



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1.

In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, we do hereby ordain and establish this Constitution for the People of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York co. SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM K. KEIM, of Berks co.

THE PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY: RICHARD J. PROUDFOOT, of Chest. PROTHONOTARY: HOWARD J. ROBERTS, of Johnstown. TREASURER: DAVID J. JONES, of Ebensburg. DISTRICT ATTORNEY: JOS. H. CAMPBELL, of Ebensburg. COMMISSIONER: ENOS C. MULLEN, of Allegheny. JURY HOUSE DIRECTOR: JOSEPH S. STRAYLER, of Richland. AUDITORS: PETER KAYLOR, Jr., of Munster, 3 y. E. F. LITTLE, of Summerhill, 2 y. SURVEYOR: EDWIN A. VICKROY, of Yoder. CORONER: JAMES PURSE, of Johnstown.

State Central Committee.

Chairman—HON. LEVI KLINE, of Lebanon. Districts:

- 1 Robert C. Smith Philadelphia. 2 Henry E. Wallace " 3 George W. Pomeroy " 4 William B. Thomas " 5 James J. Lewis Morgan's Corner. 6 Robert Froebel Norristown. 7 J. Wilson Cowell Doylestown. 8 John H. Oliver Allentown. 9 John S. Richards Reading. 10 Robert M. Palmer Pottsville. 11 E. H. Rauch Mauch Chunk. 12 S. P. Longstreet Wilkes-Barre. 13 William A. Williams Smithport. 14 B. Bush Petriken Lock Haven. 15 Israel Gutelius Selinsgrove. 16 Lemuel Todd Carlisle. 17 Joseph Casey Harrisburg. 18 Bartram A. Shaeffer Lancaster. 19 Samuel Shoch Columbia. 20 William McConkey Wrightsville. 21 James C. Anstin McConnelsburg. 22 J. Sewell Stewart Huntingdon. 23 Lewis W. Hall Altoona. 24 D. W. Shrock Indiana. 25 John Hall Greensburg. 26 J. Heron Foster Washington. 27 Russell Errett Pittsburg. 28 Thomas J. Power Rochester. 29 John S. Pomeroy New Castle. 30 J. Newton Pettis Meadville. 31 Henry Souther Ridgeway.

"Democracy."

We have sometimes been asked, during the course of political disputations, "what is meant by the term 'Democracy?'" We have invariably answered the question in the words of Walker; namely that it is "one of the three pillars of government; that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. Although Walker may not be the latest authority upon the subject, nevertheless he is right. Democracy is just what he defines it to be; no more, no less. When asked, therefore, to give to the term a more extended signification, and apply it as a name to one of the political parties of our country, we have always declined to do so. When our adversaries have sought, in our hearing, to pervert it in this wise, we have steadily denied their right in the premises.

The fact is, the word Democracy cannot be legitimately applied as a name, to any one political party or sect in our country. It is an American, not a Party name. Our government being a Democracy, in the true sense of the term, it has a right, in its national character, to be known and called by that name. A portion of its citizens—a mere fraction of a party—not such right, and cannot in fairness be known or called. It is unjust, therefore, in any party to appropriate to itself the exclusive use of this name. It is unjust, because by its use, many are beguiled into the support of the party without first investigating its principles and policy. It is said that there is nothing in a name. We do not believe it. All reflecting minds must readily perceive the influence which the mere mention of Democracy exerts on those who have been crushed under the heels of despotic power. Many come to this country with a view to obtain their freedom. Heartily sick and disgusted with the evils resulting from Monarchical sway, they seek the benefits incident to Democratic rule. Did they cast about them for a time, at this period in their

lives, for the party best subserving Democratic principles, they might readily find it. But unfortunately too many suffer themselves to be carried away by the name. Among the many institutions of this "land of the free," it is discovered that there is a "Democratic" party. There is music in the word. There is a jingle about it which lingers sweetly upon the ear—a jingle well harmonizing with the hopes and desires of those who have been oppressed. Without further ado, they enlist under the banner of the so-called Democracy. Does this make them Democrats? No. But it swells the ranks and increases the power of the party to which they attach themselves. Doubtless many who have acted thus, have discovered after a time, the error into which they have fallen. But the discovery is too late. Getting into a party, like getting into a "scrape," is one thing; getting out of it, is quite another.

