



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1861.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York...

Democratic County Committee. Augustus Durbin, Chairman. Allegheny—Michael McGuire, Blacklick—Joseph S. Maris, Cambria—John M. Brice, Carroll—Jacob Luther, Carrolltown—James Fagan, Chest—Joseph Gill, Chest Springs—Augustine Byrne, Clearfield—William Rafferty, Conemaugh—Richard Sanderson, Croyle—William Murray, Ebensburg—Charles D. Murray, Galitzen—David Mills, Jackson—Henry Rager, Johnstown, 1st Ward—Ephraim Buck, 2d Ward—John Coase, Lewis Luekhardt, 3d Ward—William Willard, 4th Ward—Hugh Maloy, Loretto—William Ryan, Jr. Millville—A. M. Gregg, Richland—Henry Popper, Summerhill—James Burk, Summitville—John Shambaugh, Susquehanna—John Bear, Taylor—Amos Davis, Washington—Richard White, White—George Walters, Wilmore—M. M. O'Neil, Yoder—Geo. W. Osborn.

Young John Brown. Could not the Government authorize young John Brown to take the contract for the capture of that nest of traitors at Harper's Ferry? He would be glad of the opportunity, and would raise men "after his father's heart" to do the work, if the Government would give him leave. Do it quietly, and let him alone for the rest. He will do nothing unworthy a soldier.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

We cannot believe that the editors of the Dispatch are sincere in making the above suggestions. Surely they are not in favor of the Government disregarding the rules of civilized warfare in its efforts to put down the Southern rebellion! If Harper's Ferry is to be retaken, why should the work be entrusted to a band of lawless ruffians and murderers, for such the men "after John Brown's heart" must be, instead of to our gallant volunteers, who while brave, are patriotic and law abiding, and the respecters of the right of private property? Would not Mr. Lincoln be violating his oath of office in winking at or authorizing such a lawless raid? He is bound to regard Virginia, notwithstanding her secession ordinance, as still a sovereign State of the Union, and it is his duty to protect her from invasion, instead of encouraging the son of the murderer, John Brown, to re-assert within her territory, the Harper's Ferry tragedy of 1859, on a grand and imposing scale. It is his duty to protect peaceable citizens everywhere, as far as he can, in the enjoyment of their rights, instead of wantonly placing them at the mercy of a band of cut throats, thieves and murderers. The suggestion of the Dispatch is eminently worthy of a crazy fanatic like James Redpath, who holds that it is no crime to kill a slaveholder, but it is unworthy of one of the most influential and widely circulated journals in the great and conservative State of Pennsylvania.

If young John Brown would do nothing unworthy of a soldier in carrying on such an expedition, then he is not a man "after his father's heart." Old Brown was engaged the greater part of his life, in concocting a plan of wholesale murder, and in endeavoring to carry that plan into execution at Harper's Ferry, he murdered a number of peaceable and unoffending citizens. His object was to stir up a servile insurrection among the slaves of the Southern States, and to encourage and assist them in murdering their masters, and weak women and helpless children. If young Brown, in carrying on the proposed expedition, should tread in the footsteps of his father, would he be doing nothing unworthy a soldier? The Dispatch will probably tell us that Virginia is now in a state of insurrection or rebellion. But that would not justify Mr. Lincoln in disregarding the rules of civilized warfare in endeavoring to restore the reign of law and order within her limits. Two wrongs will not make a right. We here too much confidence in Mr. Lincoln to suppose for a moment, that he will authorize or sanction a lawless movement of the kind suggested by the Dispatch. In the Proclamation which he published immediately after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he distinctly declared that peaceable and law abiding citizens would be protected in their persons and property, by the U. S. troops while endeavoring to execute the laws in the seceded States. We have no doubt this declaration was made in good faith, and that he intends honestly adhering to it throughout. We believe that the Government, with the aid of the citizen soldiery of the loyal States, can put down the insurrection in the South without the aid of thieves and cut throats. If it cannot do so without the aid of such infamous allies, it had better abandon the contest at once.

