



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY AUGUST 28. The People's Platform.

That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and traitors with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and senseless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; and to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle in all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

People's Party Nominations.

- AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. SUPERVISOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne. CONGRESS: A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg. ASSEMBLY: JAMES COOPER, of Taylor township. PROBATIONARY: WILLIAM K. CARR, of Wilmore. COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JOHN ELLER, of Chest township. DISTRICT ATTORNEY: JOHN H. FISHER, of Johnstown. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: WM. BERKSTRESSER, of Susq'h. tp. AUDITOR: C. T. ROBERTS, of Ebensburg. CORONER: T. R. DAVIS, of Jackson township. COUNTY SURVEYOR: E. A. VICKROY, of Yoder township.

The Situation.

There being no definite news from the seat of war since the release of Gen. McClellan from thralldom at Harrison's Landing, the following remarks from "Occasional," of the Philadelphia Press, as regards the condition and movements of our army in Virginia, may be appropos: The movement of General McClellan would naturally have the effect of exciting comment and inquiry, but I think I am justified in saying that no ground exists for much of the feeling that I see manifested. It is well for the country to know that those in authority, and those who profess to be well informed in relation to these matters, were never more confident than they are now. The enthusiasm being manifested throughout the North, such examples as that of our own Pennsylvania, and the vigor with which the general authorities are enrolling the able-bodied citizens now liable to military duty, are all remarkable manifestations of the strength and earnestness of our people, and have done much to strengthen the hands of the Administration, and advance the good cause. Washington is again a busy city. We see as much excitement around our streets as we did in August of last year. The old camping-grounds of the Army of the Potomac are being gradually re-occupied by the new regiments; the Avenue is decorated with gay uniforms; and the long lines of wagons are again lumbering over Long Bridge. We are reorganizing a new army, and around our departments all is life, animation, and energy. I do not attach any importance to the immediate movements of the armies in Virginia. It is hardly probable that our army on the Rappahannock will attempt anything decisive until the new regiments are properly placed as a reserve. The existing interim must be carefully guarded. The rebel army will probably attempt to do something before we have concentrated our forces. But I do not see what they can do. Pope's army is strong enough to hold the Rappahannock against any ordinary force. McClellan is by this time united with him—leaving portions of his army, of course, to maneuver on the Peninsula, hold Norfolk, and prevent the rebels from building batteries on the Potomac. This army may not be as large as Lee's army of conscripts, but disciplined, trained, and experienced, it is

more than enough to control Eastern Virginia for the next month, and, it may be, capture Richmond. Even supposing the worst—that, driven by desperation and the utter hopelessness of their sinking cause, the rebels should make another raid up the valley, and menace Maryland, our magnificent line of works, extending along the whole Potomac, and sheltered by the hills and its rugged romantic shores, are invincible. Either before them or behind them we have an army which may defy the world.

I take this frank view of the case, because I am anxious to answer the arguments of those who profess to read the signs of the times. I merely suppose the worst possible contingency, in order that it may be dispelled by a very simple and precise statement of facts. It is not possible that anything can happen in Virginia, beyond the mere marching and countermarching of troops—the building of temporary entrenchments, an occasional skirmish, or an advance to Richmond by some route not now anticipated. Our true line of temporary defence will be the Rappahannock. We are not, I think, strong enough to maintain a post even as far advanced as Culpeper or the Rapidan without additional forces. In doing so we expose ourselves to unnecessary danger, and no desirable result can be obtained. As we are opening up a new campaign, on a larger and more magnificent scale, it is unfair to ask our generals to carry out any of the details of the plan until they are properly strengthened and reinforced. All the forces are gathering for the final struggle in Virginia. Here the rebellion first drew the sword, and here by the sword shall die. On one side we see the dispirited South, with an army of poor, desperate, and famishing conscripts. On the other side we see the mighty North, strong in every physical resource, animated with a love of country, and inspired with a just and holy cause. The contest will be upon us very soon. It must be brief, bloody, and decisive. It may end in the subjugation or annihilation of the South, but it must end in the triumph of the North.

The War.

