



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. ZAHM, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

S. M. Petteville & Co. Advertising Agents, 110 Nassau Street, New York.

Democratic County Committee. Augustus Darbin, Chairman. Albany—Michael M'Gaire, Blacklick—Joseph S. Mardis, Cambria—John M. Bridge, 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, Galena—David Mills, Jackson—Henry Rager, Johnstown—Isaac Ward—Ephraim Buck, 2d Ward—John Cross, Lewis Luekharit, 3d Ward—William Winner, 4th Ward—Hugh Maloy, Loretto—William Ryan, Jr. Millville—A. M. George, Richland—Henry Topper, Sumnerhill—James Bark, Summerville—John Sharrbaugh, Susquehanna—John Hoarer, Taylor—Amos Davis, Washington—Richard White, White—George Walters, Winona—M. M. O'Neil, Yoder—Geo W. Osborn.

TAKE NOTICE. ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned for SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING or JOB WORK, will please come forward and settle up their accounts on or before the 20th day of March, 1861.

Ebensburg, Dec. 26, 1860. D. C. ZAHM.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

Mr. Seward recently delivered a speech in the United States Senate, on our national difficulties, which was attentively listened to by an unusually large audience, and has since been anxiously sought for and perused, in every part of the Nation. His well established reputation as a statesman and leader of the Republican party, added to the fact that he is to be the Premier of Lincoln's administration, render his views with regard to the secession movement of great importance. There can be no doubt, that he now has it in his power to do more towards restoring tranquility to the country, and saving the Union, than any other man in the Republic. But his speech proves that he is not willing to do all he can in this noble and patriotic work. As this trying crisis in the history of our country, he is unwilling to burst asunder the fetters of party, ignore antiquated prejudices, and stand forth the champion of the Union. Blind allegiance to the principles and rules of a sectional party, has caused him to lose the golden opportunity of cultivating himself to the gratitude of all succeeding generations of his fellow countrymen. His speech from beginning to end, is that of an honest but timid man, who would like to speak the truth but is afraid to do so. He would willingly propose a plan for saving the Union, he would like to repudiate his irrepressible conflict doctrine, but by so doing he would draw on his head the fierce denunciations of the ultra members of his party, and his horror-stricken at the thought. He prefers the dissolution of the Union, to the denunciations of Greeley, Hale, Wade & Co.

It is true that this speech is justly considered as rather conservative, coming as it does from the Republican side of the Senate. But it is not merely a conservative speech that the people expect from a man occupying the prominent and distinguished position that Senator Seward now does. They want something practical. Mr. Seward talks eloquently and feelingly about the inestimable value of the Union, but proposes no plan for preserving it from destruction. It is the easiest thing in the world to pronounce an eloquent eulogium on the Union and our free institutions, but it requires the head and the heart of a statesman and patriot, to now devise and propose a plan which will preserve the government, and prevent a civil war from desolating the land. Mr. Seward does not even attempt this. The sole object of his speech seems to be to convince the people of the Southern States that he is not their enemy, that he is no abolitionist, that he does not desire to deprive them of their constitutional rights, and that he is willing for the sake of the Union, that all just grievances of which the South complains, shall be redressed. But he says all this in such a timid and cautious manner, that he is evidently anxious not to go so far as to offend any portion of the Republican party. The consequence is that in endeavoring to please both the friends and enemies of sectionalism, he has failed in pleasing either party. While his speech will not tend to allay the excitement in the South, it can hardly fail in weakening its influence among his old political associates and friends.

He expresses himself in favor of faithfully executing the fugitive slave law in the Northern States, and also advocates the repeal of all unconstitutional laws in those States calculated to prevent or obstruct the arrest and

return of fugitive slaves to their masters.—But it should be remembered that the Republicans contend that the personal liberty laws in the Northern States are strictly constitutional, and therefore should not be repealed. We can not therefore know whether he is in favor of repealing those laws in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, &c. He still upholds the doctrine that Congress possesses the right to legislate on all subjects whatever in the territories, and says he will never by his vote sanction the establishment of slavery in any of such Territories. In speaking of the proposed Convention for amending the Constitution he says:

"When the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have cooled, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitement of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, and not until then—one, two, or three years hence—I should cheerfully advise a convention of the people, to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any, and what amendments of the organic national law ought to be made."

