



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahn, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston.

Democratic County Committee.

Augustin Durbin, Chairman. Allegheny—Michael M'Guire, Blacklick—Joseph S. Mardis, Cambria—John M'Brade, Carroll—Jacob Luther, Carrolltown—James Fagan, Chest—Joseph Gill, Chest Springs—Augustine Byrne, Clearfield—William Rainey, Conemaugh—Richard Sanderson, Croyle—William Murray, Ebensburg—Charles D. Murray, Gallitzin—David Mills, Jackson—Henry Rager, Johnstown, 1st Ward—Ephraim Buck, 2d Ward—John Crouse, Lewis Luckhardt, 3d Ward—William Winner, 4th Ward—Hugh Maloy, Loreto—William Ryan, Jr. Millville—A. M. Gregg, Richmond—Henry Topper, Summerhill—James Burk, Summitville—John Sharbaugh, Susquehanna—John Bearer, Taylor—Amos Davis, Washington—Richard White, White—George Walters, Wilmore—M. M. O'Neil, Yoder—Geo. W. Osborn.

The Union.

Thomas Jefferson in speaking of the measure known as the Missouri Compromise, said that like a fire bell in the night, it awakened him and filled him with terror. He was a far seeing statesman, and at once perceived that the establishment of a geographical line beyond which slavery should not extend, was calculated to destroy that unity of government which constitutes the inhabitants of all the States one people, to weaken the league of love which holds the Union together, and to lead eventually to its dissolution. If Mr. Jefferson were now living, the intelligence of the election of Lincoln, would grate more harshly on his ear, than did the passage of the Missouri Compromise. He would regard the election of a sectional President by a sectional party, as the death knell of the Union.—And it is thus that a large majority of the best men and purest patriots in the Southern States regard it. But still we must not despair, for all is not yet lost. Although dark and lowering clouds envelope the future of our country, they are spanned by the rainbow of hope, and while the Union continues to hold together, we will not believe that patriots poured forth in vain their heart's blood at Bunkerhill, Saratoga and Trenton.

It is natural that the people of the Southern States should be alarmed at the present time. The returns of the election tell them that a crisis has arrived, and that the organization in this country which holds that Negro Slavery in the United States must be abolished, although the last free government on the face of God's Earth may be destroyed in so doing, has triumphed. Remembering the words of Patrick Henry, "shall we gain strength by inaction, by laying supinely on our backs, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot," it is natural they should begin to put their households in order, and to prepare for the worst. They love the Union. And why? Because it protects and upholds their rights as freemen. When it ceases to do so, when any State or States are degraded, when they are denied their rights under the Constitution, the Union is virtually at an end. The spirit of '76 still lives in the breast of the American people. They will not submit to oppression. If disunion comes, it will not be hard to fix the responsibility.

The Black Republican party, and above all, the men who made a Baal of Stephen A. Douglas, the men who at Charleston and Baltimore, for filthy lucre, allowed the spirit of patriotism to die in their bosoms, and kept their eyes fixed on the spoils of office, while the fate of the Union was in their hands, will then feel that they carry a load of fearful responsibility. But we trust in God, that day may never come. Reposing on the couch of security it is easy to laugh at the "signs of the times." But when a dark and lowering thunder-cloud is approaching, we naturally anticipate a storm. The British Nation and the British Parliament, laughed at the first demonstration of our fathers in defence of their rights; and so now, we in the north laugh at the demonstration of our southern brethren in upholding their Constitutional rights. Let us pause ere it is too late. Let us not forget that we are the children of Washington. Let us not destroy the only true Republic in the world. If we of the North regardless of the rights of the South, persevere in our mad course, a crisis must arise, a struggle must end will commence between the two sections of the Republic, and when once commenced, it will be the most fearful struggle the world has ever beheld. "No spasms are like the spasms of expiring liberty, and no wailings such as her convulsions extort."

At this trying period, when the "imprisoned winds are let loose," although our influence is felt in a limited sphere, we feel it to be our duty, to be firm and positive. To be

plain, then, we regard the triumph of Lincoln as the triumph of sectionalism; as the triumph of a principle, which if enforced in the administration of our government must lead to a dissolution of the Union. But that principle has not been enforced. And therefore, stand by the Union. Let us stand by the Union, not merely because we are freemen, but because Democrats of Cambria we love the Union. Below we publish the immortal prayer of Webster. His sentiments are ours. Let the worst befall us that can befall, we are for the Union in any event.

