

The Alleghenian.



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE SET RIGHT.

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 16.

The Union League.

Pursuant to notice, on Thursday evening of last week the friends of the Administration in this section—those who stand pledged to unconditional loyalty to the Government, to an unwavering support of its efforts to crush the Rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary—met at the Court-House to organize a Union League. The meeting was rather an impromptu affair, the preliminaries of its holding having only been arranged the day prior; still at an early hour the room was crowded to its fullest capacity with a patriotic and intelligent auditory, who took that method of showing their hatred of and unalterable opposition to Treason, whether it take the form of overt acts of hostility as in the South, or the more contemptible guise of Copperheadism in the North.

The meeting came to order by calling that sterling patriot, JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., to the Chair. RICHARD JONES, Jr., and ISAAC EVANS were elected Vice Presidents, and DAVID J. JONES and J. H. EVANS Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President in a few pertinent remarks, when CYRUS ELDER, Esq., of Johnstown, was loudly called for.

Mr. ELDER responded in a speech of about one hour's duration, in the course of which he ably discussed the state of the nation and the bearings of the Rebellion on our future destiny as a Republic. His effort was fraught with interest and instruction; it was temperate, lucid, convincing—as much unlike as may be the soul and ferocious harangues to which the so-called "Democracy" are doomed to listen. Not having taken notes of the speech, we are unable to touch upon the many points he discussed. Suffice it to say, however, his arguments were irresistible and his demonstrations palpable and convincing. All in all, the speech was emphatically one for the hour.

Mr. A. BOGGS, Esq., of Johnstown, was the next speaker. He declared his total unpreparedness for a labored address, but notwithstanding this disclaimer, proceeded to deliver a speech every word of which carried conviction with it. The gentleman is an old line Democrat—in fact, he enjoyed the confidence of that party to such an extent that he was appointed Post-Master of the borough of Johnstown during the administration of BUCHANAN—but just at present he is a Union man. In common with all true men, he has sunk the partisan in the patriot for the nonce, and struck hands with those whose only desire and determination is that our liberties may be perpetuated. Would that all Democrats were like unto him!

Lieut. R. M. JONES, of Co. A, 11th Penna. Reserves, being present, was then called out. He responded in a few words, giving his views, which were rather unfavorable than otherwise, of Copperheads. He told the forked-tongued gentry, plumply and plainly, that they were despised by the soldiers, who preferred an open foe in front to sneaking, cowardly cowboys in the rear. Their days were numbered, for so soon as "the boys" returned victorious from the field, domestic Traitors of every grade and hue would quietly be consigned to political infamy the depth and blackness whereof there is no knowing. As the views of a soldier who has proven his loyalty on many a bloody field, this speech was certainly entitled to and received due consideration.

A letter from J. G. MILES, Esq., of Huntingdon, in which that gentleman expressed his regret at his inability to be present on the occasion, and furthermore placed on record his sympathy with Union Leagues and detestation of Democratic partisanship, was then read. This letter, which is extremely interesting, will be found on our first page.

A Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the League were read and adopted; after which an opportunity was afforded those so desiring to annex their names thereto. A large number, a

majority of those present, complied;—whereupon, after nine cheers for the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, the meeting adjourned.

Everything was conducted with the utmost decorum, and nothing occurred to disturb in the least the harmony of the deliberations. We think we never saw a better or more enthusiastic assemblage convened inside the county. The old men and the young men—Democrats as well as Republicans—were out in their strength, determined to demonstrate to the world that the Government under which they have lived and prospered so long as a nation is a Government which yet commands their fealty and the warmest emotions of their hearts. It was a most signal rebuke to sectionalism and Copperheadism—a sure indication that the People are beginning to awake to a realization of the true magnitude of the evils by which the country is threatened through the sectional, selfish course of the Democratic organization.

The Union League can be productive of but good results. Keep the ball rolling!

Copperhead Sentiments.