We begin to get a little light in regard to the recent movements of Gen. Pope's army. It is certain that up to Saturday morning there had been no fighting since the battle of Cedar Mountain; some smart skirmishes had occurred, in which we lost a Colonel—Col. Coulter, of the 11th Pa. Volunteers—and in one instance a considerable number of prisoners. The Rebel programme was a bold one. Finding McClellan inaccessible, and doubtless guessing that his army would be withdrawn, they moved their main strength rapidly to Gordonsville, and Stonewall Jackson pushed on with the advance, intending to use up Pope before his numbers became formidable. They received a disastrous check, however, at Cedar Mountain, and were obliged to retire and wait for more men. These were hurried up, and about the same time McClellan's retreat became known; the Rebels were too weak in Richmond to annoy the Army of the Potomac, and they immediately undertook a rush upon Washington by way of the Rapidan. Gen. Pope's advance was then at that river, threatening the Rebels in order to protect McClellan's movement; Jackson was at Gordonsville, making all haste to accumulate the necessary strength. This he achieved on Sunday, and on Monday his main body was within a day's march of the Rapidan, doubtless quite sure of catching Pope before he could get support or retreat. Gen. Pope got news of the enemy's approach about noon on Monday, and in three hours had marching orders out, and all his trains in motion. Before night on Tuesday he was across the Rappahannock, having in thirty-six hours moved his whole army and a train of five thousand wagons more than eighteen miles. Stonewall Jackson is accustomed to quick time, but this must have astonished him; at any rate, it spoiled his plan; Pope's army was beyond his reach, strongly posted on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and guarding the fords and passes with such strength that the Rebels dared not attempt to cross. Such are the main facts of the mysterious movements, so carefully kept from the public. The city has been full of ill-defined rumors of battle and disaster, and the people have been in most painful anxiety all the week. But now there seems to be no reasonable fear of disaster. That a great portion of Gen. McClellan's army has been added to the forces under Pope, McDowell, Banks, Sigel and Burdette, it is certain; and it is equally certain that such a combination of strength will cause Jackson and Lee to think twice before they hazard an attack. Their golden moment passed, thanks to the bravery of Banks and his men at Cedar Mountain, and the wide-awake caution of Gen. Pope.

NOTICE!—The People's Congressional Congress of the 16th Congressional District, (Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin,) will meet at Tyrone, Blair county, on next Tuesday, 2d September, to place in nomination a candidate for Congress.

Arming Negroes.

Whenever a sympathizer desires to give particular aid to his rebel coadjutors, he braves lustily against arming the negroes of the South, or, indeed, using them in any capacity in which they may be able to render assistance in crushing the rebellion. On this subject there is much honest difference of opinion, but those who candidly object to the proposition to arm the negroes of the south, nevertheless are willing that they should be used in some capacity, that of digging ditches, the menial work of the camp, or the toiling duties of a siege. On the other hand, those who clamor against the arming of negroes, and become so boisterous in their claim that this is a "white man's war," insist that the national government shall do without the aid of the negro, simply because they know that the moment the negro is made an auxiliary in the war to put down traitors, that instant not only the rebellion for slavery, but slavery itself will be put on a terrible defensive.—It would leave the rebel leaders no other alternative but submission or complete and absolute extermination. It would make the material of the rebellion the means of its suppression; and as a relief to our soldiers, it would afford them the amplest opportunities for that perfection in the art of war, of which their traitor opponents boasts so large a possession. The arming of the negro was one of the great means used by the immortal Jackson, who deemed the service of the colored race of sufficient importance to solicit their aid during the last war with Great Britain. If they were available in repelling the invasion of a foreign foe, why should they not be equally serviceable in resisting the insurrection of a domestic enemy? When the dough-faces who clamor so passionately on this subject, answer this question, perhaps they can also be induced to give us an opinion with regard to the following proclamation? We ask, at least, the Democracy, who claim him as their patron political saint, to publish the following proclamation.

GEN. JACKSON'S PROCLAMATION.

"Headq'srs. Seventh Military Dis. Mobile, September 24, 1814. To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana: Through a mistaken policy, you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

"As sons of freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most estimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the eagle to defend all which is dear in existence.

"Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. With the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

"To every noble-hearted freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the United States, viz: \$124 in money, and 160 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates shall also be entitled to the same monthly pay, daily rations and clothes, furnished to any American soldier.

"On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major General will select officers for your government from your white fellow-citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves. "Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same corps, be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.

"To assure you of the sincerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the manner of enrollments, and will give every necessary information on the subject of this address.

"ANDREW JACKSON, Major-General Commanding." December 18, 1814. Gen. Jackson issued, in the French language, the following address to the colored members of his army:

"SOLDIERS! When on the banks of the Mobile, I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your white fellow-citizens, I expected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign. I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you as well as ourselves, had to defend what man holds most dear—his parents, wife, children and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things. "Soldiers! The President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was

your conduct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will give you the praise your exploits entitle you to. Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardor.

"The enemy approaches; his vessels cover our lakes; our brave citizens are united, and all contention has ceased among them. Their only dispute is, who shall win the prize of valor, or who the most glory, its noblest reward.

"By order. THOMAS BUTLER, Aide-de-Camp." After such an opinion, from a soldier such as Gen. Jackson was esteemed to be, we have nothing more to write or urge on the subject of arming the negro.

Letter from the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862. Honorable Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR:—I have just read yours of the 10th, addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours, A. LINCOLN.

It is some satisfaction to the people who have been "victimized" by sensation dispatches, at intervals, for a year past, to know that one of chief operators in this line has met a richly deserved punishment. The Chicago Times has shown pre-eminence among that class of papers which, when genuine sensation news was not to be had, made it to order. Its Memphis correspondent was either the most audacious of liars or the most credulous of men. All the "cock and bull" stories which have gone the rounds of the press, concerning terrible disasters in the West, seem to have originated in the warm imagination of Mr. W. P. Isham, the Times correspondent. But Mr. I. finally overshot the mark, and after converting the statement of a Mobile paper that "several gunboats were lying off the harbor" into the arrival of "ten iron clad gunboats from England," passed gracefully into the keeping of the United States Provost Marshal. A few more arrests of lying dispatch manufacturers would insure a better quality of news to the people.

Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox, Maj. Vogdes, Lieutenant Colonel Bowman, and a number of other Federal officers who have been in the hands of the rebels for over a year, have been released at last and arrived at Washington on Sunday morning last, from Salisbury, North Carolina. Maj. Gen. McCall and Brig. Gen. Reynolds of the Pennsylvania Reserves, have also returned from Richmond. Gen. McCall has been temporarily relieved from duty to enable him to visit home and recuperate his wasted health.

Cols Corcoran and Wilcox have since been confirmed Brigadier Generals.

A Card.

To F. W. HUGHES, Chairman Dem. State Con. of Pennsylvania: Sir—You may talk of the success of the Democratic Party. Whilst in power, why did it refuse to send a force to Charleston to crush the rebellion in its infancy, instead of fostering up Jeff Davis and Floyd to do as you say in yours of July 27, viz. allow the Government to "fall into the abyss of anarchy, or else upon its ruins a despotism be reared"? Take and bury Politics, so that it will raise its demon-head no more, for it has distracted the country long enough. And take Wm. H. Seward's advice: "Make an appeal to Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists and Slaveholders, on behalf of our distracted country, that would bring the whole People at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprung." To carry on the war against traitors according to the Constitution is to punish them with death and confiscate their property. STEPHEN LLOYD. EBENSBURG, August 25, 1862.

Gen. Corcoran in Philadelphia.

The report of the reception of General Michael Corcoran, yesterday, by the people of Philadelphia, will form one of the brightest chapters in the history of that city. It was an ovation which must have satisfied the distinguished Irish patriot of the sincerity of the feeling which all true men entertain for the heroic who are periling their lives in the defence of the Union; and it must have assured him that there is an element of Irish enthusiasm in the city of Brotherly Love, which can yet be wielded with great force in the struggle for the government.

It is impossible for us to condense either the speeches welcoming Gen. Corcoran to Philadelphia, or the glowing eloquence with which he replied to the courteous salutations of his fellow-citizens. He spoke at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, at Independence Hall, and also from the portico of the Continental Hotel. In reply to Mayor Henry in Independence Hall, Gen. Corcoran thus spoke:

"Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia: Permit me to express my heartfelt thanks for the kind and generous reception you have given me. That which I have received in your city is more than sufficient, Mr. Mayor, to pay a man for years of suffering—it is sufficient to stimulate any man to sacrifice where the cause is that of the Republic. But here, in this ancient hall, where the declaration of Independence was signed—here, where the nation had its birth—and here, where the glad tidings were rung forth to the people that a new nation of freemen had sprung into existence—how can I conceive, especially in looking upon those noble edifices of departed statesmen, which I see displayed around me—how can I conceive that the degenerate sons of these men, ere their bones were mouldering in the dust, should endeavor to drag down that noble edifice they labored to rear! Yet we know it is so. It has been the aim of the present treason to trample under foot all the liberty that we now enjoy. Here, in this hall, the patriot dead, the warrior and the statesman, have met together, each willing to throw away anything and concede anything for the sake of unanimity. How is it to-day? But let us not look at the gloomy scenes which now present itself, but wait for a brighter sky.

"Sir, permit me to say that this demonstration to-day has filled my heart with joy. It gives me fresh hopes, fills my soul with buoyancy, makes me strong again, ready to commence my work, to fulfil the promise I made at the South, that before twenty-four hours rolled over my head after my arrival at Washington, I would have commenced my labors in organizing all the recruits I could obtain, and going again at the foe with renewed vigor. [Applause, and cries of "We are with you."] I know, and I am proud to be able to say, that my countrymen have done their share, are doing their share, and have always done their share of labor. [Applause.]

"I am proud to be able to say that their labors will be unceasing, and while they may not earn the laurels already won by American valor, yet my countrymen will vie with those "to the manor born," for their possession. I tell you, sir, Irishmen are determined to rush as one man to the rescue, and endeavor to restore the institutions of this country to the same position they occupied before this accursed rebellion commenced. I think, gentlemen, you understand precisely what we are fighting for, and I think I do. I am going to fight for the restoration of the Union according to the Constitution; nothing more and nothing less. [Cries of good and cheering.] I know that the authorities have now determined to prosecute the war in earnest, and I am with them. After the lapse of the few days that it may take to raise my troops, I hope to get into the field, as I do not desire to be seen in my uniform in any other place than the battle-field. [Applause.] Permit me again, gentlemen, in conclusion, to say that I am deeply thankful for your kind welcome. I have been saying a great deal since I left Washington. I have endeavored to say much where I thought much was needed, and I hope it may be of some service. I have much to say, perhaps to-night, and I am sure to-morrow; therefore excuse me, with merely expressing myself deeply thankful and grateful for the compliment you pay. I am not vain enough to think it is paid me. It is given to the cause of the country, and therefore I feel doubly proud." [Immense cheering.]

Pro-slavery papers throughout the North have been highly jubilant over the recent disbanding by Gen. Hunter of his negro regiment in South Carolina, and have thereupon argued that the black race are unfit for soldiers. We have been requested to state that the cause of the dissolution of the 1st Regiment South Carolina Colored Volunteers was owing to the fact that the War Department refused to grant them rations, in accordance with the present policy of Mr. Lincoln against employing negroes as combatants. They had previously subsisted from the produce of rebel plantations and other means unconnected with direct Government supplies. As these became exhausted, the War Department was applied to. Upon its refusal, company after company was discharged, while the residue subsisted by the fast failing process hitherto adopted. At last a complete dissolution took place.

The property of John Slidell, in Louisiana, has been confiscated to the United States by General Butler. Serves the arch-traitor right!

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of a Writ of Vendition Executio issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair County, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale or outcry, at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on MONDAY, the 18th day of SEPTEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day: All the right, title and interest of John C. Heylman and J. B. Jones in and to all those two certain tracts of land lying and being partly in Blair County and partly in Cambria county, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of which said tracts was surveyed the 22d day of June, A. D. 1787, and the other of which was surveyed on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1788, in pursuance of a warrant granted by the said Commonwealth to John Gray, containing together eight hundred acres, (more or less), on which there are Great banks open and in working order, having thereon erected one Blacksmith shop, one tool house and one small office. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the John C. Heylman and J. B. Jones. SAMUEL MCAMANT, Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, August 21, 1862-3t.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm Davis, Jones & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business will be settled by either of the partners, at the stand of Robert Davis, for a limited time, where all having unsettled accounts will save costs by calling soon. ROBERT DAVIS, JNO. P. JONES, THOS. GRIFFITH. Ebensburg, Aug. 12th, 1862.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

An examination of School Teachers will be held at the School House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, commencing at 10 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of supplying the Union School of said borough with one female and three male Teachers. The school to open on the second Monday of September next. By order of the Board. D. J. JONES, Secy. Ebensburg, August 14, 1862-2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Martin W. Wagner, late of Blackick township, Cambria County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing near Belsano, in said township. Persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make payment; and those having claims against it will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. JOSEPH SHIREY, Adm'r. Belsano, July 31st, 1862-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Gordon Sinclair, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, GEORGE M. REED, Adm'rs. July 17, 1862-6t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the 3d day of September next, to wit: The Account of Jacob Yeagley, administrator cum testamento annexo of Augustus Roberts, deceased. The Account of A. B. Clark, administrator of James S. Clark, dec'd., who was guardian of the minor heirs of Jacob Paul, dec'd. The partial Account of Alexander Kilgore, administrator of John Corbie, dec'd. The amended Account of John Roberts, Trustee to sell the real estate of Adam Corrie, dec'd. The Account of William A. Glass, executor of John G. Miller, dec'd. The supplemental Account of Samuel King, administrator of John Murphy, dec'd. The supplemental Account of H. Kinkaid, administrator of Edward Hutchinson, dec'd. E. F. LYTLE, Register. Register's Office, Aug. 7, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a List of Letters remaining in Ebensburg Post Office up to August 1st, 1862: J. M. Austin, Mrs Mary Lower, G. W. Brown, Miss Maggie Moreland, Miss Agnes Byras, Charles Maily, Joseph Crought, Joseph M'Avoy, Mrs Susan F. Carroll, William A. Makin, Miss Nettie F. Dillon, Adolphus Magwigan, Wm T. Davis, Mary Jane McChasid, James Duffey, David M'Keen, Mrs Dodson, Aaron Davis, Thos Miras, Jane Dumm, Miss Emma M. Miellier, William Davis, Miss Elizabeth M'Combie, Evan I. Davis, Osborn A. N'Keen, F. H. Entrip, H. W. Preston, David E. Evans, Miss R. Richards, Hugh Evans, Keonoyunda Rank, Elisha Elliott, Henry Slack, Rachel Evans, Sarah J. Evans, Henry Samore, 2, R. D. Jones, Joshua Strayer, Morris Jones, John Sish, Benjamin Jones, Jacob Steffer, R. P. Lindin, John Seek, Aila J. Lloyd, Lawrence Smith, Mrs Jane T. Jones, Miss Mary Ann Shoemaker, 2, Edward C. Jones, Jr., William Sheldon, Hannah Jones, Richard G. Thomas, George S. Trever, R. D. Jones, William R. Williams, Morris Jones, Richard White, Benjamin Jones, Thos Williams, R. P. Lindin, Jos Willman, Aila J. Lloyd, R. Williams. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Ebensburg, Aug. 7, 1862.

The following is the Trial List for

Table with 2 columns: Name and Term. Includes: Stremwell vs Handsbue, Marbourg vs Stutzman, Moore vs Blair, Ross for use vs Same, Carr vs Gardner & Co., Lore vs Vogle, Murray vs Boyer, M'Maney Guard vs E. & C. R. Co., Flemming vs Penna R. R. Co., Hall vs Same, Carpenter vs Crouse, M'Quire vs Dougherty Exr, Same vs Same.