Now is not this absurd and ridiculous talk, unworthy of a great statesman? Does not every sensible man in the Nation know, that whatever is to be done for the preservation of the Union must be done quickly? Now is the day and now is the hour. The Southern people do not ask indemnity for the past, but they do demand immediate security for the future. How absurd then to suppose that after having gone so far, they will sit calmly down and with folded arms wait for one, two or three years, or until "calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind," in the desperate hope that the Constitution will then be so amended, that their most sacred rights will not be endangered by their remaining in the Union. This is too much on the "live horse and you'll get grass," principle to satisfy our Southern brethren. If it is right or necessary that the Constitution should be amended, why not call a Convention for that purpose at once? The only effect of procrastination will be to increase the excitement, and render the preservation of the Union impossible.

Governor Curtin's Inaugural Address.

Andrew G. Curtin, was inaugurated into the office of Governor of this Commonwealth on Tuesday of last week. The address which he delivered on the occasion, is a very common place production. He of course refers to our National difficulties, and expresses deep regret that the position of mutual antagonism in which the various sections of our country have been placed by heated partisans has resulted in the paralyzation of trade, and the weakening of commercial credit. But yet, he adds, the elements of prosperity are everywhere diffused among us, and nothing is wanting but a return of confidence, to enable us to reap the rich rewards of our diversified industry and enterprise. He maintains that our system of government has fully answered the expectations of its founders, and demonstrated the capacity of men for self government, and he does not seem to favor the movement for amending the Constitution. He eulogizes the fidelity with which the people of Pennsylvania have always adhered to the Union and Constitution, and is certain they can always be safely counted on, as among the most devoted friends and if necessary defenders of our National Government. They love the Union and stand ever ready to protect and defend it. He speaks of Mr. Lincoln as a distinguished statesman and pure patriot, the record of whose life affords ample assurance, that he will discharge the duties of the office of President, with an eye single to the happiness and prosperity of the whole country. He will not be a sectional President. With regard to the personal liberty law of this State, he says, since my election to the Chief Magistracy of the State, I have taken occasion to say publicly, that if we have any laws upon our statute books, which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any laws of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. The other topics discussed in the address are unimportant.

During the year 1860, there arrived to New York, from foreign ports, 103,621 immigrants. 46,659 were from Ireland, 37,934 from Germany, 11,112 from England, 1,506 from Scotland, and the rest from various other countries. The total number of immigrants arrived at the same port in 1859, was only 79,322.

We are indebted to Mr. Hall, of the Senate, and Mr. Mullin, of the House, for valuable public documents. Hope they will continue to remember us during the session.

The Johnstown Tribune favors the repeal of the tax on the tonnage of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company. Does it in this reflect the sentiment of the majority of the Republicans of this county? We think not.

There are but few Conservative men among the Republican members of the State Legislature, and it is therefore vain to hope that the offensive law on our statute books relative to fugitive slaves will be repealed during the present session.

The report of an altercation between General Scott and Senator Toombs of Georgia was untrue. It was manufactured by certain sensation correspondents of the Philadelphia and New York Press.

Speaking by Authority.

The New York Tribune of last Thursday, announced in an Editorial article, "authoritatively," that President Lincoln is not in favor of making concessions to the slave power, either pretended concessions or real concessions," and adds "away then with the idea of tinkering the Fugitive Slave Law, or of legislating with New Mexico, or of combining Carson's Valley, Utah, Pikes Peak and Dakota in a single incongruous state. These are nostrums not suited to the disease to be cured." If Greeley really makes the above announcement authoritatively, then the country has but little to hope for, from the incoming administration. It will favor coercion and ignore the idea of compromises and concessions for the sake of the Union. We are reluctant to believe that Mr. Lincoln has determined to pursue a line of policy during his administration which must inevitably end in the dismemberment of the confederacy, but it is not likely that a man occupying the prominent position before the American People that Horace Greeley does would publish this as an official announcement without being authorized to do so.

