



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahm, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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The Crisis.

It is said that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and many of the Black Republican leaders appear equally jubilant at the present time, although the destruction of the Government under which they live, seems inevitable. The idea that the dissolution of the Union was an event which might possibly occur, though in far distant ages, called up painful emotions in the breast of Washington. He knew that it would be followed by war, anarchy and confusion, and that the idea that man is capable of self government, would be thenceforth forever abandoned. He therefore warned his countryman to beware of sectional parties as the most dangerous enemies the Union would encounter, and implored them to regard that Union as the palladium of their liberties, as the protector of their rights as freemen. But few, even at this day, are, we think, willing to deny that Washington was a profound statesman who loved his Country; but still, from the indifference with which many of the leaders of the Lincoln party regard the signs which indicate the speedy dissolution of the Union, we believe they secretly consider the views expressed by him in his farewell address, as 'old fogyish' and unworthy of attention in this enlightened age. They seem to regard the dissolution of the Union as an event neither to be dreaded or avoided, and which, while pregnant with evils for the South, cannot possibly injure the North. It may be very consoling for them to think so now. Let them, if they will, shut their eyes against the approaching danger, until disunion is upon them with its train of horrors. It may not look terrible to them when contemplated at a distance, for it has not yet assumed its most hideous form; but it may soon do so. As Robroy Mac Gregor said, 'they who scoffed at the grovelling worm and spurned him, may perchance, be the first to cry and howl, when they see the stop of the flying and fiery-mouthed dragon.'

Scarcely a Republican Statesman or a Republican newspaper has now a word to say in favor of conciliation. They nearly all advocate coercion and contend that the grievances of which the South complain, are not real but imaginary. They are not willing to recede a single inch from their present position in order to prevent a civil war. They are not startled or alarmed at the idea of keeping the Union together by force, by holding a lash over nearly one half of the States; although they cannot but know that this Union is a league of love, and not of compulsion, and that a State compelled by an armed force to remain in the Union would cease to be a sovereign State, and be degraded into a conquered province.

Certainly if force is to be resorted to, in order to prevent secession, it should be resorted to only as the last desperate remedy, after all peaceful and conciliatory measures have failed. Let the Northern States begin by repealing their laws, nullifying the fugitive Slave law; let abolitionism be everywhere frowned down and discouraged; let the Northern members of Congress advocate the taking of immediate steps for amending the Constitution, in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. Buchanan in his annual Message; let them instead of making coercion speeches, advocate union, harmony and conciliation. By pursuing a course of this kind we believe the Union can be saved. The opposite course if pursued will render its dissolution inevitable.

The President, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, has issued his Proclamation, recommending the observance by the people of the United States, of Friday, the 4th day of January next, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. The recommendation is a good one, and will, we hope, be generally observed throughout the Country.

Alarming News from Washington.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, have both resigned. Mr. Treseott Assistant Secretary of State, has also resigned. Mr. Cobb's place has already been filled by the appointment of Hon. Philip P. Thomas of Maryland, who is said to be admirably qualified for the office. It is thought that Attorney General Black, will take the place of General Cass. It is said that Senator Benjamin has telegraphed to Louisiana to secede at once. It is also rumored that Secretary Thompson will shortly resign. Gen. Cass shed tears in tendering his resignation.

We regard the resignation of the veteran patriot and statesman, Cass, as the most alarming event that has occurred since the commencement of the present unhappy differences between the North and South. We are certain, that if he had any hopes for the preservation of the Union, he would not desert his post in this dark and trying hour. But after having devoted all the abilities and energies of his long and eventful life to the service of his country, he sees destruction hovering over her, and with a heavy heart and shattered frame, he feels compelled to turn away and leave her with his God. He is too profound and farseeing a statesman, to be alarmed at trifles, and they must be circumstances of magnitude and importance, which have caused him to despair of the preservation of the Union.

Congress has not and will not do anything during the present Session to restore tranquility to the Nation. The Republican members instead of favoring conciliation and a mild and forbearing spirit, strongly urge and advocate coercion. They are evidently as anxious for dissolution as the South Carolinians. Governor Bigler of this State, recently delivered a powerful Union speech in the U. S. Senate. He is not willing to 'give up the Ship' while a plank continues to hold together. Right.

