Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor.
D. C ZAHM, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A Talk with Mordecai.

On last Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, we observed our old friend Mordecai passing the window of our sanctum, and, as we felt rather lonesome, we resolved to call him in and have a little friendly talk with him. Although not much of a scholar, his conversation is often very interesting, and while that he says displays strong practical common sense, it is uttered with the honest simplicity of a child. A gentle tap on the window sufficed to arrest his attention, and in a moment he stood before us. After passing the compliments of the morning, we requested the old gentleman to be seated. "I declare," said he, as he deposited a huge mouthful of cavendish in the stove, and helped himself to a fresh quid, "I declare I think I am a doomed man this blessed forenoon. I have just made my escape from the sanctum of the editor of the *Mountaineer*, and here I find myself located in your den."—"Verily, friend Mordecai," said we, "I thought you had been in a different place. Be good enough to pardon me, but I really thought when you entered that you were a little to happy and a little too weak in the knees, to have just made your exit from an editor's sanctum." "Permit me," said Mordecai, "to explain. Your neighbor, as you are wont to style him, called me into his sanctum this morning, gave me a friendly shake of the hand, and then asked me if I would not take a *nip*. I told him I had no objections. By the way, Mr. Editor, I am at a loss to account for this sudden outburst of friendship towards me on the part of your neighbor. I recollect he took a particular liking for me about this time last year, but he very unexpectedly gave me the cold shoulder immediately after the day on which the last Democratic County Convention was held. On what day will the delegate election be held in Ebensburg this year, Mr. Editor?" "I don't know, Mordecai," we answered, "but it will likely be held sometime during the next six weeks." "That accounts for it," said Mordecai, in a soliloquising mood, and with his eyes steadily fixed on the ceiling, "that accounts for it. After the delegate elections are over, farewell friendly greetings, farewell social *nips*;" and the old man pulled out his red bandana, wiped the perspiration from his forehead, and remained silent for some time. "I suppose, Mordecai," we at length ventured to remark, "you had a very pleasant time of it with our neighbor?" "Very pleasant, indeed," he responded; "as soon as I was comfortably seated, your neighbor, as you call him, produced a bottle of 4th proof Cogniac brandy, which he graciously informed me he had carefully laid aside sometime ago for future reference, and told me to imbibe. I accordingly imbibed a pretty large joram, and your neighbor did likewise. He then became very talkative, and related a number of very interesting stories of events which happened, and in which he acted a conspicuous part, when he was at college. Although his yarns reminded me very much of those which my grandmother used to relate to me when a child, I of course pretended to be deeply interested. I soon discovered that your neighbor had a double object in view in boring me with his reminiscences of college life. In the first place he wished to display his fine conversational powers, and in the second place he wished to apprise me of the fact that he had been to college, and was something of a scholar." Here our old friend made a pause, and we could not restrain ourself from remarking—"Mordecai, I know you are not much of a scholar, but really you say some very sensible things occasionally." "Well," resumed Mordecai, "after your neighbor had exhausted his fund of anecdotes touching his college life, we took another *nip*, and then he branched out into politics; he told me he honestly believed that it was all up with the Democratic party, and that he was confident the Black Republicans would triumph in 1860. You know, Mr. Editor, that I ain't much of a scholar, and I therefore didn't feel like contradicting him point blank; but I ventured very meekly to express the hope that he was mistaken in his predictions with regard to the downfall of the Democratic party. We then again imbibed. Your neighbor then proceeded to ask me if I didn't think he published the best and most reliable Democratic paper in the United States. As I did not wish to hurt his feelings by saying nay, I remained silent, and your neighbor remained silent also. At length I ventured to remark, 'your friend of the *Democrat & Sentinel* has recently charged you with inconsistency, and seems to regard you as a bogus Democrat.' He did not make a distinct reply to this observation, but muttered something about kicks *a la posterior*. You know I am not much of a scholar, and I did not therefore understand what he meant. Just as I was about to ask him to explain, he remarked—'It is rather long between drinks,' and we both took another *nip*." At this point we took the liberty of interrupting our friend—"Mordecai," said we, "were you not along with me on a certain evening when I invited an individual called *Killavey* to do a certain thing." "Yes," answered Mordecai, "I was present on that occasion." "Well, then," we continued, "Mordecai, will you be kind enough to inform my neighbor that I extend to him the sacred privilege which I proffered to *Killavey* on the occasion referred to, and tell him also, that if he don't like my generous offer he can lump it." "All right," said Mordecai; "I'll tell him; and now, Mr. Editor, can you tell me the exact day on which the delegate elections will be held this year?" "No, Mordecai," we replied, "I cannot. The Chairman of the County Committee has not yet issued his call." "I merely asked," said Mordecai, "because your neighbor expressed considerable anxiety to know the day on which the event would come off. He informed me he had performed several pilgrimages to Johnstown for the purpose of arranging matters with the Democracy of the *South*. 'I am certain,' said he, 'that all will be right in that neck of woods, for I superintended the arrangements myself.'"—"Mordecai," said we, "my neighbor is undoubtedly a man of might and power, but still I think the Democracy of the *South* are as capable of thinking and acting for themselves as he is. They are not very fond of being dictated to by Ebensburg politicians." "That's so," said Mordecai, "that's so, Mr. Editor, that's so. Well," continued Mordecai, "at this stage of our conversation we took another *nip*, and after we had conversed a spell, I told your neighbor it was time for me to go.—'Take another *nip*, Mordecai,' said he, 'it will do you good.' I grasped the bottle, turned it upside down, and lo, it was empty! I immediately made for the door, said 'farewell,' Mr. Editor: and so for the present the words of Mordecai are ended. I find I have been conversing with you longer than I supposed, so good-bye, Mr. Editor." "Good bye, Mordecai," said we, "and don't forget to call again." "Of course I won't forget, Mr. Editor, and so good-bye until we meet again."