Greeley is a fanatic of the first magnitude. He is a monomaniac on the slave question, and it is therefore impossible for him to reason rationally upon it. If he could tomorrow stir up a servile insurrection among the slaves in the Southern States, and turn that portion of the Union into a desert, he would do so. Mr. Lincoln in asking such an ultra fanatic his confidential friend, and authorizing him to proclaim in advance the policy he will pursue during his administration on a question of vital importance to the country, proves that he is not a conservative Republican, or even a shrewd politician. If he is really determined to carry out Mr. Greeley's programme, then the fourth of next March will be the darkest day the American people ever beheld. It will be the beginning of an administration determined to crush out slavery, and deprive the Southern people of their most sacred Constitutional rights. The result of the course indicated would be, that all the Southern States would at once unite for mutual protection and self defence. Then would come the attempt on the part of the administration at coercion. The first blow struck in this effort would be the death knell of liberty in the New World, and the commencement of a sanguinary struggle, such as the world has never witnessed. Although there is but little in Mr. Lincoln's antecedents, to justify us in believing that he is not a fanatic of the Greeley school, yet we still hope that before the time of his inauguration, he will become aroused to a proper sense of the solemn responsibilities of the position he is about to assume, and determine to be a national and not a sectional President. If he allows himself to be surrounded, advised and controlled by such men as Horace Greeley, he will not be long in accomplishing the destruction of the only really free government now in existence, and the curses of the future generations of mankind will pursue his memory "till the last syllable of recorded time. We have no disposition to condemn him in advance, and therefore deeply regret that he has authorized Mr. Greeley to make the announcement we have quoted above.

The News.

Major Anderson has telegraphed to the Secretary of War, that he does not need any reinforcements or supplies. He is now furnished with provisions by the Charlestonians. Col. Hayne the new South Carolina Commissioner, is now in Washington City. The Georgia State Convention, on last Friday, passed a resolution declaring it to be the right and duty of the State, to secede. So she may now be set down as one of the seceding States. In Arkansas the Convention question has been submitted by the Legislature to the people, who are to decide it at an election to be held on the 18th of February.—The secession party is strong in North Carolina. Arrangements are being made for holding a Southern Convention or Congress, in Montgomery Alabama, shortly. All of the Southern States will probably be represented. The U. S. Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Holt, as Secretary of War. The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a series of resolutions, inviting all the States, to send Commissioners to Washington City on the 4th day of next February, to consider and endeavor to agree upon some plan, for adjusting our National difficulties. The Crittenden compromise is gaining strength in Congress and its ultimate adoption is not impossible.

The Huntington Union has ceased to exist. It was an ably conducted paper, and a bold defender of democratic men and measures. We are therefore sorry to announce its demise.

The population of New Jersey, according to the census, is 675,812, an increase of 186,274 since 1850.

We learn that Mr. Henry Michaels of Wilmore has been appointed sealer of weights and measures for this county.

A Convention will be held in Tennessee on the 18th of February for the purpose of deciding the course it will be proper for the State to pursue in the present alarming condition of our National affairs. It is said that it will favor secession.

Mr. Floyd of Virginia, late Secretary of War, is a strong advocate of secession.—So also is ex-Governor Wise.

For the "Democrat & Sentinel."

Gallatin January 19th 1861. Mr. Editor—Dear Sir:—I had the pleasure of being present to-day at a Public School Examination in this place, and was greatly edified to hear the recitations. Reading, examinations in Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar. I have seldom seen more intelligence displayed by pupils, than on this occasion. The afternoon was employed by an exhibition, which consisted in Declamations, Orations, Dialogues, Comic Plays &c. The performances were commenced by Introductory Addresses by G. B. Fox and R. E. Smith. Among the principal actors were Masters J. Smith, Charles and Alexander Mills, B. O'Halligan, R. E. Smith, John & Joseph Plotter. Great credit is due J. Smith, and G. A. Mills for the Masterly manner in which they delivered their Orations; their supporters in this respect would be hard to find in the country. An eloquent Union speech was delivered by Charles A. Mills, which closed the performance. Quite a large number of spectators were present, who were much pleased with all that occurred.

ONE OF 'EM. The Lyceum.—The question for general debate at the Lyceum on next Friday evening is:—Resolved That all mankind have descended from one original pair. Mr. Wm. H. Seebler will deliver a lecture at the next meeting. R. SINGER, Sec'y.

President Buchanan's special message will be found on our outside. Peruse it carefully.

The President has withdrawn the government patronage from the Constitution newspaper, on account of its disunion proclivities.

Mr. Holt Post Master General has been appointed Secretary of War. He is a reliable Union man.

