The Alleghanian.

RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:
THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 12.

The Democratic Press.

We do not believe, and have never intimated, that all who call themselves Democrats are disloyal, well and aptly observes the New York *Tribune*, but we cannot help seeing that the whole tenor of the Democratic journals tends to make them so. We have just looked through a pile of them, and find in not one a word of sympathy or cheer for those struggling to uphold the National integrity against the assaults of malignant, blood thirsty Treason. On the contrary, every paragraph or rumor calculated to discourage or demoralize our Volunteers now braving the hardships of a Winter in the tented field (often minus the tents,) is paraded and gloated over by them with a chuckle of delight; everything calculated to make the Union soldiers hate the Federal authorities and distrust their Generals is emblazoned and emphasized. You could not guess, from reading any of them, that Abraham Lincoln was the President of our sorely tried and fearfully imperiled country, and Jeff. Davis the chief of the traitors now at war with us to divide and destroy her. That their party has any interest in the War, save to embarrass it, or owes any duty to the Government save to snarl at it, no one would ever gleau from their columns.

This cannot go on. Either this is a just War for the preservation of the National unity and the vindication of the Federal Government's rightful authority, or it is not. If it is, then the President and Congress must direct in what manner, by what instrumentalities it is to be carried on, and loyal citizens must render them a hearty, effective support in the prosecution of the struggle. If it is so, then the members of one party are under as great obligation as those of the other to stand by the constituted authorities and carry the country triumphantly through the War.

Have the Democrats done so hitherto? Have they not, on the contrary, too generally regarded the War as an affair of the Republicans, and plumed themselves on their peculiar patriotism whenever they condescended to take a hand in it? Who does not know instances in which they have demanded appointment to or retention in civil office, on the ground of their zeal in helping on the War for the Union?—And who that reads the Democratic journals of the Free States does not know that their general conduct tends to impede and enfeeble the progress of the War?

Gentlemen opposite! this will have to be changed! If the War is to be prosecuted to a speedy and triumphant result—as it can and should be—you will have to recognize and accept your full and equal obligation to contribute to its maintenance and invigoration. If you insist that you may and will refuse to do your part, because everything is not done as you would have it, you will break down the War and destroy the country. If you are to be at liberty to oppose the imposition of War Taxes, and discourage Volunteering, and sow disaffection among the soldiers, and in every way embarrass the prosecution of the struggle, the result will be disastrous, and History will hold you to a just accountability. Think of these things. To proclaim, like Seymour, that you will never consent to a Disunion Peace, and in the same breath elaborately assail and impeach those charged with the prosecution of the War, in terms which are received and reprinted at Richmond and Charleston with undisguised exultation, will not serve your turn. You will have to be for the War or against it, and in either case be held to a righteous accountability!

☞ The *Dem. & Sent.* of last week has an article concerning the "shameful dragging of Albert D. Boileau from his bed in the dead hour of night," etc., etc., which it heads in glowing capitals—"Kidnapping."

Now, under the somnolent circumstances attendant upon Mr. B.'s arrest, would not "Caught Napping" have been a more pertinent way of stating the question?—We flatter ourself it would, and hope the *D. & S.* may be able to see it."

Rebel News from Charleston---Our Blockade Declared Raised by Beauregard, et al.

The following extraordinary dispatches from The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday purport to give particulars of a raid by two Rebel iron-clad rams and three steam tenders, under Gen. Beauregard and Capt. Ingraham, against our blockade fleet off Charleston Harbor, in which one Union vessel, the Mercedita, Capt Stellwagen, is claimed to have been sunk, and another, name not known, to have suffered the same fate This is the extent of the casualties, if we except the steamship Quaker City, which it is said, had one wheel disabled, and, with the rest of the blockade fleet, made her escape.

This is the Rebel story, with the additional information that, though the fight was severe, and the Union fleet numbered thirteen to the Rebel's five, not one of the latter was struck. After the fight, Beauregard and Ingraham were unable, "with the strongest glasses," to discover a single Union vessel. So they declared "the blockade raised."

