

Miss Jennie, you git de axe, come up be hind Injin and gub him one good lick in de head and kill him: Dat's what you do."

For a moment, Jennie shrank in horror from the deed. She was not afraid; but the idea of shedding blood had something horrible in it to the child, even if it was the blood of an enemy. She looked at her mother inquiringly.

"Shall I do it mother?" she asked. "It is our only hope of safety, Jennie," replied the mother after a moment's hesitation.

"I can do it mother, and I will!" answered the brave girl, as she sprang to get the axe.

The Indian had listened attentively to the short conversation. Little as he understood he knew they were contriving some plan, but what it was, he could not make out. The appearance of the axe soon enlightened him on that point, and as he saw the young girl approach with the uplifted weapon, his struggles to get away became almost superhuman; and he had nearly succeeded in his object, as the axe descended upon his head. A sudden movement of the Indian made the blow partly ineffectual, and the axe glanced off, merely inflicting a slight wound. But again the young heroine raised the weapon, and this time with fatal effect, and the savage sank dead at her feet. Dropping her axe Jennie turned in horror from the sickening spectacle. Old Jake sprang to his feet with a whoop that was audible to the Indians outside, and seized upon the axe.

"I golly! missus, dat's de way to serve em out!" Then pointing to the savage who was a prisoner in the door, watching as a powerless witness, the fate of his comrade, Jake continued,—"Jes' let in dat udder red cuss dar, and we'll serve him off in de same manner. I golly! I think I'll hab at cut a same anyhow."

And he hobbled toward the door; but the Indian saw him coming, and knowing his fate if he stayed there, he gave a yell, and making one great struggle for liberty and life, he succeeded in releasing himself, but not without leaving a portion of his gaudy dress and considerable painted articles behind as the door closed, and Mrs. Wood joyfully fixed the stout oak bar, that had done so much good service. Well upon yell arose from the savages outside the house; but suddenly they were drowned by the sharp crack of a dozen rifles, and the hope of rescue sprang up in the hearts of the besieged. Flying to a loop hole in the wall of the cabin, Mrs. Wood looked out. A dozen Indians lay dead on the ground, while the survivors were flying in all directions. And issuing from the forest were some eighteen or twenty of the hardy frontiersmen, headed by Daniel Wood himself, who sprang across the open space, and was welcomed with open arms by his overjoyed wife at the threshold.

The cabin was soon filled by the woodsmen, while Jennie—dear, brave little Jennie, was lauded to the highest pitch for her courage. Nor was old Jake forgotten. The opportune arrival of Daniel and his friends was then explained. It seems that one of the neighbors while hunting in the woods, had unperceived himself, discovered the Indians; and watching them, had seen them make towards Mrs. Wood's. The man hurried to the station to obtain help, and there found Mr. Wood. A party was soon raised and on the march. Our readers know the rest. But old Jake ever after asseverated;

"Dat if missus had only luf dem red cusses in, one at a time, Miss Jennie and dis nigger would hab killed dem all off—surs'ly yer born."

How VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA VOTE WHEN IN THE FIELD.—The following is the act of the Legislature authorizing the Militia and Volunteers of the State to vote at general elections when called out of the State in the service of their country:

Provisions in case any of the Militia or Volunteers shall be in actual service at the time of general election.

Section 43. When ever any of the citizens of this Commonwealth, qualified as herein before provided, shall be in actual service in any detachment of militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, on the day of the general election as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such places as the commanding officer of the troop or company shall designate, and respectively belong, as fully as if they were at the usual place of election. Provided, That no member of any such troop or company shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote if not in service as aforesaid.

Section 44. The proceedings for conducting such election shall be, as far as practicable, in all respects the same as herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant, or second officer in command, shall act as inspector of such election, so far as shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the neglect or of such officers, or either of them to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command in such company or troop shall act as judge or inspector, as the case may be.

Section 45. The officer authorized to perform the duties of judge shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as soon as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer who shall act as inspector, and as soon as such officer shall have been sworn or affirmed, he shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer whose duty it shall be to act as judge; and such officer acting as judge, shall appoint two persons to act as clerks and shall administer to them the proper oath or affirmation.

