

EBENSBURG:

Boileau.

The arrest of the proprietor of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, Mr. AL-BERT D. BOILEAU, and his incarceration in Fort M'Henry, by order of Maj.-Gen: SCHENCK, and his subsequent release, has been the event of the week. The immediate cause of the arrest was the publication in his paper of a long editorial article on the Message of JEFF. DAVIS, praising it as trustworthy, truthful, and noble; and in these respects, contrasting DAVIS with President LINCOLN, the latter in this connection being made the subject of most outrageous calumny and abuse. He analyzed JEFF.'s performance thoroughly and admiringly, quoted from it liberally, and endorsed it emphatically, even to the suggestion which proposes, in revenge for the Emancipation Proclamation, the wholesale massacre of our officers who may be captured. He printed twice over JEFF.'s averment that the war is waged on the part of the Union "for no other purpose than revenge, and thirst for blood, and plunder of private property;" and said, applaudingly, "This is absolutely true, and cannot escape history any more than Mr. Lincoln himself ean"!

In short, this Democratic organ, in this rare old manifesto of undisguised Treason, re-echoes and endorses the positions of the President of the so-called Confederate States throughout, exactly as if JEFF. himself were to-day the Democratic President of a Reconstructed Union, and LIN-COLN a fugitive in Camada, on his way to European exile.

So Mr. BOILEAU was arrested and taken to Fort M'Henry, by the military power, and the Evening Journal suppressed for the time being, as a treasonable publication. Whereupon, Judge Lublow, of the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, immediately requested the Grand Jury to drop all other business, forthwith inquire into the facts of the case, and report to the returns, making 108,000 then with you Court-which the Grand Jury did. In the State Legislature, in the Senate, some resolutions were offered authorizing the Governor to proceed to Washington and demand Mr. B.'s release-all of which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Pending these proceedings, Mr. Bott. EAU was released from "durance vile" upon his promulgation of the following card, in which he expresses his regret for the publication of the article in question, distinctly disavows its authorship, and promises to "go and sin no more:"

Headquarters Middle Department, 8th Army Corps, Baltimore, Md., February 1st, 1863 .- I Albert D. Boileau, citizen of Philadelphia editor and publisher of the Philadelphia Eccning Journal, now confined in Fort M Henry for the publication of an editorial article under the title of Davis' Message, in that newstion of other articles of like dangerous character, tending to support and encourage rebellion against the Government of the United States, do hereby freely and voluntarily express my regret for the publication of tendency or character, and do distinctly disavow such article or articles being published with my proper authority or knowledge, and declare that such publication has been made by other persons, agent or employees, without my sanction and intention, and I do hereby give to Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, commanding Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, by whose order, on behalf of the Government, I have been arrested, my sacred parole of honor that upon being discharged from my present imprisonment, and suspension of the publication of my newspaper being removed, I will not write, print or publish, or permit others in my name to write, print or publish any articles having such dangerous character, or tending to the support or encouragement of the rebellion, but will demean myself in all things as a true and loyal citizen of the United States, intending only to support the Government, the Constitution and the Union, as a faithful citizen should.

And it is to be further understood that these declarations and pledges are made, as well to relate to matter hereafter to be published in the weekly newspaper called the munder of the Grand Army of the Poto-Democratic Leader, made up from the daily Philadelphia Evening Journal itself, and to any other newspaper that may be published or controlled by me

Given at Baltimore, this first day of Febru-ALBERT D. BOILEAU. This, for the present at least, settles

Mr. Bott.EAU's case. While no one doubts that, as editor of the Journal, he was responsible for the sentiments therein enunciated, and open to arrest and punstill it is generally conceded that it would we can see between them,

have been much better to have expressly charged him with Treason, and arraigned him for trial before some competent and outside the State.

This arrest may be taken, mainly, as a rebuke to Secession shrickers all over the land, who may not be reached now, but will some day overstep the line and render themselves liable to richly merited punishment. Let them give heed in

President Lincoln on the Peninsular Campaign.

While Maj -Gen. Hitchcock was under examination before the McDowell Court of Inquiry on the 16th, the following letter from the President was placed before the Court.

