mitted;" and asking when tried, to be allowed "*to give the truth*" of what we have said "*in evidence*," as the Constitution of this State declares we may.

We have no harsh words to say of the "Lieutenant & Provost Marshal," whose communications appear in connection herewith, nor of his superior officers. It is possible they are ignorant of the law. If, however, they *do* know it, and yet desire to establish a military censorship over the press of Pennsylvania, we would most respectfully suggest to them the propriety of promulgating their decrees; for surely no one can be expected to know, and render obedience to a law, while it yet remains shut up in the breast of the lawgiver. This would be acting more cruelly with the editorial fraternity of this State than Caligula did with the people of Rome, when he wrote his edicts in very fine characters and hung them up so high that they could not be read, and yet expected them to be obeyed. We hope those who assume to be the military governors of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, a State supposed to be loyal, will not treat Democratic editors worse than Caligula did the Romans. If there is to be a censorship of the press, let us know the rules by which we are expected to be guided! At present we have nothing for the rule of our conduct more explicit than a certain semi what obsolete document known as the Constitution of the United States, a similar document entitled the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and a few musty old laws and decisions, not now generally considered to be of much value, except to the Democratic party.

The New England Ideas--Abolitionism.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

The Pilgrim Fathers, when they landed on this Continent, "to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience," and to allow no one to worship God in a way different from their own, are said to have passed two important resolutions, which, for their severity and comprehensiveness, stand unrivalled in the history of any other people. The first was:

"The earth belongs to the saints."

And the second:

"We are the saints."

This story may be apocryphal, but the New England character, as it has since developed itself, by an inordinate self-exaltation and a very defective respect for the rights and opinions of others, has resembled all the claims of international saints. It is now admitted that if such resolutions have not actually been passed, their passage would not have militated against what is now understood to be the character of our neighbors and friends in matters of godly habits. Of all people known in history, they are the most prone to find out all the good things that are in themselves, and to loudly express their disappointment at finding so very few things to admire in others. They have discovered that they are the most religious, the most virtuous, the best informed, and the most enterprising people on earth; and they have accordingly divided the world into two parts, to wit: Descendants of the Pilgrims, who represent the New England Idea, and ordinary mortals, possessed of fewer aptitudes, representing the great mass of the people generally.

If this classification would satisfy the aristocracy of our New England friends, few would object to it; but there is a species of New England philanthropy which becomes perfectly intolerable when it takes a practical direction. The conceit of their own superiority, and the low estimate formed by them of the moral and intellectual qualities of others, make them act with the arrogance of schoolmasters in religion and politics; in fact, in every situation of life they think it is philanthropic and charitable to be continually teaching those whom they think less advanced than they are, and to compel that uniformity of thought which seems to be essential to their happiness, and which, if it could be brought about, would render this whole world an intellectual solitude.

One of the characteristics of the New England mind is, as we have already stated, the disposition to divide men into classes, of which it seldom knows more than two. Men, as looked upon by the New England mind, are either saints or heathens, drunkards or teetotallers, Masons or anti-Masons, heroes or cowards, patriots or traitors. The New England mind knows no medium. It is continually on the stretch; it allows neither itself nor other people any peace of mind; and, in the restless pursuit of new happiness, produces an infinite deal of misery.

But the feverish excitement of the New England mind, which at times is bordering on insanity, does the most mischief in politics. Running constantly to extremes, it is always opposed to compromise; pursuing the one idea which is uppermost at the time, with fatal perseverence, to its most direful consequences. The idea being once conceived, the whole self-esteem of the New Englander does not permit him, to doubt its correctness, and his exciteable nature makes him at once an enemy of all who doubt or oppose it. He is thus constantly at war with somebody who does not agree with him, for tolerance is not one of the foibles of his rigid character, anp he sees in men seldom more than the two pales which separate them.