Rary is at present in New York City and nightly astonishes "Ye inhabitants," at Niblo's Garden with his wonderful feats in horse taming.

Godey's Lady's Book for February has been received, and is still a great improvement on former numbers. The embellishments alone are worth the subscription price of the book. The Lady's Book now surpasses all other Magazines in the country, and richly deserves all the praise it gets from the press. Price \$3 per annum.

Public Meeting—Sympathy with the Sufferers in Kansas.

Pursuant to previous notice, the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity met at the Methodist Episcopal Church in said Borough on Monday evening January 21st 1861. On motion, John Williams was called to the Chair, and Morris Evans appointed Secretary. Rev. D. Harbinson stated the object of the meeting and read an extract from an appeal to the public by the committee in behalf of the sufferers in Kansas Territory. Whereupon the following persons were appointed to solicit aid and contribution in Ebensburg and vicinity. East of Centre Street, John Evans, (Tanner) and Richard Jones, Jr., between Centre and Julian Streets, Robert Davis and E. J. Mills, West of Julian Street, Isaac Evans and M. S. Harry, Cambria twp., North of Ebensburg, Thomas J. Rees and George Roberts, West of the old Carrolltown road, Gwilym Evans and Wm. Hughes, North West, Rowland Humphreys and Richard Davis, West, Griffith Jones and Wm. R. Williams, South, David A. Jones and Benj. Lloyd; South beyond Creek, Owen Roberts and Wm. R. Jones; East, Franklin Powell and John Connelly, said committee are requested to go around this week and make their returns to Robert Davis or John P. Jones on or before Monday next. Any article of clothing, though much worn, or any material for clothing or bedding will be thankfully received delivered at the place above mentioned, arrangements having been made that such articles will be conveyed safely and free of charge. It is hoped the above appeal is not made in vain. Signed by the officers.

Weakness of the Stomach and Indigestion.

Another Great Cure effected by Behave's Holland Bitters.

The wife of Pieter De Witte, living in Holland Town Shobogyan county, Wisconsin, suffered much from weakness of the stomach and indigestion. She had been under a physician's care for some time, but the disease seemed to baffle even his skill. She purchased some HOLLAND BITTERS at our office which has given tone to her stomach; her appetite and strength are returning, and we firmly believe that this is another great cure effected by your medicine.

We have still to record many wonderful cures effected by this remedy, but must wait another opportunity. One thing you can rely upon, what we have published are from persons much respected in our community, and are literally true.

J. QUINTUS, Ed. Sheboygan News-Letter, Sheboygan Wisconsin.

Sold by all druggists in the world.

See advertisement in another column.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE FEMALE CONSTITUTION.

The female constitution and the various trials to which the sex is subjected, demand an occasional recourse to stimulants. It is important, however, that these shall be of a harmless nature, and at the same time accomplish the desired end. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is the very article. Its effects in all cases of debility are almost magical. It restores the tone of the digestive organs, infuses fresh vitality into the whole system, and gives that cheerfulness to the temperament, which is the most valuable of feminine attractions. The proprietors feel flattered from the fact that many of the most prominent medical gentlemen in the Union have bestowed encomiums upon the Bitters, the virtues of which they have frequently tested and acknowledged. There are numerous counterfeits offered for sale, all of which are destitute of merit, and positively injurious to the system.

Hon. John C. Breckenridge, has written an able and patriotic letter, to Hon. B. Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, on the crisis. We are sorry we have not room to lay it before our readers. The following is the concluding portion of it:—

The immediate question now presented is, peace or war. Whether the right of a State or States to dissolve connection with the Federal system be a reserved right, or one growing out of the Constitution, or the right of revolution, the great fact lies before us, that the act has been done, and we are not permitted to doubt that in a few weeks seven or eight States, containing a larger population than the thirteen Colonies at the epoch of the revolution, will have withdrawn from the Union and declared their independence.—Under whatever name disguised, a collision of arms with them will be war.

The dominant party here, rejecting, proposing nothing, are pursuing a policy which, under the name of "enforcing the laws" and "punishing traitors," threatens to plunge the country into all the calamities of civil war. The Federal Union cannot be preserved by arms. The attempt would unite the Southern States in resistance, while in the North a great multitude of true and loyal men never would consent to shed the blood of our people in the name and under the authority of a violated compact. A serious collision upon existing issues would destroy whatever hope may yet remain of preserving or restoring the Union. An attempt to hold it together by the bayonet would exceed anything yet recorded in the annals of human madness and folly. It would bring on a war unexampled ferocity, in which every vital principle of the Union would disappear forever.

