, 'all the qualified electors of a Territory should have an 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.'"

Now we beg leave to inform the editors of the "Star" that Hon. H. D. Foster is not a member of the Legislature, and consequently had nothing whatever to do with the above resolution. We believe he is now at his home in Greensburg, attending to the duties of his profession. J Heron Foster, of Allegheny county, editor of the Pittsburg "Dispatch, and a ranting abolitionist, was the gentleman who introduced the above resolution to the House of Representatives.

— We will endeavor to find room for the interesting communication of S. B. M'Cormick, Esq., next week.

☞ A daughter of Mr. T. Brophy, of this place, aged six years, had her leg broken by a fall from off a chair last week. We are pleased to learn that the little sufferer is now doing well.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—EDWIN C. WILSON, Esq., of Venango County to be Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, in place of Thomas J Power, Esq., resigned.

☞ We have received the first number of a new paper published in this place, entitled the "Mountaineer."—P. S. Noon, Esq., Editor, and D. C. Zahm, Publisher. Phil has the ability to, and doubtless will, make the "Mountaineer" an interesting paper. We bid him a hearty welcome to the editorial fraternity.

☞ Our friend, Mr Henry Foster, formerly of the Arcade Hotel, Johnstown, has just taken possession of the Ebensburg House in this place, lately kept by Mrs. Litzinger, and is now engaged in "fitting things up" for the accommodation of "strangers and travellers." Foster is a model landlord and a clever, whole souled fellow. We confidently recommend him to a liberal share of public patronage.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.—We direct the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Democratic Committee in another column. The resolutions fully endorse the course of the National Administration, especially in regard to "Kansas Affairs," and also sustain Senator Bigler and our Representative in the State Legislature, Hon. Geo. N. Smith, We think we hazard nothing in saying that the resolutions express the honest sentiments of the Democracy of Cambria, We are confident that the Democracy of this county are almost unanimously in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union.

☞ The illustrious Col. John M Bowman, having recovered from a severe attack of the toothache, has resumed the editorial chair of his mammoth weekly, the "Cambria Tribune" The last number is remarkably spicy and interesting. If any of our readers wish to subscribe for a first class family newspaper, containing the latest news from White township and the rest of the world up to the hour of going to press, our advice is to take the "Tribune" by all means The Colonel is also a very great wit, and when desirous of being satirical, he wields a remorseless goose quill, as sharp as the sword of Saladin. As a friend, we beg leave to call the attention of the Colonel to the following couplet from a well known poet, with the advice to repeat it over "to himself" when tempted to scrawl out something which in his own estimation is very witty and *very* severe:

"Asses and owls unseen, themselves betray,
When *these* attempt to hoot or *those* to bray."

THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.—This General, whose decease in India has been so much lamented, was not only a soldier, but preacher. He was a member of the Baptist church in Calcutta, and is said by the missionary Kincaid, who knew him well, to be a devoted Christian. He was accustomed to carry with him a preaching tent in which to exercise his personal gifts as a preacher of the gospel. His influence was great and good in the army. Lord Gough used to rely upon his brigade for the most difficult and dangerous work; and at one time, when required to send forward a force on a particularly perilous and important enterprise, calling for great care as well as courage, he said to have exclaimed, "Turn out the saints; Havelock never blunders, and his men never get drunk."

HISTORICAL.—Few readers can be aware, until they have had occasion to test the fact, how much labor is often saved by such a table as the following—the work of one now in his grave. If "history is poetry," as one who is a true poet himself forcibly remarks, then here is poetry personified.

1607 Virginia first settled by the English
1614 New York first settled by the Dutch
1620 Massachusetts settled by Puritans.
1624 New Jersey settled by the Dutch
1627 Delaware settled by Swedes and Fins.
1635 Maryland settled by Irish Catholics
1635 Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1659 North Carolina settled by English.
1670 South Carolina settled by Hugenots.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1733 Georgia settled by Gen Oglethorpe.
1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1805 Ohio admitted into the Union
1811 Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816 Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817 Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818 Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819 Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820 Maine admitted into the Union.
1821 Missouri admitted into the Union
1836 Michigan admitted into the Union.
1836 Arkansas admitted into the Union,
1845 Florida admitted into the Union.
1845 Texas admited into the Union,
1846 Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850 California admitted into the Union.