Section 46. The several officers authorized to conduct such election, shall take the like oaths or affirmations, shall have the like powers, and they as well as other persons who may attend, vote, or offer to vote at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions as are declared or provided in this act, in the case of elections by the citizens at the usual place of election.

Section 47. Within three days after such election the judges thereof shall respectively transmit to the nearest post office a return thereof, together with the tickets, tally list of voters, to the Prothonotary of the county in which such election would have voted if not in military service, and the said judge shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion as the case may be, who shall make general return, under his hand and seal, of the votes of all the companies or troops under his command, and shall transmit the same, through the nearest post office to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 48.—It shall be the duty of the Prothonotary of the county to whom such returns shall be made, to deliver to the return judges of the same county a copy, certified under his hand and seal, of the return votes so transmitted to

him by the judges of the election in the companies or troops aforesaid.

Section 49. The return judges of the proper county or counties in which the volunteer or militiamen aforesaid, may have resided at the time of being called into actual service aforesaid, shall meet on the second Tuesday of November next after the election. And when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such until the Friday following the second Tuesday in November.

Section 50. The return judges so met shall include in their enumeration the votes returned, and thereupon shall have been given at the usual place of election.

Democrat & Sentinel.

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

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25 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. They are empowered to contract for us at our LOWEST TERMS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown.

SHERIFF, JOHN BUCK, of Carroll Tp.

TREASURER, THOMAS CALLIN, of Johnstown.

COMMISSIONER, P. J. LITTLE, of Allegheny Tp.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES, G. W. EASLY, of Johnstown.

H. C. DEVINE, of Ebensburg.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, GEORGE DELANY, of Allegheny.

AUDITOR 3 YEARS, E. R. DONNEGAN, of Clearfield Tp.

Democratic County Committee.

Irvin Rutledge, Chairman.

Allegheny, Patrick Donahoe—Cambria, Wm. O'Keefe—Carrolltown, Joseph Bebe—Carroll tp., Robert M. Combie—Chest Springs, B. A. Burns—Chest tp., Wm. Noel—Clearfield, Thomas Durbin—Conemaugh Bor., Jno. Campbell—Conemaugh tp., Thomas M. Cobe—Croyde, Wm. Hudson—Ebensburg, East Ward, Daniel O. Evans, West Ward, Jno. Lloyd—Gallitzin, J. Smith—Jackson, John Singer—Johnstown, First Ward, Irvin Rutledge—2nd Ward, S. Colwell—3rd Ward, George N. Smith—4th Ward, William P. Patton—5th Ward, George Shaffer—Orretto, P. J. Christie—Millsville, James Dorsey—Munster, C. Dever—Richard, J. R. Stull—Summerhill, Thomas M'Connell—Summitville, John Quail—Susquehanna, John Morrison—Taylor, F. G. Barnes—Washington, John Porter—Wilmore, George Randolph—Yoder, Jas. M'Coy.

Sustaining the President.

"Call you that backing your friends? A plume on such a backing."—Falstaff.

We have heard a great deal of talk during the last five months, from Republican newspapers, about the necessity of unanimity among the people of all the loyal States, in sustaining President Lincoln in the measures he might see proper to adopt in his efforts to put down the Southern rebellion. If a Democratic newspaper during that time, ventured to find fault with any act or measure of the administration, it was at once denounced as a secessionist sheet, although perhaps more firm and steadfast, in defending the Union, than the abolition demagogues who made the charge against it. But it is a singular fact, as we proved in an editorial article two weeks ago, that while the lash was being held menacingly over every Democratic paper in the land, the Republican press was left unretarded. Such influential Republican newspapers as the New York Tribune, Philadelphia Inquirer, New York Times and Pittsburgh Dispatch, repeatedly assailed with both bitterness and fierceness, the most important measures of the Administration, in editorial articles which if published in a Democratic newspaper, would have secured for its editor, comfortable quarters in the new Bastille called Fort Lafayette. From this it would seem that the fact, that a man is a Republican, a follower of Horace Greely and William H. Seward, places his patriotism high above suspicion, and he is therefore free to write and speak what he pleases—but the fact that a man is a Democrat renders him a very suspicious character, and if he ventures to write or talk as a freeman, the gag must be forthwith applied to him.