We have heretofore given occasional extracts from the samples of conservative loyalty published in many of the leading opposition papers of the State, but as an open violation of United States law, the following "gem," from the Johnstown Democrat, exceeds in boldness anything yet attempted by its disloyal compeers:

"For God's sake, Boys, Resist the Draft!"—We are informed that as the cars, containing soldiers intended for service in the West, passed along the road at this place, the men cried out to people along the way—"For God's sake, boys, resist the draft!" We have no doubt of the truth of the information, for we firmly believe that there are hundreds of thousands in the army who would give the same advice to their friends at home.—They do so, 1st, because the conscription act is unconstitutional and tyrannical; and, 2d, because they are growing tired of a war waged for negroes, barren of results in re-establishing the Union, and fraught only with destruction of life, waste of treasure, and beggary and misery to thousands of widows and orphans."

The statement that the troops passing westward over the Pennsylvania railroad made use of the expressions attributed to them, we believe to be a shameful falsehood, knowingly repeated by the Democrat for the purpose of instigating resistance to the enforcement of the laws of the United States. Is there not in Cambria a government officer, competent to take cognizance of such a flagrant offence? It is high time that such unblushing treason should be checked by the courts. The sole object of such an article as that above quoted is to injure, as far as possible, the government against whose enactments it is directed. That it is asserted that the gallant men who have been engaged for a year and a half in an attempt to suppress the rebellion, have counselled resistance to the laws by which their ranks are to be recruited and their term of service shortened, it possible; yet it is a well known fact that the troops in the field have always been clamorous for the enforcement of the laws referred to. It is asserted that a law passed by a constitutional majority of Congress, examined by the Attorney General and approved by the President, is "unconstitutional and tyrannical," and this falsehood will be repeated, in every conceivable shape, to poison the minds of the people and stir up the elements of revolt, so long as the government suffers the authors to do so with impunity. The repetition of the stale slang of a "war for the negro," is simply an absurdity, but when the Johnstown Democrat asserts that the war for the perpetuity of the Union—a war in which every free and loyal man in the North has a heart-felt interest—is a contest "fraught only with destruction of life, waste of treasure, and beggary and misery to thousands of widows and orphans"—that paper perpetrates a malicious falsehood for which it should be held responsible. Too much has been ventured in this contest—the people have shown their love for the Union by the sacrifice of too much blood and treasure—to permit such shameless attempts in our midst to destroy every advantage gained by that sacrifice. That this causeless and wicked rebellion has brought upon the North a dreadful measure of grief and misery is but too true, but the aim of such articles as that quoted is simply to protract and increase these evils until the people of the North are forced to yield every principle for which they have contended at such a fearful cost.

Our Washington township correspondent writes us that the "snax" of that neck o' timber met again at No. 4, on the 11th inst., when and where they were addressed by R. L. Johnston and M. D. Magchan, Esquires, of this place.—The usual amount of pseudo patriotism and venomous vilification was ventilated. Politics makes queer bedfellows! To instance, R. L. J. and M. D. M. double-teaming the county together in behalf of doctrines first enunciated and openly espoused by the Rebels. Ah, me!—who'd a thought R!

Treason in Pennsylvania.

The officers of the law have brought to light a conspiracy in the county of Berks, the avowed object of which is to cause the overthrow of the United States. When we read the narrative of the affair, it was with a hope that the evidence would relieve us from the terrible impression that it conveyed, but no one can read the plain and circumstantial account of Mr. Lyon without alarm and mortification. We are introduced to an organization, which meets in barns, with signs, passwords, and grips, evidently acting in communication with a higher power, professing to have associations in all parts of the country, and having for its avowed object the abduction of the President, armed resistance to the law, and the overthrow of the Government. It is possible that Mr. Lyon exaggerates some portions of his narrative, or places too much importance upon trivial occurrences, but there is a sad and wretched truth running through his story that gives us sorrow, and from which we cannot escape. He describes a meeting that took place on the 21st of March, 1863, in a barn of Jacob Zellar, in Marion township, Berks county. By those mysterious agencies known to the profession, Mr. Lyon had obtained knowledge of the meeting, and secured himself under the straw. In the course of the evening a hundred men assembled. The barn was first searched, and pickets thrown out to prevent discovery or surprise. A Mr. Huber, who is in custody, led the conversation. According to Mr. Lyon, who was his concealed listener, "he denounced the war as unholily and unjust; he said that the society was a million strong; he stated that it was first organized in the South; that the society had signs, passwords, and grips;" and then we learn that he administered the obligation, and that eighty-three members joined during that evening.

