



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

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1861.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the 'DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL' and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Democratic County Committee.

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When the Greeks bring us gifts we fear them.

We think no one will deny that fidelity to the Country in the hour of darkness and trial, when it is battling with foreign or domestic enemies, is the true test of patriotism. If this be true, then all must admit, that the members of the Democratic Party are emphatically patriots. In every war that has occurred since the organization of the Government up to the present moment, the Democratic party has been found arrayed on the side of the Country, laboring faithfully and fearlessly to vanquish its enemies, and to preserve untarnished the fair fame of the American flag.

During the late war with Great Britain, it was known as the war party, and was the sole reliance and support of the Administration of James Madison, during that trying and sanguinary struggle, which has not inappropriately been styled the second war of American Independence. It was its support which then enabled the Government to humble the pride of the haughty Briton, and to end the war in a blaze of glory at New Orleans. In the Mexican war it was again found arrayed on the side of the Country. It never faltered for even a single moment in sustaining the Administration of James K. Polk, and by its timely and efficient support, enabled him to conquer an honorable peace, to cover the American arms with glory, and to secure from the Mexican Government indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

In the present unhappy struggle between the National Government and the seceded States, it has been equally prompt in hastening to the rescue. The moment that the bombardment of Fort Sumter was announced there was no hesitating on the part of its members as to the course they should pursue under the circumstances. They at once arrayed themselves on the side of the Government, although administered and controlled by a man and a party to whose principles they were bitterly hostile. Instead of like the opposition during the war of 1812, and the struggle with Mexico, setting down coolly to devise ways and means to embarrass the Government, they at once adopted as their rallying cry the immortal words of Jackson, 'the Union must and shall be preserved,' and were among the very first in volunteering and offering their bosoms to the shafts of battle for the purpose of crushing out the Southern rebellion. Of the volunteers now in the service of the United States, it is admitted by the Republicans, that nearly two thirds are Democrats. Democratic newspapers, Democratic statesmen and the Democratic masses everywhere throughout the Northern States, are among the firmest supporters of the National Administration in the line of policy it has thus far pursued for saving the Union and putting down the secession rebellion. In thus rising, in this hour of their Country's need, above party bias and prejudice, they prove that they are pure patriots, and sincere lovers of the Union and the Constitution.

In this, the Democracy can proudly contrast their course with that of their opponents under whatever name or form. In 1812 the opposition styled themselves the peace party, embarrassed the Government, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and were in favor of a dishonorable peace with Great Britain. The course of the opposition during the Mexican War, is, we suppose, not yet forgotten by any one. They denounced it as an unjust and unholy war, merely because it had originated under, and was carried on by a Democratic Administration; so far did they allow their feelings as partisans to carry them.—Thomas Corwin, who is high in the confidence of the present Administration, in a

speech delivered in Congress, counselled the Mexicans to meet the American soldiers with bloody hands and hospitable graves. Mr. Lincoln then a member of Congress from Illinois, was one of the bitterest opponents of the war, in that body. He opposed all appropriations for carrying it on, and introduced a resolution for the purpose of instituting an inquiry, as to whether it was, or was not, a just war, and that too at the darkest hour of the struggle. He voted in favor of inserting as an amendment, in a resolution of thanks to General Taylor for his services at Buena Vista, the words—'in a war, unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.' These things are of record.

We refer to these facts at present, not for the purpose of calling up what may be regarded by many, as unpleasant reminiscences, but because the Republicans, not satisfied with the unqualified endorsement and support of the war policy of the Administration, by the Democracy, seem to demand that they shall give an additional proof of their patriotism, by abandoning the landmarks of their party, and become part and parcel of a new organization, to be called the Union Party. Why should the Democracy do this? Does not their history prove that they are, and always have been, Union men and the supporters of the Government in the time of war, just as they are at present? It is not necessary for them to leave the ranks of their party in order to find a loyal, union loving organization, and if the Republicans are anxious to join such an organization, let them forthwith become Democrats.