The Future.

The increase of our country in population and all the elements of greatness, since the Declaration of Independence, has been truly wonderful. No parallel can be found for it in either ancient or modern history. While the mightiest nations of Europe are fast approaching decrepitude, and when even Great Britain gives evident signs that she has passed the meridian of her power, influence and glory, our country is still animated with the fire of youthful energy and vigor. The prospect which the future opens to her is even brighter than her record of the past, brilliant though it be. The Railroad *Record* recently contained the following estimate of the probable increase of the United States in population between the years 1860 and 2000. The calculation the *Record* states, is based on what is regarded as the "actual law of population." The population of our country in 1850 was 23,000,000.

1860,	30,660,000	1900,	96,000,000
1870,	40,800,000	1950,	296,000,000
1880,	54,000,000	2000,	640,000,000
1890,	72,000,000		

We do not regard this as an exaggerated estimate. Its realization would not be more remarkable than the increase of our population during the last eighty years. 640,000,000 inhabitants would scarcely be regarded as a dense population for 3,000,000 of square miles. The density of the population of several nations of Europe is greater. We need only instance Holland and Belgium.

It is painful to reflect that this bright picture of National prosperity may, before many years, be dimned by dissensions among the sovereign States which compose the American Republic, and, that, instead of a free, prosperous and happy Nation, we may be presented with the spectacle of a land "rent with civil feuds or drenched it may be in fraternal blood." The encouragement which has recently been given to the spirit of sectionalism, affords good ground for entertaining serious apprehensions of such a result. The moment that a sectional party triumphs, the moment that any State of the Confederacy is degraded, the moment that the Union ceases to be to us all "a copious fountain of national, social, personal happiness," the days of the Republic are numbered. And who will deny that the Black Republican party is not a sectional organization? Its object, according to the views expressed by Senator Seward in his Rochester speech, is to exterminate slavery in the United States, and "liberate the nigger." Under these circumstances, the duty which devolves on the Democracy as a thoroughly national organization, is of a peculiarly important and impressive character. They should not allow themselves to be drawn aside from the path of duty by demagogues and hungry office-seekers, but keep constantly in remembrance that it is their mission to sustain the patriotic principle of Nationality, and crush out, if possible, the foul spirit of Sectionalism.

