



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 9

People's Party Nominations.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne.

CONGRESS:

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, of Blair county.

SENATE:

LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair county.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES COOPER, of Taylor township.

PROTHONOTARY:

WILLIAM K. CARR, of Wilmore.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

JOHN ELDER, 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.

POOR-HOUSE DIRECTOR.—At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby offer myself to the voters of Cambria County as an

Independent Candidate

for Poor-House Director of said county. If re-elected, I promise to give the Poor-House matters the same earnest attention which I have heretofore devoted to them.

JACOB HORNER.

Johnstown, Sept. 26, 1862.

Republican County Committee.

- JOSEPH MILLER, Esq., Wilmore, Chairman. Allegheny—Elias C. M. Miller. Blacklick—John Hawksworth. Carroll—Hiram Fritz. Carrolltown—Frederick Isenberg. Cambria—William D. Pryn. Cambria Boro—John Z. Jones. Clearfield—John Zerbee. Chess Springs—A. W. Green. Chest—W. B. Sutter. Conemaugh—Samuel Cover. Conemaugh Boro—David R. Lucas. " 2d Ward—Jonathan Horrocks. Croyle—Benjamin F. Slick. Ebensburg, West W.—Robert Evans. " East W.—John W. Roberts. Gallitzin—David Watt. Jackson—Stephen Hildebrand. Johnstown, 1st W.—James S. Bell. " 2d W.—Thomas S. Davis. " 3d W.—John W. Logan. " 4th W.—William Orr. " 5th W.—James A. Lane. Loretto—W. J. Kahne. Millville—John J. Mills. Munster—Jacob Glass. Richland—George Grumbling. Susquehanna—John Kimmell. Summerhill—George Settemoyer. Summitville—John Agly. Taylor—Samuel Cain. Washington—William Hall. White—John Bardine. Yoder—Hiram Folsom.

Tickets! Tickets!

The "paper bullets" of the People's Party persuasion are now printed and ready for distribution at this office. Our friends are affectionately invited to call around and help themselves to the article.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

FREEMEN OF CAMBRIA COUNTY! ARE YOU READY?

Friends and supporters of the National Administration! Lovers of your country! Patriots and loyal men! On next Tuesday, you will be called upon to perform a high and responsible duty. On that day, important State and County officers are to be elected, and you must elect them. Are you ready for the task? Have you buckled on your armor, laid aside your every-day affairs, and made yourself ready for the contest? If you have not, be up and doing, for your time is short!

Cavass every district and bring out every vote! Visit the lukewarm and indifferent, and press upon them the necessity of attending the polls and voting aright.—See to it that not a single ballot be lost to our cause—the cause of Right—through negligence or want of exertion.

Our enemy is aroused, vigilant, and wonderfully in earnest. He means, by hook or crook, to carry the day; and thus he will undoubtedly do unless we awake from the fatal lethargy that seems to encompass us, and present an unbroken front to his attacks.

Let it be remembered, that a victory to the People's Party in the present canvass will be a victory to the Administration—

to the cause of the Union, for which thousands of our brethren are doing battle—to the friends of a Constitution preserved inviolate—to those in favor of a strict enforcement of the Laws. Let that victory, then, be decisive and overwhelming!

Let it be remembered, also, that, at the proper time, the People's Party attempted to secure Union and Harmony in the Politics of Cambria county by proposing the nomination of a Union Ticket, composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. This proposition, however, was rejected by intriguing Loco-Foco demagogues, and we now have no alternative but to vote for our own men.

In the present crisis of our country's affairs, partisan contests of whatsoever kind are to be regretted. Until the war be over, but one feeling should actuate the heart of the loyal North, namely, devotion to the Union. Party issues should be cast aside, party platforms and distinctions obliterated, and we all, with one accord, rally on a common platform for our country's good. That a contrary state of affairs from this should exist in this County is due only to the efforts of the leaders of the Democratic party. The People's Party, with characteristic patriotism and liberality, one year ago suggested "Union for the sake of the Union;" but this proposition was listened to with closed ears by the Loco-Foco leaders.—Now is the time to rebuke—to signally rebuke and punish—these same contemptible, paltry, political tricksters for their narrow-mindedness! It can be done—it should be done.

Our Ticket is one that should commend itself to your hearty support. The men composing it are known to be competent and loyal, and no blot stains the escutcheon of any of them. Honest and capable to the last man, will you not render them your undivided countenance and support?