The weather still continues very cold.

The Situation of Affairs.

We have received but little news during the last week, of a reliable nature. Washington is now garrisoned by 20,000 to 25,000 troops—a sufficient number to repel any attack that may be made upon it. It is not generally supposed at present, that the secessionists contemplate anything of the kind. Maryland is tranquil, and it is said that the Union party there is gaining strength every day. Even in Baltimore the flag of our country is beginning to be respected. Delaware still remains true to the Union. A battery has been erected, by the Government on the Georgetown heights, near Washington. A portion of the volunteers of this State, mustered into U. S. service, are stationed at York Harrisburgh and Chambersburgh. The health of the troops generally speaking is good.—The news from Kentucky, indicate pretty clearly that she intends remaining neutral in the contest.—Telegraphic communication with Baltimore is re-established. Virginia will vote on the secession ordinance on the 4th, Tuesday of the present month. It will doubtless be adopted by a large majority, although Wheeling and several of the Western Counties remain true to the Union.—The secessionists have concentrated a large army at Pensacola, Florida, and are actively engaged in building fortifications. Genl. Bragg is the commander. They are not thought however to be in a condition to commence an attack on Fort Pickens, which is strong and well garrisoned and provisioned. Eight U. S. vessels were off Fort Pickens on the 21st. Just with their guns ready for immediate action.—One report states that Genl. Bragg's army amounts to only 5,000 men, poorly supplied with arms ammunition and provisions, and completely demoralized.—From the course Mr. Lincoln has recently pursued, we are inclined to think that he intends acting on the defensive until the meeting of Congress, on the 4th day of July. However this is a mere conjecture as he and his cabinet very properly keep their counsel to themselves. With Genl. Scott at the helm all the military movements will of course be conducted with all the skill and prudence the exigency demands.—The New York papers, by their ill timed censure are doing much to embarrass the Administration.

DISAPPOINTED.

On last Thursday information was received that the President had countermanded the order for 20,500 more troops from this State. This was a sad disappointment to our gallant volunteers, who had been in town all week, awaiting marching orders. They returned to their homes in very low spirits. Gentlemen, do not despair. Your services may be demanded much sooner than you anticipate.—You will all have an opportunity of smelling gunpowder before the struggle is over. An ocean "into tempest tossed," cannot be restored to tranquility in a moment, and the intense excitement which has recently agitated the Country must be productive of more or less of carnage and bloodshed before tranquility will be restored. We would fain think otherwise, but we can see no reason to justify us in doing so. What is the present ominous calm?

Is it peace? Is the treacherous lull of the storm— In the passage of the thunder, new hurricanes form! Is it peace? Are we safe? Have the millions of hell Extinguished the watch-fire and buried the shell? Is it peace? No—the calmer the current runs deeper. The harvest is ripening, and Death is the reaper! 'Tis the calm of an Etna—an ominous rest— Where the lava is boiling to leap from its breast. At midnight—while landmen see nothing to dread— The weather worn Pilot cries—"Breakers ahead!"

There are those who think that as soon as Congress meets, the whole difficulty between the National Government, and the Seceded States will be amicably settled. This is by no means probable. The Northern members of Congress it is not likely will feel disposed to discuss compromise measures when they come together, or accept of any terms from the seceded States save unconditional submission.

The Country must feel the evil effects of civil war, before either Congress or the secessionists will talk seriously of restoring peace and tranquility to the nation. The blood of both sections is now up, and we fear it cannot be cooled without a few hard blows at least. We would say to our volunteers—"prepare and watch, for you know not the day nor the hour."

A chance.—The "Home Journal" informs us, that a lady in Newburgh, New York, advertises at offer of her services to any editor who may wish to volunteer, proposing to conduct his paper gratuitously during his absence. Have we a fighting editor among us? If so, here is a capital chance for him to make arrangements for getting off to the wars. Brothers do not all speak at once.