The bark Restless, which left Port Royal on Saturday, the 31st, and arrived here on Tuesday, brought no news of this affair. Yet the attack is said to have been made at once at *one o'clock on the morning of that day*. Had the dispersion of the fleet been so complete as it is claimed, it seems impossible that some portion of it should not have reached Port Royal before the sailing of the Restless.

It should be borne in mind that the Boston steamer left at noon yesterday for Europe, and it is quite possible that the report was greatly exaggerated and sent by the Rebels to The *Herald*, that it might go uncontradicted and unmodified, to aid the Rebel cause abroad. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to know that we have the Ironsides and four iron-clad Monitors at Port Royal, with an ample complement of gunboats and soldiers, and before this story reaches the other side of the Atlantic there is every reason to believe the blockade of Charleston, which Beauregard has "raised," will be so effectual that there will be no question about it hereafter.

We append the dispatches, leaving our readers to put their own estimate upon them:

DISPATCHES TO RICHMOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan. 31, 1863.

The two iron-clad gunboats Chicora and Palmetto State, with three steamers as tenders, went out beyond the bar at one o'clock this morning to attack the blockading fleet. Firing began soon after one, and for a time was very rapid and continuous. Afterward it slackened, but continued at intervals until 9 o'clock this morning. Owing to the fog the result has not yet been ascertained.

Commander Ingraham is aboard the Palmetto State as commander of the expedition.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

This morning the gunboats Palmetto State, Capt. Rutledge, and Chicora, Capt. Tucker, accompanied by three small steamers—the Gen. Clinch, Etiwan and Chesterfield—all under the command of Commodore Ingraham, made an attack on the blockaders, and succeeded in sinking two and crippling a third.

The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock.

The Palmetto State, with Commodore Ingraham on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat Mercedita, carrying eleven guns and one hundred and fifty-eight men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her commander, Capt. Stellwagen, with a boat's crew, came on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. Stellwagen and crew were paroled by Commodore Ingraham.

Capt. Tucker of the Chicora reports sinking another Union gunboat and the disabling of the steamship Quaker City. The latter was set on fire by the Chicora, and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterward managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged.

The number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack was thirteen, with two first-class frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandaigua.

The Union loss was very severe It was a complete success on our part, with not a man hurt.

Our gunboats were not even struck.

All the blockaders have disappeared.—There is not one to be seen within five miles with the strongest kind of glasses Our boats are now returning to Charleston.

The following is the official dispatch:

THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

ON BOARD GUNBOAT PALMETTO STATE.

I went out last night. This vessel struck the Mercedita, when she sent a boat on board and surrendered. The officers and crew were paroled. Capt Tucker thinks he sunk one vessel and set another on fire, when she struck her flag. The blockading fleet had gone to southward and eastward, out of sight.

D. N. INGRAHAM,
Flag-Officer Commanding.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 31, 1863.

Our gunboats Palmetto State and Chicora have reached the wharves. They were enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of citizens, who had assembled to greet them. Salutes were fired from the forts and batteries.

Not a man was hurt on our side, and our gunboats were not struck by the enemy. Our attack on the fleet was a complete surprise to the blockaders, each one running away without caring for the others.

The Palmetto State, which engaged the Mercedita, having no boats and fighting at the time, could render her no assistance.

The Quaker City was struck twice, and one of her side wheels almost torn off.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4, 1863.

Gen. Beauregard and Commodore Ingraham, as commanders of the land and naval forces, have issued a joint proclamation, dated Jan. 31, declaring the blockade of Charleston raised, the entire hostile squadron having been sunk, burned or dispersed by the superior naval forces of the Confederacy.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Beauregard placed a steamer at the disposal of the foreign consuls to see for themselves that no blockade existed.

The French and Spanish Consuls, accompanied by Gen. Ripley, accepted the invitation. The British Consul, with the Commander of the British war steamer Petrel, had previously gone five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockaders and could see nothing of them with their glasses.

Late in the evening four blockaders reappeared, keeping far out. This evening a large number of blockaders are in sight, but keep steam up, evidently ready to run.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS LAND AND NAVAL FORCES,
CHARLESTON, S. C. Jan. 31, 1863.

