



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY.....MAY 21.

The Truth About that "Disgraceful Conduct."

The canon in last week's issue of the Dem. & Sent. concerning some "disgraceful conduct" said to have transpired on Saturday week, upon the reception here of the news of the taking of Richmond, must have been intended for a foreign market, for certainly the writer is not so totally devoid of common sense as to suppose for an instant that the same would be believed here.

Seeing that a draft for several hundred thousand men to fill up the ranks of our decimated armies will soon be made, to which Cambria county will in all probability be called upon to contribute her due proportion, the subjoined scrap of correspondence will prove of peculiar local interest, at the present time. Although written with a reckless disregard of the accepted rules of orthography, punctuation, and grammar generally, in it will be discerned the inevitable fruits of the peculiar teachings of the "Ebensburg Democratic Club," that the Constitution must be opposed to the bitter end—"providing it be decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court," their shrewd and wary leaders deftly say; "constitutional or unconstitutional," the misguided rank and file, the ignorant and unlettered masses of their party, declare. The Democratic party makes a great show, before men, of patriotism and loyalty to the Government; covertly, it is doing all in its power to play into the hands of the Rebels. Resistance to the draft is one of the favorite means looking to this end—resistance ostensibly on the ground of the illegality of the Conscription act, but in reality because they see in that measure, placing at the disposal of the constituted authorities the men and money of the Nation, the death-knell of Rebellion.

Can there be, in the vocabulary of the universe, a term of reproach too caustic, too scathing to be applied to those who, like these, plot and conspire against their country? The letter, of which what follows is an extract, was written to a member of Co. F, 133d Penna. Yols., and ultimately succeeded in finding its way into our hands. Read:

Dear Sir: *** There are some men here that was drafted and dit not go; and are not going to go to free the niggers; and I think they are right there was men trying to get them but they were shot by these drafted men (I) and they will be shot every one that comes to get them for the people dont like this idea of going to give their lives to freeing the slaves and make the whites to slaves and also the people about here they have some religion and some conscience yet. About the conscript bill: the people dont like that a tall for I don't think that is right that the poor people as specially those that have families at home for them all to go to war and the rich ones could stay at home at that rate the government just want the money and the people to I think the people will start the draft as well and better than they dit before they are not so easy scared as they was before there is not one going to go for they think it is not right to go and break the constitution and if any soldiers comes after them they will all be shot for the people are buying up arms and ammunition plenty of it and I tell you there is no use in drafting for if they do there will be war in every part of the country. *** T. P. H.

Harrison Kinkead, Esq., Chairman of the Copperhead Committee of this county, gives notice that the Copperhead Delegate elections will be held on Saturday, 25th inst., and the County Convention meet here the Monday following. Mum—the Dem. & Sent. as to our "expose of the inner circle" of that establishment. When nothing can be said, the best plan is to say nothing. Wherefore our neighbor has done well. Our Devil, noticing that the name of "J. S. Todd" adorns the columns of the Dem. & Sent. as editor, wants to know if the "J. S." isn't only an abbreviation of Jackson? Who can tell him? The Copperhead Senatorial Conference of this district meets at Tyrone on the 27th inst.

When it will not so answer, he does not scruple to "Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of calumny."

That there is method, in this instance, in his deliberate pervarication, is evident. Our neighbor desires nothing so much as to build up a reputation for himself, fictitious or otherwise, for great personal intrepidity in outraging public opinion by the enunciation of sentiments detrimental to the best interests of the country, and it would also seem he aspires to the dignity of martyr. Furthermore, he wishes to cast as much odium, unmerited, of course, upon the Union party and its adherents as possible. In all these aims he will be defeated, for no violence will ever be offered him or his, however much he may deserve it, through the instrumentality of mob law; the Dem. & Sent. will always be let severely alone. And the Union party, by its strict adherence to the principles of right and justice, will demonstrate to the world, fully and incontrovertibly, as they are demonstrating now, that they are not anarchists and demi-demons, but, rather, the true conservators of the public prosperity.

Forewarned is Forearmed!