The proposition for the organization of a Union Party, is made with every possible outside show of fairness on the part of the Republicans. No distinction will be recognized between Democrats and Republicans, in placing in nomination candidates for office. This all sounds very well, but Democrats, suffer not yourselves to be betrayed by a kiss. 'When the Greeks bring you gifts fear them.' The movement is intended for their benefit alone, and not for yours. The design is to transfer your party, 'body and breeches,' to the Black Republicans, to change you from National Democrats to fanatical Abolitionists. The Republicans are now the majority party, they control the Government, and they wish, now when they have the power, to play the part of Aaron's rod which swallowed up all its rivals belonging to the Egyptian Magicians. Who has forgotten the 'fusion' between the Democrats and old line Whigs in this County in 1855. The arrangement looked well on paper. It was said to be nothing but a temporary union of Democrats and Whigs for the purpose of crushing out Know Nothingism, but as a matter of course it resulted in the extinction of the minority party, and the strengthening, in a proportionate degree, of the majority party.

Who since then has heard of a Whig party in this county? And so it will be with the Democracy if they now consent to become members of this new mongrel union party. If they once abandon the landmarks of their party, and affiliate with men whose principles and platform they despise, its days are numbered and it will never be heard of again.—They will in a few months find themselves members, in indifferent standing, of the Republican party.

In this County, there is not a Democrat who is not a union man. Therefore, our County Convention when it meets, cannot fail in placing in nomination a union ticket. It is not, therefore, necessary for us to join the Black Republicans, in order to become members of a union party, or to secure a union ticket to vote for next fall.

It seems that Gov Curtin was about the last man in the State to hear about the frauds which were being perpetrated on the Commonwealth, in furnishing the soldiers with rotten clothing, shingle-soled shoes, &c. Now, if he was an efficient and faithful officer, he would have been the first instead of the last man to discover these monstrous and glaring frauds. We fear there is too much truth in the charge that he was a party to the arrangement, and received a share of the profits. Certainly it is very strange he should not discover there was anything wrong, until the matter was a common subject of conversation in every neighborhood in the State, in town and country.

The New York Herald gives the following as a correct statement of the force of U. S. troops now in service, at different points which may be regarded as seats of war. This does not include the troops in the camps whose location is not yet decided:

Location. Commander. No. of men. Sth side of Potomac... Brig. Gen. McDowell, 21,000. Fort Monroe... Maj. Gen. Butler, 9,000. Penna. West... Maj. Gen. Keim, 16,000. Cin. & West Va. Maj. Gen. McCandliss, 18,000. Cairo and vicinity... Brig. Gen. Prentiss, 6,000. Baltimore, &c... B'g. G'l Cadwallader, 5,000. Philadelphia, &c... Maj. Gen. Patterson, 3,000.

Gov. Curtin has appointed Hon. Wm. M. Meredith Attorney General in the place of Purviance, resigned. This is an excellent appointment. Mr. Meredith is a lawyer of considerable ability, and was Secretary of the Treasury under the administration of General Taylor. But we fear that even he will not be able to give tone and character to the corrupt, soldier-robbing administration of Andrew G. Curtin.

Conundrum by Mordecai.—Why is love like a potato? Because it shoots from the eye.

Large Procession at St. Augustine.

On Thursday, 30th ult., the procession in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament took place, with all the beautiful and imposing ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. The whole of the members of the congregation of St. Augustine, along with large numbers of the members of the congregations of Carrollton and Loretto, were present at the church at an early hour—it having been announced sometime before that the procession would take place. After the celebration of Mass, by the Rev. John Burns, the procession was formed in order by Mr. Joseph Moyer, marshal, and his assistants, and moved from the church down the state road the distance of three quarters of a mile. Along the route were four beautiful altars, at each of which the procession stopped and, kneeling, received the benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament. The day was clear and beautiful, and the large concourse of people who formed the procession, both Catholics and Protestants, every where preserved the best order and most respectful silence, indicative of the good feeling that exists between the Catholics of this neighborhood and their Protestant friends.

