



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBERG: THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1.

Inconsistency.

A great hobby with our neighbor of the Democrat & Sentinel is an eternal and uncompromising hostility to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company.

In one of a series of characteristic articles, our neighbor has recently alluded to the defeat of the bill before the last Legislature, restoring the Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Now mark the fellow's inconsistency. When the House bill, re-imposing the Tonnage Tax, came before the "Republican Senate," it was there amended by the adoption of the following section:

"That on and after the first day of July, 1862, there shall be levied upon all the tonnage of this Commonwealth, whether passing through or transported to any part of the State, 24 cents per ton upon all the products of mines, forests, and farms, and five cents per ton upon all merchandise; and the railroad, canal, and slackwater navigation companies, upon which such tonnage shall be first received, shall collect, for the use of the Commonwealth, all such duties as hereinafter directed, and pay the same quarterly to the State Treasurer; and the revenue derived from tonnage duties shall be applied exclusively to the payment of any debt or debts now contracted, or hereafter to be contracted by this State for its own defence, or to sustain the National Government in prosecuting the war to maintain the unity of the republic, until such debt shall be cancelled; and so much of the act approved 10th of May, 1861, as imposes a special tax upon the taxable property of this State of one-half mill on the dollar, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

A further amendment was made requiring the Attorney General to institute proceedings to test the Constitutionality of the Commutation Act in relation to the \$750,000 of accrued tax, to be distributed among certain lateral Railroads; and in case the liability of the Company should be judicially determined, then to collect and receive the same out of the bonds of said lateral Railroads, given as security to the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and place the same in the sinking fund for the extinguishment of the public debt.

It will thus be seen that the effect of this Senate amendment was to make the bill general in its application. The object was, not to single out a particular Company, and make it the subject of taxation, as the "Democratic House" had done, but to tax alike all Railroad and Transportation Companies—a measure which would have raised revenue amounting to over a million of dollars annually, and which, by the terms of the amendment, was to be applied to the payment of the very matter about which our neighbor expresses so much solicitude, namely, the War debt.

Thus amended by the "Republican Senate," the bill was promptly returned to the House. And what action did the

"Democratic House" take upon it? Because the amendment proposed a just measure of equal taxation upon all Railroad and Navigation Companies in the State, it was voted down. Not only did the "Democratic House" refuse to concur, but it absolutely refused even to appoint a Committee of Conference, to confer with the Senate in relation to it—thus effectually killing both propositions. This is the true statement of the case, and we defy our neighbor successfully to contradict it. It is perfectly clear that the action of the "Democratic House" was influenced more by its hatred of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, than by any love it had for the interests of the State; revenue was not so much the object as political capital.

We have no disposition to spend time now replying to what our neighbor says of us in relation to the passage of the Commutation Act. Nor is it our purpose to inquire here whether that measure was right or wrong. Our only object has been to show our neighbor's inconsistency, and we flatter ourselves that we have succeeded. His attempt to cast odium upon the Republican party, by a baseless attack upon the Senate, is, to say the least of it, an absolute failure. And in conclusion, he will allow us to suggest, that, by his articles, he has exhibited a lamentable want of political shrewdness, for when he approves the restoration of the Tonnage Tax, he, at the same time, condemns and repudiates the course of CYRUS L. PEARSON, Esq., the "Democratic" member from this county, whose votes, as the record will show, were all the time fair and square against the House bill.

Good Evidence of Treason.

Every act of legislation devised for the punishment of traitors and the suppression of rebellion, has other influences than those for which it was particularly designed. While such legislation is operating with powerful effect on treason, it is also to a certain degree developing the latent sentiment of loco-foco sympathy for treason which has always existed in the Free States. Thus for instance, the law which declares the capital of the only free government on the face of the globe, also free, has had its tendency in this respect, and has proven more than one man in the North a traitor, who had managed to conceal his sympathy in his silent hopes and anticipations. Because that law imposes a test oath on known secessionists, it is pronounced oppressive; and because it allows no man remuneration for his property in human flesh, if that man is a suspected or an avowed traitor, it is declared "excessively absurd."

Whoever heard these patriots deplore the fact that thousands of young and old men gave up the comforts of home, the profits and pleasures of business, with the honors of peace, to engage in the war of suppressing rebellion? The North has been contributing millions in money—the free and loyal States have been sending thousands of men, the ablest and worthiest of all our communities, whose departure is felt in the family circle by wives and children—whose absence in many instances affects business almost to personal bankruptcy—who have left the professions unadorned, and who have gone forth with the pledge of their heart's blood on their banners. There is nothing wrong in this feature of the rebellion—There is nothing oppressive in this to women and children. Oh! no, nothing that is absurd or oppressive! But attempt the punishment of a traitor by declaring a slave free, and at once these howling hypocrites assail the public ear with the cry that the Constitution is in danger! Make a secret traitor pledge his soul in his profession of loyalty, by subscribing to a solemn oath, and the same sickly cry is heard again, and thus with all the efforts and struggles of the government, when it seeks to make the cause of rebellion assume its responsibility and penalties, it is constantly opposed on the plea that usage and precedent must be respected, even if by so doing treason and rebellion should triumph.

We want no better evidence of the treasonable feeling of any man, whether he live in the North or the South, than this constant persistency in insisting that the construction of the Constitution and laws should be in favor of traitors. That in attempting to suppress rebellion, we must not deviate from certain fixed rules, or in our efforts to save a free government we must not interfere with any system of slavery, or any condition of society out of which rebellion has sprung. So far as we are concerned, we can accept no construction of the Constitution which in any spirit approves slavery or excuses resistance to the law. This rebellion must be crushed. There is nothing in our system of government too sacred to be sacrificed to its destruction; because, if the slaveholder's rebellion succeeds, all that is sacred and holy in free government will most assuredly be destroyed.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, says, that Fillow and Floyd, having mutually sworn vengeance, are very careful to keep apart. When they seem about to meet, one sneers off one way, and the other the opposite way. They cut each other with a pair of sheers.

General War News.

The news of the fall of New Orleans will take the public by surprise, and cause a universal sentiment of joy. Simultaneously, we have the no less gratifying information that Corinth has been evacuated. Beauregard has been outflanked, outgeneraled, and overwhelmed. He has acknowledged, at length, his defeat at Pittsburg Landing. He has retired the principal part of his army to Memphis; not that that point can be made any more impregnable than the other Gibraltar that have been built to be abandoned, but simply because retreat in any other direction was impracticable. Beauregard's career is drawing to a close, and Beauregard, so the rebels say, is the sole hope of the Confederacy. It was he who at Island No. 10 and Corinth was fighting the battle for New Orleans. All his strategy has been thrown away. Fort Jackson has been passed by our gunboats, and the Crescent City restored to the Union! The war promises to be shorter than the wisest of us could have anticipated. The grandsons of McClellan and Beauregard, instead of fighting out the final battle, as the London Times predicted, may only have occasion to refer to this strife as a bloody chapter in the country's history, forever buried in the past, and never to be recalled without a feeling of regret.

Later news received to-day, (Tuesday) from Fortress Monroe, confirm the occupation of New Orleans by the combined land and naval forces of the United States. The telegraph operators having fled from the city, upon the approach of the Federal army, it is impossible to receive any further intelligence.

The news from Yorktown would at any other time be entitled to the appellation of "glorious." But the news from New Orleans has monopolized that adjective, and will continue to enjoy it perhaps for weeks to come. General McClellan telegraphs to the War Department that, on Saturday morning last, a Massachusetts company captured a rebel earthwork, at the point of the bayonet, with but trifling loss. Fourteen prisoners were secured. The affair must be pronounced a brilliant one.

The Rebel General Jackson has undoubtedly retreated to Gordonsville.—General Banks is in rapid pursuit, but Jackson is so far ahead that we fear Gen. Banks will not overtake him unless the Rebel General determines to make a stand. The retreat of Jackson has had a good effect upon the people of that section of Virginia, as they were dreadfully persecuted by him. Many are coming out of the caves where they have been hiding to escape the rebel persecutions, and placing themselves under the protection of our soldiers.

One of our gunboats shelled Yorktown on Thursday last, and must certainly have done some damage, though to what extent is not yet known. The rebels promptly answered, but their fire was ineffectual. Shots were occasionally fired along the entire line to prevent the enemy from strengthening their position.

The Navy Department has received advice that the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, with a land force under command of Gen. Sherman, have succeeded in destroying an important bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at Bear creek, near Chickisaw, Alabama. Some rebel cavalry disputed the passage of our forces, but they were driven off.

The news from General Halleck's army is exciting. Gen. Halleck put his whole army in motion, and on Thursday they met and drove back the advance guard of Beauregard's army. At latest advices Gen. Halleck's army were at Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, having, on their march, destroyed a rebel camp and taken a number of prisoners. Deserters who have arrived in our camp state that Corinth has been evacuated by the rebels and Gen. Beauregard has withdrawn his forces for the defence of Memphis.

On Saturday afternoon, the pickets of Col. Donnelly's Brigade, stationed eight miles from Harrisonburg, Va., on the Gordonsville road, were attacked by a large force of Col. Ashby's rear guard, and driven back. One man of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment was killed, and three others severely wounded. The reserve of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment, and a section of Hampton's battery then advanced, and repulsed the rebels. They retreated to a wood, where several of our shells burst in their very midst. A wagon was seen gathering up their dead and wounded.

A dispatch from Cairo, on Saturday, states that passengers who arrived there from Pittsburg Landing report that an engagement occurred on Thursday between the advance guards of the national and rebel armies, and that the rebels were driven back towards Corinth. Gen. Halleck was pushing his entire command vigorously forward. A second dispatch from Cairo says that a reconnaissance was made towards Corinth, on Thursday, and when five miles out a rebel camp was surprised. Our forces advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth, where they remained several hours, but no signs of the enemy were visible. It was believed that Beauregard had ordered the evacuation of Corinth. On Thursday over thirty deserters from the rebel army entered our camp, and begged to be enrolled into our army. They all corroborated the previously received statement that Beauregard was falling back from his present position, and had sent a large portion of the troops under his command to the defence of Memphis.

The Merrimac is now daily expected in Hampton Roads.

The Union Army.

The army of the Union, as the Editor of the N. Y. Times well says, is now complete, and an order has gone forth throughout all the land that enlistments shall stop. The recruiting-sergeant henceforth ceases his bland persuasions, and the ear-piercing file shall no longer summon "able-bodied young men" to the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. The grand triumphal procession that for near a year has moved through our city, en route for the seat of war, our eyes shall look on no more. Or, when we do, 'twill be when the return tide sets in—when the holy mission on which those patriot soldiers went shall have been accomplished in the crushing of this foul rebellion, and our returning heroes, with the consolation of the sacred cause and the glorious scars of battle and of victory upon them, shall come back to the homes they have secured forever to freedom.

When, some twelve months ago, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men, the rebel chief at Montgomery characterized it as a "game of brag." What does he think now when the nation has eight times seventy five thousand men in the field, and further impounges have to be peremptorily stopped? And how fares it with the rebel army—whose spirit is broken, which is being perpetually drained by returning regiments disgusted with the service, and which has to be kept up by impressments, by forced levies, by enlistments for a month, for a week, and even for a day! We commend the contrast to the attention of the Richmond newspapers. There is a subject for profitable reflection there.

We are yet too near in time to the expenses attending the raising of the army of the Union fully to appreciate all that is wonderful and grand in this movement. But perhaps the most remarkable of all its aspects is that the order to cease enlistments should be received with a feeling of regret. Half a million of men have come up from the peaceful walks of life to defend the unity of the Republic; but this drain, so far from exhausting our resources, leaves behind a sense of limitless opulence. The historian of the war will truly be able to say what Homer said of one of his heroes: "Half of his strength he put not forth." There is not the smallest doubt that, on good cause shown, another army of a half million would spring up to match the present one. The temper of mind that has put our present magnificent army in the field—a temper rooted and grounded in the deepest instincts of the people—is the best assurance that neither domestic faction nor foreign foes will ever be able to prevail against the Republic.

Capture of New Orleans!

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27. To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War: A fugitive black, just arrived from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg Express of yesterday, which contains the following despatches:

"MOBILE, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless. Martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steamboats, excepting such as were necessary to transport coin, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

At one o'clock to-day the telegraph operators bade us good-bye, saying the enemy had appeared before the city. This is the last we know regarding the fall. We will send you the particulars as soon as they can be had."

The negro bringing the above, reports that the rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed at Norfolk, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to-morrow.

Death of Major General Smith.

The Union has lost one of its ablest defenders, and Pennsylvania a noble, upright citizen, ever zealous for the public good. Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee, on Friday last, from an illness contracted at the time of his occupation of that town. The deceased officer was a son of Dr. Samuel B. Smith, of this city, and his name and fame have therefore been endeared to many readers of the Press. From the date of his graduation at West Point, in 1825, his advancement, not only in rank, but in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-officers, was merited and rapid. Commencing his military career as a second lieutenant of artillery, his distinguished merit on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Cherubusco, and Contreras, raised him in quick succession to the ranks of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. At the time of his death he was colonel of the Third Infantry—one of the best regiments in the service. Such work as his could not lie dormant in the present struggle. In August last he was made a brigadier general. At the taking of Fort Donelson his valor was conspicuous, alike to friend and foe, and won for him the rank of major general. Such is the noble record of a life devoted wholly to his country. Pennsylvania has offered up her first general, and a dauntless heart, on the altar of national honor and perpetuity. The sacrifice was not unworthy of its object. No patriotic zeal was ever more intense or self-denying than that of General Smith; no death has ever caused more genuine regret in this community. We mourn him as a soldier and a Philadelphian. We will not merely say he was brave; for who, in such a cause as ours, would not be brave? The praise is faint that boasts the valor of the Union soldier. General Smith was a type of a true warrior—discreet, magnanimous, well versed in his profession, and the soul of many courage. In a pre-eminent degree those shining qualities, whose inheritance is fame and honor, gave boldness to the outlines of his character; and, not subordinate to these, his social excellences revealed themselves in private life. His name was inspiration in the battle. Be his memory ever green!—Philadelphia Press.

THE Echo.—The press, type and fixtures of the Johnstown Echo establishment, we learn from the Tribune, have been purchased by Mr. J. B. Sanson, late of the Falton Democrat, who has removed them to Indiana, Penna., with the intention of issuing shortly therefrom a newspaper of the Democratic persuasion.

The rebels have fled from Skidaway Island, near Savannah—glad to send away from Skidaway.

Yorktown.

A contemporary, in speaking of McClellan's siege of Yorktown, says it was there eighty years ago Cornwallis took up his position, entrenched behind powerful works. He was sought out and assailed by Washington, and, after a desperate siege of many days, finally compelled to surrender his whole army to the American commander. The siege of Yorktown was among the most wisely planned and the most vigorously executed of all Washington's military operations, and there are many features in which the present siege promises to resemble its illustrious prototype. Washington was careful to take to this decisive work an overwhelming force—four or five times that of the enemy—with abundance of artillery, and a powerful co-operating French fleet; we have probably ten times the number of the rebel force, and artillery and fleet to match.—Washington carried the royal stronghold by a flank movement—a favorite mode of attack with our Union generals against the rebels. Cornwallis had made all his arrangements to escape with his army; Magruder has, doubtless, like his fellow rebel commanders, done the same. But Washington captured the whole force, and we sincerely hope the example will be emulated by our present General.—Finally, the capture of Yorktown was described by a journal of the times as having "dispelled those nocturnal vapors that hung round us, and put the most pleasing aspect upon our present political affairs that any era of the present war has ever beheld." And though the capture of this place at the present time will not be, as it was last century, a termination of the campaign, yet the operations that are immediately beyond can be nothing less than "the swelling prologue to the imperial theme" of a vanquished rebellion and a rehabilitated Union.

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JOHN E. WOOL.

The Report Confirmed.

HEADQUARTERS, RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27, 1862.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War: I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told that the Richmond Examiner, of the 26th, had been received in town, announcing as follows:

"New Orleans taken—Great Destruction of Property, Cotton, and Steamboats.—Enough Steamboats Saved to Carry Away the Ammunition—Great Consternation of the Inhabitants."

IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj. Gen.

A DYING DECLARATION.—Geo. W. Johnson, the late Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who acted as volunteer Aid of Brig. Gen. John C. Breckinridge in the late battle, said to a distinguished Federal officer, after receiving his death-wound, that the rebellion had failed. And Geo. W. Johnson was a most gallant and intelligent man, who, at the near prospect of death, would make no declaration not in accordance with his best information and his calm judgment. Let all surviving rebels lay his dying declaration to heart.

There are wretches who pride themselves in expressing deep sorrow for those who conscientiously oppose slavery. They are of the ilk who deny the virtue of woman, and declare that all are frail because such is the condition of the society in which they mingle. Thus for instance, when you hear a man defending slavery or expressing any sympathy for those who are in rebellion, put him down as one of those dough-face Democrats who how to any power that dispenses patronage, the same as libertine workshops the painted bawd who ministers to his lust.

Prentice says the Richmond rebels are sending away their whiskey and tobacco. Of course they will follow soon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

John Roberts, Esq., Sheriff of Cambria Co., In the Com. Pleas of Cambria county, No. 154 Sept. T., 1859. AL. FI. Pa. George Cupp. The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, above stated writ, hereby notifies all persons interested in the fund, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Wm. Kittell, in the borough of Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of MAY next, at one o'clock P. M. C. D. MURRAY, Auditor. Ebensburg May 1, 1862-31.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Wm. Kittell, Esq., being proceeds of certain real estate of Thomas Jackson, dec'd., sold by virtue of an order of said Court, pursuant to proceedings in partition, hereby notifies all parties interested in said fund, that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Thursday, the 23rd day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M. A. C. MULLIN, Auditor. Ebensburg, May 1, 1862-31.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Paul George, Adm'r of the estate of Thomas H. Porter, dec'd., upon his partial account filed, hereby notifies all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment, at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M. A. C. MULLIN, Auditor. Ebensburg, May 1, 1862-31.