But, unjust as it is, there is in this country a political party which has long since arrogated to itself the exclusive right to have and wear the title of "Democratic." There is a party which has for years maintained its organization by that name alone; a party which has triumphed under it; a party which exists by it. We refer to the Loco-Foco party; a party with whom place and power are everything, and principles nothing. But, we think the time is at hand when the People will no longer be humbugged by these false professions of Democracy. They are now fully cognizant, that, while in point of success, the name of Democracy is everything to the Loco-Focos, it is, so far as principles are concerned, "a name without a substance." The People are disposed, therefore, unless we are greatly mistaken, to consign this bogus Democracy to a well-merited oblivion. We trust it may be done at the coming elections.

Proceedings of Court.

An adjourned court for the trial of civil cases began on Monday last, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Hon. George Taylor, President, and Richard Jones, Esq., associate judge, being on the bench. Judge Easley did not take his seat until Tuesday morning. The attendance has not been large. We subjoin a minute of the proceedings.

Aug. 29, 1859, the report of P. S. Noon Esq., auditor to distribute the money in the hands of R. A. McCoy and George C. K. Zahn, assignees of John McCoy, was presented, and read and confirmed nisi.

Aug. 29, 1859, the petition of Elizabeth Evans, auditor, to be discharged as Executor of Edward Evans, deceased, was presented and read and the petitioner discharged.

Aug. 29, 1859, the report of P. S. Noon Esq., auditor, to distribute the proceeds of the real estate of Jane Noll, was presented and read and confirmed nisi.

Susan Pringle vs. Murray Zahn & Co. No. 24, December Term, 1858. Assumpsit. Aug. 29, 1859, cause reached, and jury called and sworn, and verdict for PLE for \$230.30, with costs.

Executor of John Glass, vs. John J. Glass, No. 126, December Term, 1858. Scire Facias for costs. Aug. 29, 1859, cause reached, and jury called and sworn, and verdict for PLE for \$18, 00¢.

Michael Snyder vs. Thomas Adams et al.—No. 30, September Term, 1858. Case, &c.—Aug. 30, 1859, cause reached, and jury called and sworn, and verdict for Deft.

George Litzinger vs. John Dougherty. No. 135, December Term, 1858. Appeal. August 30, 1859, settled by the parties as per agreement filed.

Jacob Froehel vs. Thomas Oram. No. 184, December Term, 1859. (Judgment opened.) Aug. 30, 1859, continued by consent.

Lewis Cassidy's widow, vs. Michael O'Skelly. No. 22, March Term, 1858. Ejectment. Aug. 29, 1859, continued at the costs of the Piff.

S. P. Longstreet & Co. vs. John Fenlon, Aug. 30, 1859, June Term, 1858. Case, &c. Piff. Aug. 30, 1859, continued at the costs of the Piff.

Stillsel and Pomeroy, Executors, vs. A. M. & R. White. No. 1, December Term, 1858. Assumpsit. Aug. 30, 1859, continued at costs of the Piff.

Charles O'Neill, vs. Tobias Cash. No. 9, December Term, 1858. Ejectment. Aug. 29, 1859, continued at the costs of the Deft.

Patrick M'Conlogue vs. Jeremiah M'Gonigle. No. 61, June Term, 1859. Appeal from award. Aug. 30, 1859, Deft. confesses judgment upon the award of arbitrators, \$ with costs.

Rex, Kemmer & Co. vs. Lewis Paul. No. 164, September Term, 1856. (Judgment opened.) Aug. 30, 1859, cause reached, and jury called and sworn.

This case was submitted to the Jury last evening, and the verdict is not yet returned.

Overseers of the Poor of Summerhill Tp. vs. Thomas M'Gonigle, Jr. No. 95, June T., 1857. Ejectment. Sept. 1, 1859, cause reached, and jury called and sworn. On trial.

To Our Friends.

We will publish on the outside of our next issue, "EXT. LINGS AT SEA," which has been kindly furnished us by a "citizen of Pennsylvania," and we are assured that our readers will be highly gratified by their perusal. Our aim is to publish a Paper, which will not only devote itself to the interests of the PEOPLE of Cambria County in a political point of view; but which will also bring before the public, the literary productions of the best of our native soil. We hope, for this reason, we will receive the support of every true "fosty son of thunder."