If the South should succeed in maintaining her independence, the funds and resources engendered by the contact between the sections would be transmitted to succeeding generations, while, if she should be subjugated, the Government would become in firm and in fact consolidated, and would soon reach the usual historical termination in a military despotism. But her subjugation is impossible, without extermination—and that it is impossible.

And yet the danger of civil war is imminent, unless it shall be arrested by prompt and energetic action. If, before the passions of men become aroused, a series of untoward events drift us into strife, Kentucky and the other border States shall calmly and firmly present a united front against it, I believe it be arrested. Fifteen States are potent to prevent war. This, too, would strengthen all the true men in the Northern States who resist the atrocious policy. Upon this question let us annihilate party. The force party believe that Kentucky and other Southern States are seriously divided on this subject. Unless this can be quickly shown to be a delusion, it may become the parent of a brood of woes.

The wisdom of the Legislature will doubtless provide whatever is needed, yet, at a time like this, it becomes the duty, as it is the right, of every man to express his opinions and as one citizen of the Commonwealth, I give voice for a State Convention. It is only by the direct action of the several States in their sovereign capacity that anything effectual can now be done; and for one, desire that Kentucky may have an opportunity to determine, in the most solemn manner, the judgment of her rights, and her attitude in the present condition of affairs.

She has not been an inactive nor inglorious member of the Confederacy; she is in the presence of great and startling events, and it is not her nature to sit in listless apathy, borne along by rapid currents, without the power to direct her course. Let her have the opportunity, through her chosen representatives, of deciding upon the prospect of uniting all the States in a constitutional Union; or if that shall be impossible, let her be in a position to determine her own destiny.

This letter has grown longer than I intended, although I have adhered pretty closely to my original purpose, rather to present facts and my impressions of them, from this standpoint, than to enter upon elaborate discussions. I need not say to you, my dear Sir, that I have uttered nothing in an obtrusive spirit, but rather reluctantly and sorrowfully. My suggestions in regard to the action of Kentucky are offered in the spirit of loyalty to the State I love and will ever obey. They are clearly right, or very wrong. If right, the pleasure will be mine to have said a timely word; if wrong, I will know how to bear without a murmur, all the consequences of an honest but terrible mistake.

Very sincerely your friend, JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE

Treason Against South Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury of Thursday says:—J. N. Merriman, Collector of the port of Georgetown, South Carolina, was on Monday last arrested by the people of Georgetown on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. Buchanan stating that he (Merriman) had just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the Federal revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same.—The letter is signed by his initials, J. N. M. When arrested, he acknowledged having written it. Lose, his deputy, was also arrested. He said he had been in the habit of writing out Merriman's letters, but had not done so in this case, as he considered it treason.—Both have been committed for trial.

The Seizure of Fortifications.

The intelligence that Georgia had seized upon the United States Forts and Arsenal at Savannah, and that North Carolina has done the same with those on her coast, is regarded in Washington as indicating a general rush upon all the unprotected forts at the South, and is evidence of a desperate purpose on the part of the Southern Revolutionists. There are but four companies South of Old Point Comfort, at which post there are eight companies.—There is a feverish state of apprehension in high quarters in respect to the designs of the Revolutionists upon the Capital. It is evidently determined to expedite precautionary measures to prevent a coup d'etat.

Charleston merchant to a profane correspondent in New York:—"Send me fifty barrels of flour. George." Answer of profane merchant:—"Est your cotton, d—n you.—Harry."

The Presidents Message.