The letter of President Lincoln to Gen. Fremont, directing him to modify his proclamation so as to conform to law, has drawn upon his head, the fiercest denunciations of the ultra Republican press. All the leading papers of that party, in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., denounce and repudiate the letter of the President, and sustain Fremont.—Call you that sustaining the President? And yet we are told by the Republicans everywhere, that a newspaper which refuses to endorse and sustain the policy and measures of the administration, is a secessionist organ and should be suppressed. Then why not suppress the Republican papers that have denounced Mr. Lincoln's Fremont letter? This is a matter worthy of the serious attention of Mr. Post Master General Blair. If it be right to suspend Democratic newspapers for opposing certain measures of the administration, it is certainly right to suspend Republican newspapers for doing the same thing.

Why this discrimination in favor of Republican newspapers. It certainly does not look like strict and impartial justice, and would lead one almost to believe, that "there is something rotten, in this kingdom of Denmark." M'asters is incarcerated in a jail for opposing the Government, while Greely who has been time and again equally fierce in assailing it, remains at large.

"Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud.

Without our special wonder?"

It affords us not a little pleasure, to be able to sustain the President in this matter, and to defend him from the assaults of his abolition maligners. Is the Johnstown Tribune, with all its

boasted patriotism, ready to "do likewise"? Is it ready to assist in shielding the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, from the assaults of Horace and his howling pack of abolitionists, for having done his duty? If it will not do so, we are afraid we will have to set it down as a secessionist organ and an enemy of the Union. Come sir, stand up to the administration, or henceforth and forever hold your peace about secessionists and traitors.

The clause in Fremont's Proclamation with regard to the confiscation of slaves and other property of the rebels, is totally unauthorized by the Constitution and laws of our country, and therefore illegal. The President felt it to be his duty as an officer, sworn to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," to direct Fremont to modify his Proclamation, so as to bring it within the boundaries prescribed by law. This plain and simple act of duty, certainly merits praise instead of censure, and is, we are glad to know, endorsed by every sensible man in the loyal States, who is not an abolitionist.

The abolition of slavery in the Southern States is the darling object of such editors as Horace Greely and Henry J. Raymond, which they cannot for a moment permit themselves to lose sight of. The confiscation clause in Fremont's Proclamation, although unlawful, was his opinion perfectly right, because if strictly enforced it would probably result in the emancipation of every slave in Missouri. What care they for the Constitution and laws so that they can succeed in carrying out their fanatical views with regard to slavery? All honor to "Old Abe" for his firm, national and patriotic stand in this matter.

Morrell and his man Friday.

Morrell's man Friday, who edits the Johnstown Tribune, last week, through the columns of that interesting sheet, charged us with being a secessionist. This is what we expected. It has become fashionable to charge every Democrat who adheres in the present campaign, with manly firmness to his party, with being a traitor and a secessionist, and we have no right to complain because we have been compelled to share the "common lot." It is a matter of little importance to us, what Daniel J. Morrell's Journal may say concerning us. Conscious that we love our country, we allow the charge of treason which it has made against us, to pass by us as the "idle wind which we regard not." We think it right however, to call on the editor of the Tribune to sustain his charge. Prove from the columns of this paper, that we ever countenanced the secession movement. You know in your own heart, you dirty, lying lick spittle of your keeper, that the charge is false, and you only gave currency to it, because you were paid, and well paid for so doing. We dare you to point to any article or paragraph, which ever appeared in this paper, sustaining even in the slightest degree, the Southern rebellion. We are not ashamed of our record on this subject. From the first, we stood by the Government, and in our humble sphere, labored zealously to save the Union, and steadily repudiated the idea, that it can in any event be abandoned. This the files of the Democrat and Sentinel prove. They are in this office and open to the inspection of all who may feel anxious to examine them. The fact that we are a Democrat, constitutes the head and front of our offending. If we were fanatical abolitionists, if we endorsed John Brown's book, if we had proclaimed old Helen Brown to the world as a martyr in the cause of humanity, and above all, if we had voted for Andrew G. Curtin for Governor, and Abraham Lincoln for President, last fall, Morrell's man Friday, would entertain no doubt with regard to our patriotism. But merely because we have been true to our first love, because we have faithfully stood by the party that has always carried the flag, and kept step to the music of the Union, the "Republican organ" regards itself as justifiable in charging us with being a secessionist. If we are a secessionist, then is every Democratic volunteer, who left the soil of glorious little Cambria, to defend on the field of battle, the Union and the Constitution of his country, while every ultra abolitionist like John M. Bowman remained snugly at home, also a secessionist. Are Easley, Linton, Suter, Noon, White, Carroll, Litzinger, Lewis, M'Coy and the hundreds of other brave Democrats, from this County, who are, or have been in the present war, secessionists? They are Democrats and therefore as amenable to the charge of being secessionists as we are. Democracy and secessionism according to the logic of Morrell's man Friday, are synonymous terms, and yet he cannot but know, that in the present war, the Democracy have furnished more practical evidences of loyalty, of devotion and love for the Union and the Constitution, than their Republican fellow citizens. When the call "to arms" was heard throughout the land, who were the patriots that flocked to arms? We confidently answer the Democracy. Where were the "wide awakes"? Where were the companies we beheld parading through our streets last fall, decorated with caps and capes, and with their "lamps" a burning, and their vessels filled with "de"? They were called upon, but it was like calling spirits from the vasty deep. No response was heard from them. They were very loud at street corners in denouncing Democrats as secessionists, but were very slow in putting down their names as volunteers—and if they changed to do so, were the first to back out when the company to which they belonged, was ordered to march to the seat of war. These are facts, and facts are every body knows. "Are stubborn things."—During the dark days of last April, when a shadow of gloom rested over the land,

