where it was, but I pretended not to hear her. She then went to the door and called the children to come and play with the baby. Two were in the cherry trees, and the others deep among the blackberry bushes, and from the looks of their hands and faces I judged they had found plenty of fruit. I sighed again as I thought of the jam we had intended to make of the berries, and savagely wished the "dears" were under my control for about 15 minutes.

I went into the kitchen to light the fire in the stove, and having got dinner on the way, went into the room for something, and there the children were, building a house of stove wood which they had carried in from the shed; but it was rather more than I could bear when I saw that Charley had my cloak wrapped around him and over his head, as he sat on the floor playing "peep" with the baby—it pulling for life at the tassel. I forgot everything there, and took it from him much quicker than he put it on. I was not aware that at the time that I gripped his arm so tight as to warrant a yell, but he indulged in one at any rate. I put the cloak away and retreated to the kitchen, leaving my mother to entertain them as best she could.

As soon as Mrs. Wood heard the rattle of dishes she brought her work out into the kitchen to watch us. I did not do a thing but she saw it, and I only hope she will know all about the way I work the next time she comes. While I went to the cellar the children amused themselves by tasting what was on the table, so their mother informed me when I came back, as though it was something very smart indeed.

At last dinner was ready, and amid all the noise and confusion we soon became seated—scarcely, however, until three of the "little dears" were helping themselves to whatever they could reach. Then it was,

"Mother, I want some peas," and "Mother, give me a peice of meat," as though they had not eaten anything for a week. Mrs. Wood looked worried and excited, for my part I felt perfectly disgusted, and no doubt looked the same. I could scarcely refrain from uttering a few words of heartfelt thankfulness when they all left the table.

When I again joined our company Mrs. Wood had her cloak basted together, and requested me to act as a "form" while she fitted it. I was all obedience, but could scarcely suppress a snarle, for it had no more fit to it than if it had been made without a single seam. She insinuated that she wished I would take the scissors and sit down and alter it for her but I had no such an idea I told her the best I knew what to do, and then went to my own work. Just then one of the children came in with some blocks, with which the baby commenced pounding a chair, leaving a scar at every blow. Another one imitated a drummer boy by beating a new tin pan which he had taken down in the kitchen, and Charley amused himself by scattering pins over the floor, out of the cushion. Mrs. Wood looked at them and laughed to see them enjoying themselves so much.

My head ached badly, and every thump and scream from the children went through and through it. I gathered up my work and went up stairs, thinking I'd have a quiet time, for a little while, at least. Here I found the other child overhauling things generally. After having satisfied himself as to the contents of drawers and closets, he had riddled a couple of "Waverelys." This was about as much as human nature could bear, and I could of spanked him with a right good will, but contented myself with sending him down stairs much quicker than I supposed he came up.

I had laid down to rest my throbbing head a few minutes, and the next I knew I awoke from a long sleep. My head was better, and I went down stairs. The children were all out playing, and their mother was reading. The cloak was folded and put away. Then supper had to be gone through with—attended with even worse noise than at dinner. The children all drank tea from the eldest to the youngest; one had to much sugar in his, another not enough, a third said the tea was not good, and wanted coffee, (which he did not get.) If Mrs. Wood corrected any of them, they generally answered, "I wont do it" o "do it yourself." Then she raised her voice above all others, and entertained us by telling about her cookery. I thought if all she said was true she must cook very differently for her family and for company, for I had had it from reliable sources that she could never set a decent table; and I thought, too, no wonder her children acted so starved abroad.

I never saw a much worse looking house than when we left the table—everything was scattered everywhere. I may as well avow I am a little bit "old maidish," and I thought it hurt my feelings to see things so out of order. I scarcely knew where to begin; but finally, in the course of an hour, succeeded in cleaning out most of the rubbish—getting the tin pans hung up etc.

Just at sunset Mrs. Wood gathered up her work and babies and started home, mid many pressing invitations for us all to come and see her.