The order of the procession was as follows: The National flag, with four full bands of martial music, and the Chest Spring Highlander numbering about one hundred and twenty-five men, under the command of Lieut. P. Taylor, headed the procession. These were followed by the men of the different congregations in two divisions, one division following the Banner of the Blessed Sacrament, the other following the Banner of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Next came the little girls of the congregation, numbering between fifty and one hundred, all dressed in white with chaplets of flowers on their heads—the very picture of youthful innocence and beauty—these followed the Banner of the Immaculate Conception, a truly beautiful banner, it being a true copy of the far famed picture of the Conception, taken from Spain by Marshal Sout in 1811 and purchased by the present Emperor of the French at an enormous price. Then came the Blessed Sacrament, borne by the Rev. John Burns, who was dressed in the robes of his sacred office and covered by a canopy carried by four venerable men. Immediately in front of the canopy were the choir of St. Augustine's church and a number of Acolytes; on the right were the members of the Young Men's Association, wearing blue scarfs and rosettes, numbering fifty-two men under the command of J. H. Douglas, Esq.; on the left were the Cambria Rangers, one hundred men, commanded by Capt. J. E. McKenzie. Each company was headed by the National flag. The procession was closed by a large concourse of people marching promiscuously. We had no means of ascertaining the number of people in the procession but it must have consisted of several thousands.

We may add that in the evening after the procession was over, a new Volunteer company was organized, and elected the following officers: Captain, E. K. Dunegan; 1st Lieutenant, James E. Nesson; 2nd Lieutenant, J. Z. Zerbes; 3rd Lieutenant, J. H. Ivory; Orderly Serg't, John H. Douglass, Esq. CLEARFIELD.

DEATH OF HON. S. A. DOUGLAS.—It is with feelings of sincere regret, we announce the death of Hon. S. A. Douglas, at Chicago, on last Monday morning, of typhoid fever. He was emphatically a great and remarkable man. We will have something to say concerning his life and character next week. Peace to his ashes.

Upon receipt of the above intelligence, Court immediately adjourned, as a mark of respect for the departed statesman.

COURT.—As we anticipated, the attendance at Court this week is not as large as usual. This of course is owing to the war excitement, and the absence of so many of our fellow-citizens who have gone to serve their country in the battle field.

THE FOLLOWING is a sample of the numerous letters constantly receiving for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—

CANANDAUGUA, July 15, 1859.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.—Gents:—As we are strangers, I herewith enclose you twenty-eight dollars for four dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which please forward via Michigan Southern Railroad, Toledo, Ohio, and Clayton Station. I have purchased several dozen bottles at Toledo, this summer, but the sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade with you. I was induced to try your Bitters by my physician, for the Liver Complaint, and received such material aid that I have recommended it to others, and have sold about two dozen per week for some time. I have all kinds of medicine in my store, but there is none that I can so cheerfully and truthfully recommend as your Bitters, for I know they have helped me beyond my expectation. Yours respectfully, PHILO WILSON.

He remembered the Forgotten, was beautifully said of Howard the philanthropist. It also applies to every man who brings the ameliorations, comforts and enjoyments of life within the reach of persons and classes who are otherwise deprived of their advantages. Especially may it be said of him who laboriously seeks and finds new means of preserving health, 'the poor man's capital and the rich man's power.' We think this eulogium properly applied to J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, the renowned chemist of New England, who, spurning the trodden paths to fame, devotes his entire abilities and acquirements to the discovery of Nature's most effectual remedies for disease. When the hidden blessing has been revealed, he proceeds to supply it to all mankind alike, through our druggists, at such low prices, that poor and rich may alike enjoy its benefits.—[Journal and Enquirer, Portland, Me.]

See new advertisements.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th of May, the Earl of Ellenborough asked the Government whether the term 'lawful blockade,' used in the recent proclamation, was to be interpreted literally, or with qualifications, as, according to the strict meaning of the Paris agreement, it was impossible to maintain an effective blockade. He complained of the vagueness of the proclamation with respect to articles contraband of war.

The Earl of Granville replied that lawful blockade must be maintained by a sufficient force, but it was not absolutely necessary to render all ingress or egress impossible, but to render it extremely difficult. With respect to other questions, he stated that certain articles were clearly contraband of war; but that certain other articles depended upon special circumstances and contingencies, which could only be decided by a prize court, and which it was impossible to define beforehand.