The Democratic party is at present passing through a trying ordeal. It has recently been deserted by many of those who professed to be its friends. But as the party of the country, it must and will soon again be triumphant. We have an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, and cannot believe that a majority of them will endorse the position assumed by the friends of Sectionalism. If they are true to themselves, and true to the trust confided to them by those who have gone to their reward, the efforts of the disunionists will be thwarted, and centuries after this the American patriot will be justified in exclaiming,

"Here the free spirit of mankind
Throws its last fetters off; and who shall place
A limit to the giant's unchained strength,
Or curb his swiftness in the forward race?
For like the comet's way thro' infinite space,
Stretches the long untravelled path of light,
Into the depths of ages; we may trace
Afar, the brightening glory of its flight,
Till the receding rays are lost to human sight."

☞ Two young gentlemen from this place, Messrs. J. D. Thomas and J. S. Todd, narrowly escaped from serious injury while returning from Loretto last Sunday evening. The horse which drew the buggy in which they were seated, became suddenly frightened and started off at a rate exceeding that of John Gilpin's nag, when he lost both "hat and wig." Mr. Thomas becoming alarmed leaped from the buggy, but unfortunately the skirt of his coat caught in one of the wheels and he was dragged for a considerable distance. Mr. Todd by his superior skill as a driver, succeeded in arresting his "fiery and untamed steed" in his onward course, and saved the life of his friend. Mr. Thomas did not sustain any serious injuries.

☞ Our neighbor down street persists in refusing to answer the important interrogatories we presented to him last week. We asked him to prove the charges he made against Senator Bigler. Instead of doing this, he indulges in low personalities, and endeavors to cover his disgraceful retreat by indulging in billingsgate slang, and low filthy blaguardism. He says that the sentiments embodied in the editorials we publish are stereotyped. In many respects this is strictly true. The principles of the Democratic party stereotyped by Thomas Jefferson, and ratified and approved by Jackson and Buchanan, constitute our political *vade mecum*. Our neighbor has, of course, the right to change his political views every day, week or month if he sees proper to do so, but he should not quarrel with us, because we continue to regard consistency "as a jewel." If he sees proper to act the part of a political weathercock, that is no reason why we should follow his example. The talk about the letter of Bishop O'Connor to Senator Bigler is supremely ridiculous, and affords a capital illustration of the saying that "drowning men will catch at straws." The Bishop, of course, did not expect a reply to his epistle. It was merely intended as an exposition of his views with regard to a question then agitating the public mind. For "certain matters not herein set down," see the report of our friendly chat with Mordicia.

☞ An election was held at the Court House last Thursday, by the Stockholders of the Ebensburg and Cresson Rail Road Company, for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Managers. The following persons were elected: President, Thomas Collins; Managers, E. Roberts, John Williams, J. Moore, A. A Barker, J. S. Clark, M. M. Adams, A. Durbin, E. Shoemaker, A Lloyd, Robert Davis, R. Jones, Jr., Edward Glass. The Managers held a meeting on last Monday, and elected John Williams, Treasurer; William Kittell, Esq., Solicitor, and A. C. Mullin, Esq., Secretary, for the ensuing year.

☞ Mr. A. Blain has fitted up his Ice Cream Saloon in fine style. He has arranged his room for private parties, so that Ladies can enjoy a saucer of Ice Cream without being stared at by every one who chances to enter. Blain merits patronage.

☞ Mr. Ely's Select School will close next Friday, and an examination and exhibition will be held on that day. Parents, Guardians and the friends of education generally, are invited to attend.

☞ Having during the last two or three weeks, been occasionally furnished with a foretaste of the long and sultry days of summer, a number of our friends have asked us—"Where can we get a wholesome and cooling drink that won't intoxicate?" We have uniformly answered—"Call at the Drug Store of Dr. Lemmon and try a glass of his Mineral water." It is truly delicious, and when you have once raised a glass of it to your lips,

"Not a full blushing goblet could tempt you to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips."