I cannot even now, persuade myself to relinquish this, without expressing once more, my deep conviction, that since it respects nothing less than the Union of the States, it is of the most vital and essential importance to the public happiness. I profess, sir, in my career hitherto, to have kept steadily in view the honor and prosperity of the whole, and the preservation of our Federal Union. It is to that Union we owe our safety at home, and our consideration and dignity abroad. It is to that Union that we are chiefly indebted for whatever makes us more proud of our country. That Union we reached only by the discipline of our virtues in the severe school of adversity. It had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce and ruined credit. Under its benign influences, these great interests immediately awoke, as from the dead, and sprang forth with newness of life. Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proofs of its utility, and its blessings; and although our territory has stretched out wider and wider, and our population spread farther and farther, they have not outrun its protection or its benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, personal happiness. I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recesses behind. I have not coolly weighed the chances of preserving liberty, when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken asunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counsellor in the affairs of this government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union should best be preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed. While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall turn to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dismembered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced its arms trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, What is all this worth? nor those other words of delusion and folly, Liberty first, and Union afterwards; but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea, and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every true American heart—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

Let Him Growl.

What a remarkable creature George Nelson Smith is! Although a month has elapsed since the Democracy of Cambria rebuked his treachery at Charleston, he continues to growl like a bear with a sore head. Well, let him growl. Although like a caged hyena, he can not remain still for a single moment, he is not any more to be dreaded than that malignant animal. He is a defunct demagogue, and of him we may say even as Mac Beth said of Duncan,

"He's in his grave, After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

But no. The quotation don't suit. George Neptune, as the Mountaineer used to call him, don't sleep well. Like Hamlet's daddy, he insists on revisiting the glimpses of the moon, and in spouting forth statements of his grievous wrongs to a terrified and awe struck world.

It is really amusing to hear the demagogue and renegade spout. One would suppose from what he says, that the history of his life is remarkable as an example of political consistency. Like the proud Pharisee, he is constantly thanking God that he is not like other men, traitors and disorganizers. He denounces all who voted against him at the late election, as traitors, political freebooters and enemies of their country. Now, George Neptune is the last man in the world who should talk thus. For at least 16 years, he has been chief among the men who disorganized the Democratic Party in this county. In 1846 he voted against Wm. B. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and in favor of J. M. Power, the Whig candidate. In 1854 he opposed that pure and upright man, Doctor William A. Smith, then the Democratic candidate for Assembly, and assisted in the election of George S. King the Know Nothing candidate. In 1858 he was one of the first men in this county, to advise and encourage Mr. Linton to announce himself as a volunteer candidate for the office of Sheriff. This we can prove. We have no disposition to reopen a profane controversy with Captain Smith, but while he continues his malignant ravings, it is necessary we should keep a few facts before the people.

A wise man has said that people are seldom tired of the world, until the world is tired of them.

Official Returns.

Below we publish the official returns of the Presidential election in this county. They however require some explanation. In the table the highest vote is given for the candidates on the Republican and Democratic electoral tickets. But this is not strictly correct, for the Reading electoral ticket was not uniformly supported throughout. The Breckenridge men supported the entire ticket, but the Douglas men did not do so.—They obeyed the mandates of John W. Forney. In the following table is shown the result with regard to the highest vote on the Reading electoral ticket. Vaux was the "head and front" of the Douglas men in this State. Keim was known to be a Breckenridge man. In order to sustain the Democratic Party, the friends of Keim voted the entire Democratic ticket, and therefore the vote of Richard S. Vaux differs but little from that of George M. Keim; but it differs from it materially in the general result. It would seem that "cutting" was the order of the day on the part of the friends of Douglas, while the friends of Breckenridge stood by the entire Reading electoral ticket.

The Reading electoral ticket was presented to the Democracy of Pennsylvania by the State Convention which placed in nomination Gen. H. D. Foster for Governor. Yet notwithstanding this, nearly all the friends of Douglas in this county cut the Breckenridge men on the electoral ticket, or did not vote at all. The ultra Douglas men, uniformly cut the Breckenridge men, and many of them voted for Lincoln. Democrats, of Cambria, we ask you, who are sincere Democrats? The men who voted the entire Reading ticket, or the men who "scratched" the men on it, who were known to be the friends of Breckenridge? The friends of Breckenridge voted the entire Reading electoral ticket, while the Douglas men did not vote for the Breckenridge men on that ticket. In order to prove this, it is only necessary to publish the vote for them respectively, in the different districts of the county. Keim, Breckenridge; 14 Chest 54 Chest Springs 14 Clearfield 125 Conemaugh 36 Conemaugh Borough 66 Croyle 67 Ebensburg 98 Gallitzin 57 Jackson 34 Johnstown No 1 37 No 2 67 No 3 33 No 4 15 Loreto 33 Millville 19 Munster 85 Richmond 36 Summerhill 66 Susquehanna 56 Summitville 34 Taylor 38 Washington 119 White 15 Wilmore 28 Yoder 72 total—1643.