Good Times.

The people were told during the late Presidential contest, by the Black Republican party, that 'good times' would immediately follow the election of Abraham Lincoln. The Democracy on the other hand told them that the event would be followed by disunion movements in the South, a financial panic, and the general prostration of business in every section of the Republic. A majority of the people believed the Republicans, and turned deaf ears to the warning of the Democracy. Now that the election is over, it may not be out of place to ask which party told the truth. In order to answer this satisfactorily, it is only necessary to look around you. What is now the condition of the country? The Banks everywhere compelled to suspend specie payments—hundreds of manufacturing establishments closed, and their employes thrown out of employment at the beginning of Winter—the Southern States actively engaged in making arrangements for withdrawing from the Union, and all the signs fore-shadowing the approach of a bloody and protracted civil war. These are the bitter fruit of the election of Lincoln, and the triumph of those who love the 'Nigger' better than they do the Union and Constitution of their country. Were not the Democrats true prophets during the campaign? They told the people that the triumph of a sectional party would disturb the tranquility of the country, and endanger the existence of the Union. And 'even as they said hath it been.' The slavery agitation in the North has at last accomplished its work. The Southern people have become so alarmed at the constant aggressions on their rights by their Northern fellow citizens, that they begin to honestly believe they would be safer out of the Union than in it. Are not the men who secured the triumph of sectionalism a few weeks ago, responsible for the 'hard times' and the disunion movement now going on in the South?

Republican orators and editors are in the habit of complaining very loudly, that Northern men and women are frequently compelled by force to leave the Southern States. This has never occurred except when the parties were impudent Abolitionists, of the John Brown school, who were tampering with the slaves in order to induce them to run away or revolt. It is no wonder they were compelled to leave under the circumstances, and were occasionally treated to a coat of tar and feathers. Why didn't they leave their Abolitionism at home, and attend to their legitimate business?

It is of course unnecessary for us to remind our readers that next Tuesday is Christmas, but we merely notice the fact for the purpose of expressing the hope that it may be a happy day to them, one and all—young and old. It is a time honored custom to cast aside all worldly cares and employments on this day, and for all—especially the 'rising generation,' to have a merry time of it, by giving a hearty welcome to—'Mirth, that wrinkled care derides, And laughter, holding both his sides.' The event commemorated however, is of too solemn and impressive a character, to justify that wild revelry and excitement, which too many substitute for innocent mirth and rational pleasure. Once more we say, a merry and happy Christmas to all.

The sleighing last week, was superb, and was duly appreciated and enjoyed by those who delight in this cold weather amusement. The air was constantly vocal with the merry jingle of the bells from early morn till midnight.

Attorney General Black's Views.

In compliance with the instructions of the President, Attorney General Black has written a letter to him, giving his views with regard to the right of a State to secede, and especially as to the right and expediency of coercing or compelling a State by force to remain in the Union after she has resolved to secede. It displays that close, logical and convincing reasoning, for which all of Judge Black's legal productions are so remarkable, and attracts universal attention. We find the following abstract of its leading points in the Pittsburg Post. It will doubtless be interesting to our readers.

