eient services to the Government. The | will respect the grace, the beauty, and commanding officer at different times was threatened by a force very much superior to his own, and he had permission from troversy. those in command over him to abandon

that road, which would, of course, have been to abaudon Cumberland to the merry of the enemy. He, with the little band of men with him, took the responsibility of holding that section of country; and with one regiment, they maintained the position in the face of a superior foe. At one time the Colonel received information that Colonel Imboden, the celebrated guerilla chief of the rebel army, was committing depredations some distance off. He started in pursuit, made a night march a considerable number of miles, and re-

turning to his camp he found it in flames. Not only the flag, but also his own private property was destroyed, although he succceded in saving the papers of the regiment. Now his men desire that the flag thus lost shall be replaced by the State of Pennsylvania. There are men who wo'd be entirely-willing to make up a contribution to furnish a flag; but the soldiers would more highly appreciate the gift if coming from their State. I need not speak in eulogy of this regiment; that has been done very recently by an intelligent gentleman of one of the New York papers.

The joint resolution Passed finally.



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

EBENSBURG:

Mediation.

The claborate dispatches just laid before the public through the medium of the

the polished eloquence with which he conducted and closed the celebrated con-

A Catholic Bishop on Slavery.

There can be no doubt that the Catholic Church is opposed to Slavery. Her Councils and Popes have often declared against the whole institution, and at least one of the abominations connected with it -the slavetrade-has been absolutely forbidden. In our own war against the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, we have not heard the voices of the American Catholie Bishops so often as, from the well-known declarations of Councils and Popes, might have been expected ; and in Europe many prominent organs of the Catholic Church, which dislike democratic institutions and favor absolute monarchies, have often avowed their sympathy with Prominent among them is Bishop Impanloup of Orleans, in France, one of the

diocese for the purpose of exhorting them touching appeals in fayor of the poor and Slavery in this country.

dearly beloved brethren, that already for a long time deplorable tidings have reach. ed us from the United States of America.

Message of the Governor.

On Thursday last Gov. Curtin sent s message to the Legislature of this State, with reference to arbitrary arrests, conten ding that Congress alone has the power to suspend the writ of babeas corpus, and recommending the passage of resolutions requesting Congress to take such action as may bring the guilty to punishment and release the innocent. It is as follows : EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12, 1863. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :

GENTLEMEN : I desire to call your at tention to a subject of moment. When the present infamous and God-condemned rebellion broke out, Congress was not in session, and the occurrence of such a state of things not having been foreseen in former times, no adequate legislation had been had to meet it. At the same timethe Rebellion, whose leaders they justly the life of the country being at stake-it regard as less imbued with the democratic | appeared necessary that some means should principles than the statesmen of the Free be taken to control the small band of trai-North. Yet there are still Bishops who tors in the loyal States, so as to prevent think this a fit ocasion to renew the testi- them from machinations which might be mony of their Church on Slavery .- injurious, if not fatal, to the national cause. Under these circumstances, the General Government resorted to the sysmost distinguished Catholic prelates now tem of military arrests of dangerous perliving. Bishop Dupanloup ranks among sons, and having thus commenced acting the first scholars of France, and was, under it, have continued (at long intervals) therefore, a few years since, elected a to pursue it. The Government of the member of the French Academy. His United States acts directly on individuals, great influence among the Bishops of the and the State Executive has no authority Catholic world became apparent at the or means to interfere with arrests of citigreat Council of Bishops, held at Rome, zens of the United States, made under the in May, 1862, at which he and Cardinal authority of that Government. Every Wiseman were the acknowledged leaders. citizen of Pennsylvania is also a citizen of Bishop Duparloup has lately addressed the United States, and owes allegiance to a circular to the parish priests of his them, as well as (subject to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States) to take up in their churches a collection he owes it to Pennsylvania. If he be in favor of the operatives, suffering from unlawfully deprived of his liberty, his the Union shall stand or it shall voluntathe cotton famine. The whole document, only redress is to be had at the hands of which abounds in none sentiments and the judiciary. In such times as the present, it is more than ever necessary to prestarving workmen, is published by the serve regularity in official action. Great Journal des Debats, from which we trans- efforts have been, and are, perhaps, still late those passages which refer to the war being made, by persons blinded or ill-dis posed, to throw us into a state of revolu-