Coming—the "melancholy days."

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

Come in—the month of September.

Go out—the month of August.

Excellent—Prof. Huey's Concert.

Endless—the spring season at Bedford.

Especially—Read our new advertisements.

Coming in—plenty of subscribers.

Coming out—several candidates for Governor.

Quere—Did the late frost injure the corn and buckwheat crops in our county?

Grand—the Aurora Borealis on Sunday night last.

The wife of Signor Blitz, the magician, died recently at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Christy, the map-man, has finally succeeded in taking Ebensburg. Our citizens made no resistance.

Col. L. W. Hall was in town for a few hours on Tuesday last. He should endeavor to remain longer next time.

Maj. Andrew Jackson Donnellson, the American Candidate for Vice President in 1856, died recently at his home in Louisiana.

A rattle-snake, measuring four feet in length, was killed by some boys, in Altoona, last Friday.

This snake evidently died with the rattles.

The Standard says that a glass factory was once talked of in Hollidaysburg, but it ended in talk.

It ended in a gas factory, then.

A man named Dutz drank eight gallons of lager beer, on a wager, at Indianapolis, Indiana, last Wednesday.—Pittsburgh Post.

This man should change his name to Gutz.

Its Calvinistic fling we take to be more wit—nothing more.—Hollidaysburg Register.

It is wit there is sometimes wisdom.

H. C. Devine, Esq., Chairman of the Loco-Foco County Committee, has issued an address to the faithful.

Stale, flat and unprofitable.

The new Custom House, at Chicago, will cost four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

It will require a good run of custom to pay for it.

L. S. Cantwell, Esq., of Kittanning, and John L. Cattle, Esq., of Clearfield, have been in attendance at our Court during the present week. They are both clever men, and good fellows.

The late Col. Thorn, of New York, bequeathed over one million dollars to his relatives, leaving nothing to any literary, charitable or other public institution.

His relatives have no reason to consider that the Col. was a Thorn in their sides.

The Harrisburg papers say, that the apple trees in Dauphin County are everywhere loaded with delicious fruit.

We wot of some apple trees in this section of country, that we should like to see even half loaded.

The City Councils of Pittsburgh have granted the right of way to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, and also to the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Company for the construction of their roads through the streets of the city.

The President of the State Agricultural Society has appointed Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq., of this place, a member of the Committee on Hereford Bulls and Cows.—Hollidaysburg Register.

We consider this a bulky appointment.

On Monday last, there were some cooking apples brought to town, and sold at the round price of one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

Our friend Bitters considered the price too steep, and did not therefore suffer himself to indulge.

A wag asked us the other day, why Joseph H. Campbell, Esq., the People's candidate for District Attorney, would be Antemeridian on the second Tuesday of October, next?

The only answer we could give him was, that Campbell would (be) before Noon.

The Loco-Foco Conference for this Senatorial District was held at Tyrone, on Thursday, the 25 ultimo. Augustin Durbin Esq., received the nomination on the 221st ballot. Cambria's claims have once been recognized.

We notice that the prospects of the Hon. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county, are growing more flattering every day, in connection with the Senatorial nomination in 1860, by the People of Pennsylvania.

It will give us much pleasure to hoist the Curtin.

Married.—On Thursday, August 25, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph Fichter, Mr. Jacob Noffsker, of Pottsville, and Miss Mary Jane Stiffler, of Frankstown, both of Blair county.

We, in connection with our better half, had a delightful time.—Blair Co. Whig.

Can the bride and groom say as much?

The Altoona Tribune informs us, that, with Calvin and Cresswell as candidates in the next gubernatorial contest, the People would have a good governor no matter which way it came out.

Bitters would know how it would be, supposing one of these candidates should come out a feet.

The Altoona Tribune deplores the deaths resulting from the use of camphene, and requests that a law be passed prohibiting the sale and manufacture of that article.

Would it not be better, neighbor, to legislate first against the manufacture, sale, and use of gunpowder and bad whiskey? It is currently reported that quite a number of deaths result from those articles.