When May arrives we always look for pleasant weather, but this year we have been sadly disappointed: Thus far we have had nothing but a succession of cold, damp, bleak days, decidedly out of season. On last Saturday morning in the words of the old song "The valleys and hills were all covered with snow." Certain picnics which were to come off on the first had to be indefinitely deferred.

The Secession Party in the South.

We have no disposition to get up a controversy at present, with regard to the last Presidential contest, but we deem it right to notice a report that has been industriously circulated in certain quarters, that the secession party in the South, is composed entirely of Breckenridge men. This is untrue. It is composed of Bell, Breckenridge and Douglas men. Mr. Bell, the candidate of the "Constitutional Union party," for the Presidency is now a secessionist. H. V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for the Vice Presidency, voted for the secession ordinance in the Georgia State Convention. A. H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, was the most devoted friend of Judge Douglas, south of Mason & Dixon's line during the last campaign. There was no such thing as a secession plank in the platform of any party last year, and all the candidates professed to be, and were, we believe, at heart Union men. We do not, as we have already hinted, allude to this subject in a partisan spirit, but merely for the purpose of correcting a misstatement which some how or other has gained currency in certain quarters.

The cowardly miscreant who edits the Blairsville Journal, thinking perhaps that he had gone too far in publishing, a malicious falsehood concerning us, stated last week, that we had recanted—that is, after having encouraged the Southern rebellion, we had backed down, and come out in favor of sustaining the flag of our country and the national Administration in its efforts to save the Union. This is adding insult to injury. As we never encouraged armed rebellion against the Government, we had nothing to recant.—Like Crittenden, Bigler, Buchanan, and thousands of true patriots, north and south, we were in favor of adjusting our national difficulties, by an honorable compromise as long as there was any hope that such a thing could be accomplished. But since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, we have endorsed the course of President Lincoln, and openly declared ourself in favor of the national Government going to the full extent warranted by the constitution and laws, to put down the rebellion and save the Union. To the truth of this the Ebensburg Allegonian, an ultra, but honorable Republican paper, bears testimony. We have always thought and still think, that Abolitionism was the "great and first cause" of the Southern rebellion, and that the citizens of that portion of the Republic have been grievously wronged, but not to an extent which justifies an effort to redress them by an appeal to the sword—by an effort to throw off their allegiance to the national Government. They should have sought redress by constitutional, and not by unconstitutional means. Our country is as dear to us, as any man living. We were born in it, and we hope to live and die in it. We have never fostered the selfish spirit of sectionalism which recognizes a North or South, an East or a West, under the constitution. We have known nothing but our country, our whole country, and therefore the slave States have been as dear to us as the free States, and the free States as dear as the slave States. Accustomed to regard the Union as the palladium of American liberty, we have always opposed every effort, come from what quarter it might to alienate any portion of our Country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. Having then been true to the Union in days gone by, it would ill become us to desert it now, that its existence is menaced. If there had been fewer one idea fanatics, North and South, like the editor of the Journal, the country would now be tranquil and the Union safe. Northern Abolitionists on the one side, and Southern fire eaters on the other, have done the work, and in the senseless clamor which they have raised, it is impossible for conservative and Union loving men to get a hearing. But it is to conservative men that the country must look for protection and support in this, the hour of her utmost need, and we think it will not be long until they will obtain a voice in the Government. The national Administration appear to be actuated by a conservative and patriotic spirit, and determined to turn a deaf ear to the clamor of senseless fanatics.—May heaven grant them the virtue of perseverance in the right path. We trust the day may never arrive, when our country will be placed at the mercy of fanatical Abolitionists, and equally fanatical southern fire-eaters.

Death of Stewart Steel.