The nation will get through its difficulties. We have the power and the will to do it, and we shall accomplish it. That great Providence that has made us the standard bearer of freedom, will not permit our Government to go down and leave the world in gloom. I have faith; "there is a Divinity above that shapes all our ends," and He will shape the destiny of our nation. Its career has only just begun, and Providence does not permit a half-finished work of such momentous proportions to fail and be abandoned; and I trust in God that we, the people, do not intend it. Our hearts must be filled with the noble determination to maintain the integrity of our Government, while we grow greater and greater, mightier and mightier, richer in civilization, grander in prosperity, until our glory shall cover the whole land. But you must prepare to fight the rebellion through to the last, no matter whether England or France, or any other Power, make common cause with them or not. We must fight them all, if need be; and we can whip them all, in the defence of right. I don't want to extend the boundaries of this war; God knows I do not. I have tried to make peace, as long as peace was consistent with national safety. Now, I believe war alone can save us, and war it must be. England is not our friend in this contest. I care not how softly she may condescend with us on the calamities of war. Let me tell you this solemn truth: both England and France want your country divided; both of them are witnesses to you how important it is to you that it shall not be divided. They want it divided, in order to weaken you, that, by weakening, they may conquer you. They want to Europeanize all America. France is trying to do it now in a portion of the continent—But they are all a little afraid. There are a million of freemen in arms, and a million more ready to spring to the defence of the nation against a foreign foe. [A voice, with a well-known brogue: "And all Ireland is ready too!" Great and continued applause.] That is true. Let England and France make a hostile movement, and the hearts of our people will be roused. It will no longer be a contest between brethren. The sight of a foreign foe will kindle a fire of patriotism that will rouse the nation to a just sense of its danger; and we will beat off the combined forces as easily as we now hold the rebels in check.

And when our erring brethren shall come back, when this war is over, we will endeavor, as a matter of policy, and for humanity's sake, to treat it as a family feud. We will make reconciliation as far as possible. We will endeavor to forgive and forget, on all sides, the wounds and disasters that have fallen upon us. And this nation will take a new start. We shall be a wiser people. We shall know what it is to rebel. We will know that it is no holiday frolic—no mere beating of drums, and firing of blank cartridges.—Our Southern brethren seemed to think that there was no more harm in rebellion than in going to church. It was merely a turning to the left. But they have found out their mistake. They now know what it is to have civil war, and we will have no more rebellions after this one is disposed of. We shall go on in our grand march, prospering and to prosper. I look forward to peace, to a successful termination of this war, which will secure a reliable peace, sad as is now the prospect.—Whether Hooker has recrossed the Rappahannock or not; whether Richmond is taken or not; whether in defeat or victory—my determination is to stand by and maintain the Government, and do all I can to promote a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The dry Tortugas, an extensive fortification, which the Government has been so long constructing on Tortugas Island, near Key West, is the place to which Mr. Vallandigham is reported to have been sentenced by a majority of his court martial, the remainder favoring his banishment South. It is said that Gen. Burnside approved the former, and the President the latter. This is, of course, mere report. What will be done to Vallandigham cannot be definitely known until his suit for habeas corpus is decided. The latest report is that this application has been refused.

The removal of Chief Justice Kinney, of Utah, and the appointment of John Titus, of Pennsylvania, as his successor, is regarded as indicative of a less forbearing course toward the Mormons than has heretofore been practiced.—Complaints have been numerous against the former, and the change was made from motives of public policy. Gen. Hunter writes to Governor Andrew in high praise of the colored soldiers now in service at Port Royal, saying they are hardy, brave, patient and obedient, and excellent soldiers every way you take them. No war news of interest has transpired during the past week.

Gen. M'Clellan is reported as having recently sent to the President a request that he be either assigned to duty or mustered out of the service. This request does him honor. There are now quite a number of Major Generals standing idle—M'Clellan, Fremont, Butler, Sigel, and others—who are costing the Nation quite a sum which they do not earn—and it is no fault of theirs. It is not their choice to eat the bread of idleness, however well buttered; and they should either be set to work or sent about their private business. We beg the President to take early action in the premises, so that those he does not want as Major Generals may do at liberty to enter the service afresh as Colonels or Captains should they see fit. Any of these Major Generals could easily raise a picked regiment of veterans if he saw fit, and some of them might see fit. At all events, give them work or leave them free to find work for themselves.

Hon. John J. Crittenden in Support of the Government.

Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, made an eloquent speech in Lexington, Kentucky, recently, in support of the war for the Union, and the Administration. The following glowing extract was the conclusion: Let us fight through it as best we can. The enemy challenges us; he is in our way; he stands before us, defying us with all the boldness of the Philistines of old, and especially defying you, Kentuckians, and proclaiming his determination to make you his spoil. Will you hesitate what course to pursue? I don't make war upon the South because I hate the South. It is not from any personal feeling against the South, but it is because I condemn their conduct and hate the principles they are endeavoring to carry out. I don't love the South the less, but I love my country more. My hostility is the result of principle, which is the same, morning, noon, and evening—in the morning of the year, and at the noon and evening of every year. The mere politician says he is angry with the South; but there is nothing reliable in anger; it is passion, and may change any hour or day, and be against you when you think it will be for you.