"You know," says the Bishop, "my tion; that is to say, to create anarchy and confusion, and ultimately to bring about the destruction of life and property among as. Any irregular, much more illegal, The war ravages these beautiful countries, | interference by your executive, with mata war furious, like all civil wars, and the ters which, by the Constitution, are not

Secretary Seward's Answer to France's Offer of Mediation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 .- The following able letter concludes the correspondence between Secretary Seward and our French Minister, regarding the proposition of France. Mr. Seward, in a letter to Mr. Dayton, dated Feb. 6th, 1863, says :

"This government, if required, does not hesitate to submit its achievements to the test of comparison, and it maintains that in no part of the world and in no times, ancient or modera, had a nation when rendered all unready for combat by the enjoyment of eighty years of almost unbroken peace, so quickly awakened at the alarm of sedition, put forth energies so vigorous, and achieved success so signal and effective as those which have marked the progress of the contest on the part of the Union. M. Drouyn De L'Huys, I fear, has taken other light than the correspondence of this government for his guidance in ascertaining its temper and firmness. He has probably read of divisions of sentiment among those who hold themselves as organs of public opinion here and has given to them an undue influence. "What M. Drouyn De L'Huys suggests is, that this Government shall appoint commissioners to meet on neutral ground commissioners of the insurgents. He supposes that in the conferences to be held, reciprocal complaints could be discussed, and in place of accusations which the North and South now mutually cast upon each other, the conference would be engaged with the discussion of interests which divide them. If it were possible for the Government of the United States to compromise the national authority so far as to enter into such debates, it is not

easy to perceive what good results could be obtained by them. The commissioners must agree in recommending either that rily be dissolved, or else they must leave vital questions unsettled to abide at last the fortunes of war. The Government has not shut out the knowledge of the present temper any more than of the past purposes of the insurgents. There is not the least ground to suppose that the controlling actors would be persuaded at this moment, by any arguments which the National commissioners could offer, to forego the ambition that impelled them to the disloyal position they now occupy .--Any commissioners who should be appoin-

Rosecrans' Views on Northern Traitors and the War.

HEADQ'RS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURPREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863. To the Honorable the General Assembly of the

State of Ohio : The resolution of thanks passed by your honorable body of the Army of the Cum berland, its Commanding General and his staff, has been duly received and published to the troops of this command .-On behalf of all I return you heartfelt thanks.

This is indeed a war for the Constitution and the laws-nay, for National existence-against those who have despised our honest friendship, deceived our

ust hopes, and driven us to defend our country and our homes. By foul and willful slanders on our motives and intentions, persistingly repeated, they have arrayed against us our own fellow zens. bound to us by the triple ties of guinity, geographical position and commercial interest.

Let no man among us be base enough to forget this, or fool enough to trust an oligarchy of traitors to their friends, to civil liberty and human freedom. Vol untary exiles from home and friends, for the defence and safety of all, we long for the time when gentle peace shall again spread her wings over our land; but we know no such blessing is possible while

the unjust and arbitrary power of the Rebel leaders confronts and threatens

Crafty as the fox, cruel as the tiger, they cried, "no coercion," while preparing to strike us Bullylike, they proposed to light us because they said they could whip five to one ; and now, when driven back, they whine out, "no invasion"; and promise us of the West permission to navigate the Mississippi, if we will be "good boys," and do as they bid us.

Wherever they have the power, they drive before them into their ranks the Southern people, and they would also drive Trust them not; were they able, uş. they would invade and destroy us without mercy. Absolutely assured of those things I am amazed that any one could think of "peace on any terms.