Washington, April 9, 1862, To Maj.-Gen. M'CLELLAN: My Dear Sir-Your dispatches, complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much .-Blenker's Division was withdrawn before 1v." They marched through by 1 liteons you left here, and you know the pressure under which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it, certainly not without reluctance. After you left I ascertained that less than 20,000 unorganized men, without a field battery, were all you de signed should be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and, part of this even was to go to Gen. Hooker's dd position. Gen. Bank's corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and led up on the line of Winchester and Strasburg, and could not leave that position without again exposing the Upper Potomac and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This presented, or would present, when M'Dowell and Sumner should be gone, a great temptation for the enemy to turn back from the Rappahannock and sack Washington. My explicit directions, sustained by the judgment of all the commanders of corps, that Washington should be left secure, had been entirely neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to deain M Dowell. I do not lorget that was satisfied with your arrangment to leave Banks at Manassas Junction. But when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute something for it myself. And now allow me to ask you, do you really think I could permit the line from Richmond via Manassas Junction to this city to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 anorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to

There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying that you had over 100,000 with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement taken, as he said, from your own and en route to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all en route to you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 35,000 be accounted for? As to Gen. Wool's command, I understand that it is doing precisely what a number of your own would have to do if that command was away. I suppose the whole force which has gone forward to you is with you by this time; and if so, | tirely. I think it is the precise time for you to

strike a blow. on you; that is, he will gain faster by Royal, and there was great exultation fortifications and re-enforcements than you | when Gen. Hunter, unable to get it paid, can by re-enforcements alone. And once | found himself obliged to disband it. Since more let me tell you, it is indispensable its reorganization this feeling seems to to you that you strike a blow. I am pow- have mostly disappeared. There is no erless to help. This you will do me the complaint by the privates of insult or ill justice to remember, I was always opposed | treatment, formerly disgracefully common to going down the Bay in search of a field, from their white comrades, and the officers instead of fighting at or near Manassas, of the regiment are treated by others with as only shifting and not surmounting a invariable courtesy and even cordiality .paper January 20th, 1863, and for the publica- difficulty; that we would find the same Col. Higginson, by his military capacity. enemy and the same or equal intrench- good sense, and soldierly devotion to his ments at either place. The country will duty, has fairly earned the respect which not fail to note -is noting now-that the is universally conceded to him. present hesitation to move upon an inthat article, or of any other article of like trenched enemy is but the story of Ma. troops would prove fitter for garrison duty nassas repeated.

I beg leave to assure you that I have kindness of feeling than now, nor with a | no doubt to garrison duty, but their natufuller purpose to sustain you so far as in ral place is in the advance. There is an my most anxious judgment I consistently | inherent dash and fire about them which

ean. But, you must act. Yours, very truly,

On our outside to-day we reproduce from the New York Times an able and exhaustive review of Gen. Burnside's campaign, in which is discussed at length the probable causes of the failure, successively, of each of his four plans for the suppression of Rebellion. We ask for it the careful perusal of our readers, before they make up their verdict as to the competency or incompetency of the late com-

Our remantic friend, the Dem. & Sent., is out in favor of the passage of a law by our Legislature prohibiting the immigration of niggers into this State.

So long as semi-Secession shriekers are tolerated in our midst, why not allow nig- de Cunnel he tink we done drill well operation of every officer and soldier in the Rebels badly. Our loss is about 100; gers to come and go as they see fit? The one wears a black hide-the other a black ishment for any perversion of the same, heart. That's about the only difference testimony. Gen. Saxton is an old army hesitate to give him battle wherever we The pirate Oreto is reported burned off

Negro Soldiers.

tively drilling for the last seven weeks .- | of its military proficiency, says of the end to this Rebellion.' regiment that no honest-minded, anpreju- We are learning slowly, very slowly, in diced observer could come to any other this war to use the means of success that of negro troops in general.

This regiment—the 1st South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson-marched on the 17th for the first time through the streets of Beaufort, It was the remark of many bitterly Pro-Slavery officers that they looked "splendidand returned by the flank; the streets were filled with soldiers and citizens, but every man looked straight before him and carried himself steadily. How many white regiments do the same? One black soldier said: "We didn't see a ting in Beaufort, every man hold he head straight up to de front : every step was worth a half-a dollar." "Many agreed with what is my deliberate opinion," writes this officer, "that no regiment in this department can, even now, surpass this one. In marching, to regimental line I have not seen it equalled. In the different modes of passing from line into column, and from

column into line, in changing front, countermarching, forming divisions, and forming square, whether by the common methods or by Casey's methods, it does itself the greatest credit. Nor have I yet discovered the slightest ground of inferi-

ority to white troops." So far it is from being true that the blacks as material for soldiers are inferior o whites, that hev are in some respects manifestly superior; especially in aptness for drill, because of their imitativeness and love of music; docility in discipline, when their confidence is once acquired; and enthusiasm for the cause. They at least know what they are fighting for .-They have also a pride as soldiers which is not often found in our white regiments, where every private is only too apt to think himself especially qualified to super sede his officers. They are above al things faithful and trustworthy on duty from the start. In the best white regi ments it has been found impossible to trust newly-enlisted troops with the countersign; they invariably betrayed it to their comrades. There has been but one such instance in this black regiment, and that