Stewart Steel formerly a resident of this County, died of pneumonia at his residence in Blairsville, Indiana County, on last Saturday morning, aged 60 years and 9 months. He was a native of Londonderry Ireland, but emigrated to this country while a young man. He read law in this place, with Moses Cannon Esq., and was admitted to the bar about the year 1825. He was Treasurer of the County for several years. After removing to Blairsville, he continued to practice his profession. In 1847 he was appointed by President Polk U. S. Consul to Dundee, Scotland. He continued to discharge the duties of that office until the inauguration of Genl. Taylor. We knew him well, and can truly say that he was the most perfect specimen of a gentleman of the old school we ever encountered—kind-hearted, courteous and affable his greatest pleasure seemed to consist in rendering those around him happy. He was an upright and good citizen, and commanded the respect of all who knew him.

Volunteers from Cambria County.

HARRISBURG, May 6. Col. Wm. K. Piper has arrived here from Cambria County. He has tendered to the General Government, through Gov. Curtin, one regiment of Infantry, now organized in Cambria Co., to serve for any length of time designated; and if accepted, he proffers a bonus of \$1000 to the State Cambria Co., has already four companies accepted. Col. Piper is a gallant soldier, and his men are all hardy Mountaineers.

The above we clip from the Philadelphia Bulletin, of May 6th, 1861. It is news to us, but it is doubtless strictly true, in a horn.

Another Battle.—The South again Victorious.—The second battle of the Campaign came off in Blacklick township, in this Co., on last Monday, in which we are sorry to say the North suffered an inglorious defeat. The parties engaged were a son of Mr. Jacob Campbell, aged about 15 years, representing the North, and a son of Mr. John Ross of about the same age, the South. The fight was hotly contested, but eventually resulted as we have stated. The North, however, not satisfied, has appealed to the strong arm of the law for redress, and the affair will undergo an investigation before our next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Governor Curtin's message to the Legislature, does not contain any suggestions of importance, except those contained in the telegraphic abstract which we published last week. A stay law will doubtless be passed—also a law authorizing the County Commissioners of the different Counties of the State, to appropriate money for the support of the families of volunteers, in the U. S. service. Prompt and efficient measures will be authorized, for organizing, and arming the militia of the State. Hon. L. W. Hall of this district, has entered on the discharge of his duties as speaker of the Senate.

Promoted.—Captain Richard White of the Washington Rifles, has been elected Major of the tenth regiment to which the "Rifles" are attached. Lt. James Carroll has been elected Captain in his stead. The company at last accounts was still in Harrisburgh, awaiting further orders. Lt. J. C. Noon of the "Citizen's Guard" of Johnstown, has been appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Regiment. He is stationed at present in York, Pa.

We would remind our readers that Mr. J. A. Wissel, has just received from the city a large assortment of common and fancy confectionaries, raisins, figs, sardines, tobacco, cigars &c. He also keeps constantly on hand a very superior article of Ale, Beer, and Lemonade. Persons wishing cakes for parties, would do well to give him a call, as he gets them up on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

A Volunteer company has been organized in Philadelphia by Geo. W. Todd, Esq., formerly of this place. He is Captain, and R. M. Jones, also formerly of this place, 1st Lieut. It has been mustered into the U. S. Service, and is attached to the Scott Legion. Captain Todd was a member of the Cambria Guards during the Mexican War, and we believe, for sometime Adjutant of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment.

A man named Thompson Vandergriff, was shot by a steamboat captain named Rodgers, in Pittsburgh one day last week. He lived only a few moments. A difficulty about a small sum of money which had been loaned by Rodgers to Vandergriff, was the only reason assigned for the finished act.—Rodgers has been arrested and lodged in jail.

Three members of the Brookline, Jefferson County Company, were married to the ladies of their love, the day before starting for the seat of war. A noble and gallant act on the part of all parties. Not being lagards in love the young bridegrooms will not be dastards in war. "The bravest are the tenderest. The fondlest are the daring."

We understand that a Volunteer Company has been organized in Chest Springs Borough. John Humphreys of Summitville, has been elected Captain, and Peter Kaylor 1st, Lieutenant, both heroes of the Mexican war. The services of the company have already been tendered to Governor Curtin.

A communication from J. M. Swank, Esq., Superintendent of Common Schools for this County, will be found on the outside this week. A portion of it contains suggestions and information of considerable importance to Directors. They should therefore peruse it carefully.

The Railroad.—Tracklaying is progressing rapidly on the Ebensburg & Cresson R. R. The iron horse will pay us his first visit in a few weeks. Won't his first snort astonish the slumbering echoes of the grand old Allegheny hills which surround us? Yes, verily, will it.

The following are the officers of the Wilmore company, which is thoroughly organized and ready to take the field. Captain, William H. Gardner. 1st Lt. George Rushbarger. 2d Lt. , Sterrett Montgomery.

The editor of the Blairsville Journal gives notice, that he wants potatoes in payment for subscription—large ones we presume. As he is very small potatoes himself, of course his family is never out of a supply of the article.

The net monthly salary of Privates in the U. S. Army is \$8. Including rations it amounts to \$20. Musicians, \$9. Including rations, &c., \$21.

Mr. Sam Colt, inventor and manufacturer of the celebrated revolver, which bears his name has given orders to his agents not to furnish any arms to the secessionists.

On the 6th inst., BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, infant son of, I. C. & E. SINGER. Aged one year. They days were few and full of pain— Rest now—Eternal life's thy gain.

All the percussion caps used in the army, are manufactured in Harrisburgh in this State. 6,000,000 are now on hand.

None but a physician knows how much a reliable 'alterative' is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities, everywhere there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an 'alterative' cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise, because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is, that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent Physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—[Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.]

THE FEMALE ORGANIZATION is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labors and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful women are sacrificed every year from this cause alone.—Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It invigorates the vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which would, without it be certain to prostrate them. Sold by all druggists.

Tonic. From Ch. Albert Pills, M. C. from Ark's. WASHINGTON, D. C. June 11, 1858. "I have used two bottles of your BERRY HAVES HOLLAND BITTERS, and have found it very useful in cases of Indigestion and Headache, and recommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic.

The late High Sheriff of Allegheny county has given us the following: "I was afflicted with Debility of the Digestive Organs amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had reduced my flesh considerably. My wife was also afflicted under same circumstances, and with same disease. Having used your medicine called BERRY HAVES HOLLAND BITTERS, we both obtained relief, and are happy to affirm you this public evidence of its value."

JOHN FORSYTH, Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1857.

EBENSBURG MARKET REPORT.

Table with columns for various commodities (Flour, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Beans, Clover seed, Timothy, Onions, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Eggs) and their corresponding prices.

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday (being the 3rd day) of June next. FIRST WEEK. Dimond vs O'Donnell, McColgan vs Murray, Weakland vs Luther, Ellis vs Ream, Flinn's Exe'ts vs Burgoon. JOSEPH McDONALD, Pro'ty. Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg. May 8, 1861—tc.

FEVER AND AGUE! CHILL FEVER! DUMB AGUE!!!

It is not a very difficult thing to break the ague—that is, for a time to scatter it over the system with Quinine, Arsenic, or similar poisons. But a vegetable medicine which not only breaks the fits, but eradicates it from the system is a remedy worth having. Such is HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC AGUE PILLS—a harmless sugar pill; it cures the disease, breaks up the fits; and eradicates it from the system; and even prevents it where persons are exposed. Children, infants and the most feeble, may take it with impunity. The most inveterate cases are radically cured by it.

Price, 50 cents per box. N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, in one 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, are 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.

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 pulling. It is the product of a simple strain, harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy unexcelled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Gout, Sprains, Rheumatism, Blisters, Itch, Old Sores, and all kinds of skin eruptions, it is also used, with great success, for Tooth-ache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Cholera, Hoarseness, and other similar troubles, and in painful affections, while it promptly relieves all kinds of neuralgia, and is a most valuable and safe remedy in all cases of neuralgia, neuralgia, neuralgia. Sold by all druggists and dealers, and by F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 562 Broadway, SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Worms.—In a quantity of corrupted matter, there is always to be found a nest of worms. They multiply, and with their stony armor, devour the matter. Worms, and their eggs, are subject to them, as they have not sufficient power to digest their food. Hence a large heap of matter is formed, and worms must be the result. A few doses of this pills will destroy them in their nest and prevent their coming 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. See advertisement of Dr. Morse in another column. Sold by Thomas Devine.

IN EARNEST.

We are compelled to call upon all persons indebted to the Ebensburg Family to call and settle their accounts without any delay. In many years past this is our first call on our situation, and the time, require that we should make it; and suits will be brought in all cases where it is not done. E. GLASS & CO. Ebensburg, May 8, 1861—3t

PAUL S. NOON, J. C. NOON, Ebensburg, Johnson. S. & J. C. NOON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 1st Johnson and Ebensburg, 270 1/2 Johnson and Main street, two doors west of Holmes Jewelry Store. Ebensburg, May 8, 1861—ly.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY STORE.

MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN PA. LEWIS LUCKHART, begs leave to announce that he has always a large and varied assortment of all the various articles peculiar to his business. Repairs promptly and carefully attended to. Johnstown, April 17, 1861—ly.

BUY A HOME.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale the following Real Estate situate in Cambria County to-wit: His Mansion Property situate in the West end of the Borough of Ebensburg, consisting of a Square of Ground, having thereon erected a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, a large STABLE or BARN, and several other Out Buildings, together with a half Lot of Ground on which there is a new building. Spring of the purest water, from which the House &c. is supplied. Wants a disposition of this Real Estate remaining to another part of the Borough.

ALSO—Three Lots of Ground situate in the Borough of Summitville, having thereon erected a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two FRAME HOUSES, and a large Stable. Will be sold together or separate as may suit purchasers.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground situate in the Borough of Loretto, fronting on St. Mary's Street and extending back to St. Joseph's Street, adjoining Lot of John Trexler on the East, and Lot of the Heirs of Anthony Litzinger, dwelling on the West, having thereon erected a one and half story FRAME HOUSE, 42 feet in front and 20 in depth.

ALSO—A place or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, adjoining the amount of 20 1/2 Acres, lands of James and George Mills, owned by P. Murray, Alex. M. Miller and others, containing 62 acres and 82 p-ches.

ALSO—A piece or parcel of land situate in Manchester township, bounded by the Ebensburg and Cresson Rail Road, lands of Peter Kaylor and others, containing 20 acres and 29 p-ches (nearly all cleared) having thereon erected a LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND A STABLE.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Washington township, adjoining lands of Jacob Burgoon, Joseph Crist, Hugh J. McVicker and others, containing 300 acres or thereabouts, which will be sold in parcels if desired by purchasers.

ALSO—A piece or parcel of land situate in Pennsylvania Hill Road, near Portage Station in Washington township, containing 50 acres.

ALSO—A piece or parcel of land situate in Summitville township, bounded by the Heirs of Robert Fimm, Geo. M. Patrick Riley and others, containing about 60 acres, having thereon erected several DWELLING HOUSES.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of Patrick McVicker and others, containing 212 acres and 38 p-ches and allowance.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Chest township, Ohio, the property of Frederick and Mary M. Schneider, adjoining lands of John Ballweir and others, containing 150 acres, more or less, a small portion of which is cleared and thereon erected a CABIN HOUSE.

ALSO—About 2000 acres of land, situate in the waters of Blacklick, in Carroll township, which will be sold in lots as may suit purchasers. WILLIAM KITTELL. Ebensburg, October 24, 1860—48-ct.

JOB WORK, OF ALL KINDS, NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.