The nation will get through its difficulties. We have the power and the will to do it, and we shall accomplish it. That great Providence that has made us the standard bearer of freedom, will not permit our Government to go down and leave the world in gloom. I have faith; "there is a Divinity above that shapes all our ends," and He will shape the destiny of our nation. Its career has only just begun, and Providence does not permit a half-finished work of such momentous proportions to fail and be abandoned; and I trust in God that we, the people, do not intend it. Our hearts must be filled with the noble determination to maintain the integrity of our Government, while we grow greater and greater, mightier and mightier, richer in civilization, grander in prosperity, until our glory shall cover the whole land. But you must prepare to fight the rebellion through to the last, no matter whether England or France, or any other Power, make common cause with them or not. We must fight them all, if need be; and we can whip them all, in the defence of right. I don't want to extend the boundaries of this war; God knows I do not. I have tried to make peace, as long as peace was consistent with national safety. Now, I believe war alone can save us, and war it must be. England is not our friend in this contest. I care not how softly she may condescend with us on the calamities of war. Let me tell you this solemn truth: both England and France want your country divided; both of them are witnesses to you how important it is to you that it shall not be divided. They want it divided, in order to weaken you, that, by weakening, they may conquer you. They want to Europeanize all America. France is trying to do it now in a portion of the continent—But they are all a little afraid. There are a million of freemen in arms, and a million more ready to spring to the defence of the nation against a foreign foe. [A voice, with a well-known brogue: "And all Ireland is ready too!" Great and continued applause.] That is true. Let England and France make a hostile movement, and the hearts of our people will be roused. It will no longer be a contest between brethren. The sight of a foreign foe will kindle a fire of patriotism that will rouse the nation to a just sense of its danger; and we will beat off the combined forces as easily as we now hold the rebels in check.

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A Washington telegram, dated May 17, says "it is reported to day that every available soldier now on detached service in Washington and Baltimore, and on all railroads in Virginia and Maryland, will be forwarded to Hooker's command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania Militia, which it is said has been ordered by Gov. Curtin."

LOOK OUT! The Books, Accounts, Notes, and Judgments of Davis & Jones, and Davis Jones & Co. have been left with us for collection, with directions to collect without delay. JOHNSTON & OATMAN. Ebensburg, April 30, 1863-31.

Van Dorn—Stonewall Jackson.

The Rebel cause has recently sustained a loss in the death of Maj.-Gen. Earl Van Dorn of Arkansas, and a far greater in the death of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, widely known as "Stonewall Jackson"—"Stonewall" being an appellation given to the brigade he trained and led until promoted to a Major-Generalship.—Van Dorn was an early and ardent Rebel, a bold and ready but not a lucky fighter, having been high in command at the protracted battle at Pea Ridge, some fifteen to sixteen months ago, which broke the Rebel power in Northern Arkansas and delivered Missouri from chronic fears of Rebel invasion. He was soon after transferred to Northern Mississippi, where he fought with varying fortunes until he planned and led the attack last Autumn on Corinth, which was repulsed with such fearful slaughter by Rosecrans. He bore a part in the protracted fight at Murfreesboro' or Stone's River at the opening of the present year, and has since been one of Bragg's lieutenants in that quarter. His place will be easily supplied.

Not so with "Stonewall Jackson," who had earned a high reputation as a leader in battle, and seems to have deserved it. He was a religious man, after the slaveholding pattern, and could exhort, pray or fight, with equalunction. He exercised a great personal influence over his men, never wearing a showy uniform, often marching on foot, and going into battle with a musket in his hand, in the dress of a private, so as to elude the delicate attentions of hostile sharpshooters. He was esteemed invincible by his ignorant followers, who contrived to forget his defeat at Winchester by Shields and his being chased out of the valley of the Shenandoah by Fremont. His forte lay in sudden attacks in overwhelming force from a quarter whence no enemy was looked for, and in the celerity as well as momentum of his charges. There is no man left in the Rebel service whose loss would be so generally or keenly felt.