Richard S. Vaux, Douglas Allegheny 128 Blacklick 35 Cambria 21 Carroll 146 Carrolltown 14 Chest 54 Chest Springs 14 Clearfield 125 Conemaugh 36 Conemaugh Borough 66 Croyle 67 Ebensburg 98 Gallitzin 57 Jackson 34 Johnstown No 1 37 No 2 67 No 3 33 No 4 15 Loreto 33 Millville 19 Munster 85 Richmond 36 Summerhill 66 Susquehanna 56 Summitville 34 Taylor 38 Washington 120 White 15 Wilmore 28 Yoder 139 total 1875.

Table with columns: Lincoln, Fusion, Bell, Doug. Straight. Rows list various counties and their respective votes for each candidate.

Lincoln and Hamlin Elected.

As we anticipated the Presidential Election resulted in the triumph of the Black Republican party. Lincoln and Hamlin are elected President and Vice President of the United States. They carried every Northern State, from which we have heard, with the exception of New Jersey, by a large majority. Of course we have not yet heard from Oregon and California. The first will probably vote for Lincoln, the other for Breckenridge. Breckenridge has carried nearly all the Southern States. The indications are that Stephen A. Douglas has not carried a single State. Lincoln and Hamlin's majority in this State is much larger than that of Curtin for Governor at the October election. The majority in New York is very large. Ditto in the New England States. The notorious Burlingame has been defeated for Congress in Massachusetts by a democrat. Speaker Pennington of New Jersey has also been defeated for Congress, and a reliable democrat elected in his stead. The Democrats and Americans will have about 17 of a majority over the Black Republicans in the U. S. House of Representatives. The Democrats will also have a working majority in the Senate. Mr. Lincoln can therefore hope for but little aid from Congress at the outset of his administration. Douglas is the worst beaten candidate in the field.

Lincoln's majority in Allegheny Co., over the Reading, Douglas straight, and Bell Electoral ticket is 9,907. Curtin's majority at the October election was 6,689.

The Right Reverend Michael Dominic, of Germantown, near Philadelphia, has been appointed by the Pope, Bishop of Pittsburgh, in the place of Bishop O'Connor resigned. He has been for many years Pastor of St. Vincent-de Paul, Germantown, and enjoys a high reputation for learning ability and Piety.

John A. McConnell, deputy Post Master at Newry, Blair county, was arrested on Saturday of week before last, by D. W. Moore, Special Agent, on the charge of robbing the mail. He was committed to await his trial at the next term of the U S Circuit Court in Pittsburgh.

Breckenridge's majority in Louisiana is about 30,000.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The December number of this valuable periodical is already on our table. This number far surpasses all others, the engravings are of the best, and the reading matter of the most interesting kind. The music page entitled the "Levil and Square," is alone worth the subscription price for one year. The new volume commences on the first of January, and we would like to see quite a number coming to this town during the next year.

Charles Watson, formerly of this place, was lodged in jail on last Thursday on the charge of having been one of the persons who burglariously entered and robbed the store of Mrs Frouland in Johnstown.

The Election.

Pennsylvania.—The Republicans have carried this State by 50,000 to 75,000. New York.—Lincoln has carried this State by about 60,000. Virginia.—This State has gone for Breckenridge by a small majority. Delaware.—Breckenridge has carried this State by about 17,000. Maryland.—This State has gone for Breckenridge by a small majority. North Carolina.—This State has gone for Breckenridge. Georgia.—This State has gone for Breckenridge by a small majority. Alabama.—The Mail places Breckenridge's plurality at 10,000. Florida.—Breckenridge's majority in this State is about 4,000. Louisiana.—Breckenridge has carried this State by a small majority. Tennessee.—Bell has probably carried this State. Kentucky.—Bell has carried this State by 10,000 to 15,000. Ohio.—Lincoln has carried this State by 30,000. Indiana.—Lincoln has carried this State by 25,000 to 30,000. Illinois.—Lincoln's majority in this State is 20,000. Michigan.—Lincoln's majority in this State is about 25,000. Missouri.—Douglas has probably carried this State by a small majority. Iowa.—This State has gone for Lincoln by a majority by a majority from 8,000 to 10,000. Wisconsin.—Lincoln's majority in this State will be 10,000. Connecticut.—This State has gone for Lincoln by a large majority. Massachusetts.—This State has gone for Lincoln. Rhode Island.—This State has gone for Lincoln. Vermont.—This State has gone for Lincoln.