He who entertains the sentiment is fit only to be a slave; he who utters it at this time is moreover a traiter to his coun- ward, Johnstown; Anna Maria Kurtz, 1st try, who deserves the scorn and con- | ward, Conemaugh borough ; Francis Dashner, tempt of all honorable men. When the Allegheny township; George M'Gough, Clearpower of the unscrupulous Rebel leaders is field township; Henry Foster, Ebensburg, West ward; Samuel S Paul, Croyle township; sider and act for their own interests, which are common with ours under this Govern- | Carrolltown borough ; John Moore, Richland ment, there will be no great difficulty in township. fraternization. Between our tastes and social life there are fewer differences than between those of the people of the Northern and Southern provinces of England or

1 Major A. K. M'Clure, Assistant Adjutant General, who has charge of the draft, has been at Washington to effect . settlement of the claims now in his hand, for enrolling the militia, making the draft subsistence, transportation, &c. Congress

has not yet appropriated money for these claims, but Major M'Clure has forwarded his estimates to the Secretary of War, and the appropriation will probably soon he made. The accounts will be forwarded from Harrisburg as soon as received there. and a disbursing officer will be sent to the State to pay them. In the meantime,

officers having claims connected with the draft should forward them to Harrisburg at once.

P. A dispatch from Brig-Gen. Kelly dated Harper's Ferry, Feb. 13th, to Lieut. Col. Cheesborough, A. A. G., says;

"Yesterday, about 1 o'clock, a squad of Baylor's Rebel cavalry attacked a small scouting party of the 12th Pennsylvanis Cavalry, from Kearneysville, of 12 men. near Southfield, killing one, wounding two and capturing four men and several horses. About 4 o'clock p. m. my scouts from here fell in with the same party a tew miles south of Charleston, and after . running fight of several miles, recaptured our men and horses, and captured Lieut. Baylor, two of his men, and several hors.

es.

165 The great excitement in New York during the past week, and indeed for weeks past, is the marriage of the famons Gen. Tom Thumb (Chas. S. Stratton) and Miss Lavina Warren, a "bonnie weething" just the match for the redoubtable General which interesting event came off with great ceremony and ostentation on Tues. day. It is said to be a genuine love affair and no mere match for convenience or with an eye to business. They are proba-

bly the smallest couple ever joined in wedleck.

ICENSE NOTICE .-

The following named persons have filed Petitions in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for Quart and Tavern License. To wit

TAVERN LICENSE.

Peter Soley, borough of Cambria; John Coad, borough of Cambrin; R Durach, 3d ward, Johnstown; James B M'Creight, 2d Michael Kearns, Croyle township ; Frederick Veigel, Washington township ; Joseph Cols,

newspapers, give a complete history of our diplomatic relations with France on the question of mediation. There is no reservation or secrecy. The country knows as much as is known at the Cabinet of Washington or the Court of St. James .-And now that the truth is before us we can see really what these stories of mediation contain. Those who dreaded war and diplomatic complications, says the Press, will see that the correspondence between the two nations has been marked with courtesy, candor and kindness. France scems to have been sincere in her desire to see this war end. She had many interests to consult, and the American war is a source of suffering She Day desire to see the fall of this Republic, but she certainly desires cotton and tobacco. She feels that her commerce and agriculture are suffering-and she feels the interest of a common humanity in the cessation of the war and the prevalence of peace. We are bound to give France the credit of these kind intentions, more particularly as it enabled the Administration to give the world a noble and manly record. . While diverse, but at the bottom flowing in the not only of greatness, but of prosperity, of the Colonies could not fail to take new we maintained our houor, it cannot be said that we maintained it in a petulant or angry spirit. We met France with the frankness that so well becomes a great people, proud in the midst of suffering and

inflexible unto the end. We say to France and we say to the world, that in this war we have no other purpose than to crush the rebellion .-When we accomplish this, the war is over.

