



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY MARCH 19.

Treason at Home.

It is a lamentable fact, but none the less true, that while our sons and brothers are risking their lives to preserve the Union and our rights as a free people, there are those here at home who, even while they remain at home, and enjoy in security and peace, the very blessings which these soldiers are fighting to maintain, are loud in their denunciations of our noble army, and busily engaged in plotting treason against the Government, and who would never see every one of our brave soldiers filling Southern graves than that slavery—the idol for which they would barter their very souls—should suffer; and, yet, poor pitiful cowards, they have not the courage to go over to the rebel lines and take up arms in defence of the Institution they reverence. These are the men who gather around the street corners with woe-begone looks when the news comes of any reverse to the Confederate arms, or that some slaveholder has had his slaves run away; but how their countenances brighten when they hear of a Confederate victory, even though thousands of brave Northern lives have been sacrificed. They have no commendation to bestow upon the brave deeds, or tear of sympathy to shed for the fall of any of our braves. Every sentiment of manliness is effaced from their breasts, and they are well named "Copperheads," for they are filled with venom of the bitterest and most degrading character.— With the infamous, arch-traitor, Vallandigham, whose name will be covered with blacker infamy than that of Benedict Arnold, for their acknowledged leader, they are working with all their energies, backed by the powers of darkness, to accomplish the overthrow of the best Government the sun ever shone upon, and are using every means to cripple the Administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and sow discord in the ranks of the army. We have some respect for a Southern Rebel, whose every interest is in the South, and who is led on blindly by his leaders; but who can respect the poor, mean, pitiful cur, who will turn round and bite the hand that has fed him, and under whose protection he lives?— Such are the men who are ever prating of peace, no matter how dishonorable, so that it is peace that will preserve slavery. Poor fools! do they imagine that the South would enter into any alliance with them? Do they suppose that they would get the "Union" as it was and the Constitution as it is? No, indeed. Were the South conquerors to-day, the poor miserable Copperheads would meet with only contempt and scorn for their pains; in proof of which assertion we copy the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer: "If they repudiate the debt they have contracted, and abandon the Government they have established, and recant vows, and break pledges, and eat dirt, it is well; we shall be charmed; the movement will suit us perfectly; and, although we shall not exactly respect the actors in that affair, yet we shall not be unwilling to trade with them—holding our noses a little—not to show them all suitable civilities—but at a proper distance." We have these Copperheads in our midst, and let every loyal man keep his eye upon their actions, for, unlike the Southern rattlesnake, they do not give warning before they strike, while their sting is more insidious. But let the traitors beware when our brave soldiers return; for the men who have fought, and bled, and suffered to put down Southern rebels, will not be inclined to show much leniency to the Northern traitors, who have endeavored to deprive them of all their rights. Let them beware how they croak of treason then. And, now, let every loyal man be on his guard to circumvent the efforts of the traitor hordes who infest the North. Watch them as you would the meanest rebel; and while we go on giving our hearty support to the Government, we are as certain that success will crown our arms, and that the schemes of Northern traitors and Southern rebels will be overthrown, as we are that there is a God of justice who orders the issue of all things.

A Patriotic Address.