Moine.—Lincoln's majority is about 25,000. Minnesota.—Lincoln has carried this State. New Jersey.—The State has been carried by the Fusion ticket by about 4,000 of a majority. New Hampshire.—Lincoln's majority 10,000. South Carolina.—This State has gone for Breckenridge. Mississippi.—Breckenridge has carried this State. Arkansas.—This State has gone for Breckenridge. Texas.—Breckenridge has carried this State. Oregon and California not yet heard from.

Common sense rules the mass of the people whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing; let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgement of a physician, concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of medicine which are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhoea, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied.

Sold by all druggists in the world. See advertisement in another column.

Reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton. Cured by 'Boerhave's Holland Bitters.'

Mr. A. Matech, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows. "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by Dyspepsia to a mere Skeleton. I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him. Meeting him some months after, what my astonishment at finding him a hale, hearty man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Boerhave's Holland Bitters to which he attributed solely his restoration."

Read new advertisements.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, November 5.—The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia, were all at Warsaw, together with Prince Gortschakoff, Count Riburg, and other prominent ministers.—Nothing had transpired with regard to the Conference.

Russia.—It is reported that Russia has positively refused to enter into any engagement with Austria which might lead to a war.

France.—The Constitutionnelle announces that the Emperor read an autograph letter from the Czar of Russia, explaining the nature of the Warsaw meeting, depriving it of any significance hostile to France.

Italy.—Naples.—Telegrams to the 21st ult. announce that the vote on annexation was then being taken. Much enthusiasm existed, and immense crowds had assembled at the voting places. All was quiet at the latest dates. The King of Naples had issued a proclamation declaring that he would consider the voting null and void.

A Naples telegram to the 21st ult. says that Garibaldi had officially declared that he would lay down the Dictatorship on the arrival of Victor Emanuel.

The head of General Cialdini's column encountered and defeated a corps of Neapolitans at Iremia. The General commanding the corps, with his officers and 800 soldiers and flag, were taken. Another dispatch says that Cialdini captured a portion of the Neapolitan artillery.

It was reported that provisions had begun to fall at Gaeta.

It was also reported that the French minister of marines had received a despatch announcing that Garibaldi's ships of war had captured a vessel bearing the Spanish colors and another bearing the Austrian flag.

The same authorities continue to assert that the Austrian demonstrations on the frontier were increasing; but on the other hand it was said that Austria had given the most positive assurances that she would not draw the sword unless an attack was made on Rome.

The Piedmontese troops were encamped at Piete, ten leagues from Rome.

The text of the Prussian despatch relative to the invasion of the Papal States is published. It censures the action of Sardinia, and rejects M. Cavore's justification, but does not threaten any active hostilities on the part of Prussia.

The Austrian official Wiener Zeitung publishes a reform manifesto from the Emperor. Many sweeping changes in the constitution are proposed. Legislative power is only to be exercised henceforth with the co-operation of the Provincial Diet. The Reichsrath court of Chancery is restored in Hungary, and other important concessions are made in that province. General Benedek and the Archduke Albert William have been sent to Italy.

Shocking Murder at Goshen.—A White Man Shot Dead by a Negro.

One of the most brutal and cold blooded murders ever perpetrated occurred in the village of Goshen, Orange county, on Saturday night last about nine o'clock. The murderer was a negro about thirty five years of age, and the murdered man was Mr. Phincas T. Wood, a respectable farmer residing about two miles and a half outside the village. The particulars of the affair are as follows: On Thursday night previous a Union mass meeting was held at Goshen, and when only about ten or twelve remained in a near by, several negroes entered it and swore they would give the d—n I democrats a good whipping. They succeeded in turning the whites out of the house, but before they could put their threats into execution, several men arrived, who took the part of the white men and the darkies received a good flogging.