"Like the darkness at noontide,

That fell on the pallid mother weeping,

By the Crucified."

it was the Democratic volunteers who "hastened to the rescue," and with a wall of bayonets protected the National Capitol from the assaults of Jeff Davis and his traitorous myrmidons. But for them, Washington City would now be in possession of the secessionists. And yet, we, because we fearlessly uphold the principles which those gallant volunteers believe to be right must be denounced as a secessionist, by Morrell's man Friday.

We appeal to the subscribers of this paper, to those who have perused it every week since we took charge of it, if we ever published an article favoring the dissolution of the Union? Or the organ, has not this been among the loyalists of the most loyal of the papers published in the

country? Have we not repeatedly denounced Jeff Davis and his followers, as the vilest of traitors? On what ground then does the Johnstown Tribune, charge us with being a secessionist? The question can be easily answered; because, we, like a majority of the people of this county are a Democrat.

Daniel J. Morrell, who prides himself in his riches, who thinks he is omnipotent because he is one of the proprietors of the "Cambria Iron-works," has insolently assumed the position of dictator to the people of Cambria, in the present campaign. It is true he is rich, "passing rich in scrip," and it is true, that he has a paid organ,—the Johnstown Tribune, but still we can't help thinking that Sparta hath many a worthier son than he." We believe that the humblest laborer in the "Cambria Iron-works," who toils from the rising to the setting of the sun for a pittance in scrip, sufficient to keep his body and soul together, will wield as much influence, or at least ought to wield, as much, at the ballot box, on the second Tuesday next October, as Daniel J. Morrell. The free and independent voters of Cambria have never held, that "money makes the man." On the contrary they hold that

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow.

The rest is only leather and prunello.

That Letter.