The Earl of Derby said that there were two points on which it was desirable that the Government should come to an understanding with the United States. They proclaimed a blockade of the whole Southern coast, which they had not the force to maintain. Although they could lawfully blockade certain ports, it was not desirable that they should proclaim a universal blockade, but only maintain a partial one. The Northern States also declare that they should treat privateers as pirates, but they could not do so by the law of nations; and it was desirable that, notwithstanding the Proclamation that it should be declared, such penalty on British subjects would not be viewed with indifference by England.

Lord Brougham said, privateering, according to international law, was not piracy, but to join an expedition against a power at peace with England was a piratical act. To constitute an efficient blockade, such a force must be maintained as to make the passage of it absolutely impossible, but this was very difficult.

Lord Chelmsford denied the doctrine of Lord Brougham relative to privateering. Lord Campbell said that Earl Granville had laid down the law correctly, with respect to the blockade and articles contraband of war. A subject of another power, holding letters of marque, was not guilty of piracy.

Lord Kingsdown said that the Northern States might consider the people of the Southern States as rebels, and guilty of high treason, but that this would not apply to the subjects of other powers becoming privateers.

At a preliminary meeting of the Great Ship company, the chairman said that contingent orders had been given to the captain of the Great Eastern, with respect to her employment by the American Government, and the Ministers in Parliament would be asked whether she would be absolved from the penalties if chartered before the Queen's Proclamation got out.

Queen Victoria held a Court at Buckingham Palace on the 16th ult., at which Mr. Dallas delivered his letter of recall, and presented Mr. Adams to Her Majesty.

The Postmaster General notifies the Atlantic Steamship Company having failed to fulfill the Galway contract, that the company has forfeited the contract.

A Liverpool paper says they will continue to run the Galway boats notwithstanding.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Engagement at Fairfax Court House.

The Loss of the Rebels.

TWENTY-SEVEN REBELS KILLED.

Action at Acquia Creek.

Two Rebel Batteries Silenced.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1, 1 P. M.—It is said that a messenger to the War Department reports that a small force moved on Fairfax C. H. last night about midnight, and were repulsed, with one killed and three or four wounded. It is believed there was greater loss on the other side, while six of the rebels were taken prisoners. This statement must be received with great caution, and as only a flying rumor. The points mentioned are already exaggerated fourfold.

LATER, 1 1/2 P. M.—I have obtained the correct version of the Fairfax Court House story.

The second company of U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Lieut Tomkins, entered Fairfax last night and dashed through the principal streets.

They were fired upon from every direction, and the rebel infantry closed in on them front and rear. Lieut. Tomkins had his horse shot under him. One of our men was killed and two wounded.

The company then retreated, dashing through the rebel lines and taking five men prisoners. You may rely on this as correct. The attack will probably be renewed to-night with a greatly increased force.

The staff of the New York Fifth Regiment went along to Fairfax 'to see the fun.'—Nearly every one is slightly wounded. Only two of the regulars were wounded as previously stated.

FROM ACQUIA CREEK.

Major Campbell, who has just arrived from Fort Washington, reports heavy firing during the night in the direction of Acquia Creek.

LATER, 2 P. M.—There has just been an arrival from Acquia Creek. It is announced that two rebel batteries have been silenced. STILL LATER—Later advices from Virginia to General McDowell, state that in the fight last night at Fairfax Court House, twenty-seven of the rebels, and four United States Soldiers were killed, and four horses were also killed on our side. The military headquarters has information that one of the Fire Zouaves was killed, and another wounded, near Alexandria last night.

LATER, 3 o'clock P. M.—By the arrival at the Navy Yard of the steamer Resolute, Lieut. Budd, commanding, we have full particulars of the attack on the batteries at Acquia Creek yesterday morning. The ship Freedom, Captain Ward, opened fire on the ferry boat Page, lying at the right of the depot. The second round was fired at the bow of the Page. By this time three batteries had opened on the Freedom, supported by the gun boat Taylor. As soon as the vessels had fixed their range, they commenced firing shell with marked effect, several of them falling into the batteries. In a few minutes their small batteries were completely

silenced. The main battery on the hill, supposed to be armed with ten rifled cannon, now opened a terrific fire on the flotilla, to which the Freedom and Anacosta replied with considerable effect. The Anacosta took up a position and played upon the depot with rapidity, firing thirteen shells, three of them taking effect and causing much consternation among the rebels. The Resolute did not use the guns, owing to the fact that their calibre was too small to do effective service. Only one shot struck the flotilla. It was a ricochet shot, striking the Freedom on the gun-carriage, it fell on the deck. No one was killed or wounded on our side. On the rebel side the damage was considerable, as men were seen conveying the dead and wounded to places of safety. We have no means of knowing the exact loss on the rebel side. At ten minutes of twelve o'clock the firing ceased and the flotilla hauled off.