It has been our fortune to feel impelled by a sense of duty to comment with what we deemed merited severity upon some of the annual messages of Mr. Buchanan, but the tone of his communication to Congress yesterday, is so patriotic, statesmanlike, and vigorous, that it affords us much pleasure to commend it as one of the best State papers that our political literature has yet produced. Short, pointed, and emphatic, it will be read with pleasure all over the country, and even those who are not prepared to endorse all its suggestions will still acknowledge that its author has addressed his countrymen in a style worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great country, in the hour of its extremest peril. We are standing on the threshold of great events, with civil war and all its attendant horrors looming up in frightful and gigantic proportions before us, and a terrible calamitous future ready to supplant our unprecedentedly happy and brilliant past history. The President has of late shown a disposition to discharge his whole duty with fidelity, and his suggestions he now submits to Congress in the most attentive and respectful consideration. At a time like this the calumnies of the country demand from all men a surrender of extreme and extravagant opinions, which tend to imperil the unity of our nation, and to forever destroy its greatness and prosperity. Embarrassing as is the position which recent events have placed Mr. Buchanan in, the most prejudiced must concede that he has acted and speaks much more like a patriot, than a narrow-minded partisan; and surely his example, in this respect is well worthy of imitation.—The Press.

Flotted full a year ago.—A correspondent writing from Baltimore says:—"I have recently come to the knowledge of an incident, that proves how wide-spread and predominant was the conspiracy for overthrowing our Federal Government. It is this:—A Colonel of the U. S. Army met a Tennessee friend in Paris last fall, and to his surprise, found him a resident of that city. On inquiry, his friend told him that he encountered at Orleans last spring, a South Carolina man, with whom he had the most intimate relations, and learned from him of the existence of an actual plot for disrupting the American Union. The Tennesseean forthwith returned home, and verified the information of the South Carolina man, whereupon he sold all his slaves, for he was an extensive cotton planter, and all his lands, and with his family emigrated to France, where he intends to spend the remainder of his days, having invested his fortune in European funds."

Major Anderson's condition.—Lieutenant Tolbot arrived at Washington on Friday, from Fort Sumpter, and held a conference immediately with the President and General Scott. He reports that the condition of Fort Sumpter is not so favorable as was believed by the Government. Twenty seven guns mounted on the first tier, eight on the second tier, and they are mounting others. The second tier of embrasures is blocked up. To fort, he thinks, can hold out for two months with the present supplies, there being plenty of good water and fuel for cooking. The supply of coal is short. The statement of abundant supplies probably was made by the "Secre" to quiet the apprehensions of their friends. Major Anderson's brother has repeatedly stated that the supplies were abundant. It is said that the Administration is determined to send supplies at all hazards, and that it is reported that the Brooklyn will go down and, if necessary, engage the batteries on Morris Island without crossing the Bar, while another steamer escorts the Star of the West to Fort Sumpter.

Certainty of Science.—Ed. M'Nary.—A remarkable instance of the practical value of scientific knowledge, and in the science, to which is least settled and certain of all, we given lately by Ed. M'Nary. He sailed from this country seven days after the sailing of the Prince of Wales, and arrived several days before him. The British Admiralty said his opinion of the fate of the missing vessel. He replied in writing, describing what was the royal squadron had expended in what part of the ocean it had pursued, and where they might be expected in port. The arrival of the fleet verified this opinion in every particular. Knowing the prevailing winds, and the natural course of the gulf, Ed. M'Nary was able to predict the course of the ships with perfect accuracy, demonstrating that such knowledge must be of the highest value to captains and commercial men.

A soldier who was once wounded in the battle, set up a terrible howling. An Irishman who laid near him, with both legs shot off, immediately sung out:—"Bad luck to the like of ye—do you think that would kill but yourself?"

The man that drew a long breath has kept another chance in the same battery.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who have subscribed stock for the grading of the 11th section of the Ebensburg and Cresson Rail Road, that one half of said subscription is now due, and that immediate settlement is absolutely required either in money or note at thirty days. All subscribers neglecting to settle before the first day of February next will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection after that date.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer of E. & C. R. R.

January 23, 1861.—19.

Notice.

THAT an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County for the incorporation of "THE GERMAN WORKMEN'S SOCIETY," to be located at Johnstown, by petition filed in this office on the 8th day of January instant, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, the said Court will on the fourth day of March next decree and declare the "German Workmen Society" a corporation of body politic in law.

JOSEPH McDONALD, Prothonotary of the Court, Ebensburg, Pa.

January 23, 1861.—9-31.

Notice.

THE first and final account of Cyrus L. Peshing, acting Assignee of E. A. Fidelity, was filed in this office on the 10th day of January instant, and will be presented for consideration and allowance to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, on Monday the 4th day of March next.

JOSEPH McDONALD, Prothonotary of the Court, Ebensburg, Pa.

January 23, 1861.—9-31.