☞ The following is the concluding portion of an ably written article, on the Acquisition of Cuba, which recently appeared in the *Pennsylvanian*. As this will doubtless be an important issue in the Presidential contest of 1860, of course our readers will feel anxious for information on the subject:

Taking it for granted that no rational man will contest the acquisition of this Island on the ground of its not being essential to the jurisdictional rights of the nation over the Gulf of Mexico, we shall first treat it as a question involving only politico-commercial considerations. Its comparative proximity to the United States, rendering its value incalculable to us in time of war, its great distance from Spain, and Colonial form of government, creating in time of peace a constant danger of collision with that power, its convenience as a rendezvous and market for those engaged in the slave traffic, together with its being a tempting bait to the filibusters, both native and foreign, all combine in sustaining our just claims to sovereignty over the island. To Spain Cuba is merely a source of revenue, and should she persist in refusing a fair compensation for this revenue, exposing us to the disadvantages and perils attending her possession of Cuba, we cannot regard the latter in any other light than a standing menace and attack, compelling us to resort to measures of defense.

The Island of Cuba has an area of 32,535 square miles, only 14,500 less than that of Pennsylvania. The population of all classes in 1850 was 1,247,230. Its mineral riches have not been extensively developed. Gold and silver have been found in small quantities; copper and coal in considerable abundance; asphaltum, marble and jasper abound. The minimum value of the forests, consisting of mahogany and other useful wood, was estimated in 1830 to be equal to $190,624,000. The agricultural value of the island rests mainly in the production of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, but of 12,992,736 acres, however, only 1,124,832 were under cultivation. The whole representative value of agriculture was estimated at $508,179,332, and of products, $40,639,871, of animal production $9,023,116, and gross capital invested $317,264,882.

If we compare the extent under cultivation with that remaining waste, we may form some appreciation of the vast productive power of the island in those great staples—coffee, sugar and tobacco. Many other and valuable articles of production are indigenous to the soil. The opening of mines, utilizing her vast forests, opening roads, and the introduction of American machinery upon the estates and in the workshops necessary to its energetical developement, presents an almost unlimited scope for American enterprise and improvement. In another article, we shall give some statistics of her commerce with the United States, and show to what portion of the Union the greatest benefit would accrue if Cuba was in her possession.

☞ As we predicted sometime ago, the Pike's Peak Gold Diggings have proved to be a magnificent humbug, and the gold seekers are returning home with their "thumbs in their mouths." A late telegraphic dispatch says:—

"It is estimated that 20,000 men are now on their way back, all, or most of whom, are destitute of money and the necessaries of life, and perfectly desperate. Threats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth and other towns, in consequence of the deception used to induce emigration. Two thousand men are reported 50 miles west of Omaha, in a starving condition. Some of the residents of Plattsmouth have closed business and fled, fearing violence at the hands of the enraged emigrants.

☞ We examined, a few days ago, a map of the Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, made by Mr. George Barrett, civil engineer. The Road looks remarkably well on *paper*, and our friend Barret has reason to feel proud of his work. In less than a year from this time the citizens of Ebensburg will be called upon to pay their respects to the "Iron Horse," on the occasion of his first visit to their Mountain home.

☞ R. H. Tudor, having just received and opened a large assortment of Groceries, &c., we called in the other day and took a peep at his stock. He has everything on hand usually kept in a Grocery store, and has evidently been careful in selecting articles of the best quality. Besides this, he sells cheap, and is always accommodating to his customers.

The Dollar Pennsylvanian.—This model Political and Family Newspaper has recently been enlarged and otherwise much improved, and we now regard it as not only the largest, but the best, dollar weekly published in the United States. The literary department displays not a little good taste and ability, while the the News department contains all the news of the week worthy of notice. The *Pennsylvanian* has long been justly regarded as the organ of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and has always commanded their confidence. It never was better entitled to their support than at the present time. Address Dr. E. Morwitz, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

☞ Information is wanted of Patrick Coyle, son of Ann Coyle, (formerly Ann Summers.) Address "J. B. D." Argus Office, Philadelphia. Cambria, Westmoreland, Somerset and Blair county papers please copy.

☞ *One of the humanitarian movements of the times* although little known as such, can hardly be over estimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communities. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skilful Physicians are hardly available to them. Vast numbers of our people, are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear from each other, or, indeed any they can get from any quarter.—Hence arrises the great consumtion of Patent Medicines among us, grater by far than in any of the old countries, where skilful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long availed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonmous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading chemists in the East, Dr. Ayer, is pursuying a course which defeats this iniquity. He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a convenient form, at low prices, and the people will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that flood our country are discarded for those which honestly accomplish the end in view—which cure. Do we over estimate its importance, in believing that this prospect of supplanting the by-word medicins, with those of actual worth and virtue, is tought with immense consequence for good, to the messes of our people—*Gazette and Chronicle Peru, Ia.*

Horrible from the Plains.

St. Louis, May 25.

The regular correspondent of the Democrat, writing from Denver city, on the 9th inst., recounts a most deplorable condition of things on the plains. Many of the emigrants were dying of starvation, while others were subsisting on prickly pears and wild onions found along the road. The Stage Agent reports picking up a man named Blue, who was reduced to a skeleton from starvation. He had started with his two brothers. One of them died, and the remaining two ate his body. Another died, and he in turn was nearly devoured by the survivor. A man named Gibbs had reached the mines in a starving condition, and he expressed the opinion that his party, numbering nine, had all perished. Many graves are reported along the route, and much property had been abandoned and destroyed on the road

The writer of the letter says that the departures from the mines are about equal to the arrivals.

About 500 returning emigrants reached St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm the previous accounts of the suffering and privations on the plains.

An Editor 'Qualifying' Himself.

The editor of the Omaha Nebraskian having published something deemed offensive to a person in that place, the wife of the latter undertook to rawhide him, assisted by her husband and some relations, but the scrimmage was soon stopped. The editor comments upon the affair in his next number, and adds the following by way of postcript:—

"We would here remark that fighting is not our vocation. The sedentary pursuits in which we have been so long engaged are unfavorable to muscular development. We only weigh about one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and have never before seriously contemplated the necessity of a resort to fisticuffs. But we now intend to go into a course of training for the spring fights. We expect in a short time to take lessons of a celebrated pugilist in the noble art of self-defence, after which we shall be happy to oblige any ex-bankers, ex-clergymen, or their brothers-in-law, who may feel aggrieved at anything which may appear in the Nebraskian. And until that time we shall perhaps employ a body guard of ladies to protect us from personal assaults which might deprive the public of our valuable services."

A Dead Failure.

An attempt to build up a new Democratic party under the dignified title of the "States Rights Democracy," with Forney as leader, has proven the most dismal political failure of the times. It would really be a work of charity, says the Patriot and Union, for some respectable Democratic paper to bestow a word of encouragement upon the ragged, bald and crippled thing. The Anti-Lecompton press of the State refuses to acknowledge it, instead of giving the encouragement and suppurt which were anticipated by the projectors of the movement, are unsparing in their blows. Of this class of Democratic newspapers, the Somerset *Democrat* is among the most able and vigorous. In commenting with deserved severity upon the proceedings at Altona, it administers the following advice to this faction:

"We understand that it is the intention of this States Rights Democratic party, when the proper time arrives, to make an energetic effort to secure a majority of delegates to the next 4th of March Convention. To this we have no objection. But we tell them now, in advance, that unless they roll up their sleeves and go zealously to work for the success of the regularly nominated Democratic State Ticket at the next election, they will find themselves nowhere when these delegates come to be chosen. No disorganizing movement can carry the Anti-Lecompton sentiment of the State with it, and the sooner the leaders of this Democratic State Rights faction are made aware of this fact perhaps the better. There is a vast difference between a genuine Anti-Lecompton Democrat, and a bogus one who makes it his business to endeavor to defeat the regular party organization, and who gives 'aid and comfort' to the common enemy."

Later from California.

New York, May 26.—The steamship Moses Taylor, with California dates to the 5th inst., have arrived. She brings nearly two millions of dollars in gold. She left Aspinwall on the 18th inst.

The news from San Francisco has been anticipated via New Orleans.

An escort left Fort Tejon on the 23d ult., with half a million in money to pay the troops in Utah. It is said that the soldiers in that Territory are nearly a year in arrear of their pay, and it has leaked out through a letter from one to a comrade in Los Angelos that as soon as they are paid they are all going to desert.

Mr Holden Douglas, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Stockton.

Advices from Panama state that M. Belly has obtained from the Nicaraguan government a concession of the Transit Route. He proposes, until his canal is finished, to take passengers and goods across the old route.—The grant, however, has yet to be confirmed by the Congress.

Later advices from Nicaragua indicate that Belly's transit grant has not been ratified by Congress.

The blockade of Guyaquill still continues.

In Chili, General Gallo still held Copiapo and Coquimbo, but the government was concentrating its troops against him. Disturbances had occurred in other parts of the country, but Santiago and Valparaiso remained quiet.

ONE DOLLAR!—It is too much, exclaims the person desiring cheap articles for the restoration of the hair! We have however in our experience found that articles which command seemingly exorbitant prices, are in the end cheapest to the purchaser. Precarious articles are alway's put up in small packages, and efficacious medacines are not considered dear at any price. One dollar being the prices of *Professor Wood's Hair Restorative*, for the smallest size or trial bottle, is a sufficient guarantee that the trial bottle contains more precious ingredients, in proof of which its sale has increased one hundred fold within the past year!

CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Woods' Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York,) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canadas.

For sale by Thomas Devine, High street Ebensburg.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanfords' Liver Invigorator.

Died

In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 27th of May, Isabel, wife of Benjamin P. Thompson, in the 21st year of her age.

Less than a year ago, we announced the marriage of the deceased to Mr. Thompson, and little did we then think that we would be so soon called upon to chronicle her departure to the spirit land. We sincerely sympathize with Mr. Thompson in his melancholy bereavement.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed Commissioner by the Orphans Court of Cambria County, to take testimony to show cause, why, on a Citation issued out of said Court, John Makin, Jr., Executor of John Makin, Sr., should not give security or be discharged, hereby give notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Ebensburg, on Friday the 24th day of June, inst., at one o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN S. RHEY.

June 1, 1859.—28-4t.

ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE undersigned has just opened an ICE CREAM SALOON, two doors East of Foster's Hotel, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of ICE CREAM of a superior quality. He respectfully invites the lovers of this warm weather luxury to give him a call.

A. BLAIN.

Ebensburr, June 1, 1859.—28-tf.

JACKSON & CLARK,

SURGEON DENTISTS, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

ONE of the firm will be in Ebensburg during the first ten days of each month, during which time all persons desiring his professional services can find him at the office of Dr. Lewis, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. [may25,1859tf.

ESTRAYS.

CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF FREDerick George, on or about the 24th day of May, 17 head of YOUNG CATTLE, supposed to be between 2 and 3 years old—8 head of Steers and 9 head of Heifers—described as follows:—1 red and white steer with a heart in his face, a piece off right ear and a notch in left ear; 1 red steer with a piece off right ear and notch in the left; 1 dun steer with a piece off right ear and notch in left; 1 black and white steer, no mark; 1 black and white steer, piece off right ear and slit in the left; 1 red steer, no mark; 1 brindle steer with white face, a piece off right ear and slit in the left; one speckled steer with a bell on, a piece off right ear and notch in the left; 1 red heifer, piece off right ear and notch in left; 1 red heifer, no mark; 1 dun heifer with a white face, a piece off right ear and notch in left; 1 brown and white heifer, piece off right ear; 1 brindle heifer, a piece off right ear and slit in the left; 1 red and white Heifer, a piece off right ear and slit in the left; 1 red heifer, a piece off right ear and hole in the left; 1 speckled Heifer with bell on, no mark; 1 brindle mooley Heifer, a piece off right ear and notch in left. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. N. B.—They are now in my possession.

DAVID SHARP,
Township Clerk.

[june1.3t

TO INVALIDS.

DR. HARDMAN,

ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN,
—AND—
PHYSICIAN FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS,

Formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital and Invalids' Retreat, Corresponding Member of the London Medical Society of Observation, Author of LETTERS TO INVALIDS,

AND EDITOR OF THE

MEDICAL STETHOSCOPE

MAY BE CONSULTED AT

EBENSBURG, Pa., at the "Logan House," on SATURDAY, JUNE 4th, 1859, *for one day only.*

JOHNSTOWN, at the "Foster House," on June 31st, 1859.

DR. HARDMAN treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma; and all other Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, by MEDICATED INHALATION.

The great point in the treatment of all lung maladies is to get at the disease in a direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased, we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into them. The reason why Consumption and diseases of the Lungs have heretofore resisted all treatment, has been because they were not approached in a direct manner by medicines. They were intended to be local, and yet they were administered that they could not act consistentially, expending their immediate action upon the stomach, whilst the foul ulcers among the lungs were unmolested. INHALATION brings the medicine into direct contact with the disease without the disadvantages of any violent action. Its application is so simple that it may be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least with the strength, comfort or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.

☞ No charge for consultation.

In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affection or existing alone, I also invite consultation—usually finding them *Promptly Curable.*

Prolapsus and all forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, piles, &c.

Mr. Hardman treats all chronic or long standing diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain, Heart, Nerves, Womb, Spleen, Spine, Eyes, Ears, &c., Scrofula, Fits, Cancer, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Skin Diseases, Fever Sores, Catarrh, Seminal Weakness, Neuralgia, Whites, Insanity, Dyspepsia, Giddiness, Heat of Urine, Syphillis, Piles, Sick Headache, Enlarged Tonsils, &c.

May 25, 1859:6m.

CHEST SPRINGS AHEAD

THE undersigned, begs leave to announce that he has opened a Saddlery and Harness Manufactory, at Chest Springs Borough, Cambria County, and that he will Manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article in his line of business, such as *SADDLES BRIDLES WHIPS* &c. Articles manufactured cheap to order. He invites the public to call and examine articles of his manufacture, confident they will command the approbation of Competent Judges. By manufacturing none but the best of articles, and selling cheap, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Terms Cash or approved country produce.

JOHN W. CONNELL.

Chest Springs, May 25, 1859. tf.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS

THE Directors of Summitville Borough School District, wish to employ a Competent man to Teach their school for the next term.

Applications will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday June 4th, at which time the Directors will meet for the purpose of considering applications. By order of the School Directors.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, Pres.

Daniel Cristie, Sec.

Summitville, May, 25th 1859 2t.

$800.—THE SUBSCRIBERS WISH to employ an active reliable man in every county, to travel and take orders by sample for

KENNEDY'S MEDICATED SEGARS AND TOBACCO. Will pay a salary of $800 per year, payable monthly. For sample and full particulars address

KRUGER & PBESTON, *Tobacconists,*
29 William st., New York.

May 25, 1859.5t

STRAYED AWAY.

FROM the premesis of Thomas Burgoon, in Blair County, near the foot of Plane No. 6, on the old Portage Road a small Mule of a light sorrel color, about six years old. He will be known because he is much smaller than the generality of Mules. Any person giving any information concerning him either to myself or to Thomas Burgoon, or returning him to either of us will be liberally rewarded.

HENRY WALLS.

Foot of Plane No 6, May, 18-1859. 3t.

PAY UP! PAY UP!

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES to be indebted to the undersigned for work as late Sheriff of Cambria county are requested to make immediate payment. I will be in Ebensburg during the two weeks of June Court, when all persons indebted to me will have an opportunity to settle their accounts and make payment. After that time my accounts will be left with a proper officer for collection.

JOHN ROBERTS.

Conemaugh Station, May 25,-1859—3t