It was with feelings of the greatest relief that I closed the door after her, and turned again into the now quiet room. So great was the reaction that I felt as though I had awakened from some terrible dream, or had been rescued from a living death, and I do hope and pray that I may ever be spared the pleasure of being at home when Mrs. Wood and her children come to spend the day.

—The closing of the Mississippi river and the interruption on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have locked up millions of bushels of grain and thousands of barrels of flour in the West. The action of the Government in taking charge of that road will relieve the Western farmers and millers to a great extent.

—The railroad fare for a regiment of one thousand troops from Cincinnati to Washington City, costs the government $13,960.

—An Irishman got out of the cars at a railway station for refreshments, and unfortunately the bell rang and the train started before he had finished his repast. "Hould'on!" cried Pat, as he ran like a madman after the cars; "hould on, ye murtherin old sthamo ingin—ye've got a passenger aboard that's left behind.

—Prentice defines the "slavery issue to be about 25,000 nigger babies a year."

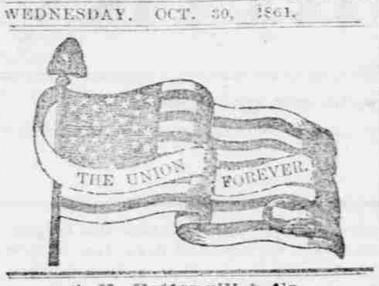
—What do young ladies look for in church? The hims.

—Jeff Davis is at Richmond.

Democrat & Sentinel.

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

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 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 Canadas. They are empowered to contract for us at our lowest terms.

Democratic County Committee.

Irvin Rutledge, Chairman.

Allegheny, Patrick Donnahoe—Cambria, Wm. O'Keefe—Carrolltown, Joseph Behe—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'Cabe—Croyle, Wm. Hudson—Ebensburg, East Ward, Daniel Q Evans, West Ward, Jno. Lloyd—Gallitzin, J. Smith—Jackson, John Singer—Johnstown, First War, Irvin Rutledge—2nd Ward, S. Colwell—3rd Ward, George N. Smith—4th Ward, William P. Patton—5th Ward, George Shaffer—Loretto, P. J. Christe—Millville, James Dorney—Munster, C. Dever—Richland, J. R. Stull—Summerhill, Thomas M'Connell—Summitville, John Quail—Susquehanna, John Marrion—Taylor, F. G. Barnes—Washington, John Porter—Wilmore, George Randolph—Yoder, Jas. M'Coy.

Abolition Fanaticism.

We have always believed that the fanatic on any subject is a monomaniac. When a man becomes so wedded to an idea or theory, that he cannot think or reason rationally concerning it, when one overpowering sentiment subjects his intellect to its despotic sway, and common sense is ignored and cast out, he is a monomaniac, and as far as the delusion extends, as insane, as the craziest inmate of bedlam. Such men have in every age been the bane of society, and the worst enemies that religion and rational liberty, have ever encountered. The Abolitionists are the worst class of fanatics with which our country has yet been cursed. They have stirred up strife between the sons of men who fought side by side and shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for Independence. They have ignored the Constitution of their country, declaring it to be a league with death, and a covenant with hell." While professing to be the friends of humanity, they have incited slaves to murder their masters, and weak women and helpless children. They have proclaimed the murderer John Brown a martyr in the cause of humanity, and made his grave their political Mecca. While declaring themselves pure patriots, they proclaimed their willingness "under certain circumstances, to let the Union slide," regarding the Abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, as a matter of infinitely more importance, than the preservation of the Union. They have while declaring as the fundimental doctrine of their political creed, that all mankind including Negroes, are created free and equal, almost in the same breath, advocated the passage of laws, depriving white men of the right to vote or hold office, on account of their religion or the place of their birth. The founders of Know Nothingism were Abolitionists. In Massachusetts the strongest Abolition State, with the exception of Vermont, in the Union, almost at the very time they extended to Negroes the right to vote, they deprived foreigners of that right, until ten years after naturalization. While authorizing Negroes to organize volunteer companies, to be armed at the expense of the State, they passed a law for disarming all volunteer companies in the Commonwealth composed of naturalized Foreigners. They seemed to entertain a very exalted idea of the rights of Negroes, but a most contemptible one of those of white men—of their fellow-citizens and the countrymen of those from whom they had descended. All this shows that when the Abolitionists talk about the rights of man, they know not what they mean, and that while they are in favor of elevating the Negro, they regard the nationality or religion of a white man, as a sufficient cause for degrading him and making him an outcast in the land. This is fanaticism, and fanaticism of the very worst kind.