The Resolute arrived here at noon, having in tow a coal boat to obtain fuel for the squadron.

The Pawnee was passed last night en route for the late scene of action.

The Flotilla is at anchor within five miles of Acquia Creek. It is believed to be impossible to silence the third battery, as it is of rifled cannon, without a landing force.

CANNON CAPTURED AT SISTERVILLE, VA.—About two o'clock yesterday morning the 'sacred soil' of Sisterville, Va., was 'invaded' and two rifled cannon belonging to the Secessionists were captured and brought up to Wheeling. The way of it was this: Mr. J. P. Bagges, a good Union man, has been floating around in that country for some time, and having his eyes open has seen a good many things, & heard a good deal of talk that did not suit him: He discovered that the Secessionists had two rifled cannon and a lot of muskets concealed there. He came up to Manning and informed Major Oakes of the fact, and implored that a small force be sent down to capture them.

The Major agreed with Captains Plauke & Gazzam, now recruiting here, that a portion of their respective commands should be detailed for the purpose. Accordingly the steamer Eunice was chartered, and about 50 armed men, besides the officers we have named, got aboard the steamer and started down the river. They reached Sisterville about 2 o'clock, landed a short distance above the town and established a guard. Mr. Bagges indicated the place where the cannon were to be found, and some eight or ten men were sent up, while the others were placed in position to protect them. The cannon were raked in an old barn, and covered with rakes, plow and straw.

The barn was broken open, the guns disinterred, and in less than fifteen minutes they were aboard the boat, together with a lot of valuable ammunition. The men, after getting under way again, fired a volley or two from the muskets to let the secessionists know they were about, and arrived in camp at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It was altogether a very pleasant trip, and an orderly quiet proceeding, in which a valuable prize was taken and 'nobody hurt.' The cannon are now at Camp Carlisle, where they are exhibited, free of charge.

THE LATEST. A Rebel Camp Surprised. FIFTEEN REBELS KILLED.

DEATH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Two columns of Virginia and Ohio troops, from Gen. McClelland's command, in command of Col Kelly, left Fairfax last night, and after marching during the entire night, almost 20 miles, through a dreaching rain, surprised a camp of rebels two thousand strong, at Hillslop, Va., and routed them, killing fifteen, and capturing a large amount of arms, horses & ammunition, provisions, camp equipage, &c. The surprise was complete, and at the latest advices the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of the rebels. It is probable that many prisoners will be taken. Col Kelly was mortally wounded, and has since died. Several other officers of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Senator Douglas died at ten minutes past 9 o'clock this morning. Those in attendance at the time were Mrs. Douglass, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Cutts, and Madison Cutts, of Washington, D. P., Rhodes, of Cleveland, Dr. McVicker, Spencer C. Benham and Dr. Hay of Chicago. His remains will be taken from here to Washington on Wednesday.

A Percussion Cap manufactory has been established in Raleigh, N. C., and is in successful operation.

To Consumptives.

THE SUBSCRIBER will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a Simple Recipe by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.

Sufferers with CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, or any lung affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Recipe, well satisfied if they do so they will be more than satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the recipe with full directions, &c., will please call on or address

Rev. WM. S. ALLEN, No. 66 John Street, New York.