The last Johnstown Tribune, contained the proclamation of M. S. Harr, on the subject of a Union Ticket. We last week explained to our readers, how this letter was gotten up by Swank and Morrell. We were mistaken then in asserting, that it was signed by Mr. Harr. We have seen the original document and I know that the signature attached to it is not in his handwriting. A gentleman who was present at the time, told us that the entire document, signature and all, was in the handwriting of Daniel Morrell. James M. Swank, Superintendent of Common Schools for this County, (we are glad that in discharging the responsible duties of his office, he can find time to regulate the political affairs of little Cambria,) took a copy of it, while that celebrated "kerker" in Ebensburg was in session.—Now, we would like Messrs Morrell and Swank to inform us, why they did not make their proposition in time? Why did you not propose a fusion to the Democratic County Convention, or why at least did you not bring the matter before the republican convention. Your proposition now is like a pardon after execution. The truth is, we do not believe there is a man on either the Democratic or Republican ticket, who is not a sincere Union man, and we cannot see how the matter would be bettered, by holding a mongrel Convention and placing in nomination a mongrel ticket, composed of Tam, Dick and Harry, the objects of all parties. We don't think a better "Union Ticket" could be gotten up than that which is pinned at the mast head of this paper. Pershing, Buck, Little, Easley, Devine, Callan Delaney and Donnegan, are staunch Union men. How then could the matter be bettered by nominating a "Union Ticket"? The Union movement has been tested in Philadelphia. The result is that they have about half a dozen candidates in the field, for every office in the gift of the people. They have a "Union Ticket," a "Democratic Ticket," a "People's Ticket" &c. In Allegheny County the same state of affairs prevails. There is neither concert or harmony of action. The contest has narrowed itself down to a dirty scramble for the spoils of office. We have a great many disinterested patriots now a days; political outcasts who would like to see old party lines obliterated, in order that they might get into office. The Democracy as we have often said have always been Union men.—We were Democrats and Union men last fall; cannot we also be Democrats and Union men at the approaching election? The man who was a patriot last fall, and has not changed his views, is a patriot still.

§ Howard J. Roberts, Esq., we see by a card in the last Johnstown Tribune, declines the nomination for County Auditor, tendered him by the Republican County Convention. What's wrong! Rats they say, won't stay on board a leaky ship. Now we don't insinuate, that our old neighbor, Mr. Roberts, is a rat—in the contrary we know him to be every inch a gentleman, and a scholar into the bargain; but we can't help thinking that he has discovered that the Republican party is in a very leaky condition, and cannot possibly go through the tremendous storm which is certain to occur on the second Tuesday of next October. He has therefore been wise and prudent enough to desert the rotten old craft in time. Bully for you, Howard. Come over and join the Democracy and we'll run you for Congress next year.

§ The Democracy of Cambria are every where nursing themselves for the contest on the second Tuesday of next month, and we entertain no fears as to the result. Get out the vote. This is the great and essential matter, which if properly attended to, will render success certain. Let not a single vote be lost. At this crisis, every man should testify his love of country, by doing his duty at the ballot box. We repeat then, get out the vote—see that every Democratic vote in the district in which you reside is polled.

§ Mayor Bennett of Washington City, who was sometime since arrested, and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, has been liberated upon taking the oath of allegiance and resigning the office of Mayor of the "City of magnificent distances."—He claims to be, and to have always been, a sound Union man.

§ The Hollidaysburg Register, a Republican paper, is bitterly hostile to the nomination of a Union or fusion Ticket in Blair County. So also would the Johnstown Tribune if published in Hollidaysburg. There is a vast difference between tweedle dum and tweedle dee.

§ The Act of Assembly with regard to Voters in the service of the United States, voting, will be found in another column. Those who will take the trouble of perusing it carefully, can comprehend it without any difficulty. We hope all the voters from this county will vote.

§ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

WAR NEWS, AND OTHER ITEMS.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 18.—Immediately after the farce was gone through with yesterday afternoon of calling the roll and adjourning the two branches of the Maryland Legislature, an unusual stir took place in this community. Companies of the Wisconsin regiment were observed passing through the city in different directions, and very soon it was found that the city was wall-d-in so far as an outlet was concerned. No one was allowed to pass out without a pass from the Provost Marshal, whose office was soon crowded with an exciting throng of people, who had been stopped and turned back. In the meantime, Lt. Col. Carmichael of the Baltimore police, was moving quietly about with his officers, accompanied by a squad of military, making arrests, commencing with the officers of the Legislature, and especially the clerks, who had contended that they would keep the legislative machine going until a quorum should arrive.

The first occupant of the guard house was the Clerk of the House, Milton Y. Kidd; his assistant, Thomas H. Moore could not be found till late in the evening, but he was finally arrested. The Clerk of the Senate, William Kilgour, and the assistant M. Carmick, were also found after much difficulty and taken to the same destination. Mr. Gordon and Mr. McCubbin, of Allegheny; were next taken, and soon Messrs Salmon and Durant were also in durance vile. An effort was then made to find Messrs. Kessler and Mills. At a late hour Mr. Kessler was arrested, but at the last accounts Mr. Mills had not been taken.