The Attorney General of the United States has furnished the President with his official opinion upon the questions of law involved in the present state of affairs in the South, and the course of action to be pursued by the President in the event of a collision on the part of the Central Government with the authorities of South Carolina or any other State. The opinion is elaborate. The Attorney General does not think that the will of a State can be enforced by force, and that a Central Government, nor any act of the Central Government, can displace the jurisdiction of a State. Its laws are supreme and binding only so far as they are passed in pursuance of the Constitution. The duty of the President is only to execute the law to the letter as it is written. We have no common law to fall back upon when the written law is defective. In the collection of customs and revenues, he has a particular method pointed out for him to adopt, and if the machinery furnished by Congress for the collection of duties should become so deranged or broken up that it could not be used, there would be no legal reason for substituting a different kind of machinery in its place. The Government is the owner of the public lands and national property, and the Attorney General thinks the President will be justified in taking such measures as he may deem necessary for their protection. It had the right of keeping exclusive possession and repelling intrusion, and could take its property from any power by force, as was the case at Harper's Ferry, in 1859, when the United States forces took the arsenal from John Brown. By the act of 1807 the President is empowered to employ such parts of the land and naval forces as he shall judge necessary for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed. On the President alone devolves the responsibility of deciding whether the exigency demands the use of military force, and in the exercise of this power he should be careful not to overstep the authority. A military force can only be called into the field when other means are found to be useless. Even then its operation must be purely defensive, and can only be used to repel an assault on the public property, and aid the courts in the performance of their duty. In the event of the retirement of a State from the Union, the action of the President must not depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based. He cannot recognize her independence or absolve her from her Federal obligations. That is a matter for Congress or a Convention of the States. He must see that the laws are duly executed, acting generally upon the assumption that the present constitutional relations between the State and the Federal Government still exist. War, therefore, is only necessary to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, against the States, and to repel the invasion of a State by enemies. It was never calculated 'to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' Military force would be pernicious as a means of holding the States together. The right of the Government to protect its property does not warrant it in punishing the political misdeeds of a people. The States are colleagues and to conquer or subjugate one of them would be to destroy the theory of our Union. The Attorney General thinks that the Union must utterly perish at the moment when Congress shall arm one part of the people against another for any purpose beyond that of merely protecting the General Government in the exercise of its proper constitutional functions.

Mr. Buchanan has declared that he will collect the revenues at all hazards, if any of the seceding States attempt to prevent the Federal authorities from so doing. In answer to an inquiry on the subject he recently answered, 'I will obey the laws, I am no warrior, I am a man of peace—but I will obey the laws.'

The Kentucky Banks have resolved to continue specie payment.

A number of important cases were disposed of in the Court of Common Pleas last week. Court adjourned on Saturday.

Alexander McKinney, Esq., well known to many of our citizens, died at his residence in Greensburg on last Sunday morning, in the 38th year of his age. He was here during the first week of Court, and was apparently in good health. He was an active politician, and a devoted friend of Douglas and Forney. He had a large circle of friends who will hear of his death with sincere sorrow.

A Union Meeting was held in New York on last Saturday. Charles O'Connor presided.

The Court last week appointed John S. Rhey, Esq., County Auditor in the place of E. F. Lytle, Esq., resigned. A better selection could not possibly have been made.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of C. T. Roberts, which will be found in another column. Cham has just received such a stock of Fancy Goods as will please all. All wishing to give handsome Christmas presents will find in this stock just such as they need. Give him a call.

The jury in the Burch divorce case, which has been going on for sometime in Naperville Illinois, rendered a verdict in favor of Mrs. Burch the defendant.

A Good Resolution.—At a meeting of the Howard Association, of Philadelphia, held in the 'city of brotherly love,' December 10th, 1860, it was Resolved, that come what may of good or ill to our beloved Republic—Union or Disunion—the Howard Association will continue with undiminished zeal, its labors for the relief of suffering humanity, over the whole area of our common country, wherever the victims of disease and misfortune shall solicit its friendly aid.

Died.—Suddenly in this place, on Tuesday morning, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet M'Gaughey, Maj. David Evans, at the advanced age of 75 years. Maj. Evans was one of the Pioneers of our country, and was well acquainted with a majority of its citizens. He was universally esteemed by those who knew him, as an intelligent, enterprising and upright man. He served a term as County Commissioner about 50 years ago, and is said to have been a popular and attentive officer. His death was sudden and unexpected. At noon of the day previous, he was apparently in the enjoyment of good health. A short time afterwards he was taken suddenly ill, and in a few hours was no more. In his death, our town has lost one of its best citizens.

On Friday, 7th inst., at the residence of Rees E. Rees, in Cambria township, Miss Lucinda Walker, aged about 25 years.

A Reward is Offered.

