



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher. EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM A. PORTER. Of Philadelphia. CANAL COMMISSIONER. WESLEY FROST. Of Fayette County.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS KNOWING themselves indebted to the "Democrat & Sentinel" for Subscription, Advertising, &c., are notified that the books are now in my hands for collection. Costs will be saved by attending to this notice in time. Address Box 101. H. C. DEVINE. Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1858.

The Editor is absent this week in Pittsburg, which accounts for the "small assortment" of editorial articles in the present number.

THE PRESIDENT SUSTAINED.

Passage of Mr. English's Bill. The bill reported by the Committee of Congress for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, passed both Houses of Congress last Friday. This is a brilliant triumph for the Democracy over the piebald opposition now arrayed against it. The National administration has been triumphantly sustained, and John W. Forney & Co. may now hang their harps on the willows. We sincerely hope there will now be a truce to the shouts of the freedom shriekers for bleeding Kansas. The result of the vote last Friday sealed the fate of the Black Republican party. Deprived of its stock in trade, it cannot possibly hold together until 1860. We always felt confident that the Democratic members of Congress would sustain Mr. Buchanan, and we have not been disappointed. We will, next week, lay Mr. English's Bill before our readers.

The French Emigration Scheme.

The official correspondence, as recently published, shows that France is serious in her efforts to supply her West India colonies with Africans under a new form, and by means of emigration. Mr. Mason, the American Minister at Paris, distinctly states that in an interview with Count Walewski, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the latter said very frankly that the French colonies, particularly in the West Indies, were languishing for want of labor; that negro labor alone was adapted for tropical productions; that the French Government had devised a system for the introduction from Africa of laborers under guards, and that to supply these laborers they looked mainly to prisoners taken by the TRIBES IN THEIR INTERINE WARS, who would, if not so disposed of, according to the barbarous custom of the country, be put to death. The gist of the whole matter may be summed up thus: France has discovered that her West India colonies are going behind hand, for want of laborers. Slave would be preferred, but these cannot be obtained under the existing treaty arrangements between Great Britain, France, and the United States. But, in order to secure the result, and at the same time avoid the violation of treaties, a new device, as above described, has been resorted to. It amounts to little less than slavery in a new form, and the fact that these laborers are to consist of prisoners taken by the tribes in their intestine wars, is only calculated to show the lengths to which a nation will sometimes go, in order to accomplish its selfish objects. If the native tribes could not sell their prisoners there would be little inducement for them to continue their fratricidal conflicts. But, now that France comes forward, and holds out a premium for each prisoner thus taken, the wars will be renewed with tenfold fury, and the awful spectacle will be presented to the world, of a civilized, and Christian people absolutely fomenting sanguinary contests among barbarians and savages, and all with a mercenary object. The most remarkable part of the statement of Count Walewski is, that in which he said that "there had been some communication between the English and French Governments, and the former would not object to the French scheme, while the wants of the British colonies were being supplied by the Coolie Trade." We are to infer from all this, therefore, that despite the affected horror of slavery, which has been a standing topic in Great Britain for years, much of it amounted to a mere mockery, and that two of the most liberal and enlightened nations of Europe have absolutely agreed to revive the odious traffic, but to disguise it under a new form and a new name. Mr. Mason pitifully observes, after recapitulating the remarks of Count Walewski, that "he feels quite confident that in future we will see the denunciations of American slavery moderated, if not silenced, in France, and perhaps in England."

The Pacific Railroad.