At about 5 o'clock this morning the Confederate States naval force on this station attacked the United States blockading fleet off the harbor of the City of Charleston, and sunk, dispersed or drove off and out of sight for the time the entire hostile fleet.

Therefore, we, the undersigned, commanders respectively of the Confederate States naval and land forces in this quarter, do hereby formally declare the blockade by the United States of the said City of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by a superior force of the Confederate States from and after the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.
D. N. INGRAHAM,
Flag Officer Com'dg. Naval forces in S. C.
Official: THOMAS JORDAN, Chief of Staff.

The Above Accounts Grossly Exaggerated--No Vessels Sunk or Captured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The iron steamer Princess Royal, in charge of Acting Master Edward Van Sice, arrived off the navy yard to-day. She brings highly important intelligence, both as relates to her capture and the rebel attack on our blockading squadron at Charleston, showing conclusively that there is no foundation for the assumption of the rebels that the blockade of Charleston was even raised by the departure of the U. S. fleet, only two vessels out of eight or ten having been disabled and obliged to leave. It appears from the statement of intelligent eye-witnesses that the cause of this attack of the rebel rams on our squadron was owing to the capture of the Princess Royal, the captain and the pilot of that vessel having escaped ashore during the darkness of the night, and communicated the intelligence to the enemy. The Princess Royal endeavored to run the blockade, by way of Breach Inlet, on the 29th, but was discovered by the pilot boat Blunt, and the signal being given, the Unadilla proceeded towards her, and captured the prize without any other assistance.

It was then discovered that the captain and the pilot had succeeded in getting ashore by means of a small boat, carrying important dispatches to the rebel government. The Unadilla carried her to the side of the Housatonic, and laid there till daylight, when the thunder of guns was heard, accompanied by sharp flashes of fire. It was supposed that our fleet was engaged in making captures, or the Alabama or Florida were endeavoring to force an entrance.

At daybreak two rebel iron clads were seen coming slowly from the direction of Stono Inlet toward our fleet. They first attacked the Mercedita; one ram struck her on the water's edge, keeling her over, and at the same time firing a shot which entered one of her boilers, causing the death of three persons by shot and steam.

The ram then hailed the Mercedita, demanding her surrender, to which her commander replied that they "were in a sinking condition." The rebel officer replied, "You cannot sink lower than the rails; we cannot take you aboard." The rebels were thus successfully deceived as to the condition of the Mercedita, and did not capture her, thinking she was in a sinking condition. She lay in shoal water, and hence their reply that she could not sink lower than her rails.

The ram then steamed toward the Keystone State, and sent a shot through her steam drum, causing the death of twenty-one persons, twelve by shot and nine by being scalded by steam. In the meantime the U. S. gunboat Housatonic engaged the ram, driving her away

During this attack on our fleet, the Princess Royal, which lay near the Housatonic, and was the chief object of prize on both sides, succeeded in getting off, mainly through the energy of third Assistant Engineer Thurston, who piled in her fires all the inflammable material at hand.

The Mercedita escaped with only one of her boilers injured. The Keystone State was entirely disabled, but was towed down to Port Royal by the Memphis.

The fleet consisted of the Unadilla, Housatonic, Quaker City, Keystone State, and Mercedita, besides the pilot boats Blunt, Memphis and other vessels.

During the daytime our blockading fleet are not particular as to keeping their station, and on the day of this assault most of the vessels sailed toward the Keystone State to ascertain her condition, and whether she wanted any assistance. This may account for their apparent absences at the time of the visit of the foreign Consuls, as mentioned by the rebel papers.

Our vessels, as usual, resumed their position at dark. The New Ironsides arrived the next day to reinforce the blockade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A bearer of official despatches from the fleet off Charleston has arrived. The official accounts from Com Dupont and others in relation to the raid of the Rebel rams are substance as the foregoing report.

Letter from "Ocasional."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1863.