. If we fail to do this, by defeat, internal compromise or external mediation, we merely proclaim a truce, and enter upon a generation of vexations, endless and bloody wars. We admit ourselves to be a conquered and an inferior race, and the future would be a war of petty States, factions, or interests, of traditions and hatreds, of rivalrics as bitter as those that existed between Lancaster and York, and which now exist between Bonaparte and Bourbon. It is to escape from a future like this that we persist in ending this war as it may seem best to do. This is the policy so elequently and elaborately discussed by the Secretary of State to Mr Dayton, and when he shows to that Minister and through him to the Minister of France, that this is not the war of two nations or peoples, but the war of a Republic against an insurrection, and that the

prudent means, of the disgraceful scourge of Slavery.

"Who could have thought, a few years ago, that this young American Republic, so beautiful, so strong, and apparently so united, was on the eve of such great disasters? Buc it is thus with human affairs, those which appear to be the best establish'd are the least enduring ; the nations which are believed to be strongest rest sometimes upon an abysis, and in an evil hour. accident, suffices to overthrow the whole." they committed the crime of introducing attention to the subject. in violation of every Divize iaw or sentiment of justice, Negro Slavery ?" and in one for the preservation of our own liber- Great Britain in our revolutionary war. furnishes their means of subsistence, he loyal, and hate and bifterly despise the necessities, and therefore can be seldom speaks of the mysterious mixture of few who are ready for submission. Uuless compared to precedents. Great Britain, of human destinies, to all appearance so portion of our territory, and the elements success, and it is certain that the councils same current, and thus by the experience and even of security to life, libert; and courage, if not gain other advantages, of life teaching that article of faith property. Notwithstanding all this, it is, when the parent State compromised so far

If the American Churches in the South

America and Europe are suffering.

10 The Dem. & Sent. says that the future success of that vile sheet, the Philadelphia Evening Journal, "as a Democratic organ," will greatly depend upon Mr. Albert D. Boileau's disconnection therewith as editor.

Inasmuch as Mr. B. has given his sacred pledge to abstain from all disloyal practices hereafter, and as the Evening Journal lays claim to the title of "Democratic organ," we presume the D. & S. is right on this point.

Democracy," to be sure !

question which belongs exclusively to the upon the best course to bring about a firm, being hit. The next day a crowd assem- TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER WARE. res. The War News this week is mealasting and honorable peace. Representa- bled, when Jenrison arrived, and mounting Their work will be made by the best work. legislative authorities of the United States ger. The Army of the Potomae is quiet, tives have also been sent from Louisiana, a box, he exclaimed ; "Yesterday, this who, under the Constitution, have the but Gen. Hooker is hard at work re-orand others understood to be coming from establishment was a printing office, and I right to determine it. That great writ cheapest rates, wholesale and retail. Arkausas. There is a prepondering argu- proposed to protect it ; this morning, it is ganizing his forces preparatory to a forought not to be suspended, unless to the ward move. A large part of the Rebel wisdom of Congress the present necessity ment in favor of a congressional form of a rebel fort, and I propose to gut it." With P. S.-All orders for SPOUTING attended conference over that suggested by M. this, the crowd rushed in and utterly de- term shall appear to be urgent. Army of Virginia are said to have been European Powers have failed to do us Therefore, I recommend the passage of Drouyn De L'Huys, viz: That by which molished everything the establishment Johnstown, December 8, 1859-tf. instice in refusing to admit this doctrine, moved to Vicksburg. The Rebel advance a joint resolution, earnestly requesting an accession to the latter would bring the contained, and then barnt the fragments. he ends the argument and completely A SSESSOR'S NOTICE in Mississippi are reported to be at Okothat Congress shall forthwith pass laws Government into concurrence with the A Persons having monthly returns of lono, trying to repair the railroad destroyed defining and punishing offences of the insurgents in disregarding and setting The interest on the Pennsylvania Manufactores, Slaughtered Animals, Liquors, answers the Emperor. by Geu. Grant. News from New Orleans class above referred to, and providing for aside an important part of the Constitution State debt is to be paid in coin. The Beer, Ale, Coal, &c., to make under the U.S. We are satisfied to stand by the Secrethe fair and speedy trial by an imparcial of the United States, and so would be of tary of State on this question. He oceubanks during their suspension must reduce Revenue Law, in the Divisions recently is to the 6th inst. is unimportant. jury, of persons charged with such offen-ces in the loyal and undisturbed States, so that the guilty may justly suffer, and the gives strength to that sacred instrument pies high and patriotic ground-the only that the guilty may justly suffer, and the gives strength to that sacred instrument late act provides. Why should there be I. Roberts, as he is now authorized to receive We are under renewed obligations ground that an American statesman can ! ezcupy with honor. We bonor him for to Mr. Pershing, House of Reps., for valwhich must continue through future ages 1 two kinds of currency-one for the credi- them. innocent be relieved. NEWTON I. ROBERTS. A. G. CURTIN. the sheet anchor of the Republic." his patriotism and boldnes, and the world usble public documents. i tors of the State, the other for the people ? | Ebensburg, Feb. 12, 1863.

end of which the tenacious pride of the entrusted to his cognizance, and especially American character does not yet permit any such interference with the action of ence, must enter the conferences imbued us to foresee. Without doubt, there are the executive of the United States or with some consoling fects mixed with these sad the functions of the judiciary, would be, fortunes of the insurgent chief, and the accounts. I speak of the hope, founded in the existing crisis, emphatically dangerupon the most solemn acts, of seeing at ous, it would have a direct revolutionary length the abolishment, by peaceable and | tendency-in fact it would be to commence a revolution.

The courts of justice are open, and no doubt, all personal wrong can be properly redressed in due course of law.

I do not know how many arrests of the the trust which has been confided to it by kind hereinbefore referred to have been made in Pennsylvania, as I have at no time been privy to the making of them, but I believe they have been few. I was under the impression that there would be | cost of dissolution would be immediately, no necessity for more of them, otherwise universally and indignantly rejected by zen, an unforceseen shock, a breeze, the least I might have referred to them in my an- the American people. nual message; but recent events having In another place the Bishop asks : shown that this impression was erroneous, Why, in this land of Washington, have I deem it my duty now to invite your ple demoralized. M. Drouys De L'Huys

wretches among us, false to all our free their independence.

and loyal traditions; false to the memory have done much to avert this war, from are actively plotting to betray us, to poison which now so many millions both in and mislead the minds of our people, by treacherous misrepresentations, and to so aid and comfort the rebels that our fate may be either to abandon the free North, and become hangers-on of a Government ambition, or, at best, to dissolve the Union under which we have prospered, and to break this fair and glorious country into great advantage over any that could be fragments, which will be cursed by perpetual discords at home, and by the contempt and ill-usage of foreign nations, ! from which we shall then be too weak to vindicate ourselves.

That such offences should be auly punproper legislation by Congress is required for that purpose, can be as little doubted. Which is not saying very much for the Whether such legislation should include a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus

ted by those actors, or through their influwith a spirit and pledged to the personal loyal people in the insurrectionary States would be unheard, and any offer of peace by this Government on the condition of the maintenance of the Union necessarily rejected.

"On the other hand, this Government has not the least thought of relinguishing the nation, under the most solemn of all political sanctions, and if it had any such thought, it would have still abundant reason to know that peace procured at the

"It is a great mistake that European statesmen make, if they suppose this prodraws to his aid the conferences which The contest in which we are engaged is took place between the Colonies, and

rection. Moreover, the conferences which enlarging the ditch can thus be held in Cougress, have this

organized upon the plan of De L'Huys,

Ireland. Hoping the time may speedily come when the power of the perfidious and cruel tyrant of this Rebellion, having been overthrown, a peace may be laid on the broad foundations of National Unity and Equal Justice to all, under the Constitution and the Laws, I remain, your fellow-citi-