A BROAD CHURCH.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, over the signature of "Whoop," speaking of the "Broad Church" movement, says: the meaning of those words are literal, referring to a proposed and seeming necessary expansion of church edifices and pews; the pews now-a-days accommodate five persons to wit: a man, his wife, and three children. Three children is all a man is entitled to, because if he has any more he can't take them to church. It is to be observed that these pews are made of boards, which have no expansive quality; they are as "fixed" in that particular as the celebrated "northern star" of Julius Caesar's day.

Now, what is the evil of which so many men complain, and which no man dares manfully to meet? What has made our churches so narrow, while, however, they are just as wide as they ever were? Men and women being intrinsically the same why has a Broad Church become indispensable.

The answer is easy: Hoops have done this deed: hoops surmounted by petticoats. Three women now fill a pew which is still large enough for five men. The consequence is that the pew no longer accommodates the family, and that, therefore, our churches must be made broader.

Nevertheless, there is an alternative, and as the matter of moving the walls and piecing out the pews of the church would always be expensive and frequently impracticable: for instance, where there is no ground for sale on either side of the church, the alternative may be worth considering. Suppose a petticoat made double, of some air-tight material, and the inside commanded by a flexible tube, ending with a screw shut off, and long enough to be brought to the lady's mouth.

When the lady has otherwise finished her toilet she blows herself up to any desired extent, and so marches to church. The moment she reaches the head of her own aisle she unscreeves and lets the wind out; and by the time she is seated in her pew, her expansiveness has shrunk to her frightful dimensions. On leaving the pew, after the service is over, she has only to forego the pleasure of whispering to her friends as she passes up (or down) the aisle, and to apply her mouth to the tube. By the time she is at the church door she is all right again.

With due reference to Dr. Bellows, and the Westminster Review, this alternative is preferable to the dusty, expensive, tedious and often impossible process of pulling down the walls of our churches and making the pews longer.

SUSTAIN YOUR OWN TOWN.—It is the policy of the people in every community to sustain their own town by encouraging home industry. We frequently hear some of our citizens say that the next time they go to Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or New York, they intend purchasing certain articles. Sometimes it is a hat or coat, a carriage, household furniture, or something that can be manufactured just as good at home. These persons are generally engaged in a different branch of business in our town, relying upon the public for support. Now, we desire to say a few plain words to all such short-sighted tradesmen. Suppose your customers should supply their wants in the large cities, if there was a possibility or saving a few cents at a risk of being badly cheated with an inferior article? You would soon be obliged to close up and leave the place, would you not? If this suicidal policy is pursued to any extent, it soon settles the fate of any town or community, for its enterprise and prosperity is dependent upon the amount of trade it can sustain within itself, and all that is drawn away from it is like taking the life blood from the human frame—it weakens its energies and consequently impairs the growth. Have you ever seriously thought of this? If you are a merchant, you cannot expect to dispose of your merchandise to your fellow tradesmen unless you deal with them in return. We have always made it an inflexible rule, never to purchase away, that which we could buy at home, and solely upon the dollar and cent principle, knowing that by patronizing home industry and enterprise, we are almost certain of returning the money to our pocket, when otherwise it would go to the benefit of a foreign community. The protecting and sustaining home industry, is productive of the same results the world over, whether its application is directed to a nation or community.

DEATH OF AN ARTIST AND PEAY-WRIGHT.—The Charleston papers announce the death of John Blake Smith, who was near the completion of his seventy-ninth year. The Courier says: To his pencil we owe "The Rescue," and the well-known "Camp of Marion," with other pieces—including the two battle pieces of New Orleans and Entaw, which now adorn the State Chamber in Columbia, and were presented to the State by their patriotic author. Another piece was presented to the products of—white's exceptions remained in his possession. He was early addicted to the muses, and was, we believe, the first native of this city, who produced a play for the Charleston Theatre. He wrote in all three plays, which were produced on this stage in the flourishing days of the "Old Theatre."

Gen. Walker gives notice that all who wish to join his next expedition to Nicaragua, must be in New Orleans on September 9th.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, it is said, contemplates a tour in the United States during the coming autumn.

The Latest News by Telegraph.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER INDIAN.

FARTHER POINT, August 29, (midnight).—Steamship Indian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 17th instant, has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

The steamers Borussia and North Briton had arrived at Liverpool.