The aim of the officers was to arrest all the members who voted for Mr. Wall's famous report, thirty thousand copies of which were yesterday seized and appropriated for camp uses, as being a treasonable document.

During the afternoon the Union members of the Senate and House met in caucus, and resolved that the action of the secessionists in not attending having virtually brought the Legislature to a standstill, they would return to their homes and not again attempt to reassemble. Mr. Long was in the meantime, delegated to prepare a brief statement to be signed and published by the members.

The arrest of the clerks will prevent them from calling the roll, and so the Legislature is at an end. Several of the most noisy and active secessionists in town have also been placed under arrest. The prisoners remained in the guard house all night, and will be sent to Fort Mifflin this morning.

The Union members of both the House and Senate refused to meet this morning, and the Legislature is virtually dead. All the officers being under arrest to prevent the calling of the roll. The Union members will have this afternoon for home, and the secession members for Fort Mifflin.

The city is quiet. The talk of an invasion by Johnson is laughed at, and Union flags are flying with the gusto. The Union must be preserved.

LETTER FROM CAMP TENNALLY.

§ We did not receive the letter spoken of by our correspondent. I was out of course we would have published it. We are always glad to receive letters from camp, and publish them with pleasure. We think we have the ablest corps of correspondents from camp. Tennally, of any paper in the State. They have our thanks, and those of our readers.

CAMP TENNALLY, Sept. 21, 1861.

Friend Morrey—I wrote you a letter sometime since, giving you the central news of the camp, but it did not appear in your columns as yet, however, I feel obliged you never received it, for which reason I write again so soon. Our camp still wears the same aspect that camps are always wont to bear. No accidents worthy of notice have occurred during the last week. The same can still be said of the health of the regiment. Yesterday (20th) A. was on fatigue duty, assisting in the construction of a fort named Meade which is situated two and a half miles N. E. of T. mouth town. There is now a complete chain of forts around Washington, which command the whole country in a manner that defies access from any point. The Pennsylvania R. Co. has been divided into three Regiments the whole remaining as before under the command of Maj. Gen. McCall. The 24th Brigade is composed of the 21, 33, 4th, and 11th regiments commanded by Brig. Gen. Meade. This is "pay day" and of course a great day with us. In a few hours we will receive one month and nine days wages. Just now we are debating whether it is more profitable to take gold than Treasury notes. We have our choice. On Thursday eight companies of this regiment, who had hitherto been armed with the common U. S. muskets received new rifle guns. Within the last few days we have had the pleasure of meeting a great many of our mountain friends who have joined regiments that have lately arrived. Hoping that every day will add to restoring our country to its former happiness, I remain

Yours Respectfully—Romso

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.—British neutrality, says the New York Tribune, makes no distinction between a United States man of war and one of Jeff Davis's private cruisers. We cannot but be surprised at the indifference of this important fact to the numerous gentlemen of the British interest, who questioned the correctness of the Tribune's recent announcement of the substance of Mr. Adams' dispatch to the State Department. The following report of a conversation was received at the Navy Department:

U. S. Ship Richmond at Sea, Aug. 25, 1861.—Sir: The following is a portion of a conversation that occurred this morning between Capt. Morris, R. N., and myself, during my visit to the guardship at Port Royal:

"I suppose," he said, "you are in search of these privateers? We are ordered to observe a strict neutrality, and if the Sumpter were to come in to-morrow, she would receive the same attention and assistance that you have. We can make no difference."

"I asked," he said, "if observing neutrality? Is it not recognizing her? Is that the meaning of her Majesty's proclamation? I understand neutrality to mean that her subjects must not meddle in this affair. You can recognize no flag?"

He replied, "I have received a copy of the flag. He showed me the flag, and read me an extract of a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in which the seceded states are called the Confederate States. It says: in the event of any vessel bearing the flag of the Confederate States, you are to observe a strict neutrality. And it also adds, 'that the number of states will be increased in case new States be added to the Confederation. This is the subject of our conversation as near as I can remember. I remain respectfully your obedient servant.

A. B. Cummings, Lieut. U. S. N.

To Capt. J. Pope U. S. ship Richmond.

How Advertisements.