It is a fortunate thing for our beloved country that the wicked counsels of bad men are subjected to the alembic of reason and reflection. If the sudden resentments produced by these counsels were allowed to sway the public mind, there would be neither order, nor law, nor security, in any one of our thousand communities. That the elements of anarchy are now at work in these communities, daily proofs sufficiently testify. Thank Heaven, they are no longer operating in secret. The outside cloak of professed loyalty has been thrown aside, and he must be blind indeed who cannot see the hideous machinery of treason moving on with steady and unpausing system. The citizen, at his fire-side, who is endowed with ordinary faculties, can study the danger thus frankly disclosed to his judgment and his vision. He must be an indurated partisan indeed, if he cannot apprehend, from the machinations of the now unconcealed enemies of the country, his whole duty to himself and that country. I care not how he may have heretofore voted; how bigoted his politics; how trenchant his prejudices against Abolitionists of the negro—if that citizen honestly loves the Government and desires its preservation, his mind must lead him to the conclusion that the self-constituted managers of the Democratic party hope for and toil for the dissolution of the Union. I forbear a repetition of facts establishing this result. They abound on every hand, and regularly supplied with ostentatious boldness by the guilty chiefs of the disorganizing movement of the hour. There is one aspect of our present and passing experience which cannot be too carefully observed. It is the key to the entire conspiracy against the Republic, and should open every loyal heart to an overwhelming sense of the impending danger; and that is, that by no one word or sign is the government assisted by these leaders, in and out of Congress, in its efforts to put down the rebellion. Accepting this as an indisputable truth, it teaches us a fearful lesson and imposes an instant duty. We must not stop to ask if other men could have better administered the Government and conducted the war, in the midst of such unparalleled and novel complications. Our only effort should now be to strengthen those who have the Government in charge, and to expose and prostrate those who are opposing and weakening them. Does any common-sense man suppose, for instance, that if a loyal Democrat had been President when the rebellion broke out, he would have hesitated at any remedy to arrest it? That when he saw the traitors resolved upon bloodshed, he would spare them in any of their resources? That, when he was convinced that they existed and grew strong upon slavery, he would allow slavery to live and grow strong? Mr. Lincoln has acted upon precisely this experience, neither more nor less.

I contend that he has taken no one step that would not have been forced upon a Democratic President. How monstrous, for instance, to attempt to prosecute a war against slaveholders, upon the condition that their chief granary of wealth and power, the institution of slavery, should be exempted from the casualties of such an event! Such madness would only be equalled by the fatuity that refrained from taking a captured enemy's ammunition and stores. Mark well, in the same connection, the clamor in favor of constitutional rights raised by the sympathizers with Secession. Not your rights, or mine, but the rights (Heaven save the mark!) of the authors of the rebellion and their aiders and abettors in the free States. Do you ever hear of a loyal citizen's rights being in danger? And is every school district, town and borough, and ward, in our happy country, to be convulsed, and the whole object of the war obstructed, because men who care for neither country nor Constitution are punished by the Government they seek to undermine and destroy? And this of every other clamor and complaint of these men. They know what they intend. It is the annihilation of everything we have held sacred and inviolable. It is the disruption of every political and social tie. It is the downfall of credit. It is the separation of States, of counties, and of families. It is to make of this Republic another Mexico, where there is neither a real religion nor a lasting law; where every year sees a new ruler elevated upon the bayonets of a successful army; where foreign despots wish to divide what we were too weak and corrupt to save, and where good men see no rescue from disgrace but in death or exile. God, in His infinite mercy, save our happy country from that dreadful future, when we shall see

"The rich men despots, and the poor banditti;
Sloth in the mart, and schism in the temple;
Brawls festering to rebellion; and weak laws
Rotting away with rust in antique sheaths."

And if it is to be saved at all, it will be by a brave, intelligent and loyal people.

Summary of War News.