At Zurich, on the 15th instant, a conference between the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries took place, lasting two hours. The Plenipotentiaries held no formal sitting on the 15th and 16th, but were engaged in festivities.

FRANCE.—The military fete at Paris on the entry of Napoleon, proved to be a very grand affair. The troops were led by the Emperor, and the display made was most imposing. The Emperor has granted full amnesty to all political offenders. A Te Deum took place in Paris on the 15th in honor of the fete.

The accounts from the vineyards are unfavorable.

The Paris correspondence of the Daily News asserts that the Zurich Conference is at a dead lock.

The Emperor Napoleon exhibited symptoms of annoyance at the conduct of the Court of Vienna, and recent articles in the Paris journals, in praise of Kossuth and Garibaldi, are attributed to this feeling.

The grand military spectacle which had been prohibited in the Paris theatres, out of consideration for Austria, has been permitted to re-appear.

AUSTRIA.—The Ministerial Journal of Vienna insists very strongly on the stipulations at Villafranca being carried out at Paris.

The ministerial crisis is not yet over.

ITALY.—The rumored Red Republican movement in Parma is contradicted.

Garibaldi has accepted the command of all the forces in Central Italy.

PRUSSIA.—The death of the King of Prussia was looked for hourly. All the Princes and Ministers had been recalled. No attempt was made to conceal from the public the near approach of his death.

QUEBEC, August 29.—The steamship Indian, from Liverpool, on the 17th instant, arrived at this port this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord John Russell said in the House of Commons, prior to delivery of the Queen's speech, that Mr. Bruce had been sent to Peking with a view to the ratification of the treaty with China.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question, said it was the express desire of the Government to encourage the formations of rifle and artillery corps.

The nomination of Charles Lenox White, as Envoy Extraordinary to Central America, and the rumored cession of the Territory in Honduras to Great Britain, has given rise to the impression that the English Government was seeking to strengthen its position in that quarter.

Sir William Gore Ouseley is about to be recalled.

The arrangements for the great cricket match in America, between the picked players of both countries have been completed. The English players leave England for America on the 7th of September.

Captain Pember, of the ship John Fife, had been arrested for shooting dead a seaman named John McArthur.

The latest telegraph from London to Liverpool is to the 27th.

A proposition has been made on behalf of Mr. Lever to charter the steamship Great Eastern, for a voyage out and home from Great Britain to America. Twenty thousand pounds are offered.

FRANCE.—The municipal entry into Paris of the army of Italy on the 14th, passed off with great eclat. The streets were crowded to excess; all the public buildings and many private residences were decorated, and the illuminations in the evening were on the grandest scale.

The Emperor is said to have been coldly received in the more democratic quarters of Paris.

On Sunday evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs of the army. At the close of the banquet the Emperor made a speech, and distributed medals to all who were engaged in the Italian campaign. On the day of the fete the Emperor pardoned upwards of eleven hundred persons who had been sentenced to imprisonment for the commission of various crimes.

The Monitor states that the Emperor has decided on retaining, for the present, an army of fifty thousand men in Lombardy.

It is reported that the French Government has addressed a despatch to the Great Powers, declaring that France will not assist the self-elected princes to return to their dominions before, nor will she permit Austria or any other Power to afford them military aid for that purpose.

The elections at Modena have been followed by admirable order.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A TURTLE.—The Middleboro' (Mass.) Gazette gives the particulars of a painful death of a boy in Plymton, in consequence of a bite on the finger from a turtle; the symptoms were the same as hydrophobia. Not long after the bite the lad became feverish, and after the finger had been lanced black spots appeared on the other hand, and paroxysms followed, in which the sufferer would snap and bite at whatever came in his way, after the manner of a turtle.

Within five years, in Indiana, there have been erected twenty-seven hundred school-houses, at an expense of one hundred thousand dollars.

Men Who Have Risen.

One of the best editors of the Westminster Review could ever boast of, and one of the most brilliant writers of the day, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One of the editors of the London Daily Journal was a butler in Elgin; perhaps one of the best reporters of the London Times was a weaver in Edinburgh; the editor of the Western Mercury was a stone mason. One of the ablest ministers in London was a blacksmith in Dundee; another was a watchmaker in Banbury in Rhine. The principal of London Missionary Society's College, Hong Kong, was a saddler in Huddersfield; one of the best missionaries that ever went to India was a soldier in Keith.