Under no form of government could the New England mind be productive of more mischief than under the Republican one which we are supposed to enjoy. It is here where the greatest latitude ought to be given to discussion, and where all opinions ought to be tolerated or combatted only by the force of argument. Instead of that, the sectarian spirit in religion and politics of the New Englander uses the very provisions which are made for universal tolerance and freedom as means of attacks on the principles and convictions of his fellow men, degrading thereby not only the institutions under which we live, but actually endangering their safety. All the *isms* that have divivided our country, all the great questions which, since the establishment of the Federal Constitution, have agitated the Union, have had their direct or indirect origin in New England, with its sweeping generalities and its disposition to run to extremes.

The idea of the universal emancipation of the negro, and his equality to the white man, was born in New England, and has been pursued with a fanaticism which ready to sacrifice everything—liberty law, freedom of speech and of the press, trial by jury, the Constitution, and the Union itself?—to its realization. The experience of the past counts as nothing, the lessons inculcated by our Revolutionary patriots are laughed to scorn, when this New England idea of universal negro equality is pressed upon the people. And now its correctness and justice are to be proven by silencing the tongues and the presses which refuse to be convinced, and by imprisoning men who hold opposite opinions. How long will the New England idea be permitted thus to lord it over a free people?

A Warning.

Not all the hollow harangues of demagogues, not all the false logic of pigmy statesmen, not all the decisions of all the Judge Leavitts in the land can convince the American people that they are not free men living under a Constitution which is their safeguard, inviolable alike in time of peace and in time of war by those temporarily in the administration of government; and not all the proclamations of a President, the orders of a War department, or its subordinates, the threats of swindler-strapped flunkeys, the terrors of hostile or hireling, can prevent them from assuming, and, if need be, maintaining to the full, every right guaranteed to them by the fundamental law of the land and the statutes enacted in pursuance of it.

We are not yet slaves, and do not mean to be. Some may quail and many may suffer; but the great heart of the American people beats strong, and, let the strife be peaceful or bloody, the constitutional rights of the people will be maintained by the people against all the arts, contrivances and force that incipient despotism may bring to bear against them.—*Patriot and Union.*

The Liberty of Speech and of the Press.

[From the Pittsburg *Post*.]

Sheridan in one of those magnificent efforts in defense of public liberty, which have made his name so famous, remarks:

You may give the people a mercenary Senate: you may give them a venal House of Assembly: you may give them a truckling Congress and a tyrannical Prince—but give me an unfettered Press, and I will defy you to encroach a hair's breadth upon their liberties.

Upon the same subject the celebrated Junius wrote:

Let it be impressed upon your minds, let it be instilled into your Children that the Liberty of the Press is the Palladium of all the Civil, Political and Religious rights of Freemen.

The great lessons, taught in England, and inherited by the men of the American revolution, are not entirely forgotten by their descendents. It is true that upstart military popinjays, posessing a discretionary power, have exercised a great deal. The citizen in some cases has not only been threatened, but imprisoned, for the publication of what he had an undoubted right to publish; but when an opportunity offered for the people to pronounce upon these arbitrary proceedings, they were most emphatic in putting upon them their seal of condemnation. The rebuke thus administered arrested the outrage complained of, and the repetition of it at the coming fall elections will be still more emphatic.

But while contending for the full right of free discussion, we do not see any necessity for intemperence of language. This, however, is a mere matter of taste, any one having the right to select his own rhetoric, providing it does no violence to public morals. Wendell Phillips, the other evening in New York, in one of those bursts of malignant passion in which he occasionally indulges, applied language to the President of the United States which we would not use, even were we capable; among other things he called him a "slave," remarking that "the press must set him free. But, even in the case of Phillips he had better be allowed to speak freely than for our authorities to arrest him. It is very true that Democrats, whose offences were venial compared to those of the arch abolitionist, have been imprisoned and outraged, but this does not effect the principle for which we are contending; it only proves that restriction upon free speech by those in power is meant only for political opponents.