The following brief account of the rebel attack on Fort Donelson, has been received at the headquarters of the army:

"MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 6.—*To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander in-Chief:* The rebels under Wheeler, Forrest, Wharton and Woodward, attacked Fort Donelson yesterday, at ten o'clock p. m., with four thousand men and eight pieces of artillery. We had eight hundred men in the Fort, under Col. Harding. They charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by our artillery with great loss. The enemy, as usual, before and after the fight, demanded a surrender, offering to spare life if accepted, &c., &c. Col. Harding replied that he was ready for all the consequences. The enemy's loss in killed was over one hundred, and in prisoners three hundred. Our forces, under Col. Lowe, from Fort Henry, are pursuing them, and others have been sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss was twelve killed and thirty wounded.

[Signed,] W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major General.

The Rebels have stories of the driving of our gunboats back at Fort McAllister near Savannah. The heaviest damage to us, so far as they are certain, was the shooting away of the flag-staff of an iron-clad.

From Houston (rebel) papers we get an account of a disgraceful affair at Sabine Pass. They say that on the 21st ult. they captured the Union brig-of-war Morning Light and a schooner. If they tell the truth, Morning Light might easily have driven the rebels off. There is something wrong in the matter.

The report relative to the capture of the privateer Florida was not confirmed by the latest intelligence from Havana, brought by the Roanoke, which arrived yesterday.

A Nashville dispatch records a smart cavalry dash at Middletown, 15 miles from Murfreesboro, on the 2d inst. Our Tennessee cavalry surprised a Rebel camp and captured a hundred prisoners.

Western dispatches say that the Union ram Queen of the West ran the rebel blockade at Vicksburg on last Monday morning at daylight. One hundred heavy siege guns opened on her as she steamed past. A Rebel steamer also opened a brisk fire, which was replied to. The Rebel steamer was crippled. The Queen was under fire three-quarters of an hour. The canal or cut-off project will be persevered in, and a large force will be kept at work until it is finished.

A letter from Port Royal, dated the 3d inst, says that the iron-clad Montauk has been engaged in attacking the rebel battery on the river, and although struck sixteen times upon the turret, the shots all glanced off, doing our boat no damage. Capt. Worden had nearly demolished most of the rebel parapet, and expects soon to capture the battery, behind which lies the steamer Nashville.

The iron-clad Passaic is said to be up to Warsaw Sound, and heavy firing was heard there on the 2d.

The rebel ram Fingal is in that vicinity. The Patapsco and Wehawken are hourly expected.

The harbor of Port Royal is full of vessels and troops, and Gen. Porter had arrived.

Port Royal papers of the 31st ult., says the City of Baltimore had arrived with troops. The Cahawba had passed the bar, and a large fleet is waiting for the fog to lift to enter the harbor.

No news from the Rappahannock.

The Tide Turning.

"G. W. Lee, General commanding," is in trouble. It seems that this officer is in command of a Department in the South, with his headquarters at Dahlonega, and that among other things his duty is "to restore tranquility to this part of the country." It seems that a number of deserters, tories, and conscripts are now in Georgia and North Carolina, resisting the laws of the Confedracy. These insurrectionary movements, seem to have more than usual meaning, and to have been more than usually momentous, for Lee offers a full amnesty to those who surrender, while those who persist will be tranquilized by the musket. "It will be a fruitless attempt," he says, "to war against the Government, and must result in the most disastrous defeat to all who may be so deluded as to attempt it." In this work he is assisted by "Joseph E. Brown, Gov. of Georgia." In Alabama, we have another appeal from the Governor, who is afraid that the enforcement of the conscript act will lead to a popular commotion—"Alabama," he says, "must be true to herself, and do her duty in the emergency." He regrets to find many patriots lingering about their homes, and he calls upon them not to let their brothers bear the burden of an unequal contest, and he implores the people to give aid to the conscription officers "in arresting and coercing those who yield to no gentler means." In North Carolina there is a grevious complaint from Governor Vance, commanding the stragglers to return to their colors.—These declarations appearing at the same time indicate great changes in the South. The tide is turning, and the men who have ridden upon it seem likely to drift into infamy. Perhaps the proclamations of Lee, Shorter, and Vance are the answers of the Cotton States to the President's proclamation. They show distrust and demoralization in the South, and seem to indicate a counter revolution of a formidable character. Now, when the South is reeling and tottering, let us strike the blow it so sincerely dreads, and the rebellion will be at an end.—*Press.*

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—Persons having monthly returns of Manufactures, Slaughtered Animals, Liquors, Beer, Ale, Coal, &c., to make under the U. S. Revenue Law, in the Divisions recently in charge of Joseph Miller, Timothy R. Davis, G. W. Strohecker, James Conrad and Peter M'Coy, are requested to make them to Newton I. Roberts, as he is now authorized to receive them. NEWTON I. ROBERTS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 12, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS! AMBROTYPES!