There is still a hope that the Bill for the construction of this mighty work will pass Congress during the present session. And why should it not? Instead of wasting time and temper in fruitless wrangles, it would be much wiser, and more in accordance with the true dignity of Senators and Congressmen to discuss measures and pass laws tending to the general welfare and increasing prosperity of our country. The question of a railroad connection with our Pacific coast commends itself, by its importance in the present, as well as by its unavoidable necessity in the future. The Pacific coast is fast being settled; commerce with it is rapidly increasing, and every day discloses more and more the inconveniences, the utter inadequacy of the existing routes to meet the absolute requirements of the times. The trade with China is already very considerable; but it will be incalculable in extent and value when the old wall of ignorance and exclusiveness shall be broken down. The time will soon be here, when the hitherto hidden wealth of Chinese commerce shall be exposed to our grasp. Shall we be prepared to take advantage of it? In addition to the proximity to our western coast, there are many Chinamen in California who will naturally point their countrymen to the advantages of American intercourse. If a direct way could be opened by which China could reach the interior of our country, and the Atlantic coast with comparatively little inconvenience and expense, there can be no doubt but she would speedily and eagerly rush in, and we might have almost a monopoly of her trade. The rich islands of the Pacific would also contribute much to the general prosperity. The effect of such a road upon our western territory would be almost marvellous; it would act like an enchanter's wand, waking towns and cities from their invisible existence in the forests and prairies, and decking the hills and plains with waving grain and flowers, and fruits: No extravagance of language could surpass the reality of prosperity and wealth which must inevitably follow upon a completion of this road to the Pacific, and thereby developing all the unknown beauty and riches of the west. Another potential reason for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific is furnished us by the Mormon rebellion and the difficulties in quelling it. The bold defiance of the general government displayed by that fanatical people, and the delay and expense in administering deserved punishment, have caused us indignation and chagrin. The gorgon head of rebellion should not be permitted to show itself before the sword of power was raised to cut it off. A delay of chastisement makes those deserving it bolder and more insolent. Had we a railroad over the Plains, the army could have rushed down on the rebels like an avalanche, and crushed them in the incipency of their treason. As a postal route, also, it is much needed. The circuitous and tardy transit of the mails is exceedingly annoying and detrimental to prosperity. So that, for the purposes of commerce with Asia, for the development of our own country, for protection of our western frontier, for preventing and punishing internal rebellion, and for conveying the mail, there are an hundred sufficient reasons to justify the prompt and energetic commencement of this great enterprise. The cost to the United States, under the bill proposed, would be inconsiderable. The Utah war will cost more than it would take to complete the entire road. The expense of mail service is immense, and the amount required for protection against the Indian depredations and foreign foes, is vastly more than would be required if the road were completed. Add to this, the increase of trade, in itself worth more than it would cost to secure it, and the development of our wonderful agricultural and mineral wealth, the increased glory and greatness of our country, until all other nations shall bow in reverence before her splendor, and her children shall exult with virtuous pride in a mighty and indissoluble Union, and who can refuse to aid in this consummation so devoutly to be wished? We hope to record the passage of the bill during the present session.—Union.

The Letter of Secretary Cass to Lord Napier.