Judging, however, by the tone of the leading papers of the country upon the proceedings against Vallandigham, we do not see any reason to apprehend any serious interference with the liberty of speech and of the press. Here and there a mercenary sheet, pensioned upon the Administration thinks it necessary to applaud whatever its dependents performs, but they are not numerous. In the great city of New York but a single paper jusified the outrage upon Vallandigham. On the other hand that proceeding met with stern condemnation, and that, too, from the highest Republican authority. The Evening *Post* was decided in its expression of dissent against encroachments upon popular liberty. Since then it has returned to the subject; and, after making due allowance for the follies and mistakes in which public speakers and editors some times indulge, closes with the following in favor of the great right of freedom of thought and of discussion.

"But these errors are of small account in comparison with the importance of keeping public agents in intimate contact with the public mind, and, better than that, with the public heart. They are of small moment in comparison with the necessity which exists in all free governments, of giving the amplest consideration to every measure which affects the interests of the community or the rights of individuals. Let us have then, we say, the fullest discussion of the acts of the government, but let that discussion be conducted with decency and moderation. Even the nonsense of Vallandigham or the malicious insanities of Brooks must be tolerated for the sake of the vital principles of free speech and indecenced printing. Should they carry their follies to such a pitch as to touch upon the law, let the judicial tribunals see to their punishment. But only when those prove themselves incompetent to the task should the strong arm of the military force be invoked to supply the deficiency."

GAMES OF UNPATENTED LAND.—The Act of Assembly in relation to the graduating and valuation of unpatented lands by the Commissioners of the several Counties of Pennsylvania, will expire, by its own limitation, on the first day of August, 1863. Those interested, had better take advantage of it in time, and have their lands apprised by the Commissioners and Patented, before the date above given.

NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the estate of Susan Glass late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, have been granted to the subscriber, by the Register of Cambria county. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment; and persons having claims against the same will present them proven for settlement.

E. GLASS, Adm'r.

May 27, 1863—6t.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

LEAVE WESTWARD.°

STATIONS.	Balt'm'r Express.	Philad. Express.	Fast Line.	Endlg'nt Train.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Altoona,	7.15	8.00	8.35	7.15
Kittanning,				7.50
Gallitzin,	7.50	8.33	9.05	7.50
Cresson,	F7.58		9.11	7.58
Lilly's				8.05
Portage,				8.16
Wilmore,	8.21			8.25
Summerhill,				8.31
Mineral Point,				8.42
Conemaugh,	8.51	9.30	9.58	8.55
Johnstown,	8.57	9.36	1004	9.01
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD°,

STATIONS.	Through Express.	Fast Line.	Mail Train.	
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Johnstown,	6.55	11.30	8.20	6.56
Conemaugh,	7.00	11.35	8.26	7.00
Mineral Point,			8.38	P. M.
Summerhill,			8.51	Johnstown Accommodation.
Wilmore,	7.30		8.59	
Portage,			9.08	
Lilly's,			9.19	
Cresson,	F7.58	12.27	9.29	
Gallitzin,	8.07	12.35	9.39	
Kittanning,			10.00	
Altoona,	8.40	1.10	11.15	
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

°Trains will stop at stations marked "F," only when signal is given.

EBENSBURG & CRESSON RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, December 22, 1862, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE EBENSBURG—

At 6.40 A. M., connecting with Mail East and Phila. and Balt. Express West.

At 6.35 P. M., connecting with Express East and Fast Line West.

LEAVE CRESSON—

At 9.36 A. M., or on departure of Mail Train East.

At 8.00 P. M., or on departure of Fast Line West.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt.

FOR RENT. The office on Main street, in said Borough, formerly occupied by D. W. Lewis, M. D., of which possession will be given immediately. WM KITTELL.

Jan. 21, 1863-7tf

EBENSBURG MARKET. REPORT Revised weekly by ROBERT DAVIS.