BRIGHAM YOUNG —The Oxford (Me.) Democrat says that Brigham Young has relatives in Oxford county, and once resided there himself with his father. He is described as having been in his younger days a religious enthusiast, with a peculiar gift in talking at religious meetings. He would travel considerable distances to attend these gatherings, making no provision for his family, and leaving the whole care and support of his children at such times with his wife. He afterwards fell in with some Mormon elders and embraced the faith, and in a short time his enthusiasm and ambition placed him at the head of the "church" and made him ruler of the colony at Salt Lake.

THE KANSAS MESSAGE.

We regret that we have not sufficient space this week to lay before our readers the Message of President Buchanan, submitting the Lecompton Constitution to Congress. We are influenced by no partisan spirit when we say that it is a clear, logical and unanswerable argument. The following is the concluding portion of the message, which we hope our readers will peruse attentively:

The question of slavery was submitted to an election of the people of Kansas on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented to the adherents of the Topeka Constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore peace to the distracted Territory. But they again refused the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevail among a large majority of these people on the first Monday in January, and that they did that day vote under the Lecompton Constitution for Governor and other State officers, member of Congress and members of the Legislature. This election was warmly contested by parties, and a larger vote was polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far toward the final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas If frauds have been committed at this election, by one or both parties, the Legislature and the people of Kansas, under the Constitution, will know how to redress themselves, and punish these detestable, but too common crimes, without any outside interference

The people of Kansas have then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a Constitution and State government, have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member to represent them in Congress,, members of the State Legislature, and other State officers. They now ask admission into the Union, under this Constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention, recognized and sanctioned by the organic act which declares in express language in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with slavery in the States and Territories," leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate the domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." In this manner, by localizing the question of slavery and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected this question to be banished from the halls of Congress, where it has always exerted a baleful influence throughout the country. It is proper that I should refer briefly to the election held under an act of the Territorial Legislature, on the first Monday in January last, on the Lecompton Constitution This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature, which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election, which was peacefully conducted under my instructions, involved a strange inconsistency, A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution, were, at the very same time and place, recognizing its valid existence in the most solemn and authentic manner by voting under its provisions I have as yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after the right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and to the whole country, which would, result from its immediate admission into the Union, as well as the disasters which may follow its rejection. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of its admission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population, and wealth, and speedily realize the blessings and comforts which follow agricultural and mechanical industry. The people then will be sovereign, and can regulate their own affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They can make and unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say they can impose fetters upon their own power, which they cannot afterwards remove If they could do this, they might tie their own hands for a hundred as well as for ten years. These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized, I believe, in some form or other, by every State Constitution: and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognize them, I can preceive no objection to such a course. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in the Bill of Rights, that "all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper." The great state of New York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous Constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kansas Constitution after the year 1864, could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such a change previous to that that period, this prohibition would be wholly unavailing The Legislature already elected, may at its very first session, submit the question to a vote of the people, whether they will or will not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the populae will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial Tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas, by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this, the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of territory, acquired by the common treasure of all the States, would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the members of the Confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if a majority of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union, under its present Contitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution, under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit slavery in a State which they might have done twice before if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded slavery from the Constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December; when they might, as they claim, have stricken slavery from the Constitution, should now reject a State, because slavery remains in the Constitution, it is manifest that the agitation on this dangerous subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas-Nebraska Act would put a final end to the slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had, for more than twenty years, convulsed the country, and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles; and, if fairly carried into effect, will settle the question.—Should the agitation be again revived; should the people of the sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness, this will arise from a cause so far as the interest of Kansas is concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion. To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change the present Constitution, if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency, and not of right a small difference of time one way or the other, is of not the least importance, when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from a revival of the slavery agitation. In considering this question, it should never be forgotten, that in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect the few thousand inhabitants of Kansas who have from the beginning, resisted the Constitution and laws For this very reason the rejection of the Constitution will be so much more the keenly felt by the people of the fourteen States of the Union where slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union would restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of the Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other, and aroused the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union Kansas once admitted into the Union, the excitement becomes localized, and will soon die away for want of outside aliment — Then every difficulty would be settled at the ballot-box; besides, and this is no trifling consideration, I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them on service much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Gov. Walker, to maintain the existence of the Territorial government, and secure the execution of the laws. He considered that at least 2000 regular troops under command of Harney were necessary for this purpose; acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged, in some degree, to interfere with the expedition to Utah, in order to keep down rebellion in Kansas, which has involved a very heavy expense to the government Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be any occasion there for troops of the United States

I have thus performed my duty on this important question, under a deep sense of responsibility to God and my country. My public life will terminate within a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition, than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds now appear to be impending over the Union, I conscientously believe, may be dissipated with honor to every portion of it, by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be rejected, I greatly fear that these clouds will become darker and more ominous than any which have ever threatened the Constitution and the Union.

ALL HONOR TO THE DEMOCRACY OF PHILADELPHIA!—A Democratic Convention composed of Delegates from the various election precincts of the city and county of Philadelphia convened on Tuesday of last week. After appointing delegates to the next Democratic State Convention resolutions endorsing the administration of Mr. Buchanan and in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution were *unanimously* adopted. The Convention was composed of 201 delegates. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That this convention has full confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of President Buchanan, and approve not only of his vindication of the national honor by a strict laws and international treaties, but also of his recommendations in regard to the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Resolved, That the prompt admission of Kansas as a State, with the unrestricted right to alter or amend her Constitution—thereby conferring upon her people absolute and unqualified sovereignty with the power to regulate and control each and all of their political and domestic institutions in their own way—is the best, if not the only means, by which the troubles in Kansas will cease to distract and disturb the country, and peace and order be restored to that Territory.

Resolved That this Convention, in congratulating the people of Pennsylvania, that her affairs have once more passed into the hands of Democratic Administration, do express their confidence in William F. Packer; and that his large experience and eminent qualifications, as well as the judicious selection of his constitutional advisers, afford an ample guaranty that the affairs of our Commonwealth will be faithfully and successfully administered.

WHOLESALE POISONING.—The most horrible case ever heard of, has recently come to light in Alabama, Genesee county, New York In July, 1856 Henry Hoag a respectable citizen of that town, died quite suddenly. Six weeks thereafter, his little daughter, five or six years old, died after an illness of twenty-four hours. Last spring, an infant child, born subsequent to Mr. Hoag's death, died after a short illness. Last fall another child, two years old, died under still more suspicious circumstances. A post-mortem examination was had, but the chemist to whom the child's stomach was sent, neglected to analyze its contents The community, however, had become satisfied that the death of so many members of a family, under such circumstances, required further investigation, and the bodies of all of them were exhumed, and the stomachs of the first three, and a portion of the duodenum of the last secured, and upon analysis arsenic was found in them all. Suspicion at once pointed to the wife and mother as the person who administered the poison, and she was arrested, and is now in jail at Batavia, awaiting the action of the grand jury. Since her husband's death, she has been married again to a man by the name of Frisch, who lived with her but a short time—some difficulty having arisen between them. Some years since three others of her children died quite suddenly, with symptoms almost precisely similar to the last ones, and it is inferred that she poisoned them also, from the fact that she confessed that she had poisoned the first one, but that she did it accidentally and through mistake.

MURDER RECOMMENDED.—The New York *Tribune*, which is too compassionate to allow a murderer to be hang, now shows its sympathy for the murderer in a positive way. It instigates and justifies the crime, not in a single instance merely, but on a large scale. Hear it:

"We are opposed to hanging men when there is any other possible way of keeping them out of mischief; but the leading border ruffians of Kansas will have to be used up It is not possible that they and honest men should live in the same community The telegraph reports a slight beginning of the necessary work — The ruffians will either stop cheating forthwith or stop breathing, and will not be allowed many more days in which to indicate their choice"

☞ At Rochester, New York, on Tuesday of last week, a train on the Genesee Valley Railroad, upon nearing the depot, was by the misplacement of a switch, turned off form the main track upon a turn table, and thence on a trackleading to stone enginehouse through which it passed in spite of the engineer. The rear wall of the engine house was two feet thick; but the locomotive passed through this obstacle, scarcely causing a jar to the train, plunged outside its whole length doubling up some old iron rails lying on the north side as if they were withs, and striking her nose downward into the soft earth. Her lamps, smoke stack, dome and cut works were ruined, and right down upon the cab, where the engineer and fireman stand, the upper section of the stone wall fell, filling up the space between boiler and tender to the depth of several feet The engineer and fireman jumped off in season to escape injury Two cars nearly full of passengers were in the train Not a person moved from his place, and most of the passengers were, probably unaware that any accident has occurred.

A TREMENDOUS FAST HORSE.—Many years ago a solitary horseman might have been seen swiftly riding towards Toledo, Ohio.—The sun had just set in the western horizon, 'twas the close, in short, of an election day, and that solitary horseman was courier from an important township in Lucas county.—The returns from every township in the county but the one we speak of had been heard from at Toledo, and the vote of this township was needed to tell how the county had gone.

At length the solitary horseman arrived in Toledo and reined his foaming steed up before the Indiana house. A big crowd—democrats and whigs—rushed for the news.

"Better time," said the solitary horsman, looking at his watch, "was never made by live hoss? Fifteen miles in thirty-two minutes? What d'ye think of that, gentlemen?" asked the horseman

"Cuss the hoss," yelled the excited crowd; "how has——township gone?"

"Gen'lemen," replied the solitary horseman, "I disremember. It went either whig or democrat, but I've been so taken with the speed of this 'ere hoss that I forgit which; but, gen'lmen," roared the excited horseman, rising in his saddle and frantically waving his whip in the air, "you may just rest satisfied on one point; all——can't beat this hoss?"

RESUMPTION.—The Banks of Philadelphia are now paying out specie for their notes. The banks of Baltimore, Georgetown, Washington City and Pittsburg have also resumed. So also have the bank of Chester county, Bank of Danville and other country Banks, and a general resumpton may be expected before the first of April.

☞ The good heart, the tender feeling, and the pleasant disposition, make smiles, love, and sunshine everywhere.

—Ex-President Fillmore was married last evening to Mrs. McIntosh of Albany city.

☞ Smith and Jones—merchants—were rushing round just ten minutes before 2 o'clock, raising funds, when going around Bump street, Jones came in in contact with Smith and knocked him down. Smith was excited, and exclaimed:

"Do that again, and I'll knock you into the middle of next week!"

"My dear fellow," shouted Jones, "do it and I'll give you fifty dollars; for if I can get through till then without breaking, I am safe."

Wood's Restorative—Of all the restoratives for the hair that have been invented, Wood's pre-eminently claims the first place. It will certainly restore the natural color of the hair, if the directions are followed for a sufficient length of time It also has produced astonishing effects in bringing out a growth of hair, where the head had been previously bald Wood does not pretend that it will do this in all cases; and we think candor is a good recommendation of the virtues which his restoratives readily possesses. If the roots of the hair are destroyed, no human power can make them grow again; but where there is any vitality left in the root, the restorative will soon renew the hair in all its pristine vigor. It has done this repeatedly where all other remedies had failed It is therefore worth while in all cases to make this experiment. For clearing the head of dandruff, and thickening and strengthening the hair it has no rival.—Western Patriot

☞ It has become an established fact that Dr Glandford's Invigorator 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—4t.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Michael Kinkaloo, late of Munster Township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned (residing in said Township) by the Register of the said county; all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make payment without delay.

ISADORE FARRAHAUGH, Admr.

Feb. 12, 1858

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office of Cambria county, and will be presented for confirmation at the next Orphans Court of said county, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of March next, to wit:

The account of Henry Kintzer, Trustee for Frederick Colbaugh, dec'd.

The account of David H. Roberts, adm'r, de bonis non cum testamento annexo of David Thomas, dec'd.

The account of David O'Hara, guardian of the minor children of John Hamer dec'd.

The account of John Campbell, adm'r cum testamento annexo of Joseph Campbell, dec'd.

The account of Sarah Ann Ferry, adm'x of the estate of John Bennett, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Cover and Alexander Cover, adm'rs of the estate of Adam Cover dec'd.

The account of Eliza M'Donald, adm'x of Owen M'Donald dec'd.

The account of H. Kirkead, adm'r, of Edward Hutchinson, jr., dec'd.

M. HASSON, Register

Register's Office, Feb. 2, 1858.

COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, that he has rented the shop formerly occupied by R. Galbraith, where he has every facility for carrying on a large business, and hopes by using but the best material, and employing but the best workmen, he hopes to convince all who will do him the favor to examine his work, that in point of durability, appearance or elegance, it cannot be excelled by any similar establishment in the State or elsewhere. Persons wishing a bargain in the purchase of a carriage will consult their own interests by giving him a call.—They are prepared to supply the following kinds of vehicles, viz:

Buggies of different qualities and prices, Barouches, Charioteers, one and two horse rockaways, close quarter elliptic and C-spring Coaches; second-handwork of different kinds, &c., making a variety that will suit all tastes and all purses. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

JOHN BARNES.

Feb. 10, 1858.—13

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!!

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the Vice Onanism or Self-Abuse, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, have directed their Consulting Surgeon as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all persons thus afflicted, who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty and suffering, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE.

The Howard Association is a benevolent Institution, established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." It has now a surplus of means, which the Directors have voted to expend in advertising the above notice. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

Just Published, by the Association, a Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self Abuse and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address Dr GEO. R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa: By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWILL, Pres't.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. [sep 30, 1857 y1