THOMAS E. COCHRAN and WILLIAM S. ROSS, our candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, are men of the right stamp—men who have been tried and found not wanting. Their triumph will be a triumph of Right against Wrong, and a signal rebuke to doughfacedness and Toryism. For—remember the fact—their opponents are Breekinridge sympathizers, and opposers of a stern and vigorous prosecution of the war against Treason and Traitors. Slenker and Barr, the Democratic nominees for these important offices, are mere creatures in the hands of Frank W. Hughes, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee—a man who has been proven to be in direct and open sympathy with the Traitors of the South! Men of Cambria! in voting for these Loco-Foco candidates know that you are affording aid and encouragement to the Rebels, and your votes will be counted as so many Rebel adherents in the North. Can you afford to support them, then, and thus probably prolong the terrible war that is now desolating our country? As you value your Liberty—no!

Hon. LOUIS W. HALL is our candidate for State Senator. Three years ago the People sent him to Harrisburg by an overwhelming majority, and now they will do so again. His Senatorial career is right—his record in that body, which is open to all, is alike creditable to himself and to his constituency. Intelligent, faithful, bold and fearless, he has made himself a name that will not soon die; while such was the esteem in which he was held by his fellow Senators that he was chosen to preside over their deliberations during last winter's session. His re-election now is essentially important, by reason that at the coming session of the Legislature a United States Senator must be chosen to succeed Hon. David Wilmot. Bill Bigler is again a candidate for this latter office, and the Democratic nominee for State Senator—Mr. Hall's opponent—is a pupil and devout follower of that unprincipled, weak-kneed demagogue.—Freemen! vote for Mr. Hall—apart from his own worth, by so doing you will help send a good and true man to the halls of the National Legislature for the next six years, and thus defeat the unholy aspirations of that enemy of the Administration—Bigler.

Col. JAMES COOPER, our candidate for Assembly, is no stranger to the people of this county. Two years since, he was elected to the responsible office of County Commissioner, in which position he won the good opinion of all with whom he came in contact. His upright walk and conversation has shown him to be a man to be trusted. Honest and capable—a man of the People—he possesses all the requisites to make a Legislator of the kind now so badly needed. In the event of his election, he, too, will be called upon to vote for a United States Senator; and his

principles are such as to forbid him to support any man who is not thoroughly loyal. Col. WM. K. CARR, our nominee for Prothonotary, is a gentleman of fine attainments and unimpeachable character. His clerical abilities, moreover, are of the first order. His name a familiar word throughout the county, none will fail to accord him the highest praise as a public-spirited citizen, while the fact that he is now a candidate for public office for the first time, also speaks volumes in his behalf.—The office of Prothonotary—which should not be allowed to be made a monopoly by a few individuals—is one of incalculable importance to the People of the county, and that man does not exist who can discharge its varied duties more acceptably than can Col. Carr. For County Commissioner we have JOHN ELDER, a man against whose character no whisper of suspicion has ever been breathed. He is emphatically the man to keep watch and ward over the interests of the tax payers. Hailing, moreover, from a section of county which is eminently entitled to a representation in the Board of Commissioners, his election would be no more than a mere act of justice. Vote for him, and get others to do likewise. In JOHN H. FISHER, our candidate for District Attorney, we have a man fitted in every respect for the office. He has already given indication of skill and ability in the legal profession, and, although a young man, must soon attain to an enviable position at the bar. Courteous and affable in social intercourse, prompt in the discharge of all business duties, moral and upright, and endowed with talents of no ordinary degree, he will make a most excellent custodian of the public interests attaching to the office for which he is a candidate. WM. BERKSTRESSER, our candidate for Poor House Director; C. T. ROBERTS, our candidate for Auditor; T. R. DAVIS, our candidate for Coroner; and E. A. VICKROY, our candidate for Surveyor, are each and every one well and favorably known to the People of the county. The offices to which they have been nominated are important in their character, and should be filled by good men. That they belong to this class cannot be successfully gainsayed, while their qualifications are such as to entitle them to your confidence and support. Vote for them, one and all!—Such, Freemen of the Mountain County, is our Ticket. Is it not worthy of your unqualified support? It is. Can we elect it? Yes. Then to work! The enemy is active and vigilant, and it will require our best efforts to crush him. But it can be done! "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and the job is effected. Our cause is a righteous one. The Democracy have rejected every overture of conciliation, and—although loath to engage in a partisan struggle just at present—we have no other remedy than to "fight on our own hook." If we succeed in putting that party down—effectually and forever—we will have done the State good service. We can try, at all events. Let the loyal people of the county, without distinction of party, reflect calmly on their duty in the premises. If they are able to distinguish between their right hand and their left, we have no fears as to the result of their conclusions. Now is the time to strike a telling blow for God and your Country. STRIKE!

todd vs. LINCOLN.