JAS. W. RIDDLE. JNO. C. SHEERSONE.

RIDDLE, GILL & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS AND CARPETING, 428 Market St., below 5th, and 433 Merchant Street. PHILADELPHIA. May 1, 1862-4f.

R. M. JONES, with

WRIGHT, SMITH & PEARSALL, China, Glass & Queensware, Coal Oil and Lamps. PITTSBURGH GLASS AGENCY. No. 515 Market Street, May 1, 1862-4f. PHILADELPHIA

BEN. P. THOMPSON, with

BERNARD A. HOOPES, Successor to Hoopes & Davis, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in HATS, FURS & STRAW GOODS, No. 506 Market Street, May 1, 1862-4f. PHILADELPHIA

GEO. M. RIDDLE, with

SMITH, WILLIAMS & CO. DRY GOODS Foreign and Domestic. Nos. 513 Market St. & 510 Commerce St. May 1, 1862-4f. PHILADELPHIA

ANNOUNCEMENT OF

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.

The subscriber is about publishing a narrative of the perils, adventures, and sufferings of the Rev. W. G. Brownlow among the secessionists of Tennessee. The manuscript is nearly completed, and will be put to press forthwith. The appearance and typography of the work will be of the first class; and it will be fully and handsomely illustrated with sketches of the scenes referred to and a finely engraved steel portrait of the author. As to its contents, we have no hesitation in saying that the public will be started at this narrative of facts. It will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession conspiracy in Tennessee, the disasters and the ruin which it devastated communities once prosperous and sun-drenched families once happy; more than all, it will expose the base and reckless ambition, and the relentless bloodthirstiness, by which the ringleaders of the conspiracy were stimulated to their work of crime and treason. The narrative is one of personal experiences. The author vouches for the accuracy of its statements. The public may therefore accept it as not only a reliable but a peculiar chapter in the general history of the times; and we are confident that no more significant, startling, or instructive memorial of the rebellion, in its minute personal and social bearings, is now accessible. The public are well aware that Mr. Brownlow is a bold speaking man. In this narrative of his sufferings, composed mostly while confined in the jail at Knoxville, he has uttered his thoughts in language of extraordinary force and fervor, scathing his adversaries even while in the power, and appealing to his countrymen even from his cell with the urgency of a martyr. It will be published in one volume, 12mo, fully illustrated, of about 400 pages, at \$1.25. GEORGE W. CHILDS, Publisher, 628 and 630 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. A. A. BARKER, Agent for Cambria county.

PRISON LIFE

—IN THE— TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AT RICHMOND.

By a Ball's Bluff Prisoner, Lieut. Wm. C. Harris, of Col. Baker's California Regiment.

CONTENTS. Chap. I. From Ball's Bluff to Richmond. Chap. II. Our Prison. Chap. III. A Day in the Officers' Prison. Chap. IV. A Day in the Privates' Prison. Chap. V. Pursuits and Pastimes. Chap. VI. Prison Incidents. Chap. VII. Sunday in Prison. Chap. VIII. Our Jailier. Chap. IX. Our Visitors. Chap. X. Richmond Prison Association. Chap. XI. Prison Companions. Chap. XII. Homeward Bound.

PREFACE.

These sketches were written to lessen the tedium of my lengthy imprisonment; and if they serve to recall to my prison-companions the scenes enacted in the old Warehouse, and enlist the interest and sympathies of the reader, they will have accomplished all that is desired by the publication of them. With the exception of "Homeward Bound," they were all written within prison walls, and brought to the North seven securely in the lining of an overcoat. I confidently trust to my brother-officers for their testimony as to the fidelity of the description of our "domestic economy," and the accuracy of detail in the varied incidents in our prison life in the Tobacco Warehouse, Philada., March 25, 1862. W. C. H. Complete in one volume, price 50 cents, or handsomely bound in cloth, 75 cts. For sale by A. A. BARKER, Ebensburg, Pa.

HUGH A. MCCOY.

Saddle and Harness Manufacturer EBENSBERG, PA. Office one door east of Davis, Jones & Co.'s Store. A large stock of ready-made Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap. [Dec. 25, 1861-4f.]

Blank Summons, Blank Subpoenas, Blank Executions, Constable's Returns, &c.

for sale at this office.