among his comrades. Drunkeness, the bane of our army, does not exist among the black troops. There has not been one instance in the regiment, though no steps have been taken to guard against it. The only difficulty which threatened to become at all serious was that of absence without leave and overstaying passes, but this was checked by a few decided measures and has ceased en-

was the case of a mere boy, whose want of

fidelity excited the greatest indignation

When this regiment was first organized, some months ago, it had to encounter bit-By delay, the enemy will readily gain ter hostility from the white troops at Port

It has been supposed that these black than active service in the field. No impression could be more mistaken. Their never written or spoken to you in greater | fidelity as sentinels adapts them especially white troops of more sluggish Northern blood do not emulate, and their hearty enthusiasm shows itself in all ways. Such qualities are betrayed even in drill, as anybody may know who has witnessed the dull, mechanical way in which ordinary troops make a bayonet charge on the parade ground, and contrasts it with the movement. They are to be used, moreover, appreciation of their responsibility. in a country which they know perfectly. Merely from their knowledge of woodcraft and water craft, it would be sheer has shared with you its glories and rever- near Savanuah. It is probable-though waste of material to keep them in garrison. ses, with no other desire than that these we rely rather upon the plan than upon It is exactly the knowledge which is at relations might remain unchanged until what we have to accept as news. The once indispensable and impossible to be its destiny should be accomplished. acquired by our troops. See these men | "In the record of your achievements | mander at Blackwater, in some flag of truce | the Principals, and it is easier to understand the material | there is much to be proud of, and with | conversation, told Gen. Peck, of our side, of which the famous Chasseurs d'Afrique | the blessing of God, we will contribute | that he (Pryor) "had information of a very are composed—so childlike and docile to something to the renown of our arms and recent engagement near Savannah, in their officers, and with such fire in their | the success of our cause. eyes when they plan expeditions along the "To secure these ends your commander coast, to be undertaken by and by, "when will require the cheerful and zealous co- Fridry, resulting in our forces whipping

The letter of Gen. Saxton to the Secretary of War, is not less emphatic in its the enemy is our inferior. Let us never again been commenced by our war vessels. officer-a West Pointer, whose merits go can find him.

far to redeem the failings of some of its other graduates-yet he says: "In no to the feelings of this army when he con-A disloyal minority in the House is regiment have I ever seen duty performed veys to our late commander, Major-Gen. factiously resisting the passage of Stevens's with so much cheerfulness and alacrity. Burnside, the most cordial good wishes loyal tribunal in Philadelphia, than to bill, authorizing the President to raise * * In the organization of this for his future. have incarcerated him in a military prison and equip 150,000 soldiers of African regiment I have labored under difficulties descent. Meanwhile, in the Department which might have discouraged one who of the South a full regiment of blacks has | had less faith in the wisdom of the measbeen enlisted under Gen. Saxton, is already | ure; but I am glad to report that the exuniformed and armed, and has been ac- periment is a complete success. My belief

is that when we get a footing on the main A letter from our special correspondent, land, regiments may be raised which will who is unusually well qualified to judge do more than any now in service to put an and Gen. Sigel the Reserve.

conclusion than that it had attained a lie ready to our hands. We have learned remarkable proficiency in the short period | at last that the negro is essential to our during which it has been drilled. We success, but we are still hesitating whethhave, in addition, from an officer of the er to allow him to do all he can, or only a regiment, who is thoroughly informed as part. It will not take many such proofs to its condition, a very interesting state- as this black regiment now offers to conment of its remarkable progress, and some | vince us of the full value of our new allies. valuable suggestions on the employment But we ought to go beyond that selfishness which regards only our own necessities, and remember that the negro has a right to fight for his freedom, and that he will

A Secessionist on the Rampage.

be all the more fit to enjoy his new desti-

ny by helping to achieve it.

At the close of the Senate on Tuesday, an exciting scene occurred. A long debate ensued on the bill for the idemnification of the President and others for and acts done in pursuance thereof. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made a long speech and was called to order several times. Finally, when censuring the him to order, and requested the Senator a very high compliment to the integrity of to take his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury continuing his remarks, the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him in a story to tell! Well, in brief, they

will take the Senator into custody.

gan to speak.