HEADQUARTERS, 3d DIV., 17th ARMY CORPS, MEMPHIS, TENN., Feby. 12, 1863. MY FELLOW SOLDIERS: Debility from recent illness, has prevented and still prevents me from appearing amongst you, as has been my custom, and is my desire. It is for this cause I deem it my duty to communicate with you now, and give you the assurance that your General still maintains unshaken confidence in your patriotism, devotion, and in the ultimate success of our glorious cause. I am aware that influences of the most discouraging and reasonable character, well calculated and designed to render you dissatisfied, have recently been brought to bear upon some of you by professed friends. Newspapers, containing reasonable articles, artfully falsifying the public sentiment at your homes, have been circulated in your camps. Intriguing political tricksters, demagogues, and time-servers, whose corrupt deeds are but a faint reflex of their more corrupt hearts, seem determined to drive our people on to anarchy and destruction. They have hoped, by magnifying the reverse of our arms, basely misrepresenting the conduct and slandering the character of our soldiers in the field, and boldly denouncing the acts of the constituted authorities of the Government as unconstitutional usurpations, to produce general demoralization in the army, and thereby reap their political reward, weaken the cause we have espoused, and aid those arch traitors of the South to dismember our mighty Republic and trail in the dust the emblem of our National unity, and greatness and glory. Let me remind you, my countrymen, that we are Soldiers of the FEDERAL UNION, armed for the preservation of the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION and the maintenance of its Laws and Authority. Upon your faithfulness and devotion, heroism and gallantry depend this sacred inheritance, baptized in the blood of our fathers. We are Soldiers of a Government that has always blessed us with prosperity and happiness. It has given to every American citizen the largest freedom and the most perfect equality of rights and privileges. It has afforded us security in person and property and blessed us with, under its beneficent influence, we were the proudest Nation on earth. We should be united in our efforts to put down a rebellion, that now, like an earthquake, rocks the Nation from State to State from centre to circumference, and threatens to engulf us all in one common ruin, the horrors of which no pen can portray. We have solemnly sworn to bear true faith to this Government, preserve its Constitution and defend its glorious flag against all its enemies and opposers. To our hands has been committed the liberties, the Prosperity and Happiness of future generations. Shall we betray such a trust? Shall the brilliance of your past achievements be dimmed and tarnished by hesitation, discord and dissension, whilst armed traitors menace you in front and unarmed traitors intrigue against you in the rear? We are in no way responsible for any action of the Civil Authorities.— We constitute the Military arm of the Government: That the Civil power is threatened and attempted to be paralyzed is the reason for resort to the Military power. To aid the Civil authorities (not to oppose or obstruct) in the exercise of their authority is our office, and shall we forget this duty, and stop to wrangle and dispute over this or that political act or measure, whilst the country is bleeding at every pore; whilst a fearful wail of anguish, wrung from the heart of a distracted people, is borne upon every breeze and widows and orphans are appealing to us to avenge the loss of their loved ones who have fallen by our side in defence of the old blood-stained Banner, and whilst the Temple of Liberty itself is being shaken to its very centre by the ruthless blows of Traitors, who have desecrated our flag—obstructed our national highways, destroyed our peace, desolated our fields, and draped thousands of homes in mourning? Let us stand firm at our posts of duty and of honor, yielding a cheerful obedience to all orders from our superior, until by our united efforts, the Stars and Stripes shall be planted in every city, town and hamlet of the Rebellious States.— We can then return to our homes and through the ballot box peacefully redress all our wrongs if any we have. Whilst I rely upon you with confidence and pride, I blush to confess that recently some of those who were once our comrades in arms have so far forgotten their honor, their oaths and their country, as to shamefully desert us, and skulkingly make their way to their homes, where like culprits, they dare not look an honest man in the face. Disgrace and ignomy (if they escape the penalty of the law) will not only follow them to their dishonored graves, but will stamp their names and lineage with infamy to the latest generation.— The scorn and contempt of every true man will ever follow these base men who, forgetful of their oaths, have, like cowardly spaniels, deserted their comrades in arms in the face of the foe, and their country in the hour of its greatest peril. Every true-hearted mother or father, brother, sister or wife, will spurn the coward who could thus not only disgrace himself, but his name and his kindred. An indelible stamp of infamy should be branded upon his cheek, that all who look upon his vile countenance may feel for him the contempt his cowardice merits.— Could I believe that such conduct found either justification or excuse in your hearts, or that you would for a moment falter in our glorious purpose

of saving the Nation from threatened wreck and hopeless ruin, I would invoke from Deity as the greatest boon, a common grave to save us from such infamy and disgrace.

The day is not far distant when traitors and cowards, North and South, will cover before the indignation of an outraged people. March bravely onward! Nerve your strong arms to the task of overthrowing every obstacle in the pathway of victory until with shouts of triumph the last gun is fired that proclaims us a United People under the old Flag and one Government! Patriot Soldiers! This great work accomplished, the reward for such service as yours will be realized; the blessings and honors of a grateful people will be yours.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Brig. Gen'l Comd'g

The Polish Question.