PAMPHLET LAWS.
THE PAMPHLET LAWS of the last Session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth have been received at this office and are ready for distribution to persons entitled to them.
Prothonotary's Office, J. McDonald, Ebensburg Sept. 23rd, 1861.—J. Prothonotary.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to R. S. Bunn, are requested to call and make settlements immediately. Otherwise their accounts will be left with the proper authorities for collection.
Ebensburg, Aug. 21st.—R. S. BUNN, J.

FOUND.
ON the Huntington, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike, a small case of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. The owner can obtain them by proving property, and paying the charges of this advertisement.
JAS. S. TODD.

TEACHERS WANTED.
Three male, and one female, are wanted for the Ebensburg Common School. Examination by the County Superintendent will take place at the School House in Ebensburg on Tuesday the 24th of Sep., when and where all applicants may appear. By order of the School Board.
DAVID J. JONES Secy.,
Sep. 11th 1861.—2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration upon the estate of William Burke, late of Seneca Co. deceased, Cambria County, died, having been granted by the Register of wills to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them with an affidavit to JEREMIAH GLEASON Adm'r.
Sep. 12, 1861.—6t.

FARM FOR SALE.
I HAVE UNDERSEEN offered for sale a well known farm, situated in Clearfield township, Cambria County, containing 100 acres of land, including a good sized house and a good stable, and a fine orchard. The place is well timbered and well watered in every part. A good road runs through it, convenient to the residence. About fifty acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation.
Sep. 12, 1861.—5t. PETER ADAMS, Jr.

Deaths.
CAME to the residence of the undersigned in Cambria township, last June, a red cow about four years old, also a red steer about three years old, and having a white stripe along its back. The owner, or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. Otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
RICHARD J. EVANS,
Sep. 11th, 61—1861.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers at private sale, a tract of land situated in the immediate vicinity of the borough of Williamsport, containing about 50 acres, and having a white stripe along its back. The owner, or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. Otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
RICHARD J. EVANS,
Sep. 10, 1861.—6t.

DENTISTRY.
THE undersigned Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers to the profession the services of his office, located in the city of Williamsport, Pa. He has acquired a liberal and extensive knowledge of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that the community may recognize his work to speak for itself.
SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.
Office over the store of Davis, Jones & Co., Ebensburg, Pa.

Prof. C. A. Harris, T. E. Bond, Jr., W. R. Hays, A. A. Blandly, F. H. Austin, of the Baltimore College.

DR. J. A. HOUSER.

SU JEON DEN IST.
RESPECTFULLY teaches the professional use of the Chinese language, and offers to the community, that he is prepared to invest teeth in all the forms known to the profession. As he has had considerable experience in his profession, he hopes to give general satisfaction. Give him a call; he is willing to be judged by his work.
Office above E. S. Swank's store.
Ebensburg, Sept. 25th, 1861.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY STORE.

MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA.
LEWIS & LUK KHAHT, 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.

P. S. & J. C. KOHN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Johnstown and Ebensburg. 67 Public Square, Johnstown, and 2nd street, two doors west of Holmes' Jewelry Store.
Ebensburg May 8, 1861.—ly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Almost every body has heard of "Wool's Hair Restorative."

That the word "Restorative" in this case, is no misnomer, we have the testimony of individuals whose elevated position in the country, as well as their advanced age and honorable character as gentlemen, render whatever they publicly assert in the last degree reliable. Several of these have tested, personally, the hair preparation we are now speaking of and certify to its amazing efficacy in the most public manner possible. Their certificates can be seen at the proprietor's depot, 312 Broadway, New York, and are seen and properly appreciated. We have no hesitation in saying they will impress conviction on the most skeptical mind. Wool's Hair Restorative is, doubtless, the best article of its kind ever yet produced.

It does not dye, but gives life, health and beauty to the decaying, falling and dead, restoring, as it by magic, that which was supposed to be irretrievably lost. Heads prematurely bald, and others nearly white, are daily being changed to their pristine beauty, and faces covered with pimples are rendered as smooth as an infant's, and as blushing as a rose, all by the use of Prof. Wool's Hair Restorative. For sale at 114 Market Street, and by all Druggists.—Chicago Times

by all Druggists