It is remarkable that both of these Generals met death at the hands of fellow-traitors—Van Dorn having been killed by a husband whose wife he had seduced, and Jackson shot in the battle of the 2d at Chancellorsville by two of his followers. His wounds, though severe, were not necessarily mortal; but pneumonia supervened, and closed his career, after a week of suffering, at the age of 37 years. Ben. M'ulloch—Felix K. Zollkofer—Albert Sidney Johnston—Maxey Gregg—now Earl Van Dorn and Stonewall Jackson—the master-spirits of the Great Rebellion are passing away. Cobb, Toombs, Wise, Floyd, Humphrey Marshall, and other Generals of the first batch, have resigned or been quietly shelved—even Joseph E. Johnston, who was long Commander-in-Chief, has rendered no active service since he fell from horse shot through the body at Fair Oaks, and is probably an invalid for life. The Rebellion is devouring its authors.

The Meanness of Traitors.

About two months since a new paper was started in Johnstown, called the Johnstown Democrat, for the purpose, it is stated, of representing the views of the Democracy of Cambria county. Every issue of that sheet, since it first polluted the pure atmosphere of a loyal community, has been filled with articles which, to say the best for them, are reasonable. Not content with abusing the Government, it has resorted to the dastardly game of vilifying the character of private citizens simply because the objects of its vile copperhead wrath are loyal to the Union and Constitution. Is this conduct endorsed by the loyal people of Cambria county? Does that paper represent "the views of the Democracy of Cambria"? If not, why is it permitted to pursue its traitorous course?

One of the principle targets for the poisonous shafts of the editor of the "Democrat," is our honored townsman, Judge Taylor. Here, where he is known so well, no vindication is necessary, but let it be remembered abroad, that here in Pennsylvania, an editor who professes to express the "views of Democracy" of a portion of the State, assails with vulgar abuse a citizen who raises his voice in support of the Union now assailed by traitors. We can pity the misguided men who have taken up arms against the Government, in the South, because they have been led to believe by their leaders that their cause is just, but for the Northern copperhead, who lives off the labors of Northern freemen, who enjoys our free institutions, and yet, coward-like, would betray the land that nourishes him, we have nothing but scorn. Satan himself is too pure for a companionship with such men, and the darkest dungeon of perdition would become filthier still by their presence.—Huntingdon Jour. & Amer.

The valley of the Connecticut river will, this season, be appropriated almost exclusively to the culture of tobacco. In 1860 over six millions of pounds were raised in the State, and this year the amount will probably be doubled, which, with the prices also doubled, will render profitable returns to the producers.—Connecticut is the tenth State in the Union in the amount of tobacco raised.—Numerous tobacco houses or sheds specially designed for the airing and drying of the crop after it is cut from the stalk have been erected, and many others are in process of construction.—There are not a few who have risked all their ready means in the "staple"

Chancellorsville.

For a week past, says the New York Tribune, the people of the loyal States have been surfeited with extracts from the Richmond journals, boasting that the Rebels took 10,000 prisoners in the recent battles between Gen. Hooker's army on the Rappahannock and the rebel forces led by Gen. Lee. At length, those prisoners are forwarded to City Point for exchange, and the actual count reduces them to 4,500. The rebels in Virginia have seven thousand prisoners in all to exchange; but only 4,500 of them belong to the Army of the Potomac. Here are facts in correction of bulletins whereby we may confidently measure past and future vaunts of rebel triumphs.

Meantime, the fact remains unquestioned and unexplained that Gen. Lee had ample notice of Gen. Hooker's retreat across the Rappahannock, yet did not venture to assault or molest him. Crossing a deep, rapid river in the face of a resolute enemy is always a hazardous and costly undertaking; but retreating across such a river in presence of a hostile force is ten times more difficult and perilous than advancing. Had Lee's army been in fighting condition, it is not possible that he would have suffered this passage without even an attempt to profit by it.

The simple truth manifestly is that Lee's army, which consisted of but 50,000 men at the outset, had suffered so terribly and been overworked so fearfully during the four or five days preceding, that it could not attempt to press on Hooker's rear during the passage of the Rappahannock. Lee is a good General, thoroughly wide-awake, and his army is brave and resolute; but there are limits to human capacity and endurance. They had fought Hooker on Saturday and Sunday and Sudgwick on Monday, and though they crowded our men in either case, this fact compelled them to expose compact bodies of infantry to the murderous fire of our powerful and well-served artillery, so that their losses in killed and wounded were doubtless greater than ours, ably as they were handled. Then they must have nearly or quite exhausted their ammunition for their great guns; as they made little or no use of these in the later conflicts. Had Gen. Hooker known how incapable were his adversaries of further exertion, he would not have recrossed the Rappahannock; and, though the prestige of success is with them, their losses, including that of Stonewall Jackson, trench more severely on their resources than ours do upon our own. Their "victory" is like that of Pyrrhus of Macedon over the Romans, of which he remarked that one more like that would be his ruin.