It is possible for a hundred men to meet together in a barn without incurring any particular amount of guilt. It might be excused under the theory of its being a Democratic mass meeting, for such meetings have a suggestive similarity to the assembly in the barn. But we find the evidences of treasonable conspiracy too plain to be explained away. The pickets, the precautions, the grips, the obligations sworn upon the Evangelists, are all evidences of conspiracy and guilt. Then we have the atrocious deed which binds them together. They declare themselves to be in favor of "the abduction of Abraham Lincoln by force, if necessary;" "of a Northwestern Confederacy;" the resistance of the draft or the Conscription Act." These are the fundamental principles of the organization. The main object seems to be the resistance of the draft. They would try the constitutionality of the conscription act, and, failing in that use force. This is the practical part of the whole conspiracy, and we hear in the barn of Mr. Zellar nothing more than the echo of more celebrated oracles. This phrase about testing the constitutionality of the conscription act, and failing before the courts, is familiar to us from men more powerful than Mr. Huber or his associates, and we dwell upon it as an evidence of the sympathy that unites the enemies of the country against the Administration. This arrest is a painful thing to us as Pennsylvanians, but it is a warning to us as Americans. We have so often warned and implored the people—we have so frequently exposed the danger and begged them to prepare—we have so often shown the criminality and treachery of these men, that any further reference to it becomes the weary repetition of a twice-told tale. This morning we give the facts. Citizens, the time has come to mark these enemies of the country, who meet in barns and hidden places to counsel anarchy and rebellion. This spirit of crime is not confined to the barn in Berks county. It ascends into loftier places, controls council chambers, and drags justice from many an executive chair. It now creeps into secret halls, and deliberates like pirates in a cave, or assassins in an ambush. Mr. Huber may have made a mistake when he spoke of a million of men joined in his mysterious organization, or the words may have been the encouragement of a leader to his partisans. But the defiance he manifested, and the success he obtained, show that he is the representative, or the instrument, of a mightier organization. That organization must be overthrown before we can contemplate peace and triumph. Let us take a warning from the developments of this morning, and do our part in this just and loyal duty.—The Press.

POPULARITY OF THE CONSCRIPTION LAW AMONG THE SOLDIERS.—The conscription law is as popular among the soldiers as it appears to be unpalatable to the copperheads. A letter from a Brigadier General in command at Murfreesboro, says that his passage "electrified" Gen. Rosecrans' army. General Hooker's men are of one mind as to its value to the national cause. They declare themselves ready to see to its enforcement in person, if need be. A letter to Senator Wilson from a General stationed at Baton Rouge, says: "Its passage and enforcement will certainly end this rebellion in a short space of time. The moral effect of such an act at this time can hardly be over-estimated. The people of the South already regard their cause as hopeless to a much greater extent than is imagined; already their conscripts desire nothing so much as to get to their homes; they fight with no heart or hope. What, then, will be their condition when they see their fears realized, and that the loyal people of this country really mean to continue the war?"

Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 8th says: It is understood that official information was received at a late hour on Monday evening that the enemy had attempted to cross the bar of Charleston, but had not succeeded. It was confidently believed yesterday that eight iron clads, with many transports, had crossed.

It was also believed that a dispatch was received by the Secretary of War yesterday evening, that the long-expected attack had been commenced, and that the enemy were bombarding Fort Sumter. JACKSON, Miss.—Farragut with three vessels is above Port Hudson. He signalled the lower fleet, but none of his vessels have gone down the river yet. Vicksburg will be attacked this week. The Federals have contracted their lines at Memphis. The Hartford landed at Bay Sara this morning, and destroyed the Government stores there. The lower fleet has opened fire, lying out of the reach of our batteries.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.—The Richmond Whig of the 9th, contains the following: Vicksburg, April 6.—The enemy are withdrawing their troops from the Peninsula. Yesterday all their tents were struck. Four large transports have gone up the river loaded with troops. The enemy cut the levee and turned the water into their old camping ground.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10.—Yesterday's Richmond Whig says: CHARLESTON, April 7.—The attack has commenced. Four iron clads out of seven in the Yankee fleet, are engaged. Heavy firing took place from the fleet and from the forts—Sumter, Moultrie and Morris Island. The Ironsides was hit and ran ashore, but got off and was carried out of range.

At 2:00 the Monitors and Ironsides opened fire at a distance of three thousand yards. At 2:50 the firing was incessant on both sides till five o'clock, when it gradually diminished. The fire was concentrated on Fort Sumter.

The Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew at four o'clock, apparently disabled. Intense excitement prevails in the city. Our Monitors have gone out to take part.—Our casualties are, one killed and five men badly wounded in Sumter. The other batteries have not been heard from.

April 8, 1863, p. m.—Seven turreted iron clads and the Ironsides are within the bar and twenty-two blockading vessels off the bar. The Keokuk is sunk on the beach, off Morris Island. There is no disposition apparent to renew the conflict.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The steamer Flambeau arrived here this afternoon, with Lieut. Commander Rhind, as bearer of despatches from Admiral Dupont to the Government.

The reports from several commanders had not been received up to the time of the departure of the Flambeau, namely, Wednesday night. From other than official sources it is ascertained that the vessels composing the fleet advanced upon Charleston on the 7th, in the following order: Weehawken, Captain John Rodgers; Passaic, Capt. Drayton; Montauk, Capt. Worden; Patuxent, Capt. Ammen; Ironsides, the Flag Ship, Com. Turner, with Admiral Dupont and his Staff on board. Next followed the Catskill, Capt. John Rodgers; Nantuxet, Capt. Fairfax; Nahant, Capt. Downs; Keokuk, Capt. Rhind. In this order they proceeded up the main channel.

Arriving within seventeen hundred yards of the main forts, the Ironsides became unmanageable, owing to the tide and the narrowness of channel, and she was therefore obliged to drop anchor to prevent drifting ashore. Owing to these circumstances she signalled her consort to disregard her motions.

The remainder of the squadron then continued on its course and soon came within range of rebel fires from all points. The obstruction of the channel from Ft. Sumter to Ft. Moultrie interfered with the progress of our ships. In consequence of this, and the position of the Ironsides, as above stated, the plan of operations or battle was deranged, and the space for maneuvering being only from five hundred to one thousand yards, the vessels were obliged to prepare, and at once engaged the forts and the adjacent batteries.

The signal had been made for action at half past three o'clock in the afternoon by the Ironsides, but the rebels had previously opened fire upon the leading vessels.

The contest is represented as in the highest degree exciting, presenting a fearful scene of fire belching from all points on water and land—a continuous roar of cannon. In the course of three or four minutes the Keokuk was in a sinking condition, and was obliged to withdraw from the fire and seek an anchorage below the range of the enemy's guns, and a few minutes afterwards all the vessels withdrew, from a signal of the flag ship, it being deemed impracticable to continue any further hostilities.

The Keokuk was within 500 or 600 yards of Fort Sumter, and was completely riddled. She was struck from all the batteries within range at least ninety times in thirty minutes. The shot was from rifled cannon and of the heaviest calibre.

Capt. Rhind, her commander, received a contusion on the leg from a flying fragment of his vessel, which only slightly lamed him. Twelve men were wounded, together with Acting Surgeon McIntosh, who had charge of one of the guns. The injuries are supposed to be fatal.

The next morning, finding it impossible to save the vessel, Capt. Rhind called a crew, which took all his men on board. A few minutes thereafter the Keokuk sank. The persons belonging to the ship lost all their private effects.

On Wednesday the Squadron remained at anchor in the main ship channel. It is said the number of men in our fleet was only about eleven hundred, with thirty guns, while the enemy had, it is supposed, at least three hundred guns, the best in the world.

The injuries to the vessels, excluding the Keokuk, are represented to be of such a character as will require but a short time for repairs. The casualties among our men were remarkably few, including one killed and three wounded on the Nahant.

The advantage of our fleet being in possession of the main ship channel narrows the circuit of the blockade two-thirds of the former distance.

None of the batteries fired upon our vessels until the latter reached the vicinity of the main forts.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The affair summed up thus: We have entered the harbor made a successful reconnaissance, engaged the rebel forts for three hours, damaged Sumter seriously, lost one vessel, and have an increased and convincing proof of the invulnerability of the Monitor fleet.

The Conduct of the War.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, has just been issued. The testimony and documentary evidence upon which this report is based is extremely voluminous, and will not be ready for publication for some time, but the document before us covers the entire ground. The labors of the Committee were chiefly directed to an investigation of the management of the Army of the Potomac, and a discussion of the causes of the comparative failure to achieve the results anticipated, and from this investigation the committee deduces opinions by no means flattering to the Commanding General. There has been no opportunity, as yet, for an elaborate discussion of the report, but its chief deductions have been generally commented on by the Eastern press. The only objection urged, as yet, to the report is the alleged evidence of a prejudice in the minds of the Committee against General McClellan, and an apparent desire to present fact bearing against him in their most unfavorable light.

Taking it for granted that the committee have exhibited such a disposition as that alleged, it must be borne in mind that the friends of McClellan have incessantly assailed the committee, impugned its motives, derided its investigations, and, as far as possible, impeded its operations. Having their attention thus specially directed to the actions of Gen. McClellan, it is not a matter of surprise that the committee should have sought a defense from captious assaults by a more relentless exposure of the failings of the commanding General. One point the committee has demonstrated beyond cavil—that the failure of the magnificent Army of the Potomac in its Peninsular campaign was chiefly due to the incapacity of its commander. Whether the campaign could have been more successfully conducted by any one of his subordinates was not a question before the committee, and they have refrained from any expression on the subject, but they have published a fact bearing on the matter not heretofore made public—that the details of movements and the arrangements of troops for battle, in several of the battles before Richmond, were entrusted entirely to his subordinates, the commanding general leading off in the backward movement. His evident desire to counteract the influence of the report has been shown in the publication of his outline reports of his campaigns, suffered to remain on file since the date of the events detailed.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Alas for Poland!

It is to be feared, says the Press, that the insurrection in Poland has ended in failure and defeat. Every thing appeared to be favorable. It was certain that the Russians had been defeated in several serious engagements. The peasantry had sided with the nobles in this war of liberation. It was reported that the Czar had sent special messengers to Langiewicz, the Dictator, offering favorable terms, on condition that the contest should cease, and that these offers had been rejected.—Next, and finally, comes the statement that Langiewicz was confined in the fortress of Cracow, which means, we suppose, that he had been defeated and had sought safety in flight. Cracow is now possessed by the Prussians, and therefore there need not be any apprehension for the patriot's personal safety. The Emperor Francis Joseph is not the man, we are sure, to betray this gallant refugee who has thrown himself on the hospitality of Austria. The king of Prussia, no doubt, would not scruple to deliver Langiewicz up to the tender mercies of the Czar.—There is a hope, though remotely, that the war ended, the Czar will grant free institutions to Poland. We confess that this is more than can be reasonably expected from Russian policy.