The Government of England has made a demonstration in favor of the Poles that cannot fail to excite for their cause the warmest sympathy, and give strength to the insurrectionary movement. The Earl of Ellenborough took occasion in the House of Lords, on the 20th of February, to ask the Ministry for any papers it possessed on the subject of Poland, and in doing so commented with just severity upon the tyrannies of Russia, and the unhappy condition to which it had reduced the proud and gallant nation of the Poles. This was responded to by Earl Russell, in behalf of the Government.— He did not think it expedient to produce the information sought by the Earl of Ellenborough, and could not without mature reflection indicate the policy that England would pursue in dealing with the Polish question. He was very decided however, in thinking that Russia had done wrong in her government of Poland, and had told the Russian Minister that the decree of conscription "was the most imprudent and unjust step the Russian Government could take." This sentiment, we are told, was received with loud cheering, and when the noble Earl went on to say that Prussia had made herself a partner in the wrong by entering into a convention with Russia, the cheering was renewed. These indications of disapprobation showed how aristocratic England regarded the tyrannies of aristocratic Russia. We can well imagine that there must be more than usual paths in this national cry of Polish anguish to move the cold and august noblemen in the House of Lords. This cry has hushed the strife of parties, for we hear that, immediately upon the conclusion of the Earl of Russell's speech, the Earl of Malmesbury, a member of the Opposition, and a follower of Lord Derry and his foreign secretary, arose, and expressed his approval of the sentiments of the Government; expressed his "sincere sorrow at what he had been told was the attitude of the Russian Government." This demonstration in the House of Lords is everywhere sustained, and the sentiment of England is decidedly in sympathy with the Poles. It may be said to be equally so in France. The Emperor of deeds has said nothing, and, as yet, done nothing; but French sentiment is decidedly in sympathy with Poland. The ominous mutterings of a muzzled press; the gossip in the saloons; the debates in the national assemblies; all indicate coldness to Russia and kindness to the suffering people now being massacred by her armies. Austria has taken a high stand, and washes her hands of a transaction which is at best but little more than the natural effect of the perfidy of a former Austrian minister. Prussia has made herself virtually an ally of Russia, by entering into a convention for the purpose of preventing Polish rebels taking refuge in her dominions, and agreeing to return them to the Russian authority. Whether Prussia—which, notwithstanding the vacillation and obstinacy of her present ruler, is a proud and just nation, and strongly decry to the liberal sentiment of Europe—will consent to become a minion of an autocracy and the instrument of a tyranny which the world cannot equal, remains to be seen. The King of Prussia has done much to estrange his people, and many wise men fear an outbreak against his own authority, and we think it would be well for him not to court additional odium by his conduct in this unfortunate insurrection. Thus far, the insurrection has been little more than a series of outbreaks and massacres, although some of the writers of European journals state that the conduct of the Poles has been marked by humanity and discretion; that they have organized armies, and, under the leadership of a distinguished Polish nobleman, are fast becoming proficient in the art of war. If this contest should be permitted to continue, we do not see how anything can result but the utter annihilation of the Polish nationality. It was, indeed, the attempt to carry out this design, by forcing a merciless and unjust conscription, that led to the present insurrection. It is possible that the combined Powers of Europe may present to Russia such a remonstrance that she will desist from her present sad design, and it is by no means impossible that, out of the revolution and excitement which despairing Poland has created in her effort to become free, the great crime of its partition, which has been for a generation the shame of Europe, will be redressed. As friends of liberty, we shall look upon such a result as one of the most pleasant events of the age.

Reese C. Fleeson, one of the editors of the Pittsburg Dispatch, died in that city on Monday morning.

The Loyal National League.

From the New York Evening Post. We direct the attention of our citizens to an organization which is rapidly forming in this city under the above name.

The enrollment list bears the following title, which clearly explains the purposes of the League:—"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby associate ourselves under the name and title of the Loyal National League."

"We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary."

"The primary object of this League is and shall be to bind together all loyal men, of all trades and professions, in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation."

Among the various programmes and constitutions of loyal leagues, Union leagues, and Union clubs, we have seen none which so well supplies the great need of the time and so thoroughly answers the broad name of League as this. There is no money test, or entrance, the only condition of admission being a willingness to sign and abide by a simple and comprehensive pledge of loyalty to the government and to the idea as well as the substance of National Unity.

Now that the most poisonous of the doctrines of the Calhounites, those doctrines in which the Southern rebels seek their apology for the most heinous crime in history, are boldly put forth by rebel sympathizers, it seems appropriate that loyal men should band together to maintain the substance and adhere to the glorious idea of National Unity. General Rosecrans, in his patriotic general order issued to the western army on the birthday of Washington, happily expresses this idea:—"Out of respect for the memory of Washington—whose illustrious virtues we revere, whose wisdom, justice and self-sacrificing devotion to national unity we resolve to imitate ourselves and teach to our children—we will to-day renew to each other the pledge already given by our past toils and sufferings, and which many of our brave companions have already sealed with their blood. We will transmit the freedom we inherit from Washington unimpaired to the posterity of our nation, 'one and indivisible,' or we will perish in its defence, bequeathing a name glorious to them and terrible to the rebel conspirators whose vile deceptions have arrayed our brethren against us."