For the detection of any person counterfeiting, imitating, or the vendor of any such counterfeit or imitation of BERHAYE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. The genuine, highly concentrated Holland Bitters is put up in half-pint bottles only, having the name of the proprietor, B. PAER, Jr. blown in them, and his signature around the neck of each and every bottle. This delightful drama has been received by Americans, with that favor which is only extended to really scientific preparations. When we consider the marked success attending its administration, in the most stubborn cases of Fever and Ague, Weakness of any kind, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness and Piles, together with the complete control it exercises over all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, we cannot wonder at its popularity. Well may the invalid value this remedy.

THE USE OF DR. HOPPETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the 'Bitters' are a certain cure for Dyspepsia and like diseases, to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous acknowledgments of its superior excellence and beneficial results, have assured the proprietors that it cannot but prove a great cure to the afflicted, and impart vitality to the thorough system.

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

The Treasury Report.

The Secretary commences with a statement of the condition of the national balance sheet, and believes that, were it not for the panic, we would come out at the end of the present fiscal year with a surplus. He proceeds to say that as the panic has not been created by any ordinary cause, it is impossible to say what will be its effects. He alludes particularly to the fact that the country was never so rich as it is now, and that the financial pressure has been the result of the intrigues of fanatical and pestiferous politicians. The attention of Congress is called to the fact that receipts of the Treasury have already been diminished to a dangerous degree, by the existing state of things. The Secretary recommends that Treasury notes, secured by pledge of the public lands, shall be substituted for stock in the eleven millions of the new loan yet to be raised, and also asks that Congress will give to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue limited amounts of Treasury notes when the exigencies of the public service require it. The Secretary also asks the authority to issue ten millions in Treasury notes at once, 'in order that the government may meet the lawful demands upon it.'

The Secretary recommends that steamers shall be substituted for sail vessels in the revenue service, and that the pay of the officers shall be increased. He gives the coinage of the mint during the year—\$23,447,283.35 in gold, \$3,250,636.26 in silver, and \$342,000 in cents—and asks for an appropriation of \$100,000 to test the practicability of a new invention for preventing abrasion, counterfeiting and deterioration of the United States coins. The report is a clear, brief, business like document.

The sudden closing of lake navigation has caught the people of Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., with a very short supply of salt on hand. There is a deficiency of nearly 70,000 barrels each in the two cities named, and the price has already advanced about 40 per cent.

A Keen Repartee.—Facetious youth, thinking to have some fun with the old woman—'I say woman that's my dog.' Lady—'Your dog, is it? Go along wid you—How can a dog belong to a puppy?'

A South Carolina toast:—Woman—To her virtues, we give our love; to her beauty, our admiration; and to her hoops we give—way.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This report alludes to the present hostilities on the part of the frontier Indians in Texas, New Mexico and Utah. The Kiowa, Comanche, Payute, and Snake Indians are referred to as the principal depredators. The Secretary states that while the appropriations were sufficient to sustain the army on a peace footing alone, the latter has been subjected to the expenses of a distant and sanguinary war. The report opines that the Indian Bureau should be placed under charge of the War Department, since it is impossible to impress the savages into obedience by other than military means. The Quartermaster's Bureau has expended \$24,000,000 since the Secretary went into the Department. The march from St. Louis to the Oregon river is detailed at length. Its object was to demonstrate the fact that a line of communication could be made available for removing large military forces from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Secretary alludes to a special report of a board of ordnance and artillery officers. They recommended that our cannon be rifled, grooved, and adapted to the use of James's elongated expanding projectiles. The Secretary asks for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the experiments for the improvement of arms. He also suggests the necessity of a national armory for the fabrication of cannon.

During the year a large quantity of condemned muskets have been sold from the different arsenals to make room for more modern arms. The Secretary holds it to be an unhuman economy which sends a soldier into the field without furnishing him with the best weapon that can be made. He believes that the breech loading gun will shortly drive out of use those that lead at the muzzle. The explorations undertaken by the Department of War across the Great Basin and the Rocky Mountains are referred to. The Massachusetts, a ship with auxiliary steam power has been used upon Puget Sound and the adjacent waters, to resist incursions of Indians from the British and Russian provinces. The latter come down in canoes, which carry one hundred warriors, and move with great speed. They give no warning of their approach, and defy pursuit by ordinary means. The Secretary proposes to sell the Massachusetts, and substitute a light sea steamer of considerable speed. Fort Wise is advertised to be built on the Colorado river, to protect the emigrants to Pike's Peak.