This fanatical organization, never presented so hideous and revolting a frontto patriotic and common sense men, as since the commencement of the present war for the Union. They hailed the beginning of the war not with horror and sorrow, but with joy as the dawn of the Abolition millenium, as the death knell of the institution of slavery on the continent of America. It is for this, that since the beginning of the war, they have been watching and praying and not for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, as they were transmitted to us by Washington, and other illustrious patriots of the age that tried the souls of men. The whole pack, from Horace Greely down to A. A. Barker went in for emancipating the slaves, and for encouraging instead of discouraging servile insurrections among them. When Fremont issued his Abolition Proclamation in Missouri, the object of which was, to liberate all the slaves in that State, and turn them loose on the loyal States, although it was clearly unjust, unlawful and unconstitutional, the Abolitionists everywhere were delighted with it, and pronounced it the greatest document of the age. And when President Lincoln, had manliness and firmness enough to *veto* it, although they had assisted in electing him, they had not language in which to denounce him with sufficient bitterness. They lost all confidence in him as soon as they found that he would not allow himself to be used as their catspaw, in carrying out their treasonable emancipation schemes.

So fondly were they wedded to this one idea of emancipating the slaves, that although the Democracy were the firmest supporters of the President in his constitutional efforts to put down the rebellion, yet because they would not become Abolitionists, they denounced them as Secessionists. They would not agree that those who would not go in for liberating the slaves, were pure patriots and friends of the Union, although fighting in its defence. Their senseless fanaticism has disgusted many patriotic men who acted with the Republican party last year, and caused them to join the Democracy the only Union party in the land. Of course there are many Republicans who love their country, revere the Constitution and are therefore not Abolitionists. But they should remember, that it is controlled by fanatical members of that organization and should therefore dissolve all connection with it at once.

The Battle at Ball's Bluff.

It is truly heart sickening to read the details of the recent unfortunate battle near Leesburg, Virginia. The loss of life in proportion to the number of men engaged, is without a parallell in the history of the present war. It had made many mourners. The action seems to have been badly planned. A handful of our troops were thrown across the Potomac into Virginia, in the face of an over whelming force of rebels. On landing they were almost entirely cut off from communication with their reserves, two or three rotten scows were the only means at their disposal, for conveying reinforcements from the Maryland side. Under the circumstances, the gallant Baker and his men, went into the action, with death and defeat staring them in the face, but although driven back, and almost literally cut to pieces by the enemy, they scorned to surrender. Immortal be their memory. If they had been properly supported, Leesburg would to day be in the possession of the Federal troops. Poor Baker, our country will not soon see his like again. In the concluding words of his immortal eulogium on Broderick,

"Great soul, true heart,
Hail and farewell"

Gen. M'Clellan.

According to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a movement is on foot in Washington City, to procure the removal of Gen. M'Clellan, and the appointment of Gen. Halleck now on his way to the National Capitol from California. We hope this is not the case. The removal of M'Clellan at the present time, would create much dissatisfaction among the people and in the army. He has certainly as yet done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the President or the country. Let him not, at all events, be disgraced before he has had a fair trial. As far as we can judge, he has discharged all the duties of his responsible and important position, with remarkable ability. Gen. Scott is said to be bitterly hostile to any change.

☞ The *Alleghanian* denies, that it called certain Democrats uncircumcised traitors. We appeal to any one who had patience enough to read the twaddling article in question, if that was not the idea conveyed in the sentence to which we referred, in our article in reply the following week. The object of the *Alleghanian* article seemed to be, to prove that all Democrats are traitors. However no one was very badly hurt by it, excepting Barker and his deputies. The Democracy of course treated it with contempt, in all of which they showed their good sense.