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

for The canal at Vicksburg is still represented as a failure. Before the completion of the canal last summer, the Mississippi had fallen too low to have any effect in washing out the cut-off, and the answering the question, by a reference to ty and welfare The traitors at the South He will allowe me to answer that action in people were advised that the first flood the cotton spinners, to whom slave labor hate the great body of our people, who are the crisis of a nation must accord with its would perform the work thoroughly .-Since the second investment of Vicksburg the stage of water in the river has been suffering and prosperity, of faults and the rebellion be effectually suppressed we when entering on that negotiation, had rising steadily, yet the cut-off still obstiexpiations, of the wondrous interweaving must lose our pride of country, the larger manifestly come to entertain doubts of her nately refuses to be "washed out." The river has now reached such a flood height as to threaten the security of the troops encamped upon the bend, and the prayer of correspondents is that it may rise no which declares that all men are breth- I fear, an undoubted truth that a few as to treat of peace on terms of conceding higher. It is positively asserted that the current has had no effect upon the ditch,

"Tis true, indeed, that peace must but a statement appeared in a Western -Catholic and Protestant-had not ceased of their fathers, and to the rights of their come at some day, and that conferences paper that a small light draft boat has to give their testimony against "the dis- children; false to the country which has must attend, if they are not allowed to passed through it, to the great dissatisfacgraceful scourge of Slavery," and to de- given them birth and protected them, only precede the pacification. The Congress of tion of the rebels upon the eastern bank. nounce it as a "violation of every Divine stopping short of the technical offence of the United States furnishes the constitu- If this be true, the river must have law or sentiment of justice," they might treason, in the very madness of mischief tional form for debates between alienated widened the ditch to a considerable extent, parties. Senators and Representatives as its original dimensions would not have from the loyal portion of the people are permitted the passage of a barge. With there already, fully empowered to confer, the immense force now investing the city, . and seats, fiso, vacant and inviting Sena- a cut-off large enough to float a gunboat tors and Representatives fram the discon- through might have been shoveled out in tented party, who may be constitutionally two or three weeks, without waiting founded in treachery, fraud and insane | sent there from States involved in insur- doubtfully for the action of the river in

> non. A newspaper sheet known as The Inquirer, has, for some time, given much viz : That the Congress, it it were thought offense to the loyal citizens of Leavenworth wise, could call a National Convention to by its treasonable course, and threats were adopt his recommendations, and give them made of destroying the materials with the solemnity and binding force of organic which it was printed. The proprietor SHEET-IRON WARE. law. Such conferences between alienated took the precaution to arm a number of ished, no good citizen can doubt; and that parties may be said to have begun. Ma- his friends and station them about the Desire to call the attention of the mobile to ryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee office, who, without provocation, fired upon their new TIN SHOP now opened in the large and Missouri, States which were claimed a citizen who had exerted himself to allay brick building on the corner of Main and by the insurgents, are already represented the excitement. A large number of shots Franklin streets opposite the Mansion House in Congress, and submitting with perfect were fired, and other innocent citizens as & Co., Johnstown Pa., where they purpose in any and what parts of the country, is a freedom and in proper spirit their advice well as the one aimed at, narrowly escaped manufacturing all kinds of

QUART LICENSE. Tudor & Jones.

J. M'DONALD, Clork, Office of Clerk Quarter Sessions,) Ebensburg, February 19, 1868.

DEGISTER'S NOTICE-

Notice is hereby given that the followng 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, 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 ohn Zech, administrators of John Zech, cec'd The account of William Berkstresser, sdninist ntor of Thomas Adams, dec'd.

The account of Elizabeth Stahl and II. Kinkead, administrators of Jacob Stahl, dec'd. The first account of Joseph Custer, executor of the estate of Sarah Iniher, dec'd.

The account of George Rushaberger admiuistrator 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, crecutor of Lewis Paul, dec'd.

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

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, shaved ready for use. Persons proposing for the above or any part of it will state price on cars, and their railroad station, or in talt at

Dock Sreet Wharf. Address C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S U. S. Bakery, 5, 7 and 9 Dock St.,

PHILADELPHIA

1860.1860

COPPER WARS J. & H. HERRINGTON

men and of the best materials. They are determined to sell all kinds of ware at the

to on the shortest notice and on reasonable