Report of the Navy Department.

The Secretary of the Navy reports in favor of converting eight ships-of-the-line into first class steam ships, which he says can be done at a cost of \$383,000 each. The other ships-of-the-line would not pay for the expense, being old and nearly used up. The sailing frigates, 'Sabine' and 'Satan,' are to be left as they are, and the remaining six sailing frigates are to be converted into steam ships-of-war, and finally into store ships. New ships-of-war should be built to replace those built prior to 1840. The present condition of the active navy is then reviewed and commended. The Secretary reports in favor of screw steamers, and against side wheel steamers in case of war. An increase of the navy is demanded, on the ground that we have no navigating interest of five million tons, no import and export trade of \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000, and a coasting trade of equal extent and value. All addition to the Navy should employ steam power. Attention is called to the fact that the Constitution prohibits individual States from creating a navy of their own. Estimates are submitted for replacing all of the prominent navy yards of the country in a condition of full activity. A high compliment is paid to the efficiency and discipline of the Naval Academy, under Captain Blake. Figures are given to show that the education of the pupils has improved. In the slave trade twelve vessels have been captured this year, by the African squadron, and more than three thousand negroes rescued. A strong hint is then given that the slave trade can only be suppressed by England's enforcing her treaty of 1817 with Spain, in reference to Cuba, or the annexation of Cuba by the United States. The bill introduced by Jefferson Davis, prohibiting the purchase of patented articles for the army and navy, is next attacked as injurious to the public service. The Secretary recommends that he be given power to purchase butter, cheese, flour and tobacco, for the navy by private purchase, and not by advertised contract. The present state and services of the various squadrons and ships are then formally recorded, compliments being paid to Commodores Peor, Porter and Brent, for prompt action in fighting the wrongs of American citizens. The Japanese Embassy, reports as to the marine corps, surgeons and quartermasters, together with brief statistics of the various exploring expeditions, form the main balance of the Secretary's report, which closes with a brief summary of naval estimates for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1862—total amount \$11,513,904.01.

Abstract of the Report of the Postmaster General.

On the 30th of June last there were in operation \$502 mail routes, estimated at 240,594 miles in length, of which miles 27,129 were by railroad, 14,976 by steamboat, 51,477 by coach, and 143,912 by inferior modes. The number of contractors was 7445. There has been a decrease of 19,548 miles in the length of the mail routes, but this is made up of a reduction of 8461 miles in the length of coach routes, and 4233 in the steamboat routes, while the length of railroad routes has increased 1119 miles. There are in the service 40 local agents, 1,611 mail messengers, and 68 railroad baggage masters. The number of postmasters appointed during the year is 6555, of which 1140 were by the establishment of new post offices. Whole number of post offices in the Union 28,561.

There is a deficiency in this department reaching \$5,656,705.49 as the excess of expenditures over the revenue for 1860, and for the ensuing year a deficiency of \$4,596,600 is figured out by the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General has much to say about his experiments with the penny-post, and recommends the repeal of the provision of the act of last session, and that the Department shall have authority to collect such postage on all letters delivered by carriers as shall be deemed necessary to compensate them for the service, provided that shall not exceed two cents per letter. He thinks the results of the experiment, under all the difficulties encountered, very gratifying, and advocates the support of the private expresses.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, December 7.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., via Queenstown on the 25th, arrived at this port this morning. The steamer Bohemia arrived at London on the 23d.

Hostilities had been recommenced in Asia, and the Allies were before Peking. The Chinese had proposed to open negotiations.

Italian affairs are unchanged. The China mail of October 1st, had telegraphed. Hostilities had been recommenced in the North, and two steamships were captured by the Tartar cavalry, and were refused. The Allied army was in a hostile position before Peking. Negotiations had been opened by the Chinese, but not in a satisfactory manner.