Gen. Fremont.

It seems that after all, Gen. Fremont will not be removed from his command, for the present at least. This shows what reliance can be placed on the statements of the City papers with regard to the war. They pretend to be infallible oracles, and yet their statements are seldom true and never reliable.

☞ The vote of the Philadelphia Volunteers now in the army, elects Robert Ewing, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of that City and County. This is a glorious triumph. All honor to the gallant soldiers from the City of Brotherly Love.

☞ Revd. Wm. Bacon Stevens, has been elected assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this State, in the place of Bishop Bowman, deceased.

☞ A large majority of the people of Western Virginia, according to a vote recently taken, are in favor of a division of the State.

☞ Thomas Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship in the United States, died recently in Baltimore, at an advanced age.

LETTER FROM THE "CAMBRIA GUARDS.,,

Camp Pierpont, Va., Oct. 23d 1861.

Friend Murray.—From the time I wrote my last up to Saturday the 19th nothing of importance occurred in Gen. M'Call's division of Pa., Reserves. Last Saturday the whole division left Camp Pierpoint and marched the Georgetown and Leesburg turnpike in the direction of the latter place. The progress of the army was impeded by trees felled across the road by the rebels to delay our march, consequently much time was consumed going over a short distance. The division left Camp at 9 A. M., and travelled until 3 P. M., distance from starting place seven miles. An advantageous position was then taken and the army prepared for the nights rest. About 11 P. M., we were awakened from our slumbers by orders to fall in quickly and quietly, but the order to get into ranks was followed so quickly by the countermand that we had hardly got our knapsacks on before we were told to lie down to rest again. Soon after breakfast, Sunday morning, Companies A. and B., of the 11th were taken about one and a half miles from where the Regiment was stationed to do picket duty. Those companies remained on duty until Monday morning, when they were relieved by companies C. and D. of the same regiment. Companies A. and B returned to the regiment in time for breakfast, which was immediately followed by orders to prepare to march back to Camp Pierpont. The latter order created some excitement, as the boys expected a fight when they left camp, and were somewhat disappointed at not getting into an institution of that kind before returning. About 10 P. M., the division started to return, arriving in camp at 12 o'clock. The object of this expedition is unknown among the soldiers. Many supposed that it was to divert the rebels attention from Banks and thus give him an opportunity to cross the Potomac. If this was the object of the advance toward Leesburg, it was hardly accomplished, as Banks is still in Maryland, at least with the largest body of his division. Some other object must have been in view, what it was only our leading Generals know. We had hardly eaten our dinners after our return, until orders came to be ready to march again on short notice. Monday night the weather changed and it commenced raining heavily. The rain continued to fall until to day, Wednesday, making the streets in camp very muddy and disagreeable. The sun is now shining brightly, and its rays combined with a high wind are fast drying up the mud and making pedestrianism more pleasant.

Lieut Col Porter, of this Regiment, has sent in his resignation, but as far as known it has not been accepted yet. Col. Porter has been at his home in Indiana for some time since, on account of illness. He returned last week, but not being able to bear the fatigues of the campaign, he resigned the office he held in the Regiment. It is generally supposed that Major Jackson will be promoted to fill the vacancy.

There are already many aspirants for the Majorship, who the lucky one will be, I will probably be able to inform you in my next.

Last week the long expected brass band for the 11th arrived. The money was raised in Camp Tenally two months ago to buy instruments for this band, but its coming has been delayed until our time to listen and appreciate music may be necessarily short. The Federal army must attend to the Rebels soon if the cause of Union and the Constitution is to be successful. As I know of nothing more of importance to write at present I will close.

H.

☞ As the following sections of an Act passed by the Legislature last winter, will be interesting to many of our readers, we give them a place in our columns. Although it is doubtless true that "every dog will have its day" it seems that if every man will have his dog, he must pay for him. We think the law a good one. It will tend to encourage the rearing of sheep in our county, for which we think her soil and climate admirably adapted. Mountainous regions, have always been regarded as better suited for wool growing, than the lowlands. The appetite of the dog for mutton, is not surpassed by that of his first cousin the wolf, and fearful havoc always marks "his descent on the fold." This fact has prevented our farmers from raising sheep to any great extent, but as the following Act remedies the evil of which they complain, we should not be surprised if in a few years, Cambria will be one of the most extensive wool growing counties in the State.

AN ACT

For the Protection of Sheep and Taxing of Dogs in the County of Cambria.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the county of Cambria, and they are hereby required to cause an accurate return to be taken annually by the assessors of the several townships and boroughs within the said county of Cambria, of all dogs upwards of one month of age, owned or possessed by any person or persons within their respective townships or boroughs, partiularly noting the number owned or possessed by each person and kept about any one house; and when the said commissioners shall have so ascertained the number of dogs aforesaid, they shall levy and cause to be collected annually, from every person or persons owning and possessing one dog, fifty cents, for every second dog kept about the same house, one dollar and fifty cents, and for every additional dog, two dollars and fifty cents, by the collectors of the several townships and boroughs, at the same time and in the same manner, the county rates and levies are collected, for which the said collectors shall be allowed five per centum out of the money so collected and paid into the county treasury; and it shall be the duty of the county treasurers to keep separate accounts of the money arising from the tax on dogs, and the said money shall be and is hereby appropriated as a fund for remunerating the inhabitants of said county for any loss they shall sustain after the passage of this act by sheep being destroyed by a dog or dogs.

Section 2. That every dog kept or staying about any house shall be deemed sufficient evidence of ownership to authorize the assessor to return the person inhabiting said house as the possessor of such dog; any person sending his or her dog from house to house, or from place to place, in order to evade the said tax, or to evade the rates above, the first dog shall pay double the rate of tax therefor; and every dog not returned shall be deemed to have no owner, and and may be lawfully killed by any person seeing him run at large.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Section 6. That if any person in the said county of Cambria, shall permit any dog to be kept or remain about his premises, that is not returned by him to the assessor, such person shall be liable, if sued before any justice of the peace, to pay a fine of three dollars, with costs, one half of which fine shall be for the use of the informer, and the other half to be paid by the justice to the county treasurer, and by him placed with the fund of taxes on dogs; said fine to be recovered as debts of that amount are by law recoverable.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—Col. Morgan, with two hundred and twenty men of the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment, and two pieces of artillery, had a fight with some four hundred Rebels, on Big Hurricane Creek, Carrol county, last Saturday, killing fourteen, taking eight prisoners, and putting the balance to flight.

Col Morgan had fourteen wounded.

☞ A Confederate letter-writer from Missouri says that the German troops are "very unattractive in their appearance." No doubt, when attacked, they will be found terribly *repulsive*.

Read our advertisements of this week.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

Pennsylvania, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right, and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do reccommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

Thursday, 28th of November Next as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: and for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching him also on behalf of those United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of preverse, violent, unruly, rebellious people and make them clean hearts, and renew right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honest, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submision to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

L.S. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Commonwealth dred eighty sixth.

A. G. CURTIN

By the Governor:

Eli Slifer,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE BATTLE AT BALL'S BLUFF.

From the last data obtained at Harrison's Island, up to late last evening, (Oct. 24) it is believed that the number of killed is 79; wounded in our possession and in the possession of the enemy, 141; missing, now prisoners in the hands of the enemy or wandering in the woods on both sides of the river, not exceeding 400. The total loss in missing killed and wounded 620. This will be reduced by men returning to camp, as they are constantly coming in.

The officers and men behaved with the most extraordinary courage. They were pressed by an overpowering force, but stood firm until their whole supply of ammunition gave out, and then retreated to the river, and threw their guns and swords into it to prevent their being taken by the county.

Colonel Joshua T Owen of the second Regiment, California Brigade, arrived here to night direct from Edwards' Ferry, related the following additional particulars in regard to the recent engagement.

The force engaged on our side was seventeen hundred and thirty-six. Of the number killed, wounded and missing, two hundred and thirty-seven belong to Colonel Baker's Regiment.

Captain Vaughan, who was sent over to bring the dead, reports that a large number of the Rebels slain were carried away, while others wereinterred on the battle field.

WANTED,

SEVEN Teachers to take charge of the Common Schools of the Jackson Township District, for the ensuing winter term of four months. Six Male and one Female will be employed, to whom liberall wages will be given. An examination will be held at Harris's School House on Tuesday the 5th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., when applications can be made. Schools to be opened the following Monday.

By Order of the Board,
W. W. HARRIS, Sec'ry.

October 30, 1861.—3t.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the account of *John P. Linton* and *H. J. Roberts*, Assignees of *George W. Easley, Esq.*, has been filed in this office, and will be allowed on the first Monday of December next unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed.

By the Court.
JOSEPH M'DONALD, Prothy.

Prothonotary's Office,
Ebensburg, Oct. 30, 1861-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. J. Rhey for use of Isaac Crawford vs John B. Brookbank } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County. No. 60 March Term 1861. (E. D.) Vend. Expon.

Property sold for $535,00.

And now to wit 11th day of October A. D., 1861, C. D. Murray appointed an Auditor to report distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the Defendants real estate in the above case. Extract from the Record of said Court. Certified the 11th day of October A, D, 1861.

Jos. M'Donald, Pro.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at the office of William Kittell, Esq., in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Friday the 15th day of November next at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested are notified to attend.

C. D. MURRAY, Auditor.

October 30th 1861-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed an Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Cambria County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of A. C. Mullin, Esq., Trustee to sell the Real Estate of John Paul, deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Saturday the 16th day of November next, at the office of George M. Reed, Esq., in the Borough of Ebensburg, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested are notified to attend.

C. D. MURRAY, Auditor.

October 30, 1861-3t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Chemistry of Medicine.—Among the special delights which so richly repaid our visit to New England, was the inspection it was our privilege to make of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co's Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we knew by hear-say 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 labaratory, in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on. Modern co-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 inert 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 officers of each medical agent are chased through the alembic until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properties, or virtues, are finally combined to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivalled excellence, all over the world. Not only does Doctor disclaim all secrecy in he art of explain every process and every particular but he maintains that this is the only path by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the terrible diseases.—The Formula by which his medicines 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 to physicians as such physicians as apply for them.—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 harm than good. They turn it up—destroy the life of its roots—make the hair fall off—produce premature baldness. But Prof. Wood's Restorative may be relied on as containing nothing which can in any way 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.

Everyone can be permanently [illegible] by reading Illustrated Book [illegible] 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. 23rd, 1861.

FARM FOR SALE.

The UNDERSIGNED offers for sale the well known farm, situate in Chest township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Orrell, Richard Adams, Cornelius M'Cullough, containing 97 acres in a fallow state. The improvements are, a 1½ story frame house and a stable, and a fine orchard. The place is well timbered, and well watered in every part. A good road runs through it, convenient to church and school. About fifty acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation.

Sep. 12, 1861.—3t. PETER ADAMS.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY STORE.

MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN.

LEWIS LUCKHART, begs leave to inform the public that he has always a large and well assorted stock of all the various articles pertaining to his business. Repairs promptly and carefully attended to.

Johnstown April, 17 1861.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no time or pains to acquaint himself with every thing pertaining to his art. To many years of practice he has sought to add the important results of the highest authorities in Dental Science, and simply asks that an opportunity may be given him to speak for his own praise.

SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.

Office over the store of Davis, Jones & Co.

References.

Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Beal, A. M.; Handy; A. A. Blandy, P. H. Austen, Baltimore College.

DR. J. A. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

Respectfully tenders his professional services, to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, that he is prepared to insert Mineral Teeth in all the forms known to the profession. As he has had considerable experience in his profession he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call; he is willing to be judged by the work he may perform.

Office above E. Shoemakers store, Main street.

Ebensburg Sept. 25th, 1861.

P. S. & J. C. NOON, Attorneys at Law, Johnstown and Ebensburg.

Johnstown on Main street, two doors West of Holme's Jewelry Store.

Ebensburg May 8, 1861-1y.

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