A leading machinist on the London & Birmingham Railway, with £3,500 a year, was a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the very richest iron founder in England was a working man in Moray. Sir James Clark, the Queen's physician, was a druggist in Banff. Joseph Hume was a shoemaker first, then a laborer at the mortar and pestle in Montrose; M'Gregor, the member of Parliament from Glasgow, was a cooper in Kossiere; Wilson, the member of Westbury, was a plowman in Haddington; and Anderson, the member from Orkney, earned his bread by the sweat of his brow in the Ultima Thule. These men, however, spent their leisure hours in acquiring useful knowledge. American life is full of such examples. With resolution, economy of time, perseverance, an upright life, no young man need despair of success.

"Occasional," of the Philadelphia Press, says:—After all, let me do justice to Barr, of the Pittsburgh Post. I have reason to believe that the President taken it into his head that Barr is most vindictive enemy, and that the article which appeared in the Post, nominating him for the Presidency, was intended as a personal insult. If so, it was the most premeditated revenge I have ever heard of. The fact is, I was not prepared for such an act of cunning, and atrocious perseverance in seeking vengeance; and therefore, I was disposed to believe that Barr was sincere. I now beg, thus publicly, to say, (and I hope you will permit me to say this in your own name, as well as in the name of "Occasional,") that this idea that Barr should change the policy of his paper, insidiously worm himself into the confidence of Mr. Buchanan's friends, simply to find out his most vulnerable points, point of attack, and then exploit them in his paper, was a species of retaliation I did not believe him capable of. The grim politeness with which Mr. Buchanan acknowledges his services, reminds me of a scene in one of the Italian dramas, where the poisoner is forced to drink politely the health of his intended victim, first the very chalice he has prepared for his destruction. Vive la Barr.

A little cool—the weather just now.

NOTICE. The Officers and Managers of the Cambria County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the office of the Secretary, the Borough of Ebensburg, at six o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 10th day of September, at which time the following Resolutions, &c., should make application to the Secretary before the President.

By order of the President, PHILIP S. NOON, Sec'y of Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1859.

FOR RENT. The subscriber will lease for term of years, "THE PENSACOLA MILL PROPERTY" with 1,000 acres of land adjoining, heavily timbered—30 acres surrounding the mill, cleared, and under a high state of cultivation. Also, Blacksmiths' shops, Tacks, &c. All persons desirous of procuring stands for lumber, &c., are invited to call on the subscriber, at his residence, 10,000 FEET OF LUMBER PER DAY. The above described valuable property can be leased on favorable terms. Possession can at any time. Address: LLOYD & HILL, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Or Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., Wilmore, Pa. September 1, 1859.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY. HAVING purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the Ebensburg Foundry, the subscriber is prepared to furnish farmers and others with PLOUGHS, PLOUGH POINTS, STOVES, MILL IRONS, THRESHING MACHINES, and all kinds of machinery that may be needed in the community.

By strict attention to the business of the concern, he hopes to merit, and trusts he will receive, a liberal patronage from those who want of articles in his line. All business done at the Foundry. EDWARD GLASS, September 1, 1859.

New Tailoring Establishment. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has opened a Tailoring establishment next door to Dr. Bunn's Drug Store, where he is prepared to manufacture garments of the latest style and most complete workmanship. He hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage. Address: THOMAS DEVINE, Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1859.

J. P. ROENISH, WILLIAM FELTON, HORNISH & FULTON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Keokuk, Iowa. Refer to Geo. R. Lewis, Ebensburg, Pa. Jacob Toney, Greensburg, Pa., William Hopkins, Washington, Pa. [Sep. 1, 1859.]

JAMES DOUGHERTY, with J. S. SORVER, Wholesale Dealer in TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, No. 8 N. Fifth Street, above Market, PHILADELPHIA. Also, Manufacturer and Importer of Foreign and Domestic CIGARS. [Sep. 1, 1859.]

FOR SALE.—One good new light double set of WAGON HARNESS, by Aug. 25, 1859. G. HUNTLEY