		PRICES.
Flour per bbl—Extra Family,		$7.50
" " Extra,		7.75
Wheat,	per bushel,	1.50
Rye,	" "	.80
Buckwheat,	" "	1.00
Corn,	" "	.85
Oats,	" "	.45
Potatoes,	"	62
Apples,	"	50
Apples,	" " dried,	1.25
Peaches,	" " "	3.00
Beans,	" "	1.50
Clover seed,	" "	6.00
Timothy, do.	" "	1.50

NOTICE. The following named persons have filed Petitions for License, which will be presented for the action of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County on Monday the First day of June next, to wit:

Peter Fink, First W'd Johnstown, Tavern
David Metzger, Fourth W'd " "
Cyrus Hart, " " " "
James Downey, Sr. 2d W'd " "
James Downey, Jr. 2d W'd " "
Baltza Kohler, 3d W'd " "
John E. M'Kenzie Chess Springs Borough "
Emanuel James Millville Borough "
James M. Riffle, Summitville Borough, "
Josephine Frees, Summitville Borough, "
Lenhart Kist, Taylor township, "
Francis Setz, Conemaugh Bor., "
Daniel Litzinger, Chest Springs Borough, "
John Brady, 3d W'd Johnstown, "
Michael J. Plott, Susquehanna tp., "
Henry Schnable, 4th W'd Johnstown, "
John Bindel, 2d W'd Johnstown, "
Lawrence Schroth, Carrolltown, "
Adolphus Wible, Taylor township, "
Daniel M'Donald, Cambria Bor., "
James D. Hamilton, Wilmore Bor., "
Casper Fox, 3d W'd Johnstown, "
Adam Kurtz, Cambria Borough, "
Ralph Condon, Summitville Bor., "
Michael Barnacle Chest field twp., "
Isaac Crawford, West Ward, "
John A. Blair, " " "
John Eckenseber, Conemaugh Bor. "
John Sivert, Conemaugh Bor. "
Joseph Geise, Richland tp. "
Veronica Ann Reilly, Summitville Borough, "
Wm. Rodgers, Johnstown Bor., "
John Hamilton, Washington tp., "
Philip Herzog, Loretto, "
John B. Myers, do "
F. P. Grossberger, Carrolltown, "
Jerome Plott, Susquehanna tp., "
George Wright, Mineville Bor., "
Geo. D. Rehmann, 4th W'd Johnst'n, "
Wm. D. Nicholson 2d W'd do "
George W. Mullin, Cresson, "
Owen M'Caffry, Cambria Borough, "
John Wilkin, Washington Tp., "
John Headrick, Conemaugh Bor., "
Francis A. Gibbons, Loretto Springs, "
P. Gaines, Loretto, "
J. Alex. Moore, Ebensburg East W'd, "
Jacob Leib, Carroll township Quar.
Daniel W. Coughenour, 3d W'd Johnstown, "

JOSEPH M'DONALD
Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

Ebensburg, May 6, 1863.

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.

A REVEREND GENTLEMAN HAVING been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York. P Jan21 6 m.

DISOLUTION.

The copartnership lately existing between Shoemaker Adams & Co., in the lumber business has been this day disolved.

SHOEMAKER ADAMS & CO.

The business will still be conducted on a more extensive scale than heretofore by E. H. Shoemaker & Hepple who are authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.

E. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Ebensburg May 5, 1823.

John J. Evans vs. James Nicholas Evans et. al	In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 33, June Term 1863. Summons in Partition.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS.

[SEAL] The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said County Greeting:

If John J. Evans make you secure of prosecuting his claim, we command you that you summon by good and lawful summoners, James Nicholas Evans, Erasmus Evans, Theophilus J. Mundon and Ellenor his wife, Mary Ann Evans, and Mary Evans, (mother of Thomas Griffith Evans, dec'd.) late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Ebensburg, at our County Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the First Monday of June next, to show wherefore, whereas, they the said John J. Evans, and the aforesaid James Nicholas Evans, Erasmus Evans, Theophilus J. Mundon and Ellenor his wife, Mary Ann Evans, and Mary Evans, hold together and undivided a certain tract of land, situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of James and George Mills, Peland, Jenkins & Co., John Lloyd, and others, containing 326 acres and 134 perches more or less, of which the said James Nicholas Evans Eras Evans, Theophilus J. Mundon and Ellenor his wife, Mary Ann Evans, and Mary Evans, deny partition to be made between them according to the form of the statute in such a case made and provided, and unjustly permit the same to be done, contrary to the form of the statute very unjustly, and against the same laws and customs as 'tis said. And have you then and there the names of those summoners and this writ.