This is the battle-cry of the brave patriots who, with their banners to the foe, stand between the nation and the perditions which they seek its ruin. That national unity which they pledge themselves to maintain on the battle-field, let us all pledge ourselves to defend at home. Thus will our brothers in the field be encouraged to feel their privations and sufferings are not in vain, and that the lives they offer up at the shrine of their country's unity shall not be a useless sacrifice.

There is a strong feeling in the public mind on this subject, and action has been delayed in the expectation that some of the organizations now projected would build on this broad foundation—but up to this time no plan has presented itself so broad and desirable in its purpose as the present.

We do not doubt that the League thus initiated in this city will spread through every village, town and hamlet in the loyal States, encouraging the loyal and striking terror to the hearts of the traitors who, not daring to take open part with the rebels in arms, still stand beneath the fostering folds of the national banner and seek to break in pieces that unity of which it is the honored emblem, and without which it is a meaningless rag. It is proposed to take a large hall, with convenient reading and committee rooms, in some central place, where the members of the League may meet at all times, and when, at stated periods, lectures and addresses will be delivered.

The War.

The advent of settled weather will open a new campaign in Virginia, in which new military conclusions will be tried, with a fierceness of endeavor hitherto unknown in this war. For two months past neither the Army of the Potomac nor that of Northern Virginia, at present commanded by Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, have been at all demonstrative. Both of these armies have been maddened, and unable to move five miles without great losses, and both have been thoroughly reorganized during this interim of inactivity.— The increase of the Army of the Potomac by the additions from the new levies has brought it up to a prime numerical strength, and its discipline has been greatly improved. In Jackson's army the discipline of desperation has made the rebel troops good soldiers, no doubt, whilst the Southern conscription, however rigid it may be, has failed to fill many of the old battalions. The Federal troops have been refurnished in a great measure with new arms and accoutrements and none but good weapons will be used in the great battles which will be fought before midsummer in the States of Virginia and North Carolina. The rebels have received but few arms of late, owing to the undisputed efficiency of the blockade of the rebel ports, and it is well known that arms are always worthless after a year's use in active warfare, even in the hands of the most careful and economical troops

in the world—those of the French army. Here we have an advantage over the enemy which is not to be despised. General Lee has done but little in the way of strategic movements in Virginia recently. It is reported that General Longstreet's division has been sent to the south side of the James river, for the purpose of advancing upon and capturing Norfolk. We look upon it, however, as a counter movement to one planned by Gen. Halleck, and shortly to be executed by Gen. Burnside with the Ninth Army Corps, and perhaps other forces now in the Department of Virginia. General Longstreet is decidedly the ablest general in the rebel service, and the favorite of General Lee and Jefferson Davis, and he has been assigned to the post of the greatest danger—the great vulnerable point of the "Confederacy." A vigorous and rapid movement of our forces now in Virginia, conducted by brilliant and capable leaders, will show us how easily Gen. Lee's army might have been crushed long ago, securing to us the rebel capital and a war of short duration. At present, General Lee has a great advantage in position, but is inferior in troops, arms, and stores. He is well situated for either defensive or offensive operations, if he is "let alone." Three days' march to the interior, from any point now held by his troops, however, would pierce his line of defence, and force him to leave his present position, or fight a pitched battle for the mastery of the position. We should advise an early movement of every corps to this end, the attainment of which will be of the utmost importance. Should Rosecrans and Grant be only partially successful in the Southwest, or should they be entirely so, our prospects in the East could not be bettered. Much depends upon the ponderous blows to be struck in Virginia this spring, to tell whether we may look for peace in the fall, or a war for several years to come.

Proclamation by the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 10, 1863. The President has issued the following Proclamation respecting soldiers absent without leave:—

"In pursuance of the 26th section of the act of Congress, entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved on the 2d of March, 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, President, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command that all the soldiers, enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments."

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall on or before the 1st day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department No. 58, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiting of pay and allowances during their absence, and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil-disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places, have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies, and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers.

I do, therefore, call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangerous and treasonable crimes, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against the said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. Done at the city of Washington, on the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y. of War.

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 SHAEFFER, Adm'r. Jan. 29, 1863.—Gt.

ESTATE OF JAMES TREXLER. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Appraisement of certain property of James Trexler, dec'd, set apart for his Widow, has been filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval the 26th day of March, inst. E. F. LYTLE, Register. Register's Office, March 5th, 1863.—Gt.

INSURANCE AGENCY.— James Purse, agent for the Blair county and Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Johnstown, Pa. Will attend promptly to making insurance in any part of Cambria county upon application by letter or in person. Ebensburg, March 12th, 1863.—Gt. See new advertisements.