In the progress of things here below, it has pleased that eminent philosopher, that profound thinker, that cogent reasoner, that vigorous writer, that illustrious statesman and big little man, JAMES S. TODD, to come down on President LINCOLN. This he has seen fit to do through the medium of that ancient and reliable family newspaper, the Democrat & Sentinel,—a journal devoted to the dissemination of useless knowledge,—and the way he has done it is "a caution." It is really thought now by many that OLD ABE will "feel so bad" that, if he had matters to do over again, he would do—just what he has done. In the exercise of his rightful authority, President LINCOLN has issued a proclamation, declaring emancipated from their bondage, all persons held to service or labor, as slaves, in the rebel states, whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January next. It is not necessary that we should at length discuss the merits of this measure. It should suffice that it has been cordially approved and endorsed by the Governors of twelve loyal states,—some of them Democrats, too,—who, in their recent address to the President, hail it "in the heartfelt gratitude of encouraged hope." But it has not only met the approbation of these distinguished characters; it has been received with joy by the good and the loyal everywhere. The people who had so nobly responded to every call of the Chief Magistrate, whether for men or money, had become tired of the gentle policy which had been exhibited in the prosecution of the war. They believed that it was calculated to demoralize the army, to sacrifice the best interests of the nation, and to endanger the stability of the Republic. They could see no propriety in making the preservation of the national supremacy subservient to the preservation of Rebel interests and sectional institutions. They did not like to see their loyal brethren employed in taking care of the enemy's property, nor did they wish to have them used as slave-catchers for Rebel masters. In short, they viewed these little acts of kindness towards the traitors as cruelty to themselves and to the nation; hence they asked that the war should be conducted in earnest, and with the utmost vigor, by all the means authorized by the acts of Congress and by the laws of nations.

Such were the motives and such the demands which led to the proclamation, and they are such as will meet the approval of the mind and conscience of every loyal man. True, JAMES S. TODD may not agree with us in this; still—smart and all as he is—JAMES may possibly be mistaken. He it, after all, but a finite being, and besides he has a part to play. The "humble instrument" in the hands of a clique, he must do the bidding of his masters. There are men who prefer the success of their party to the success of their country;—there are men who would rather see this glorious Union shattered into fragments than see it saved under the auspices of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It will become such cattle, therefore, to charge him with having no "real regard for his sacred oath of office," and to denounce him as "a weak, vacillating old mountebank," and "the tool and pliant automaton of wicked and designing knaves."

When all in the free states should stand shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, in defence of our country, it is deeply humiliating to find those amongst us who will thus persist in giving aid and comfort to our enemies. But why complain? There are plenty of loyal men to fight successfully this battle of free institutions for the world, and however desperate may be the struggle, by the blessing of God, the destiny of our great Republic will yet be fulfilled. From Springfield, Mo, we have news of a fight at Sarcoxie, but the result was not known. It is reported by refugees that nearly every able-bodied man in Northern Arkansas is either a conscript in the Rebel army or a refugee. The Rebels perpetrate all manner of outrages, seizing all property that can be of use to them, and leaving women and children to starve. One story is that Hindman, the Rebel commander, proposes to march immediately upon St. Louis, promising his men plenty of rich plunder in that city.

A battle is expected to occur very soon at or near Bardstown, Ky. The Rebels have 35,000 men near that place, and the Union central advance was only four miles off on Saturday. Skirmishes had taken place, and 600 Rebel prisoners had been taken. Kirby Smith was at Frankfort with 10,000 men, and Humphrey Marshall was on his way there with 5,000.

A gentleman of New York has received a letter from an officer in Garibaldi's army, tendering that distinguished patriot's services to fight for the Union, and asking if New York will accept them. She couldn't do better. A military organization has been formed in New Orleans, denominated the "John Brown Guards." They will soon be "marching on."

Address of the Loyal Governors to the President of the United States.

Herewith we print the address of the Loyal Governors to the President. It assures Mr. Lincoln of unqualified support in all lawful measures for the suppression of the Rebellion; of hearty acquiescence in all laws passed, or that may be passed, to preserve the life of the nation; most heartily indorses the Emancipation Proclamation, and demands the extinction of Slavery as a war necessity; advises the raising of 100,000 reserves after the requisitions already made are filled; and thanks our brave officers and soldiers for their heroic sacrifices in the cause of the Republic. This address—the official result of the much-abused meeting at Altoona—is the most conclusive answer to the venomous slanders flung at the Governors by the Rebel-sympathizing press of the North. Read it:

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic Rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue, and must always remain, as they were at its origin, namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government, and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge without hesitation to the President of the United States the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter, as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office. We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded and preserved as the condition on which alone our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy, or from the gulf of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and, whether in public life or in the private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer—until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the Rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission. Impressed with the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quotas of the requisitions already made for volunteers and for militia. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people. We hear with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope the Proclamation of the President issued on the 22d inst., declaring emancipated from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the Rebel States whose Rebellion shall last until the first day of January ensuing. The right of any persons to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or maintain its enemies, implies, in those who are allowed the possession of such authority, the right to rebel themselves; and therefore, the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations, and assurance of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason, as the willing tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support, and stay of the rebellion, would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent who surrenders his child to the hardships of the camp and perils of battle and in favor of Rebel masters thus permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the Rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurance of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and this people the

Address of the Loyal Governors to the President of the United States.

blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give up their lives to the country will not have been shed in vain. The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant re-encouragement and support. A just regard for these brave men, whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference. And now, presenting to our National Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President with our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

- A. G. CURTIN, Penna. JOHN A. ANDREW, Mass. RICHARD YATES, Ill. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., Me. EDWARD SALOMON, Wis. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, Iowa. O. P. MORTON, Ind., by D. G. ROSE, his representative. W. V. SPRAGUE, R. I. F. H. PIERPONT, Va. DAVID TODD, Ohio. N. S. BERRY, N. H. AUSTIN BLAIR, Mich.

Glorious Victory at Corinth!

CAIRO, October 5.—Glorious news today from Corinth! Rebels routed and retreating! Their loss is very heavy. Ours also very large. Gen. Dodge sent a message from Columbus to prepare for a large number of wounded. Price Van Dorn and Lovell were in command of the rebels, who numbered 40,000. Our troops are said to have acted nobly. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The following official dispatches have been received at the headquarters of the army: FIRST DISPATCH. Gen. Grant's Headquarters, Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1862.—To Major General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief United States Army: Yesterday the rebels under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell were repulsed from their attack on Corinth with great slaughter. The enemy are in full retreat, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Gen. Rosecrans telegraphs that the loss is serious on our side, particularly in officers, but bears no comparison with that of the enemy. Gen. Hurlbut fell while gallantly leading his brigade. Gen. Oglesby is dangerously wounded. M'Pherson reached Corinth with his command yesterday. Gen. Rosecrans pursued the retreating enemy this morning, and should they attempt to move towards Bolivar, will follow them to that place. Gen. Hurlbut is at the Hatchie river with 5,000 or 6,000 men, and is no doubt with the pursuing column. From 700 to 1,000 prisoners, besides the wounded, are left on our hands. U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Com. SECOND DISPATCH.—General Grant's Headquarters, Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 5.—To Major General Halleck, General in Chief U. S. Army: Gen. Ord, who followed Gen. Hurlbut and took command, met the enemy to day on the south side of Hatchie river, as I understand from his dispatch, and drove them and got possession of the heights with our troops. Gen. Ord took two batteries and about two hundred prisoners. A large portion of Gen. Rosecrans' forces were at Ferrate. At this distance everything looks most favorable, and I cannot see how the enemy are to escape without losing everything but their small arms. I have strained everything to take into the fight an adequate force, and to get them to the right place. U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen. Com.

POSITION OF LEE'S ARMY.—The bulk of Lee's army, says Thursday's Washington Star, occupies the ground situated between the Opequan creek and the straight turnpike running from the river opposite Williamsport, and Winchester, via Martinsburg. They have thus the advantage of a considerable stream in their front, and a capital means of transportation and locomotion in their rear. As they cannot find a better position in that region of country for defense in a field fight we take it for granted that they will give us battle there if anywhere East of the fortifications of Winchester.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of 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.

ADMINISTRATORS' 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.

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