Witness the Honorable GEORGE TAYLOR, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1863.

JOS M'DONALD,
Attest Prothonotary.

JOHN BUCK, Sheriff.

April 22, 1863 6t

Livery Stable. The undersigned respectfully informs the traveling public, far and near, that they are prepared to furnish, on the shortest notice, Horses, Buggies, Hacks and every other convenience in that line, at very reasonable prices, to all who favor them, or desire to be accommodated. They will also run buggies or Hacks to Ebensburg, Chest Springs; and will connect with the different passenger trains on the Penna. Railroad, at Cresson Station, giving travellers the shortest time on the road, to or from any of the above named places, of any other line.

PHILIP HERZOG & CO.

May 6, 1863 6m.

Annual District Report.

To the County Superintendent of Cambria county:

The District of Washington township, Report for the school year ending on the first Monday in June 1863.

Whole number of schools	8
Number yet required	
Whole number of male teachers employed	6
Whole number of female teachers employed	2
Whole number of months taught by males in all the schools	24
Whole number of months taught by females in all the schools	8
Average salaries of males per month	$25
Average salaries of females per month	$20
Number of teachers examined in the Dist. by co. Superintendent in presence of Board	9
Whole number of male scholars attending school in the district	140
Whole number of female	120
Average number of male scholars attending school in the district	121
Average number of females	101
Number of mills on the dollar for school purposes	12
Number of mills on the dollar for building purposes	12
Amount of tax levied for school purposes	$768,18
Amount of tax levied for building purposes	$768,18
From state appropriation for the present year	$132,00
From the collector of school tax since date of last report	$869 49
From county treasurer for uncated land since last report	$89,90
Total receipts	$2082,39
For teachers wages	$760,00
For fuel and contingencies	$36,00
For salary of secretary or district superintendent	16,00
Total ordinary expences	$812 00
Repairs &c.	20 31
Amount paid on debts of the district	$220,08
Total amount of expenditures	1082,39
Total amount of debt of district	$1200,00

Witness our hands this eleventh day of May 1863.

WILLIAM M'CLOSKEY President.
MICHAEL BRAWLEY Sec'y.

May 13, 1863.

List of Causes, For the Second Week of June Term, 1863.

Morgan vs Holliday, et al.
Stewart vs Rawes et al.
Paden vs Lycoming Insurance Company.
Marlborough vs Stutzman, garnishee,
Commonwealth vs Roberts, et al.,
Noel vs Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Company,
Slick vs Krafts,
Sauer vs Sauer,
Rose vs Fockler, et al.
Baltzer vs Gardner,
White vs Leib,
Commonwealth vs Linton et al.,
Gagely vs P or Directors of Cambria Co.,
M'Gonigle vs Sharps Adm'r,
Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Company vs Noon's Adm'r,
Jones vs Moore,
Dillon vs Wiet,
Myers for use vs Tiley,
Myers vs M'Gonnigle,
Linton vs M'Gonnigle,
Duncan vs Pringle,
Evans vs Jones,
M'Donald vs Garman,
Piper vs Livergood's Ex'r,
Burns vs Plitt,
Cashon vs Heslop,
Weiter & Ellis vs Englebaugh,
Hoffman vs Livergood's Ex'r,
Buck vs Shittig.

J. M'DONALD, Pro't'y.

Prothonotary's Office, May 13, 1863.

Auctioneers Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained a License as auctioneer in Cambria county from SAMUEL J. ROYER collector of the National tax law for the 13th District Penna. HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that he will attend to the duties of an auctioneer for all persons which may wish to employ him—all applications made personally or by letter addressed to Loretto, P. O. will be promptly attended to.

ENOS C. McMULLEN.

Ebensburg Dec. 17th 1862.

Notice. Letters testamentary on the estate of Richard Sharp, late of Washington township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township. All persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated, and those indebted to the same will come forward and make payment. CHARITY T. SHARP Executrix.

April 29, 1863-6t.°

FOR RENT, THE STORE ROOM on High Street lately occupied by D. J. Evans & Son, as a Clothing Store.