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD AND SILVER.—Gold was somewhat firmer to-day. We continue to quote at four dollars premium. Silver, three dollars and seventy-five cents. For bank notes some of the brokers were asking seventy-five per cent premium, an advance of five cents over the rate recently current. The buying rate is sixty and sixty-five per cent.—Richmond Whig, 8th.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 4th section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in EBENSBURG, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, next, being the 4th day of the month, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and select one or more, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 30th and 40th sections of said act. HENRY ELY, County Superintendent Cambria county, Johnstown, April 10, 1863-25.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Cambria County. In the matter of the administration account of Samuel and Henry Becher, administrators of Nicholas Becher, dec'd. Now to wit, 9th March, 1863, M. Hasson, Auditor, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants. [By the Court.] In pursuance of the above appointment, the undersigned will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, 8th MAY, next, where those interested may attend if they think proper. M. HASSON, April 10, 1863-31.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to April 1st, 1863: Miss Leona Barnes, Miss Elizabeth Haples, Wm Baird, John Sanders, Samuel Bernhardt, John Skelly, John Cassidy, Mrs Wm C Smith, John Coko, Miss Cecelia Thomson, David Davis, Evan Thomas, Joseph Daley or Mary Robert D Thomas, Bradley, Elizabeth H. Tibbet, John Darly, Mrs R S Williams, Edward W Davis, Miss Phyllis Wenzinger, James R Davis, Mrs Hannah B Weale, Jane Evans, Milton Jones 1, Wm J Edwards, David Jones, Wm Edwards, Miss Ann Jones, Joe First, Thomas James, Ann Gaffner, James Kelly, John Gray, John Krolyn, B Hattigly, D. W. Koon, Jos Hener, William Makin 3, Miss Ann Hellman, Mrs. M. Morley, Wm Henning, Isabelle Mills, John W House, Mrs Mary Jane Main, Miss Elizabeth Reese, Mrs Elizabeth Nichols, John J. Roberts, JOHN THOMPSON, P. M., Ebensburg, April 9, 1863.

H. CHILDS & CO.

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE, No. 133 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Have received an immense stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for Spring and Summer sales, comprising a full assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, carefully selected with particular reference to the wants of the Western Trade, and due regard to durability and price. Our entire stock having been purchased and contracted for direct from the New England manufacturers entirely for cash, during last Fall and Winter, before the present advance prices on stock and we are enabled to offer superior inducements to cash or prompt time buyers, and are prepared to sell goods at less than New York or Philadelphia prices.

We invite the attention of Merchants visiting this city to examine our large and desirable stock before purchasing elsewhere. Particular personal attention given to orders. April 9th H. CHILDS & CO.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE. Keep constantly on hand the following articles: DRY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CLOTHING, BONNETS, NOTIONS, HAIRWARE, QUEENSWARE, PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, FISH, SALT, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FIELD OF ALL KINDS, VEGETABLES, &c. Clothing and Boots and Shoes made to order on reasonable terms. Johnstown March 1863-17.

TO LUMBERMEN.

Wanted, at C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S United States Bakery, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Dock St. Philadelphia, Two Million feet SPRUCE, LIME, POPLAR or PINE LUMBER, One Million feet SPRUCE, LIME, POPLAR or BEECH BOARDS, ten inches wide and one inch thick, and Two Million LIGHT BOX STRIPS, eight six inches long, above ready for use. Persons proposing for the above or any part of it will state price in cash, and their railroad station, or in ref. at Dock Street Wharf. Address: C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S, U. S. Bakery, 5, 7 and 9 Dock St. PHILADELPHIA. 15, 1863-17.

HARRICK & CALDWELL.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS, No. 30 North Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA. CHAS. H. HARRICK, J. C. CALDWELL, March 19, 1863-17.

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, 1863-17.

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 file payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them to GEORGE SHAFER, ADM.

SMITH'S VEGETABLE COFFEE.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by JOHN SHOFFER, Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa. For sale by A. A. Barber, and at the principal stores in Ebensburg. March 20, 1863-17.