Chair (Senator Clark in the Chair)-The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. Sumner rose to a question of order. He said that the Senator from Delaware to be paid in hand, and the balance when had been committed to the custody of the Boyer had performed his part of the sti-Sergeant-at-Arms, and yet he saw him pulation. on the floor of the Senate.

The chair said the Senator was in the removed from the Senate.

shaking his fist and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Saulsbury was very drunk. whiskey drinking, preserves his sobriety, truly loyal man, at least for a neutral, not | Journal. fiercely in favor of Rebellion, and willing to aid traitors by every means in his power to the accomplishment of their infernal designs. But let the insidious alcohol take possession of the man body and brains, and, losing all reason, he throws off the mantle of secresy, and the heretofore hidden treason stands revealed in all its hatefulness. Many a rogue in the indiscreet ravings of maudlin drunkenness has disclosed the secrets which eventually brought him to the fate richly deserved for many crimes.

Subsequently, a motion was made in the Senate that Mr. Saulsbury be expelled for contempt of that honorable body; whereupon the gentleman "in contempt" arose and made a full and complete apology for his dishonorable conduct, and the motion was not called up.

Hooker's No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, January 27, 1863. The following order has just been published to the army:

"Headquarters Camp near Falmouth, Va., Jan. 27.-General Orders, No. 1.-By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes command of the Army of the Potomac.

"He enter upon the discharge of the "Since the formation of the army has been identified with its history.

this army. "In equipment, intelligence and valor, The bombardment of Galveston has

"The undersigned only gives expression

"My staff will be announced as soon as

JOSEPH HOOKER, Major-General. Commanding Army of the Potomac." -Gen. Couch is now in command of the Right Grand Division, Gen. Meade the Center, Gen. W. F. Smith the Left,

Bully for Boyer.

Doctor Thomas Jefferson Boyer, a socalled Representative in the State Legislature, hailing from our own county, has delivered himself of a lengthy letter, in which he makes a statement of "certain transactions," that he alleges took place between Gen. Cameron and himself, relatives to the recent election of a United States Senator. The distinguished Doctor believing, as he states, that attempts would be made to bribe some of the frail members of his party into the support of Cameron, and having evidently the fullest confidence in the continuity of his own well known uncorrupted and incorruptible virtues, "conceived the project of putting himself in the way of the operators," for the double purpose of deceiving the tempters and keeping some of his more susceptible politico-legislative associates suspending the writ of habeas corpus, from being drawn into the meshes by which he supposed they were surrounded. In this Boyer displayed a self-sacrificing spirit never before witnessed, which his party doubtless appreciate fully; though course of the President of the United the fact that Boyer should be deemed States, calling him imbecile, and calling more trustworthy than any other Member, less, about one handred acres of which are him by name, the Vice President called | will not be regarded in this community as

the Democratic Assemblymen, generally. But, we presume, our readers would the Vice President said that if the Sena- like to know what these "transactions" tor did not take his seat he should order were, concerning which Boyer has so long amount to this, that one day, on his return Mr. Saulsbury-Then the voice of from Philadelphia, the observant Doctor, freedom is not allowed in the American on meeting Mr. William Brobst, of Lewisburg, "noticed some unusual nervousness Vice President-The Sergeant-at-Arms on his part and from his conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harris- Peter Bricker, The Sergeant at Arms then took the burg was not of a very public character," Senator in charge and conducted him out and accordingly when Brobst asked to of the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury displaying to see him privately, he "at once proceed | Permila Case, a revolver, which he took from his coat ed to his room," where, after disparaging James R Cooper, pocket. After a short time Mr. Sauls. the Democratic candidates and expressing John Cake, bury came into the Senate again and be- his preference for Gen. Cameron, Brobst, as Bover avers, offered him \$5,000 for his vote. These figures Bover thought too low. The next day the "figures" were Mr. Saulsbury-Just as I please, not raised to \$15,000; and finally, on Thursday, Boyer concluded the bargain with John J. Patterson for \$20,000-\$5,000

This is about the substance of the worthy (?) Doctor's statement, divested of custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if the exceedingly sagacious comments, alluhe made further disturbance he would be | sions and hints with which it abounds .-The production is a rather rich one, and Mr. Saulsbury then took his seat, if it were less lengthy we' would like to

publish it for the amusement of our readers. Whether the statement is or is not He correct, we are unprepared to judge, knowhad got drunk on bad whiskey, probably. ing nothing about the matter; but if half An individual who, in these days of much of what he says of himself is true, Boyer has set his own character before the may be able to disguise his feelings and public in a light which no one will envy, opinions, so that the man disloyal at heart | and exhibits the extreme depth of degramay throw around himself a spurious dation to which an individual can sink garb of loyalty and honor, and in this himself. Hereafter Boyer's name will be manner palm himself off, it not for a the synonym of meanness .- Clearfield

Summary of War News.