HAMRICK & CALDWELL. IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS, No. 30 North Fourth st., PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. H. HAMRICK. J. C. CALDWELL. March 19, 1863.—Gt.

EBENSBURG ACADEMY FOR MALES AND FEMALE. The annual concert in this Institution will take place Thursday March 26th at 6 o'clock P. M. The thirty-third session will open Tuesday 5th of May. For particulars address Rev. A. DONALDSON, Prin. J. H. DONALDSON, Secy. HATTIE M. BRACKEN, Ass't. Eldersridge, March 19, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.— The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to report distribution of the proceeds of the real estate of William O'Keefe, sold at Sheriff's sale, on Vend. Expon, No. 52, March Term, 1863, at the suit of the Commonwealth of Penna. for use of James O'Keefe, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on Saturday, the 18th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, March 19, 1863.—Gt.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.— The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to report distribution of the proceeds of the real estate of George Heck, sold at Sheriff's sale, on Vend. Expon, No. 106, September Term, 1862, at the suit of Daniel Sherman, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, March 19, 1863.—Gt.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.— The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the account of H. Kinkaid and Elizabeth Stahl, adm'rs. of Jacob Stahl, deceased, and to report distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrators, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office, in Ebensburg, on Saturday, the 11th day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, March 19, 1863.—Gt.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an Alias order of the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, to us directed, there will be exposed to public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 11th of APRIL, next, at one o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, and interest of James A. Margart, and Marietta, minor children of William W. Roberts, deceased, of, in and to, the following described Real Estate, to wit:— All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the townships of Sunmerhill and Cambria, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence East 101 1/2 perches to a beech; thence North 116 1/2 perches to a post; thence West 29 perches to a post; thence North 56 degrees West 78 perches to a post; thence South, 109 perches, to the place of beginning; and containing one hundred and ten (110) acres and seventy-one (71) perches, and allowance, &c. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the townships of Sunmerhill and Cambria, in the county of Cambria aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a Hickory, on the South-West corner of said tract, thence North 52 perches to a chestnut; thence east, by land of Wm. Roberts, Sr., 117 perches to a post; thence South, by land of David M. Davis, 32 perches to the South-West corner of said David's land; thence West, 117 perches to the place of beginning; containing twenty-two (22) acres, or thereabouts, with the allowance, &c. Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land adjoining the premises last above described, being situate in the townships of Sunmerhill and Cambria, in the county of Cambria aforesaid, and containing seven (7) acres and eighty-one (81) perches and allowance. Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the bonds and Mortgage of the purchaser. JOHN WILLIAMS, Guardian of Jane and Margaret Roberts. WILLIAM DAVIS, Guardian of Marietta Roberts. March 12 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS.—

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to February 15, 1863: Mrs Rachel Brees, Daniel J James, " Emma Bryn, Mary D Jones, " Ann Butler, 2, David D Jones, Jr, " E S Bura, Richard Kayler, John A Bradley, Wm A B Keller, Abraham Brown, Abram Longenecker, John Coke, James D McAnis, Miss Rosanna Caine, Joseph D Myers, 2, John D Davis, James Gooney, Thos Davis, Wm B Makin, Sarah Davis, Robt A McCoy, Daniel Davis, Bridget M Cullough, Mary Jane Davis, Mrs Morgan, Thos Davis, Provost Marshal Cambria Co, Robt R Davis, Peter Noon, Sarah Evans, 2, Isaac Paul, Maggie C Evans, Mary Jane Reese, Evan P Evans, Samuel R Reese, Wm O Evans, Margaret Glan, 2, Meggie Evans (north) David Rowland, Thos E Evans, Abram Ribblat, David E Evans, Jane Roberts, James Ferrel, Catherine Donovan, and Gittings, Amos W Rowland, Daniel Gittings, Mary Jane Reese, Griffith Griffith, James M Spelling, Wm W Griffith, Emanuel Sullinger, Agnes James, George J Shumig, Margaret Glan, 2, Wm Stoneacker, Sue Gallagher, Ephraim Stand, Joseph Heiner, Charles Sharland, Josephine O'Harra, John Thomas, Rev D J Irwin, John Wilkinson, Mary E Jones, Hannah Westover, Hannah Jones, Daniel Willey, Thos James, Deco Robt Young, Wm Jones, Frederick Youngling. Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. Ebensburg, February 19, 1863.

C. D. MCLEES & Co., 123 North street, PHILADELPHIA. Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes.