



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher. WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1861.

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

Democratic County Committee. Augustus Durbin, Chairman. Agnew—Michael McGuire, Blacklick—Joseph S. Marble, Cambria—John M. Brice, Carroll—Jacob Luther, Carrolltown—James Fagan, Chest—Joseph Gill, Chest Springs—Augustine Byrne, Clearfield—William Garney, Conemaugh—Richard Sanderson, Corry—William Murray, Ebensburg—Charles D. Murray, Johnstown, 1st Ward—Ephraim Henry Rager, Johnstown, 2nd Ward—Luther Luckhart, 3rd Ward—John Crouse, Lewisburg—Hugh Maloy, Loretto—William Ryan, Jr., Millersville—A. M. George, Rihoband—Henry Trapper, Sumnerhill—James Burk, Summitville—John Sharkey, Susquehanna—John Bearer, Taylor—Anas 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 to 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 unworthily 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-entertain 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 of 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 have 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 Situation of Affairs.

We have received but little news during the last week, of a reliable nature. Washington is now garrisoned by from 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 & Gen. 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. Inst. 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 Gen. 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 29,500 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 fall of the storm— In the pause of the thunder, new hurricanes form? Is it peace? Are we safe? Have the minions 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 call 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 fell 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 an 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. Brethren 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 a 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 Ebsensburg Alleglianian, 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 thus 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 Canan 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 offers 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. M. Swank of the "Citizens' Guard" of Johnstown, has been appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment. He is stationed at Philadelphia.

We would remind you that Mr. J. A. Wissel, has just published a large assortment of confectionaries, raisins, tobacco, cigars &c., &c. on hand a very fine Beer, and Lemonade. 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 infuses new 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 Col. Albert Pike, M. C. from Ark's Washington, D. C. June 11, 1856. I have used two bottles of your 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 BRENNAN'S HOLLAND BITTERS, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value."

JOHN FORSYTH. Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1857.

EBENSBURG MARKET REPORT.

Table with columns for commodity and price. Includes items like Flour per bushel, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Beans, Clover seed, Timothy, Onions, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Eggs.

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebsensburg, on the first Monday (being the 3rd day) of June next. FIRST WEEK. Dimond vs O'Donnell, McColgan vs Murray, Weikland vs Luther, Ellis vs Ream, Flinn's Exe's vs Burgoon. JOSEPH McDONALD, Pro'ty. Prothonotary's Office, Ebsensburg, May 8, 1861-4c.

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 fit, 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, m—3000 case, \$5; ditto, in plain case, \$4; case of fifteen boxes, and 150 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. A letter to Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 402 Broadway, New-York, S. M. by E. J. MILLS, Ebsensburg.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OR PAIN DESTROYER. It is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without adulteration. It is the product of a simple plant, harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy unexcelled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lacerations, Sprains, Rheumatism, Itch, Croup, Old Sores, and Wounds, it is an equal, if not a superior, to any other remedy. It is also useful, with great success, for Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhoea, and other similar troubles, and painful affections, while it promptly cures all Itchings, &c. This invaluable preparation is daily in use, and is the most certain and safe remedy for all the above ailments. Sold by every apothecary and druggist, and by F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 402 Broadway, SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

It is a quantity of corrupted matter, which has to be found a host of worms. They crawl, neither will they stir away from them. While worms and lice are subject to them, as they have not sufficient power to digest their food. Hence a large heap of matter is left, and worms must be the result. A few doses of these pills will destroy them in their nest and prevent their return. It should be remembered, that an occasional dose, when in health, especially after taking cold, will prevent the disease from forming in the body.

IN EARNEST

We are compelled to call upon all persons indebted to the Ebsensburg Postoffice, to call and settle their accounts without any delay. In many cases business has been interrupted, and the situation, and the files, require that we should make a call, and suits will be brought in all cases where it is not settled. E. GLASS & CO. Ebsensburg, May 8, 1861-3t.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY STORE.

MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN PA. LEWIS LUCKENBACH, begs leave to announce that he has acquired a large and varied assortment of all the various articles peculiar to his business. Repairs promptly and carefully attended to. Johnstown April 17, 1861-3t.

BUY A HOME.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale the following Real Estate situated in Cambria County, to-wit: H. M. Hanson Property situated in the West end of the Borough of Ebsensburg, consisting of a Square of ground, having thereon erected a large, modern DWELLING HOUSE, a large Stable, Barn, and several other Out Buildings, together with a full Lot of Ground on which there is a never failing Spring of the purest soft water, from which the House &c., is supplied. Wants to dispose of this as he intends removing to another part of the Borough. ALSO—Three Lots of Ground situated in the Borough of Summitville, having thereon erected a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two FRAME HOUSES, and a large Stable. Will be sold by lot, or separate as may suit purchasers. ALSO—A Lot of Ground situated in the Borough of Loretto, fronting on St. Mary's Street and extending back to St. Joseph's, containing a full Lot of Ground on the East, and the Lots of the Heirs of Anthony Eltanger, situated on the West, having thereon erected a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE, 42 feet in front and 20 in depth. ALSO—A piece or parcel of land situated in Cambria township, adjoining the ancient lands of Bobbs, lands of James and George Mills, Grant P. Murray, Alex. M'Wicker and others, containing 22 acres and 89 perches. ALSO—A tract of land situated in Ebsensburg township, bounded by the Ebsensburg and Cresson Rail Road, lands of Peter Kuhl and others, containing 26 acres and 28 perches (nearly all cleared) having thereon erected a DWELLING HOUSE AND A STABLE. ALSO—A tract of land situated in Washington township, adjoining lands of Jacob Beck, Joseph Crite, Hugh J. M'Wicker, and others, containing 22 acres of ground, which will be sold in parcels if desired by purchasers. ALSO—A piece or parcel of land situated in Pennsylvania Rail Road, near Portage Station, in Washington township, containing 50 acres. ALSO—A piece or parcel of land situated in Summitville township, bounded by the Pennsylvania Rail Road, lands of the Heirs of Robert Fink, de'd, Patrick Riley and others, containing about 60 acres, having thereon erected several DWELLING HOUSES. ALSO—A tract of land situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of Patrick M'Intosh and others, containing 212 acres and 38 perches and allowance. ALSO—A tract of land situated in Chestnut township, (late the property of Frederick and Mary M. Schneider, adjoining lands of John Belknap 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, situated in the waters of Blacklick, in Carroll township, which will be sold in lots as may suit purchasers. WILLIAM KITTELL. Ebsensburg, October 24, 1860—48-t.

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