The subscriber would inform the people of Ebensburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to execute

PHOTOGRAPHS,
AMBROTYPES, &c., &c.,

in the highest style of art.

☞ Rooms above R. Davis' store, High street. T. H. HARE.
Ebensburg, Feb. 12, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Rager, late of Jackson tp., Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them to

GEORGE SHAFFER, Adm'r.
Jan. 29, 1863.-6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Expon., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court 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. K. Zahm, Richard Owens and others, containing One hundred and fourteen acres, more or less, about one hundred acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story log house, weatherboarded, and a hewed log barn, now in the occupancy of the said William O'Keeffe. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for use of James O'Keeffe.

JOHN BUCK, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1863-3t.

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 4th day of MARCH next, to wit:

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

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, guardian of the minor heirs of Daniel Huber, Jr., dec'd.

The final account of Samuel Douglass and John Zech, administrators of John Zech, dec'd.

The account of William Berkstresser, administrator of Thomas Adams, dec'd.

The account of Elizabeth Stahl and H. Kinkead, administrators of Jacob Stahl, dec'd.

The first account of Joseph Custer, executor of the estate of Sarah Imher, dec'd.

The account of George Rushaberger administrator of Mary Cupp, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Reighard, executor of William Reighard, dec'd.

The account of John F. Gibbons, administrator 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.

1860. TINWARE! 1860.
SHEET-IRON WARE. COPPER WARE.

J. & H. HERRINGTON

Desire to call the attention of the public to their new TIN SHOP now opened in the large brick building on the corner of Main and Franklin streets opposite the Mansion House and next to the Banking house of Bell, Smith & Co., Johnstown Pa., where they purpose manufacturing all kinds of

TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER WARE.

Their work will be made by the best workmen and of the best materials. They are determined to sell all kinds of ware at the cheapest rates, wholesale and retail.

P. S.—All orders for SPOUTING attended to on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Johnstown, December 8, 1859-tf.

TO LUMBERMEN!—*Wanted*, at C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S United States Bakery, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Dock St., Philadelphia, Two Million feet SPRUCE, LINN, POPLAR or BEECH LUMBER, and One Million feet SPRUCE, LINN, POPLAR or BEECH BOARDS, ten inches wide and one inch thick. *Also*, Two Million LIGHT BOX STRAPS, five feet six inches long, sawed ready for use. Persons proposing for the above or any part of it will state price on cars, and their railroad station, or in raft at Dock Sreet Wharf.

Address C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S
U. S. Bakery, 5, 7 and 9 Dock St.,
jan15,1863] PHILADELPHIA.

TO THE PUBLIC.—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 immediately after that time.

D. H. ROBERTS.

LIST OF LETTERS—Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to January 1, 1863:

Adam Akin,	Miss Margaret Hiesterburg,
Anna Adams,	Morris Jones,
Peter Bricker,	Miss Margaret James,
Scott Birket,	Thomas M'Kenna,
Miss Catharine Bennett	E D Marshall,
J H Campbell,	A Myers,
Permila Case,	Teresa M'Devit, 2
James R Cooper,	D Nulty,
John Cake,	Jefferson Normey,
Bridget Carney,	Amos W Rowland,
David Davis,	Miss Mary Jane Reese,
Miss Mary Donegan, 3	Hiram Ribblett,
" Evan Davis,	Mrs Susan Smith,
Mrs Mary Davis,	Wm P Selders,
Edward P Davis,	Miss Jane Thomas,
Evan E Davis,	John W Thompson,
James Davis,	Thos H Williams,
Robt Furguson,	John Weaver.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.
Ebensburg, January 8, 1863.