WM KITTELL.

Ebensburg, April 29, 1863-tf

GARDNER & HEMMING'S GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS

Entirely remodelled and refitted for the Season of 1863, with entire NEW BAND WAGON, NEW BAGGAGE WAGONS, NEW TRAPPINGS, NEW HARNESS, NEW WARDROBE, and everything Elegant in the extreme, and which, in point of beauty, excels the outfit of any Traveling Show in America.

THE PAVILION is large and comfortable, and is arranged so as to afford ease and comfort to the patrons of this Establishment.

THE STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES will claim particular attention, as they are among the purest blooded, and best trained animals in the world. Prominent among whom stands the

Great Talking Horse WASHINGTON,

a beautiful thorough-bred Arabian Charger, who will be introduced by his trainer, Mr. DAN GARDNER. Among the Ponies will be found Camille, Fire Fly, Prince, Jupiter, Dancing Star, Lucy Long, Gray Eagle and Bambridge.

The Educated Mules DAN AND DICK, will be introduced by Dan Gardner, in a variety of Laughable Performances.

THE COMPANY OF PERFORMERS Comprise the largest and best that ever travelled. Great Expense has been incurred in bringing them together, and we intend to give the Best Circus Entertainment that has ever been witnessed in this country. Look at the

GREAT ARTISTES, and judge for yourselves!

Mr. Richard Hemmings, the great American Horseman, and Tight Rope Dancer. He will appear at each Entertainment in a great variety of his thrilling Performances.

DAN GARDNER, the Old and Favorite Clown. As a good Clown is necessary to a Circus as bread is to breakfast, the public may congratulate themselves upon seeing the happy son of Momus at each entertainment.

The Little Fairy of the Arena, Miss Eliza Gardner, is certainly the best Female Equestrian in existence. She executes the most elegant and classic motions, combined with daring Leaping, splendid Dancing, &c., upon the back of her spirited horse, while at full motion, concluding with her dashing act of LEAPING THROUGH 15 Silk(ses.

Signor Wambold, the extraordinary Contortionist and wonderful Boneless man; his performances must be seen to be believed.

John Foster, the People's Jester—one of the most original and laughable Clowns that ever entered a ring.

The Polish Brothers. These astonishing Gymnasts will appear in a variety of their classical and wonderfull feats.

George R. DeLouis, will appear in his performances on the Horizontal Bar, and introduce the TRAINED DOG JENNY LIND, in her Amusing and Entertaining Tricks. Together with

Mme Camille, the Beautiful Equestrienne.

La Petite Camille, the pleasing Dancerette.

Young Sam, the Pocket Clown.

HERR MARTIN, W. HILL, GEORGE KING, HENRY PETERSON, SIGNOR BALDWIN, and the excellent Company who filled Gardner & Hemming's Amphitheatre, Philadelphia, nightly, for a period of four months.

The entertainment will commence with the

ZOUAVE HALT.

The Performance will comprise every variety of Trick Riding, Scene Riding, Tumbling, Gymnastic Exploits, Two and Four Horse Riding &c., &c., with Music by the Band. All under the immediate direction of DAN GARDNER.

The GRAND PROCESSION will enter town about 10 1-2 A. M., during which the Band will discourse most beautiful music.

Two PERFORMANCES each Day, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Performance to commence half an hour later.

Admission, 25 Cents. NO HALF PRICE.

WILL EXHIBIT IN EBENSBURG, Tuesday, June 9th.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, June 8.
JOHNSTOWN, June 10.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents.

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWEL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy, Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity, for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self Distrust; Dizziness; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of Youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4586.

November 19, 1862—1y.

Administrators Notice. Letters of Administration having been granted by the Register of Cambria county, to the undersigned on the estate of Andrew J. Farrell, late of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement and those indebted are required to make payment without delay.

JAMES T. KIRKPATRICK, }
HENRY C. KIRKPATRICK, } Adm'r.

April 15, 1863—6t.

☞ Johns & Crosley's Cement Glue is now for sale at H. C. Devine's.