Secretary Cass' diplomatic note to Lord Napier, in reply to the reiterated complaints made by the British government of the increase of the slave trade, and their suggestions of more stringent measures for its suppression, is the ablest state document that ever was penned on this interesting subject. We regret sincerely that the press of matter did not permit us to copy it in full. It sheds a flood of light upon this vexatious question, completely and mercilessly exposing the hollow pretensions and grossly selfish objects of the British negro policy. In regard to the system of a joint blockade of the African coast, the Secretary remarks that "the benefit it has produced, bears no reasonable proportion to the expenditure of life and treasure it has cost." But this failure need not discourage the hopes of Christendom, for there was another method of proceeding, less difficult and more efficacious. If slaves could not be sold, they would not be exported. To shut the ports of Cuba to their entrance, would be shutting the ports of Africa to their departure, Cuba was the only country where the slave trade was carried on extensively. England excoriated great political influence over her, and might employ it in this cause. This is a very severe home-thrust, for jealous as England is of slave labor, she would not urge a measure calculated to injure the productive capacity of Cuba. The immense Spanish debt is owned by Englishmen principally, and the diminution of the Cuban revenues would utterly depreciate all claims against Spain. Amongst the causes now operating to render the blockade of the coast of Africa still more useless, the Secretary mentions the marked effect upon public opinion in Europe, produced by the lamentable condition of the once flourishing colonies of England and France, the deficiency of labor there, the indolence and distress of the emancipated negroes,—all of which were matters of grave reflection for the statesman to remedy these evils. England herself had set the example, and was supplying her colonies with coolies, and French following her lead, was furnishing her Islands with Africans, which was but another form of slave trading. Official reports from the American Squadron on the African coast confirmed this opinion; also the last message of the President of Liberia, etc. This state of things, while offering no justification of the slave trade, indicated a relaxation of public opinion in regard to its suppression, physical and political, which stood in the way of the successful operations of that policy, there were important considerations ultimately connected with national rights, which offered still graver subjects for the consideration of this Government. The Secretary discusses them with eminent ability and great force, the important question of the right of search, against which he remonstrates as a dangerous pretension, and a breach of the law of nations, as practised by Great Britain. To permit a foreign officer to board a vessel of another power, to assume command in her, to call for and examine her papers, to pass judgment upon her character, to decide the broad inquiry, whether she is navigated according to law and to send her in at pleasure for trial, could not be submitted to by any independent nation without injury and dishonor. No such right was recognized by the law of nations. The United States denied the right of the cruisers of any other Power whatever, for any purpose whatever, to enter their vessels by force. They had no disposition to surrender the police of the ocean to Great Britain, and would never falter in their determination to enforce their own laws in their own vessels, and by their own power, and to oppose the pretensions of every other nation to board them by force in time of peace. The Secretary proves by numerous quotations that the principles of international law involved in this question has been admitted by the most eminent statesmen of Great Britain. He explodes completely the distinction made by British diplomatists, the distinction of the right of visit and the right of search, showing that both are equally illegal as applied to vessels of foreign Powers. It appears that Lord Napier communicated to the State Department a list of vessels, said to have been American, and to have been engaged in the slave trade. To this the Secretary replies that he had no means of verifying the list, but the statement, "even if accurate," only showed that the laws of the United States might be evaded as well as those of the slave trade. The prosecution of the slave trade, additional capital, and enterprise for profit, had embarked in it. There was a class of ships built in the United States famed for their speed, and these were eagerly sought and purchased by foreigners for the slave trade, but the people disposing of them could not be held answerable for the purposes for which such vessels were afterwards employed. The laws of the United States provided severe punishment for fitting out of slaves, but it was often impossible to prove an illegitimate object, and so some slaves might escape.—Vessels, English built and English owned, had also been employed in the slave trade.—A case of this kind had but just been brought before the Courts in London. Human cupidity was not confined to our nation only, and a cursory perusal of the proceedings of English tribunals would probably reveal a good many similar cases. Lord Napier further complained, in the name of his Government, of the United States not having had at all times the number of vessels as stipulated by treaty, on the African coast. General Cass proves that Great Britain required similar forbearance, she having been repeatedly guilty of the same omission. The view next represented by the Secretary is of great importance. The United States, he says, had a legitimate trade with Africa, which was annually increasing in value. The exports of the United States were exchanged for palm oil, ivory, hides, dye woods, etc. Vessels lawfully engaged in this commerce, and approaching the suspected latitudes, became themselves suspected, and were liable to vexatious interruptions so long as the practice of forcibly boarding and examining them continued. Unless abolished, it would operate injuriously, and cause the ruin of this branch of American commerce. The Secretary shows, from official statements, that the most colossal abuses are practised by the officers of the British African squadron, for their pecuniary benefit, and that of their government, under the assumed right of search. The penalty of the American law for trading in slaves being death, the

A Proposition to Assassinate.

It has been announced that a plan has been concocted by certain political fanatics in New York, for the assassination of Louis Napoleon. Indeed the following recently appeared in the Pioneer, a journal published in that city:— To the notice of the friends of Revolution:— A young American, who has for several years pursued the studies of mechanics and chemistry, engages to liberate the world of a tyrant, if his travelling expenses are provided, and he is placed in a position to live two months decently in the head quarters of the Bandit. It is a matter of course impossible for him at present to give his name, but two of the most respectable Germans in this city, who have known him for three years, will guarantee his integrity. As the affair does not allow a long delay, or lengthy communications, it is desirable that from those places where only small contributions can be expected, collections should be made and announced in the columns of the Pioneer, with an address attached. Further information will be given.

Another journal gave the following:— From the Criminal Zeitung, April 28, 1858. The stock enterprise for the assassination of Louis Napoleon, to which we referred last number, enjoys the best of success. Three hundred dollars are already promised, of which one Mr. W., of Hoboken, alone has placed two-thirds at immediate disposal. The only surprising feature in the affair is that several who are ready to contribute a considerable amount for the execution of this praiseworthy enterprise have asked for some preliminary explanations—that is to say, they want to be informed of all particulars before sending the money. It is to be regretted that notwithstanding the high literary reputation of Mr. Heinzen, notwithstanding his enviable social position, his proverbial honesty, some suspicion exists that, behind his offer to become an avenger of the enslaved people, and to acquire, through the assassination of Louis Napoleon, the crown of martyrdom, there lurks an ordinary industrial coup d'etat, and that Mr. Heinzen, perhaps, would not go at all to the head-quarters of the Bandit if he were furnished with the means for the journey. In one letter which came for transmission to our hands, containing the proof of a contribution, this suspicion was expressed more plainly. To the offer of a box of Hungarian wine, a condition is attached that Mr. Heinzen shall not be allowed to drink the wine before he has committed the murder of the tyrant; and the writer requests us distinctly not to accept the word of honor of Heinzen for the just fulfillment of the said promise. But the wine is to be forwarded to a reliable person in Paris, where Mr. Heinzen can obtain it after he has liberated the world. It seems, however, according to the following article, that Mr. H. disclaims the desperate honor:—

NEW YORK, Monday, April 26, 1858. To the Editor of the New York Times. SIR:—Under the heading "News of the Day," April 26, you inform your readers in a short article that the undersigned, editor of the Pioneer, has undertaken to assassinate Louis Napoleon, provided his expenses are paid, &c., &c.

I must confess that it would cost no sacrifice of feeling on my part to free the world from this monster, had I an opportunity. But since this is not the case, and since I have not even with a single word proposed myself for such an undertaking as you reported, I consider it an unwarrantable misusage of your position to accuse me thus of such ridiculous boasting. You perceive from this incident to what misunderstandings people will arrive, who, in mere pride of nativity, find the justification to judge those men who are unknown to them, and whose papers neither are nor can be read. Further, you say the undersigned has "long disgusted the sensible portion of the German population by his fierce tirades in the Pioneer," &c., &c. This also is an insult without foundation, not only to myself, but also to my readers.

Every sensible and truthful German will tell you that the Pioneer counts among its readers the best educated and most respectable class of Germans that could be found by any paper in America and that it could not be placed in a category with those trashy papers to which the Criminal Zeitung belongs, from which you quoted, and whose editor is more at home in the field of detective policy than in the German language. If you do not wish to misuse the Press, by stating what is directly unjust and untrue, you will give this explanation a place in your next paper. K. HEINZEN, Editor and Publisher of the Pioneer.

Pulling Down the Platform.

The Washington Union remarks, that it was well for Colonel Fremont that he got off to California as he did, for the New York Times, before he was fairly out of sight of land, set to work to pull down the platform of his party over the heads of those he left in charge of it. The Times is not altogether lucid in the explanations which it offers for such structures are of no practical account, and that the Republicans, in the next canvass, will fight each on his own hook. The great idea of "no more slave States" is given up; and the Times walks quietly on the Cincinnati platform, and endorses "popular sovereignty" as the basis of future action in relation to the government of the Territories. The Times has a new project—an entirely new project—that of organizing a party without any creed—an army without officers—a garden without seed; and it hopes to unite in its enterprise the American ruin, the renegade Democrats, and the Republicans, minus their anti-slavery. We do not object to the arrangement; but it is desirable that we should be informed what you intend to do with the new negro Constitution at Leavenworth? What will you do with Mr. Wade, who will vote for "the admission of no more slave States"? What will you do with Mr. Seward's great controversy between free and slave labor? What will you do with the Abolitionists, without whose votes your concern would be fly-blown and maggoty in a single hour? The truth is, the Democracy has really suffered from the effects of your "dissolving political views," and we are anxious that you should settle down and become respectable—show some stability, character, and reliability. If you intend to give up an exclusive Northern residence, let us know how far South you will go. What about the fa-

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officers of English cruisers, when boarding an American slave, persuade the captain to destroy the papers which bear evidence of the nationality of his vessel, to escape being surrendered to the American authorities. This done, the British seize the vessel and all its contents as a prize to be divided between the capturers and their government, and the slaves are sent to the British African Colonies, under the pretence of liberating and protecting them. Thus the grand philanthropic movement against the slave trade has virtually degenerated into the most corrupt of all systems of loyving black-mail. General Cass' bold and manly treatment of this vexatious question, will open the eyes of a great many well-meaning but deluded people, and go far to extinguish the torch of abolitionism in the hands of unscrupulous, demagogical agitators. The Secretary concludes his masterly letter by informing Lord Napier that while the President is determined to execute the treaty of 1842 with fidelity and efficiency, he is not prepared, under existing circumstances, to enter into any new stipulations on the subject of the African Slave Trade.

Letter of Gov. Robinson of Kansas. The leader of the Free State men admits that Kansas will gain by immediate admission, thus acknowledging that the Kansas policy of President Buchanan is calculated for the welfare of the people of that Territory! Charles Robinson, the Topeka Free State Governor of Kansas, and, since the commencement of the slavery agitation in that Territory, the model patriot of the country in the eyes of the Abolitionists, has written a letter to his friend, Safford, of Massachusetts in which he emphatically declares that there will be no disturbance in Kansas, should Congress pass the Lecompton bill and that should Mr. Calhoun give certificates of election to the Free State candidates, (which he has done) no trouble could arise, "as the Free State party will have the government in their hands, and, of course, will have no opposition of consequence." We give the letter entire, as originally published in the Fitchburg (Mass.) Revue. It runs as follows:—

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1858. Kansas is at a dead lock in Congress, and no one can predict the result. Should both houses remain firm, and Kansas not be admitted, I shall visit Fitchburg, I think, next week; but should either house yield, I shall return immediately to Kansas, without going to Massachusetts.

Let the result in Congress be as it may, none who are contemplating going to Kansas this season need delay or hesitate from fear of disturbance; for, should Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton constitution, and Mr. Calhoun give certificates of election, as he has indicated, no trouble can arise, as the free-State party will have the government in their hands, and of course will have no opposition of consequence. The people of Kansas have been schooled sufficiently to know how to rid themselves of the Lecompton or any other objectionable constitution, should they desire it, without strife or bloodshed, if the power shall be in the hands of the majority. Of course if we have the government, we can do as the good of the State shall require, with "none to molest or make us afraid." Hence you see the reason why I have urged our people to vote for State officers under that constitution, in order that we might not be left at the mercy of Congress or any other power. I noticed some time since that friend Piper, of the Revueille, criticized our voting policy somewhat severely, and among other things, if I remember rightly, said "it was inconsistent for us to vote for State officers on the same day that we voted against the constitution." But how could we vote against it? or, if they did, how could we know how Congress would regard that vote? All must admit there was a possibility, if not a probability, of our being admitted into the Union under that constitution, even though a majority of votes should be cast against it on the 4th of January; and such being the case, why not put the government under it in the hands of our friends, so that, should there be any necessity for a change, or revolution, even, it could be effected peaceably? Having done this, should Lecompton be admitted, and take such action as should best subserv the interest of the State. Indeed, were there no question as to who would receive certificates of election, I am not certain but Kansas would be the gainer by being admitted under any conceivable constitution, if the agitation could thus be ended, rather than to be left in confusion with three State constitutions and governments, besides a territorial government, for another year. Kansas has had her share of political agitations, and her impoverished citizens are anxious for a return of honorable peace and prosperity.

As I desire my old friends in Fitchburg to understand the reasons for my course in Kansas, you can hand this to friend Piper, if you think proper, for publication. I intended to have written him some time since upon his strictures on the policy of voting. Yours, respectfully, R. R. SAFFORD, Esq. C. ROBINSON.

What answer will the Abolitionists make to this? How will they meet the declaration of the leader of the Free State men in Kansas, when he says that "Kansas has had her share of political agitation, and her impoverished citizens are anxious for a return of honorable peace and prosperity"? How dare they, in the face of this testimony, persist in their attempts to prolong those "political agitations"? How can they (when their own partisans, as Governor Robinson in this instance, rise up to bear witness that the people of Kansas want peace) adhere to their purpose of keeping Kansas out of the Union, leaving her in her helpless territorial condition, still to be clogged and retarded in her prosperity by the quarrels and conflicts of contending factions, still to be rent with political agitations, preparatory to another trial for admission into the Union? If they are honest men they can not do it. Knaves and demagogues alone are equal to such a hypocritical task.—Bedford Gazette.

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give in the general amnesty? Is another remedy to be given up and abolition pronounced upon Judge Loring? We must upon knowing thing is on foot by which a system of pardons and reprieves is to be carried out. It was a great concession, we admit, that the Republicans made, when in less than a month at Pentecost, where three thousand were converted in a single day, a thousand and more Republican influence up to the support of the Lecompton Constitution with slavery; and a few days after the whole family announced their allegiance to the Christian doctrines of popular sovereignty. Democracy is a principle, and it is not refused the hand of fellowship to any of its disciples, Jew or Gentile. Come, then, under what name and in whatever garb you please. When you leave off the errors of your life, by that sign you shall know you hail you as brothers. If you will no longer fight under the Republican banner, we will sure your career will end by service to the ranks of the Democracy.—Phil. Argus.

Between the 1st of January and the 16th of February, nineteen women were burned to death in Great Britain, whose clothes took fire in consequence of explosion by hoops.

New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS ORDER OF the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to be held at the hotel of James M. Kille, in the Borough of Summitville, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, at one o'clock P. M., the following real estate of which Thomas Jackson, late of Blair county, died seized viz: A certain piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, (adjacent to the borough of Summitville) being part of the John Haines, James Kinneer and William Kinneer tracts—Beginning at a Poplar, the south 70 deg. east 100 ps. to a post, the south-east corner of the John Haines tract, thence by James Kinneer north 70 deg. east 125 ps. to a white oak, thence north 20 deg. east 75 ps. to the Turnpike, thence by the Turnpike north 20 deg. west 120 ps., thence south 30 deg. west 135 ps., thence north 80 deg. west 23 ps. to an angle, thence by said alley south 30 deg. west 43 ps. to a post, thence south 60 deg. west 58 ps. to a post, thence north 30 deg. west 42 ps. to a post, thence south 60 deg. west 10 ps. to the place of beginning, containing 130 acres and 61 perches—also 60 acres of which are cleared.

A certain other piece or parcel of valuable land situated in the township of Adams, Cambria county, (near said borough of Summitville) being part of the William Kinneer tract—Beginning at the old A. P. B. tract by land of John W. Geary north 20 deg. east 40 ps. thence north 70 deg. west 214 ps. thence south 10 deg. east 41 ps. thence north 70 deg. west 20 ps. thence south 32 deg. west 22 ps. thence south 80 deg. east 177 ps. thence north 55 deg. east 5 ps. thence north 70 deg. west 10 ps. thence south 88 deg. east 12 ps. thence north 60 deg. east 16 ps. to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres and 24 perches.

REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES to announce to his friends and the public, that he has removed his WHOLESALE, RETAIL, and GROCERY STORE to the building corner of Canal and Clinton streets, opposite the Arcade, which he has refitted in a handsome style and replenished with a choice stock of the best brands of imported Wines, Brandy, Cognac, Cordials, &c. Irish and Scotch Malt Whisky, Old Blend Whisky, and Rectified Whisky, Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Balm, Wolf's Aromatic Scleridam Schnapps, Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Spices, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Glass, Iron & Nails, Tobacco & Cigars, &c. &c. The very liberal patronage heretofore extended me is highly appreciated, and I beg to assure you that the further orders will meet with prompt attention. PETER MASTERSON, Johnstown, May 5, 1858.—25

LIST OF CAUSES. For 1st week of June Court. Fitch vs Shaffer J.P. Parrish for use vs Henry Lloyd Hutchinson vs Given Maxwell vs McGonigle April 28, 1858. J. McDonald, Proly

THE MORMONS DEFEATED! CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—WE REGULARLY to inform our friends and the public in general that we have received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of goods of containing Spring and Summer CLOTHING of all kinds and quality for men and boys. Also a fine and large stock of Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Trimmings, &c. &c. Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Cravats, Hats of all kinds and description, Umbrellas and Suspensors, Clothing made to order at the shortest notice. Please call on us before you make a purchase anywhere else, as we can guarantee that we will not be less in quality and low prices by any establishment in the State. Terms Cash or Country Produce. EVANS & HUGHES, Ebensburg, April 28, 1858.

MRS. MARGARET TODD respectfully informs the public that she has just received and is now opening at her store room on High street Ebensburg, nearly opposite the store of Shoemaker, a large and splendid assortment of Shoes, Dry Goods, Bonnets, Caps, Hosiery, Ribbons, Flowers in wreaths and bunches, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c. BONNETS, &c. Made to order. TERMS CASH. April 21st No 23.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The public are hereby notified that I bought the BAY MARE of Peter Smelser, known as the "Red and White Cow" of John Stevens, and I so a red and white cow with John Stevens doing me my pleasure. WENDEL L. RITTIE, Leetsville, April 21, 1858.—23

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Editor of the Democrat & Sentinel, has the honor to announce that he has received from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of goods of containing Spring and Summer CLOTHING of all kinds and quality for men and boys. Also a fine and large stock of Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Trimmings, &c. &c. Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Cravats, Hats of all kinds and description, Umbrellas and Suspensors, Clothing made to order at the shortest notice. Please call on us before you make a purchase anywhere else, as we can guarantee that we will not be less in quality and low prices by any establishment in the State. Terms Cash or Country Produce. EVANS & HUGHES, Ebensburg, April 28, 1858.

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