There had been no movements in Mexico. A change in the Mexican Ministry had been made. Horris had joined the United States. It is reported that a State Council will be convened on important matters.

Victor Emanuel was expected to arrive on the 20th of November. A motion picture had presented him with the results of elections in Umbria and the Marche. The Piedmontese Parliament will be replaced by the Italian Parliament.

A vague report was in circulation, that negotiations had been commenced in the sessions of Venice. The London Globe confirms the report of the Duke of Newcastle will receive the count order of the garter.

A decree has been issued by the government, permitting the importation of iron ore free of duty. There are rumors of the purchase of Napoleon to England, to visit the Emperor Windsor.

The Paris bourse was quiet but advanced 7/16 1/2. The ratification of the new loan for France has been completed. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded Mr. Pichon as Minister of States. Further modification of the Cabinet are expected.

The Apportionment of members of Congress is made in the following manner: The complete return of the census shall be returned to the department of the Interior, it will be the duty of the chief bureau to divide the whole number of persons and three fifths of all other persons (slaves) by 233—the highest number of seats allowed under the act of August 5th, 1850. The quotient will be the population to one member. This estimate of population will fix the representation of the States of the confederacy.

Of course there will be some local fractions remaining in the several States, to remedy this deficiency, and to make the representation of the country to its members 233—those States having the largest quotients will be assigned an additional member.

Mr. Speaker in saying he is entitled to the floor, or that this is so or not, I shall not enquire if I have to say it, whether he is entitled to the floor or not, he'll get flayed if he does not again.

Here the gentleman from Illinois pulled up his sleeves and took off his tie. Many years ago Edward Fisher printed the epitaph which in future ages will be inscribed on our political tablet, and read as follows: Here lies a people striving to free freedom to the night their own freedom. The prophecy will be fulfilled sooner than anticipated.

SPECIAL AGENTS. POWERS, EXTRACT OF HAWAIIAN PAIN DESTROYER. Is one of the few domestic remedies that have come into general use and have proved harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Croup, Hoarseness, and other similar troubles, and painful affections, while it promptly relieves all Hemorrhages. Hundreds of physicians daily in their practice, and give it their best recommendation. Sold by our agents, dealers, and by—

F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 502 Broadway, SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS. Coughs and Colics are always dangerous, often dangerous. A few repetitions, and the crisis or consumption may be the result. You may cure them pleasantly, promptly, and permanently. Humphreys' Homeopathic Cough and Fever Pills, always in the bottle. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, your cough is gone, and cold cured, and the chest clear, and the system in good health. Single boxes, with directions, cents six boxes, \$1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, with Book of Directions, and other valuable Remedies, in large vials, warranted permanently. Humphreys' Homeopathic Cough and Fever Pills, always in the bottle. You need only take the pleasant sugar pills, your cough is gone, and cold cured, and the chest clear, and the system in good health. Single boxes, with directions, cents six boxes, \$1.

These Remedies, by the single or by the dozen, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on address, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 462 Broadway, New-York. Sold by E. J. MILLS, Ebensburg.

WORKS.—In a quantity of corrupted matter there is always to be found a seed of good. They cannot, neither will they stay anywhere else. Weak stomach and bowels are suffering, as they have not sufficient power to digest their food. Hence a large heap of matter lodged, and worms must be the result. A dose of these pills will disturb them in their lodgment, and drive them out of the system. It should be remembered, that an occasional dose will prevent health, especially after taking cold, will prevent the disease from forming in the body.

See advertisement of Dr. Morse in another column. Sold by Thomas Devine.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the people of this town and vicinity, that he has just received a large and splendid assortment of—

Fancy Goods, such as LADIES WORK-BOXES, CARD CASES, GABAS, PURSES, SATCHELS, FANCY BOXES, CHECKMENS, BACKGAMMON, BEARDS, SHAWL PINS, PORT MONAIES, &c., &c., &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, which he will sell very cheap for CASH. C. T. ROBERTS, Ebensburg, Dec. 19, 1860.—4-37.