News has been received at Key West that the Confederate steamer, Oreto, had got out of Mobile, and captured a brig of Boston, from Cuba, on the 17th, off Tortugas, and sunk her.

Gen. Hunter has arrived at Port Royal and resumed his command. He has issued a general order, promising active operations at once, and laying out the programme for a vigorous campaign.

A Washington dispatch says, in reference to the alleged surrender of the gunboat Sidell, that there is no such vessel in the Navy, nor any officer by the name of Van Dorn.

A dispatch from Cairo says that Gen. M'Clernand's forces have landed on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi, two miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, and in full view of Vicksburg. Two brigades were engaged in opening the "cut off" which is to make Vicksburg no longer a port of entry. The river is now bank full at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant left Memphis on Tuesday for below, with one division.

Gov. Audrew, of Massachusetts, is officially authorized to raise volunteer infantry for service in forts in that State or elsewhere, for three years, unless sooner discharged. He may include persons of spirit of these negro troops in the same duties imposed by that trust with a just African descent, to be organized into separate corps.

A somewhat roundabout story comes to us of an engagement and a Union victory story is. that Roger A. Pryor, Rebel com- and Flourishing, inclose 24 cents in ttamps to which the Rebels had suffered defeat."

A fight occurred on the Blackwater on Rebel loss not known.

the Bahamas by our war steamers.

D EGISTER'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 4th day of MARCH next, to wit :

The partial account of John F. Barnes and David Copelin, administrators of John Gontz.

The second account of Francis Devlin, administrator of Patrick Cole, deceased. The account of Peter Earhart and Nicholas Shank, administrators of Henry Kollis, dec'd.

The second account of Samuel Douglass,

quardian of the minor heirs of Daniel Huber, Jr., dec'd. The final account of Samuel Douglass and ohn Zech, administrators of John Zech, čec'd,

The account of William Berkstresser, administrator of Thomas Adams, dec'd. The account of Elizabeth Stahl and H. Kinkend, administrators of Jacob Stahl, dec'd. The first account of Joseph Custer, executor

The account of George Rushaberger adminstrator of Mary Cupp, dec'd. The account of Isaac Reighard, executor of William Reighard, dec'd. The account of John F. Gibbons, adminis-

of the estate of Sarah Iniher, dec'd.

trator of Michael F. Gibbons, dec'd. The account of Joseph W. Pringle, executor of Lewis Paul, dec'd.

E. F. LYTLE, Register Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE .-

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Expon., is-

sued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there House, in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of FEBRUARY inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, and interest of William O'Keeffe, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of George C. ing One hundred and fourteen acres, more or log house, weatherboarded, and a hewed log parn, now in the occupancy of the said William O'Keeffe. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

vania, for use of James O'Keeffe. JOHN BUCK, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1863-3t.

IST OF LETTERS—

A Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to January 1, 1863: Miss Margaret Hiestonburg. Morris Jones, Scott Birket. Miss Margaret James.

Miss Catharine BennettThomas M Keenna, E D Marshall, A Myers, Teresa M'Devit, 2 D Nulty, Jefferson Normey Amos W Rowland,

Miss Mary Donegan, 3 Miss Mary Jane Reese, Hiram Ribblett, Mrs Mary Davis. Mrs Susan Smith, Edward P Davis, Wm P Selders. Miss Jane Thomas, John W Thompson Thos H Williams,

John Weaver. Ber Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Ebensburg, January 8, 1863.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to make distribution of the proceeds of the real estate of Thomas Kaylor, sold by the Sheriff on Vend. Expon. No. 48, Bec. T. 1862, at the suit of J. Blair Moore, for use of Bridges & West, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in the born of Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of FEBRUARY, next, at one o'clock, P. M. M. HASSON, Auditor.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the Books, Notes and Accounts of MESHAC THOMAS are left in my hands for settlement and collection. Those not ready to pay up will please come and settle and give their notes. All those whose accounts are not settled before the first day of December will be visited by the proper officers immedistely after that time.

D. H. ROBERTS

AST NOTICE .--All persons indebted to the Ebensburg Foundry, by Note, Book Account or otherwise. are hereby notified to call and settle. Custs will follow a neglect of this notice.

Ebensburg, Dec. 24, 1862-3t.



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April 24, 1862, ly-.

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Agent for L. Johnson & Co., Tip Founders & Electrotypers, Philadelphia August 25, 1859:1.1