On Saturday one of these blacks paraded the streets of Goshen with a rifle in his hand, and told several of his Republican friends that he was looking for a ball that he was looking for a ball that would fit it to shoot some white Democrat on a s—b—h before twelve o'clock that night. Singular to relate he was not arrested, though he freely and repeatedly made use of the threat. At half past nine o'clock the same evening Mr. Phincas Wood was passing the negro's house on his way home, having arrived late in the village. The negro was on the outside repeating his threat in a loud tone, rifle in hand, when Mr. Wood jokingly remarked, "you had better stop your noise or I shall attend to you," and continued walking on with his hands in his pockets. He had not, however, proceeded more than ten or twelve paces when the negro discharged the gun at him, the ball entering the neck and passing through the head came out near the eye, killing the unfortunate man instantly. The negro was at once seized by the people who talked strongly of lynching him on the spot, but the Sheriff and constables interfered and conveyed him to jail. On his way to jail he told the constable that when he shot he intended to kill his man, and wanted to know if there were any more of the Wood family left. He would like to kill the rest of them, if they were Democrats. The next morning after consulting his counsel, he changed his sentiments, and said he shot Wood because he knocked him down three or four times; but too many witnesses testify to the contrary, for this falsehood to avail him. From his own account he tried to take Mr. Wood's life. The first time the gun snapped when he ran into the house, he put on another cap, and then he said, "He fetched the Democratic son of a b—h."

We should state that Mr. Wood was not present at the fight of the previous Thursday night, nor had he anything to do with it.

The particulars of the tragedy were furnished us by the brother of the deceased, Mr. Israel Wood, with James L. Davis, of 184 South street, New York.

Another outrage by negroes. On the night previous to the murder of Mr. Wood, two negroes entered a house in Goshen and dragged the woman from the bed and attempted to take her into the wood house. There her screams brought her neighbors to her assistance, who seized the ruffians before they could escape, and were preparing to lynch them when the Sheriff arrived, and lodged them in jail. The woman's husband was from home at the time. It is supposed that as he was a well known Democrat of the village, that they knew of his absence, and sought this horrible means of revenge.

Read new advertisements.

Terrible Indian Massacres.—Fort Five persons killed.

An extra of the Vancouver Chronicle dated October 3, gives the following details of the Indian Massacres previously reported by telegraph:

H. Schreiber has just arrived at the Dalles with news of the massacre by the Snake Indians of an entire immigrant train, consisting of forty six persons nineteen of whom were men, the balance women and children. The party were first attacked about fifty miles this side of Salmon Falls, on the 9th of September. This attack lasted about one hour, the Indians then withdrew, and allowed the train to proceed five miles, when they again attacked them. The fight lasted two days and one night.

On the afternoon of the 10th the Indians had possession of the whole train, with the exception of six men, who, being wounded, escaped. After travelling through the woods for nine days, these six were again attacked and five of the party killed. Schreiber was escaping by hiding in the bushes, but was found in an exhausted condition by some persons who took him to Dalles.

Of the nineteen males in the train who were discharged soldiers from Fort H. Schreiber is the one who escaped. He says that the six men who left on horseback, did not leave until the Indians had complete possession of the train; and from the number of the women and children, he was led to believe that the whole party were hounded.

Fort D. since has been captured by the Indians.

The Democratic members of the most Senate, elected by a vote of 27 to 12, much fun as did the one Democrat who was elected by the Massachusetts Know Nothing party five years ago. In the election of the Senate he announced that the Democratic party caucus at his desk, had decided to vote for Harrison, and he therefore voted for Rev. Mr. Lord. There being a tie between this gentleman and the R. W. M. and the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor was given in favor of the former.

The Senator gave congratulations upon "this glimmer of Democratic success."

LITERARY.—The following question has been selected for special debate, at the next annual meeting of the Association, on next Friday evening. Resolved, That men of the greatest talents are not the most happy.

Affirmative.—Morris E. Evans, Geo. W. Osborn, Wm. H. S. Child, Morris J. White, Mr. Morris E. Evans will read a selection at the next meeting.

G. W. Osborn, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure for Coughs and Colds. It is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered, and is sold by all druggists.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. It is the product of a fever, and will, if neglected, become a dangerous disease. It is sold by all druggists.

Woods' Great Peppermint Cure for Coughs and Colds. It is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered, and is sold by all druggists.

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VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the "TAN TANNERY," recently owned by Charles P. Murray, situated in Cambria County, Pa., about 3 miles West of Ebensburg, and about 9 miles by Plank Road and Turnpike from the Pennsylvania Rail Road. A Branch Rail Road from Ebensburg to Cresson is now being constructed. The establishment is one of the largest in the State. The main building is 140 feet by 40, and wing 66 by 20, and the whole two stories high. A new ENGINE and BOILERS have recently been put in. There are all the necessary out buildings on the premises, and dwelling Houses for the proprietor, foreman and hands. Also, a Store Room, Blacksmith Shop and Saw-Mill. There are about 600 acres of land well timbered, connected with the Tannery. Will be sold low and on easy terms.

Apply to WM. KITTELL, Esq., Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa., or to the undersigned residing in Baltimore, Md.

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