



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahn, Publisher & Proprietor. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1861.

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

Democratic County Committee. Augustin Durbin, Chairman. Allegheny—Michael McGuire, Blacklick—Joseph S. Mardis, Cambria—John M. Bride, 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, Gettysburg—David Mills, Jackson—Henry Rager, Johnstown, 1st Ward—Ephriam Buck, 2d Ward—John Crouse, Lewis Lockhart, 3d Ward—William Winner, 4th Ward—Hugh Maloy, Loretto—William Ryan, Jr. Millville—A. M. Gregg, Richland—Henry Topper, Summerhill—James Burk, Summitville—John Sharbaugh, Susquehanna—John Bear, Taylor—Amos Davis, Washington—Richard White, White—George Walters, Wilmore—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.

The President Elect at Pittsburgh.

Hon. Abraham Lincoln, President elect of the United States, now on his way to Washington City, visited Pittsburgh on last Thursday, and remained until the morning of the next day. He delivered two speeches while there; one immediately after his arrival at the Monongahela House, the other before he left in the morning. The perusal of these speeches, is not calculated to produce the impression on an unprejudiced mind, that the President elect is anything more than a second rate orator and statesman.

Mr. Lincoln admits that the present condition of the country is an extraordinary one, and fills the mind of every patriot with anxiety and solicitude. Why then his silence at such a crisis? It is the right of every American citizen, whether occupying an exalted or humble position, to express his views freely at all times, on all questions agitating the public mind.

Our bills are once more enrobed in a mantle of snow, and the air quite cold. It will most likely be several weeks before spring calls around to see us.

preservation of the Union. Mr. Lincoln may then talk eloquently about his love for the Union, but there will be but little use in his doing so, after all hopes of preserving it have been abandoned.

But the richest part of his Pittsburg speech, is that portion of it which refers to the Tariff. He acknowledges that the Tariff plank of the Chicago platform, is open to two constructions, thereby conceding that the object of its framers was to gull and humbug the people of Pennsylvania.

A Meeting.

A few of the ultra Douglasites of this county, whose motto is rule or ruin, held a meeting in the Court House in this place, on last Saturday, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Harrisburg Convention.

Something was said in the meeting about a compromise with what was styled the Breckinridge Democracy. P. S. Noon Esq., spoke against any movement of the kind. He was opposed to all compromises, and would agree to none.

The election by the Southern Confederacy, composed of the seceding States, of Hon. Jefferson Davis as President, and Hon. Alexander H. Stephens as Vice President, is regarded as a good omen by the friends of the Union.

Our bills are once more enrobed in a mantle of snow, and the air quite cold. It will most likely be several weeks before spring calls around to see us.

Hard Run—As an illustration of the desperate means to which the disorganizers were compelled to resort, in order to obtain officers for their meeting on last Saturday, we notice the fact, that Mr. Jacob Mack of Cambria township, a very good citizen but an ultra Republican, was selected by them as one of their Vice Presidents.

The idea of the adoption of resolutions endorsing the Administration of President Buchanan by the meeting was also decidedly rich. The very men who penned those resolutions, have more than once styled Mr. Buchanan a hoary headed traitor, and maligned and endeavored to embarrass him during his entire Administration.

Our Schools—The public schools of our Borough closed on last Friday. The last two days of the term were occupied in public examinations of the pupils in the various branches taught them, and we are pleased to hear that they all acquitted themselves well.

Appointment.—The State Superintendent of Common Schools has appointed Col. James M. Swank of the Johnstown Tribune, Superintendent for this County, in the place of Maj. Maguire resigned.

From Harrisburg we learn, that on last Saturday, the bill repealing the three mill tax and also the bill for the relief of the Sunbury & Erie Rail Road Company passed the House.

The election in this place on last Friday, resulted in a Republican triumph. We do not think it worth while to publish the returns, as they are all on one side, like the handle of a jug.

Mordecai after we read to him the other day the following description in Shakespeare, of a husband sung to sleep by a fair wife, confessed that it was a melancholy thing to be an old bachelor, and that he had been a stranger to true happiness.

All on the wanton rushes lay you down, And rest your gentle head upon her lap, And she will sing the songs that please you, And on your eyelids crown the God of sleep, Charming your blood with pleasing heaviness;

The select Committee of the Peace Congress, now in session in Washington City, have reported in favor of several amendments to the Constitution, differing but little from those proposed by Senator Bigler in his compromise plan.

The Tariff Bill at present before Congress, is likely to become a law. Its provisions are much better than those of the present law, although not everything that the friends of protection desire.

A majority of the members of the Virginia State Convention, are opposed to secession, if their grievances can be redressed in the Union, but if all efforts at compromise prove abortive, the Convention will be almost unanimously for secession.

Parson Brownlow of Tennessee, says that the position of South Carolina, after seceding from the Union, reminds him of the man who said, "It was nothing to get married, but it is hell to keep house."

An old lady whose son was about to proceed to the Black Sea, among her parting admonitions gave him strict injunction not to bathe in that sea, for she did not want him to come home a 'nigger'.

Notwithstanding secession and the hard times, the work of improving our town promises to go on during next spring and summer as usual. Mrs. Eliza McDonald, intends erecting a large brick dwelling house on High street, one door west of the Logan House, and Mr. Edward J. Mills who recently exchanged the property he now occupies, for the property of Mr. Rodgers nearly opposite the "Avenue," intends erecting a large frame front to the present building.

The following question was selected for general discussion on next Friday evening: Resolved, That Oliver Cromwell was justifiable in beheading Charles the 1st and in assuming the Protectorate of England.

Maurice E. Evans will deliver a lecture and David Price read a selection GEORGE R. LEWIS, Sec' Pro-tem.

School Exhibition.

Quite an interesting exhibition closed the term of the school at Hemlock; it was held on Thursday 31st January. The forenoon and afternoon were spent in examination of the school classes on the various studies which they had pursued, and in which the pupils acquitted themselves well, earning great credit for themselves, and thereby giving the best evidence of the qualifications and attention of their preceptor, Mr. Wm. M'Gough.

The demeanor of the audience was respectful, and is gratefully acknowledged by the teacher. The unflattering interest manifested by the public in this exhibition, induces the writer to reiterate the wish that a more roomy and convenient building for this school district, will soon be provided.

ONE OF THE AUDIENCE.

DIED.—At his residence in Clearfield township, on Saturday, the 9th inst, JOSEPH TREXLER, Esq., at the advanced age of 94 years.

Esquire Trexler emigrated to this county about the year 1802, and settled in one of the wild cliffs of the Allegheny Mountains. By incessant toil and labor, he made the "wilderness blossom" where he once opened a small clearing, with no neighbors but the screaming panther and the howling wolf.

Fever and Ague.

A case of Eight Months' Standing cured by BERHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS. Michael Kelly, No. 117 Seventh, near Grant Street, says: "Last July, while running on the river, on a cotton-boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease.

I certify that the above statement is true. THOMAS ADAMS.

THE CLOSING YEARS OF LIFE

are often rendered wretched ailments which are trifling in themselves and easily cured if taken in time. Affection of the liver, stomach and other organs concerned digestion, are the most frequent. They naturally make the sufferer nervous, irritable and complaining, and relatives and friends are for to bear the brunt of their ill-humor.

MARRIED.—On Thursday the 14th inst, by the Rev. David Jenkins, Mr. WATKIN JONES, of Blair Co., to Mrs SARAH STRICKLER, of Ebensburg.

Constitution of the Confederate States.

In the following we note the principle departures from the Federal Constitution, in that of the Confederate States, adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 8th instant—The preamble is as follows:

The Convention for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America—Framed by Convention of Deputies from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, at Montgomery, Alabama, February 8, 1861.

We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this constitution for the provisional government of the same, to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent constitution or confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichever shall first occur.

Article 1, section 8th, giving to Congress the power to levy taxes and duties is changed to read thus—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the governments of this Confederacy, and all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the Confederacy.

That part of section 9th of the same article, which refers to the slave trade is substituted by the following—

Section 7. 1. The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the Confederate States, is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

In Article VI, this clause is added—

The government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it, and their late confederates of the United States, in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the public property common liabilities, and common obligations of that Union upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

The following is added as a supplemental article, and is numbered XIII—

If any citizen of the Confederate States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honor, or shall, without the consent of Congress, accept or retain any present, pension, office or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, or prince or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the Confederate States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them.

Besides the foregoing changes, the words "Confederated" and "Confederacy" replace words "United" and "Union" wherever the latter occur in the Federal Constitution. The apportionment clause in Section 2, Article 1, the non-amendment clause of Article V, the words "as under the Confederation," in Article VI, and the whole of Article VII of the Federal Constitution are omitted in that of the Confederate States. In all other respects so far as we have observed, the two Constitutions are identical.

Horrors of Civil War.

As a warning to the American people at this time, they should read the history of the French revolution and contemplate its horrible results. The extent to which blood was shed during its continuance will hardly be credited by the present age, but it is correctly stated that the number of victims reached one million two hundred and thirty thousand, six hundred and three, were guillotined by the order of the Revolutionary Tribunals; thirty-two thousand were victims under Carrier, at Nantes; thirty-two thousand at Lyons; three thousand four hundred women died of premature child-birth; three hundred and forty-eight in child-birth from grief; and there were slain, during the war in Da Venlee, nine hundred thousand men, fifteen thousand women, and twenty-two thousand children. In this enumeration are not comprehended the massacres at Versailles, at the Abbey, the Carmes, and other prisons, on the 2nd of September; the victims shot at Toulon and Marseilles, or the persons that were slain in the little town of Bedoin, of which the whole population perished.

Letter from Major Anderson.—The following is the reply of Major Anderson to the complimentary resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

FORT SUMTER, S. C. Feb. 4th 1861. E. H. RAUCH, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.—Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of Jan. 20th, enclosing me a copy of the resolution passed by the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, approving of my act in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

An endorsement of such a character, from so distinguished a source as the State of Pennsylvania—a State ever distinguished for her attachment to the Union—fills me with the deepest gratitude, and will ever be treasured as one of the highest honors that could be conferred upon me.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient. ROBERT ANDERSON, Maj. U. S. A. To E. H. Rauch, Clerk, House of Reps.

LICENCE NOTICE.

THE following Petitions for Licence have been filed in this office, and will be presented to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, viz: TAVERN LICENCE.

John Ott, Millville Borough, Michael M'Hugh, Munster township, Thomas J. Davis, Johnstown, George Kurtz, Millville Borough, Henry Fritz, David Metzgar, Peter Ryan, John J. Glass, James J. M'Elhany, Joseph Shoemaker, Joseph Cole, Anthony Kuntz, Henry Foster, Michael Kearney, Emanuel James, Peter Malzie, QUART LICENCE.

Richard J. Kelly, Johnstown, J. L. M'Atier, Dr. J. E. Maugher, Stephen Connell, William Varner, A. Burgraff Henry Linderdor, Richard H. Tudor. JOS. M'DONALD, Clk. Q. S. Clerks Office, Ebensburg; February, 18, 1861-4c }

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OR PAIN DESTROYER.

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Lacerations, Sprains, Rheumatism, Blisters, Ulcers, Old Sores and Wound Success, for Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Diarrhoea, Hoarseness, and other similar troubles and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers, and by

F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 562 Broadway, SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SORE, WEAK, INFLAMED EYES AND EYELIDS.—A true specific, an infallible remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, Humphreys' Specific Homoeopathic Ophthalmic Pills are only taken internally, and cure the worst forms of obstinate sore eyes and eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of sore and inflamed eyes and eyelids, or falling, weak, or defective sight, will be promptly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, \$5; ditto, in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, \$2. Single boxes, 25 cts and 50 cts. These Remedies, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address, Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 462 Broadway, New-York. Sold by E. J. MILLS, Ebensburg.

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

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday (being the 4th day) of March next.

FIRST WEEK. Wm. Carr & Co. vs Palmer et al John M'Keage & Co vs " Wm. Williams Jr vs " M'Maney guar. &c vs Ebensg & CRR Co Lloyd & Hill vs Palmer et al.

SECOND WEEK. Peat et al vs John Murray Moore et al vs Fisher George vs Moyer Penn R. R. Co. vs Durban Paul et al vs Riddle & Rorbaugh Newkirk et al vs King et al Cohn & Ramsey vs Roberts M'Farlan & Co vs Lytle et al Smith vs Sweeney Orner vs Thomas Richardson et al vs Huhmann Peiden vs Looming Insurance Co M'Laughlin et al vs Freeman et al Moyer for use vs Tiley Collins vs Glass Weakland vs Luther Jones vs Moore Moyer for use vs Tiley Roberts vs Kaylor Hubitz vs Fete et al Hallwood vs Looming In. Co Campbell vs Bradley Hartzell vs Neff & Well Diver vs Scott Same vs Same Rainey vs Ivory Metz for use vs Edmond Shartburg & Co vs Edmonds Adm'.

JOS. M'DONALD, Procl'.

Feb. 11, 1861.

WINTER GOODS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING large and complete assortment of GOODS in the season, consisting in part of PRINTS, GINGHAMS, ALPACAS, COURTES, MODINA CLOTHS, DE LANES, CASHMERE, FRENCH MERINOS, MARINO PLAIDS, SATINETTS, CASHMERE, JEANS, TWEEDS, FLANELS, BROWN & BL. MUSLINS, LINS, TICKINGS, SHAWLS, BLANKETS, CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, HARPET CHAINS, COTTON YARNS, WOOL DO, GLOVES, HOSERIES, NOTIONS,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING.

50 CASES BOOTS & SHOES. The above have been bought with care at low figures, and will be sold at REDUCED prices. E. HUGHES. November 7, 1860.

WANTED.

100,000 feet good Cherry Boards, 100,000 " " Poplar Plank, 100,000 " " in Poplar Boards, 100,000 " " Ash Boards and Plank, 100,000 " " Clear Pine Boards & Plank, for which part or all CASH will always be paid. ALSO—200,000 feet good common Pine in exchange for Goods. Nov. 5, 1860. E. H.

NOTICE.—To the Creditors of the Huntington, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company. The Court of Huntingdon county, at January term 1861, directed to be paid to Creditors, one-and-a-half per cent. on their claims, on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit, by themselves or their agents. JOHN S. INETT, Sequestrator. Spruce Creek, Jan. 30, 1861.—10-3t.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife BARBARA has left my bed and board without any just cause or pretence I hereby notify all persons not to harbor or protect her on my account as I will pay no debts contracted by her. JOHN BAKER. February 18, 1861-3t.

ROBERT A. M'COY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, EBENSBERG, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA. All manner of Legal Business in the several Courts of the County promptly attended to. Ebensburg, June 27, 1860.—9t.