Gen. Hooker has issued the following complimentary order in relation to the nine months men, whose term of service is about expiring: "Headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Falmouth, Va., May 12, 1863.—General Order, No. 50.—The Major General Commanding desires to express to the troops leaving this army, by reason of the expiration of their term of service, his appreciation of their efforts and devotion. The record of their deeds, while it will prove a proud recollection in future days, will live in history and in memory of their comrades, who still continue to serve the country and its cause in the honorable and glorious profession of arms. The Major General commanding directs that copies of this order be furnished to each regiment that has left or is about to leave the army, and he desires that the same be promulgated to the troops, with his best wishes for their welfare. May the same spirit which prompted them to respond to the call of duty and honor remain forever in their hearts, and be transmitted a proud legacy to their descendants. By order of Maj. Gen. Hooker. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G."

The more complete and reliable news which we now receive from Havana is, in general, unfavorable to the French army, whose repulse from Puebla is confirmed. They are again at the Fortress San Xavier, which they won at the commencement of the siege. To this point they were driven back by the bayonet, and up to date of April 22d, the projects of Forey were unpromising. Puebla was not fully invested by the French, and though they kept up a continuous bombardment, the Mexicans repaired at once all breaches made, and assumed, in various ways, the offensive. Of a battle fought at Atlixco we have French and Mexican accounts, both of which claim a victory. Puebla lies seventy-six miles east-southeast from the city of Mexico, and has a population of seventy thousand. This is the limit of the French advance in sixteen months. The army of Comonfort was being largely reinforced, while that of the French was decreasing with the rigor and accidents of the siege.

The withdrawal of the foreman and book-keeper from the Ebensburg Foundry, renders it absolutely necessary that all accounts shall be settled up without any delay. Persons desirous of saving any delay, perhaps costs, had better call and settle without further notice. GLASS & CO. Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1862.

Reading matter on every page.

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

Notice is hereby given that the appraisal of certain property selected and set apart for the widows of intestates, according to the act of Assembly of 14th April, 1851, in the following estates, have been filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for approval on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of JUNE next, to wit: The appraisal of certain personal property of Anthony Kurtz, deceased, set apart for his widow. The appraisal of certain personal property of John Shearer, deceased, set apart for his widow. The appraisal of certain property of Philip Smith, deceased, set apart for his widow. E. F. LYTLE, Clerk. Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Ebensburg, May, 11, '63.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the third day of June, next, to wit: The final Account of Joseph Reynolds, Administrator of William Reynolds, dec'd. The final Account of Patrick Donahoe, Administrator of James M. Dermitt, dec'd. The final Account of Jacob Nagle, acting Executor of Jacob Nagle, sen., dec'd. The final Account of Solomon Benshoff, Guardian of Mary Ann Cobough. The Account of J. M. Campbell, one of the Administrators of J. S. Clark, dec'd., who was Guardian of Winfield Scott Williams. The 3d and final Account of Wm. Kittel, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Litzinger, dec'd. The 2d and final account of Margaret D. Evans and Morris J. Evans, Admrs. of David M. Evans, dec'd. The final Account of John C. Ivory, Administrator of Patrick Ivory, dec'd., stated by the Admrs. of the said John C. Ivory, dec'd. The Account of Dr. Benjamin F. Tomb, Executor of John Wise, deceased. The final Account of A. C. Mullin, Administrator of Charles N. Peary, dec'd. E. F. LYTLE, Register. Ebensburg, May 7, 1863-47.

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for confirmation and allowance on Wednesday, the third day of June, next, to wit: The final Account of Joseph Reynolds, Administrator of William Reynolds, dec'd. The final Account of Patrick Donahoe, Administrator of James M. Dermitt, dec'd. The final Account of Jacob Nagle, acting Executor of Jacob Nagle, sen., dec'd. The final Account of Solomon Benshoff, Guardian of Mary Ann Cobough. The Account of J. M. Campbell, one of the Administrators of J. S. Clark, dec'd., who was Guardian of Winfield Scott Williams. The 3d and final Account of Wm. Kittel, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Litzinger, dec'd. The 2d and final account of Margaret D. Evans and Morris J. Evans, Admrs. of David M. Evans, dec'd. The final Account of John C. Ivory, Administrator of Patrick Ivory, dec'd., stated by the Admrs. of the said John C. Ivory, dec'd. The Account of Dr. Benjamin F. Tomb, Executor of John Wise, deceased. The final Account of A. C. Mullin, Administrator of Charles N. Peary, dec'd. E. F. LYTLE, Register. Ebensburg, May 7, 1863-47.

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Reading matter on every page.