PATENT MEDICINES!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the public that he has received an addition to his stock of Patent Medicines—viz:

JAYNE'S MEDICINES, GARDNER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, HOFFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, WEAVER'S SPANISH SALVE, HALL'S BALM, COGGS' WELLS' MEDICAL SALT, University Remedies, HUNNELL'S Gough Remedy and Anodyne, Baker's Pain Expeller, Dr. Rodgers' Liverwort Tar, Trask's Ointment, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Dr. Rose's Medicines, Brandt's Blood Purifier, Sheppard's Sarsaparilla, Burrell's Indian Liniment, Humbolt's Buchu and Sarsaparilla, Jamaica Ginger, Weaver's Medicines, Kidway's Ready Relief, Alcock's Porous Plasters, Sherry Wine Bitters, Bennett's Pills, Wright's Pills, Jayne's Pills, Blake's Pills, Brandt's Pills, Ayer's Pills, together with a large amount of medicines and drugs, Confectionaries, Notions, Segars, and Tobacco. Give us a call.

H. C. DEVINE, Ebensburg, June 5, '61.—34.

New Advertisements.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY

JELENKO STILL TRIUMPHANT!

JOHNSTOWN CLOTHING DEPOT,

Corner of Clinton & Main Streets, READY MADE CLOTHING

LATEST STYLES, SPRING AND SUMMER COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS, FOR MEN AND BOYS.

READY MADE SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UNDERWEAR, STOCKINGS, NECKTIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, TRUNKS, &c., &c. ALSO A large assortment of HATS and CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

To the subscriber respectfully inviting all visiting Johnstown to call and see his stock at the CLOTHING DEPOT, No. 2, corner of Clinton and Main streets. He feels confident that persons wishing articles in his line will save the expenses of the journey by purchasing from him.

A. JELENKO, Johnstown, May 29, 1861.—41.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE JOHNSTOWN MARBLE WORKS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties that he has just received a fresh stock of the finest ITALIAN and other Marbles, at his establishment on Franklin street, Johnstown. MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE & BUREAU TOPS, manufactured of the most beautiful and finest quality of Foreign and Domestic Marble, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be purchased in the city, without the addition of carriage.

GRINDSTONES of various grits and sizes, suitable for Farmers and Mechanics, sold either by wholesale or retail.

Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance, and work delivered wherever desired. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels satisfied he can sell cheap.

For the convenience of persons residing in the east and North of the county, specimens may be sent and orders left with George Huntley, at his Tinware Establishment in Ebensburg.

J. JOHN PARKE, Johnstown, March 15 1861.—42.

OH, YES! OH, YES!

BARGAINS!

SELLING OFF AT COST FOR CASH!!

D. J. EVANS & SON offer their entire stock of goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Hardware and Queensware.

AT COST FOR CASH, as they intend to quit business, and are determined to sell.

PERSONS WISHING BARGAINS SHOULD GIVE US A CALL.

93-N. D.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscribers are hereby urgently requested to call and make immediate payment of their respective accounts.

D. J. EVANS & SON, Ebensburg, April 17, 1861.—43.

EBENSBURG HOUSE.

The undersigned having purchased and taken possession of the Ebensburg House, (formerly occupied by Henry Foster), will be happy to receive and accommodate his old customers, and all others who may be desirous of patronizing him.

The proprietor feels assured from the spacious HOUSE, STABLE & other facilities that he can offer at least as good accommodations as can be had at any other stand in the place. He has possession of a large supply of the choicest liquors, with which his bar will be furnished; his table will be furnished with all the luxuries of the season, and he intends by his hospitality and care, to merit the patronage of all those who stop with him.

ISAAC CRAWFORD, Ebensburg, April, 17, 1861. 44.

UNION HOUSE.

EBENSBURG PA.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR will spare no pains to render this Hotel, worthy of a continuation of the liberal share of public patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.

His stable is large, and will be attended, by an attentive and obliging hostler.

Ebensburg, Apr. 17 1861. 45.

EMPLOYMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,

and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

Conant & Drake, 31 Main St., Atchison Depot, N. H. April 3rd—3 mos.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of John Burke, late of Cambria County, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said County, and persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay up immediately, and those having claims against it are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM BURKE, JAMES BURKE, Adm'rs.

April 9, 1861.—46.

ESTATE OF CHARLES B. KENNEDY, dec'd.

Whereas letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of John B. Kennedy, late of Washington Township, Cambria County, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, and persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make payment without delay.

May 15, 1861.—61. H. KINKFAD, Adm'r.