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The President and Fremont. The President it is now reduced to a certainty, has determined on removing Gen. Fremont, from the Department of Missouri. It is not yet known who his successor will be. He will be assigned to a command elsewhere. The ultra Republican newspapers are unnecessarily severe on President Lincoln for taking this step. We feel certain, Fremont would not have been removed, if the act had not been imperatively demanded by the circumstances of the case. He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. He is a bold and ambitious man, who we fear, only wants an opportunity, to play the part of a second Aaron Burr. He cannot be watched too closely. Since his arrival in St. Louis, he has been constantly surrounded by his pets and favorites from California, as corrupt a set of political gamblers as the land contains. He was engaged in forwarding their plans for plundering the public treasury, when he should have been sending on reinforcements to the brave but unfortunate Lyon and the intrepid Mulligan. The President has done well in removing him. At least, so says every man in the land who is not an Abolitionist. If the Republican newspapers don't hush up on this subject, the Democracy will soon be the only supporters of the National Administration.

Fired With Indignation. The deputy Editors of the Alleghenian, seem to hold that the Board of School Directors of our Borough, like the King, can do no wrong, and that it is therefore a high crime, to find fault with any of their acts. According to this woolly head organ, they possess the right to do just what they please, and it is the duty of the people to applaud their acts whether right or wrong. They possess the right it seems, to reject a competent teacher on account of his politics, and thereupon it is the duty of the people to cry out "well done good and faithful servants." The parents and pupils of the district, were almost unanimous in desiring the continuance of Mr. E. D. Evans as a teacher, because he was well qualified for the position, a man of good moral character, a taxpayer of the Borough, and one, who unable to use his left hand, could not pursue any avocation for the support of himself and family, save that of school teaching. The common promptings of humanity should have been sufficient to induce the Directors to appoint him. But low and dirty political spleen, triumphed over the better feelings of their nature. With regard to Mr. Evans' politics, it is sufficient to say, that he did not vote for "Alexander C. Mullen" last year—neither did he vote for one Davy Jones for County Treasurer in 1859. That was the weight which pulled him down. Davy is one of the Directors and gladly embraced this opportunity, to pay Evans back in his own coin. Bully for you Davy—you're a brick, and a model director. We are sorry that we accidentally tramped on the sensitive corns of the august personages who compose the School Board, and faithfully promise that if they'll forgive us this time, we'll never do so again.

Our Foreign Relations. A sharp correspondence recently took place between Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, with regard to the arrest and imprisonment some time ago, of two British subjects. Mr. Seward's letter is both independent and spirited. We are no alarmist, but recent news, leads us to fear that Great Britain, France and Spain, look on the Southern rebellion with a friendly eye, and are disposed to do all they can to embarrass our Government. All they want is a favorable pretext, for acknowledging the Independence of the Southern Confederacy. Under the circumstances it behooves our Government to prepare for the worst, and we are pleased to observe that the "powers that be," are turning their attention to the matter. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Such a movement on the part of the great European powers, would only tend to unite the people of the loyal States, more firmly in support of the Government and the Union. This Union, "Never did our arms fall, they at the great end of a conqueror's..."

Mordecai has been trying his hand at writing an epitaph. The following is his first effort. He promises to do better next time. Here sleeps A. A. Barker, Our dear beloved brother, He has left this here world And has gone to the tother, In Samboe's dark corner, In the regions below, He dwells with old John Brown, The Slaveholder's foe, He's in love with the D— I Because he is black, And vows to this world, He will never come back; Farewell then old Barker, Our own cherished dear, Here's to you and old Brown, In a glass of small beer.

As we announced last week, the "Silver Grays" met in Wilmore to-day (Wednesday) for the purpose of organizing, and electing officers preparatory to starting for the seat of war. A number of the gallant old patriots passed through this place on last Tuesday on their way to the place of rendezvous. Several of them served their country faithfully in the late war with Great Britain and the Mexican war. Their patriotism is beyond praise, and their example well calculated to stir a fever in the blood of age, And make the sinews of the youth Wax strong as steel.

A gentleman in Washington City requests us to state, that a report which has been circulated in Johnstown, that Fix's Cornet Band has disbanded since their departure from that place, is untrue. They are playing for the 31st regiment of New York Volunteers. They left the 29th regiment, because the 31st offered them better usage and better pay. They are regarded both by officers and men, as one of the best bands in the army of the Potomac.

A Ghost.—The boys who have had charge of the Alleghenian, since the death of the lamented Barker, have in imitation of the example we set them last week, been trying their hands at writing epitaphs. Naturalists tell us, that monkeys are for nothing so remarkable, as attempting to imitate every thing they see men doing. It is the nature of the beasts. Hence we are not surprised at the deputies endeavoring to imitate us in this little matter. But about the Ghost.—A number of marvelous stories have been floating around our town during the last week concerning the appearance of the Ghost of our old and beloved Abolition friend, Barker. It seems he has not only appeared to, but conversed with several of our citizens. All this we confess is hard to believe, but from the highly respectable sources from which we have derived our information, we firmly believe that the Ghost of poor brother Barker walks the earth like other Ghosts. He never speaks unless spoken to, Speak not to him as he walks along, And he'll say naught to you, He sweeps along in his dusky pall, As over the grass the dew, His form you may trace, But not his face, 'Tis painted black with coal, But his eyes may be seen The stains between, And they seem of a parted soul. We are engaged in collecting all the facts with regard to this remarkable apparition, and will lay them before our readers in a connected narrative next week. It will be partly in Poetry and partly in prose, and will be of deep and thrilling interest. Everybody should procure a copy of the Democrat & Sentinel containing it, Extra copies will be for sale at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing.

The following is a copy of the order issued by the Secretary of War before he left St. Louis, and after he had visited Fremont at his head quarters, about which so much has been recently said in Washington. "St. Louis, Mo., October 14th 1861.—General.—The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following as his instruction for your government: "In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the quartermaster's department in this city, amounting to some \$4,500,000, it is important that the money which may be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or being received by them be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement: the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold a commission from the President are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made by the disbursing officers. The senior Quartermaster here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above. "It is deemed unnecessary to erect field works about this city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it seems that a number of commissions have been given by you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved of by the President. This, of course, does not apply to the officers with volunteer troops. Colonel Andrews has been so instructed verbally by the Secretary; also not to make transfers of funds except for the purpose of paying the troops. "The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be discontinued at once. "The Secretary has been informed that the troops of General McLane's command are committing depredations on our friends in western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this, in the expectation that you will apply the corrective. "Major Allen desires the services of Captain Trnley for a short time, and the secretary hopes that you may find it proper to accede thereto. "I have the honor to be, very respectfully, "Your obedient servant, "L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General."

Brother Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg Standard, is a wag, and gives some hard bits on the sly. Hear him discourse, concerning the Register. "The Register professes to be well pleased with the result of the election in this country, with but one exception, but endeavors to console itself with the hope that this exception may result in good, by showing the Republican party that they cannot divide and conquer. Rather cold comfort, that. Reminds us of the sailor who fell and broke his back, and philosophically thanked heaven that it wasn't his neck. Nothing like being thankful for small favors. Hugh."

For the Democrat & Sentinel. "FALSE ONE I LOVE THEE STILL." When first we met I believed thee true, And I was blest in thus believing; But now I mourn that e'er I knew A man so fair and so deceiving. Few have ever loved like me, Oh, I have loved thee too sincerely; And few have e'er deceived like thee Alas! deceived me too severely. Fare thee well,—yet think awhile; On me, whose bosom bleeds to doubt thee, Who now would rather trust that smile, And die with thee than live without thee. Fare thee well—I'll think of thee, Thou leavest me many a bitter token; For see distracting man see, My peace is gone, my heart is broken. MALVINA.

The Legislature. After examining the returns from every quarter of the State, we are satisfied that the Democracy will have at least seven of a majority in the next House of Representatives of this State. This is a big change from last year. Then Black Republicanism was everywhere victorious. Now the standard of Democracy, floats in triumph from every hill top in the State. The party has elected its very best men as Representatives, and the Black Republicanism, who last winter, preyed unmolested on the public carcass, will during the coming session, give to lay low and keep easy. Of course the Senate is strongly Republican, although we have gained several members.

LETTER FROM THE "CAMBRIA GUARDS." CAMP PIERPONT, VA., Oct. 14th Friend Murray.—Since I wrote to you, the 11th Regiment was at Great Falls on picket, but as "Veritas" has written a full account of doings of the Regiment while there it will be unnecessary to do so at this time. From the time the regiment returned from the Falls until last Tuesday nothing of importance occurred to disturb the even tenor of camp life. The election passed off quietly in O. N. Our election was held in the Captain's quarters. The result has reached "Ye Ancient Village" before this time. Wednesday, 9th, the division of Pa. reserves under Gen. McColl, left camp Tenally about 3 P. M. and marched towards the chain bridge. The advance of the army was interrupted by frequent halts, but after we reached and crossed the bridge our march was continued without interruption for between four or five miles on the "sacred soil of Va. At dusk a halt was ordered and we were informed the officers were selecting a camping ground for the night. Soon the command was given to fall in again, when we were marched by a circuitous route to a ploughed field and after considerable manœuvring we were ordered to stack arms and quietly lie down to rest. After eating supper from the contents of our haversacks and canteens we rolled ourselves in our blankets and lay down on the soft ground to rest. Notwithstanding the night was damp and cold, we were not allowed to make any fires. Late in the evening Col. Gallaher came around, and ordered us to get up and load, so as to be ready for a surprise, if the rebels attempted to disturb our slumbers. However the night passed quietly and Thursday morning found us up bright and early, for another day's work.

With morning's dawn came some scenes which I hope will not occur again at least among the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.—The soldiers commenced plundering the farm on which we were encamped of corn, potatoes, chickens, pigs in short of everything they could lay their hands on. None were compelled by hunger to take these things, because each man was supplied, or had the opportunity of supplying himself with two days provisions, before they left camp Tenally. About 7 o'clock a. m., the call to fall in, was given which at once put an end to it; the 11th Regt., was first marched into a field adjoining the one in which they encamped over night. After halting there a short time it was counter-marched and taken into a strip of woods near by, and the men set to work to clear out a place for camp. The axe soon began to resound through the forest and the woods presented the appearance of a large clearing. Towards evening, our cook, cooking utensils and part of our tents, arrived from camp Tenally. The lucky occupants of the tents at once proceeded to pitch them, while the less fortunate in the company whose canvas had been left behind for want of means of transportation proceeded to make sheds of poles covered with leaves. Thursday night it rained slowly until about two hours after midnight. Friday was passed in cleaning, and fixing up things in our camping ground. The plundering of houses &c. was stopped this morning by our officers.—Squads of soldiers were sent out to take all who were found disgracing themselves and the cause in which they are engaged in fighting for. Friday evening turned in wet. During the night it rained very hard, our sheds affording but little protection against the dreaching shower. As we were eating our dinner on Saturday, the long roll was beat and we were ordered to fall in on double quick. The regt. was immediately formed in front of their quarters, and awaited future events. The rumor was that the enemy were approaching to attack us with a large force of artillery and cavalry. After standing in line about two hours each company was marched to its quarters, stack arms and be ready to be called out at a moments notice. We were not called out again during the day, but as we were about retiring, we were ordered to have our arms at hand so as to be ready to fall in at 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

An attack was expected by our officers at that time. At four o'clock we were called out, stacked arms, and most of us retired to rest again. The anticipated attack was not made but, we are still under marching orders, and know not how soon we may be called out again. Fatigue parties have been busily engaged since we came here in cutting down the timber in front of us, so that our artillery will have an opportunity of doing effective service against the rebels, if they attack us, as well as to impede their approach to our position. The members of company A. bear the fatigues and privations of the campaign as soldiers should. All are in excellent spirits and anxious for a fight, in which I am certain they will do themselves much credit. Truly yours, H.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—The reported occupation of Greensburg by the rebels is premature. A small number went there and took 20 mules, which had been placed as contraband in charge of Gen Ward.

It is reported that General Ward fell back 12 miles from Greensburg to Campbellsville. He despatched 150 cavalry to reconnoitre, intending that they should return yesterday, but they had not returned when our informant left.

Gen Ward had about three thousand troops The advance guard of the rebels at Little barren, on the South side of Green river, is estimated at 3000. The river is very high and will be impassible for fording several days. A private dispatch to the "Journal" says Gen. Ward did not fall back as reported. Gen. Zollicoffer has been superseded by Gen. Lee.

SYRACUSE, Mo, Oct. 20.—Maj. Scott, of Gen. Siegel's staff, who left Warsaw yesterday, says that definite and satisfactory information had been received at Siegel's camp, that the rebels under Gen. Price had broken up their camp in Cedar county, where he arrived on last Sunday week, and there said he would make a stand and give battle, and continued their retreat, towards the Arkansas line.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 20.—Maj. Milne, of the 1st Missouri scouts, arrived here to-day, on the steamer Sioux City, and reports that on the 16th one hundred and fifty of his men under Maj. White, surprised the rebel Garrison at Lexington, and captured the place and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols and other articles which the rebels threw away in their flight. Two pieces of cannon, which were in the fort, were also captured.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from Lebanon, Ky., under date of 14th, says.

Three men passed through Lebanon yesterday afternoon on their way to their homes in the Southern Confederacy. They say that divisions under Buckner, Polk and Zollicoffer are combining, and that when the commands are finally joined, the grand army under Polk will embrace from 30,000 to 40,000 men, who are well armed and equipped. It is the policy of the rebels to draw out Rousseau's forces as far as possible on the line of the Louisville and Nashville road, and then with their superior force, to flank them and cut off their retreat, and then with the federal forces completely in their power, to make an easy conquest of Louisville.

The officers of the rebel army, they say, are regularly informed as to the movements of the Federal forces, familiar with their numbers, and posted on their designs. The rebel spies are said to be cunning and active, employing means heretofore unheard of to acquaint themselves with the movements of our forces. They pass our lines upon forged passes, and even obtain passes through the omnivance and interference of persons of influence who are thought to be loyal. It is the custom of the rebel horsemen to rip open their saddles, secrete their correspondence in them, sew them up again, and thus avert detection, even after submitting to rigid examination. In some cases, they secrete letters in the lining of their horse's bridles, and thus elude the Federal guards.

Rodger Hanson is in Woodsonville, which is the nearest point toward Louisville on the Nashville road, at which the rebels have considerable force. They are making entrenchments and erecting batteries there, and will strongly oppose the Federal advance beyond Woodsonville. They say that on Sunday they saw twelve heavy pieces of artillery there, which were being placed in position.

The traveller spoke with a display of glee of the condition and numbers of the rebel army; of the perfect confidence in an early victory; and of the completeness of their armaments and general outfit. They saw a body of over two thousand Indians, who were splendidly equipped, each bearing a bowie knife to almost fabulous proportions, in addition to the ordinary arms worn by the infantry.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 21.—The "Conservative" of this city, has advised that the town of Humbolt, Kansas, has been totally burned by the secessionists from the Indian country. It is thought probable that the records and papers of the United States Land Office was destroyed.

CAIRO, Oct. 21.—The gun boat "Conestoga made a reconnaissance of the Tennessee river yesterday, as far as the State line.

A strong rebel force was discovered near the Tennessee line.

The rebels at Vienna have dispersed, a portion are going home and the remainder will join Johnston. Johnston has been placed in the command of all the rebel forces in Missouri, and has issued a proclamation forbidding the transportation of any more property—meaning slaves—from the State. It is not said whether Johnston supersedes Price or not.

WASHINGTON Oct. 21.—Midnight.—Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with one portion of his command at Edward's Ferry and another at Harrison's island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and a part of Gen. Stone's command as early as nine o'clock in the morning, and continued with out effect until five o'clock in the afternoon, when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker, Senator from

Oregon The Union forces engaged numbered about eighteen hundred, and were attacked by a force supposed to be about five to ten thousand. At this juncture Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, gallantly cheering his men to conflict. Immediately before he fell he dispatched Major Young to Gen. Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs. Gen. Stone immediately proceeded in person, towards the right to take command, but on account of the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker the right wing sustained a repulse, with considerable loss.

Gen. Stone reports that the left wing retired in good order, and will hold possession of Harrison's Island and approaches thereto. Strong reinforcements will be sent to General Stone during the night. The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolesville, and will be brought to this city Wednesday. He held his commission as Colonel from the State of Pennsylvania, having lately received it at the hands of Governor Curtin as commander of a California regiment.

On Saturday, when two companies of the Twenty-Second New York Regiment, belonging to Gen. Keyes' Brigade, advanced within a mile of Fairfax Court House, they ascertained of the inhabitants in that neighborhood that the rebels had retired, the condition of the road was such that they were compelled to leave six pieces of artillery behind, which remained there until the Sunday previous, when the rebels returned in force and took them away.

On Saturday night a private of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, while on picket duty one mile beyond Barrett's Hill, on the Leesburg turnpike, received a severe wound in the arm from a rebel. From a description of the latter, he is supposed to be a Mr. Williams, of Alexandria, who was confined some ten days since in a slave pen in that city, but was released by the Government, who is now acting as scout. Orders have been issued that in the event of his capture he be hung forthwith.

Captain Munroe, Assistant Adjutant General of Gen. Smith's Division, with a small escort, advanced on the road leading from Lewinsville to within a short distance from Vienna on a foraging expedition. The result was the bringing off of about sixty loads of hay and two hundred and fifty bushels of oats. Every thing is quiet in that direction. The reconnaissance of Gen. McColl, which advanced to Drainesville on Saturday returned this morning, the object of the expedition being accomplished and valuable information obtained. The main body remained at Drainesville on Sunday.

Engineers under escort went to the right as far as the Potomac, three miles distant, and the left as far as the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. The rebel pickets were encountered by the engineers' escort, and sharp firing ensued. The result was five rebels killed, one of whom belonged to the Louisiana Tiger regiment. None of our men were injured.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 22.—'Midnight' So far as can be ascertained there has been no renewal of the fight at Edwards' Ferry. The indications plainly are that the military authorities are sedulously engaged in strengthening our forces at that point. The information received thus far is presumed to be of such a character as not to entitle it to credence in all particulars.

The political difficulties of the country has had one good effect in sending some of the best and ablest men in the State to the Legislature; and may result in the permanent elevation of the character of the State in its relation to the Union. On the Democratic side we find such men elected to the House of Representatives as John Scott, of Huntington widely known as an able lawyer, impressive orator, and a gentleman of sterling integrity; Wm. Hopkins, of Washington, who was Speaker of the House during the memorable buck shot war session, and more recently Canal Commissioner; Cyrus L. Pershing, of Cambria, a forcible speaker and sound lawyer; P. Frazer Smith, of Chester, who stands high at the bar of that county; Thaddeus Banks of Blair; John Rowe, of Franklin, twice a member of the House and ex-surveyor General of the State; (by the way, we observe that he is urged for speaker by a paper in Franklin Co.) Nathan Worley and Abraham Peters, of Lancaster; two of the solid men of that county; and others whose names do not occur to us at this time.

Among the Republicans elected to the House are Thomas Williams, Thomas H. Bigham P. C. Shannon, of Allegheny, all men of decided ability—the first named a brilliant speaker, but rather hypocritical and intractable; Wm. Armstrong, of Lycoming, who made a decided favorable impression at the last session on account of his ability as a debater, and the moderation and conscientiousness of his course; Mr. Abbott, of Phila. and others of less conspicuous ability.

It is fortunate for the State, at this crisis, that her interests are to be trusted to able hands, and both political parties have depicted some of their best men to control the affairs of the commonwealth.—Har Union.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The expedition under Commander Hollins, consisted of the Manassas, the iron clad marine battering ram, with one 64 pounder Dahlgren gun—the steamer Calhoun (the flag ship) with one 24 pounder and two 18 pounders Dahlgren gun—the steamer Ivey with an eight inch 32 pounder, rifled—the steamer Jackson with two eight inch columbiads—the steamer McRea, with a 64 pounder, mounted on a pivot four eight-inch columbiads, and a 24 pounder rifled—the steamer Tuscacora, with one eight-inch columbiad, and a 18 pounder, rifled, and the cutter Pickens, with an eight-inch columbiad and four 24 pound carronades.

The blockaders had the Richmond, Vincennes, Preble, Water Witch and the schooner Joseph H. Toone—in all fifty-three guns. On Friday night last our fleet started from Fort Jackson, the Manassas leading the way. The night was intensely dark, and the Manassas ran into a vessel, striking her near the bow, and cutting into her about twenty feet. Appalling shrieks were heard aboard the doomed ship; signal rockets were fired; the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect iron hail fell upon and around Manassas, during which her machinery became deranged. The Tuscacora and the Watson came up with five barges which had been cut loose and set adrift on the stream.

The prizes captured, were the Joseph H. Stone, and a launch belonging to the Federal steamer Richmond, which latter was landed with cutlasses.

The vessel sunk was not the Preble, but the Vincennes. The vessels of our expedition arrived on Saturday morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINE.—Among the special delights which so richly repay our visit to New England, was the inspection of our privilege to make of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we knew by hearsay that it was large, yet we were surprised when we came into view of its real magnitude, and still more by the extent and complication of its truly immense business. The whole massive structure is in fact one vast chemical laboratory, in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on. Medical-chemical science has found that the curative property of any substance exist in some one or more of its component parts. Thus the remedial effects opium are due solely to the morphia it contains, although this is but one-eighteenth part of its weight; the other seventeen parts are gum, extractive, and other or offensive matter. Dr. Ayer's system separates the medical properties of each substance employed, and we are here shown the processes by which the virtues of each medical agent are chased through the alchemic until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properties, or virtues, are finally combined together to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivalled excellence, all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art, and explain every process and every particular, but he maintains that this is the only process by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the treatment of disease.—The Formula by which his remedies are made are published in the medical Journals and have been presented to a large part of the medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by mail to such physicians as apply for them.—Daily Chronicle, San Francisco.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—This restorative for making the hair grow, stopping its falling out, and restoring gray hair to its original color, is becoming celebrated. All the quack nostrums are giving way before it. Three-fourths of the mixtures for restoring and beautifying the hair, do it more injury than good. They burn it up—destroy the life of its roots—make the hair fall off, and produce premature baldness. But Prof. Wood's Restorative may be relied on as containing nothing which can in any manner be injurious to the hair, while its success in accomplishing what it pretends to do, has been verified in hundreds of cases. We advise gray heads, and heads getting bald—who wish to save their wool or obtain a new stock, to get a bottle of Wood's Restorative.—N. Y. Democrat. Sold by all respectable Druggists.

Great can be permanently cured by "De Leulands anti Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure" in another column.

New 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, Ebensburg Sept. 25th, 1861. J. J. McDonald, Prothonotary. FARM FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale his well known farm, situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Ferry, Richard Adams, Cornelius Morris and others, containing 97 acres and allowance. The improvements are, a 1 1/2 story frame 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.—Gt. PETER ADAMS, Jr.

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

DENTISTRY. THE undersigned Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no means to thoroughly acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience he has sought to add the imparted experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak its own praise. SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S. Office over the store of Davis, Jones & Co. REFERENCES: Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Bond, Jr.; W. B. Handy; A. A. Blandy; P. H. Austin, of the Baltimore College.

DR. J. A. HOUSER, SURGEON DENTIST. RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services, to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert 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 a call; he is willing to be judged by his work. Office above E. Shoemakers store corner Ebensburg Sept. 25th, 1861.—Gt.

P. S. & J. C. NOON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. P. S. & J. C. NOON, Attorneys at Law, Office in Johnstown on Main street, two doors west of Holme's Jewelry Store. Ebensburg May 8, 1861.—Gt.

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