

directly on top of him. I punched his head into the snow, and then sang out for old Longee. I did not have to call a second time, for the farmer had come to the window to see me pass, and as soon as he saw my sleigh overturned, he had lighted his lantern and hurried out.

"What's to pay?" asked the old man as he came up.

"Lead the horses into the track, and then come here," said I.

As I spoke I partially loosened my hold upon the villain's throat, and he drew a pistol from his bosom; but I saw it in season, and jammed his head into the snow again, and got the weapon away from him. By this time Longee had led the horses out and came back, and I explained the matter to him in a few words as possible. We hauled the rascal out into the road, and upon examination we found about twenty packages of letters which he had stolen from the mail bag and stowed away in his pockets.

He swore, and threatened, and prayed; but we paid no attention to his blarney. Longee got some stout cord, and when we had securely bound the villain, we tumbled him into the puzg. I asked the old man if he would accompany me to Littleton, and he said "of course." So he got his overcoat and muffler, and ere long we started on.

I reached the end of my route with my mail all safe, though not as snug as it might have been, and my mail bag a little the worse for the game that had been played upon it. However, the mail robber was secure, and within a week he was identified by some officers from Concord as an old offender; and I am rather inclined to the opinion that he is in State prison at the present moment. At any rate, he was there the last I heard of him.

That's the only time that I ever had any mail trouble, and I think that under all circumstances I came out of it pretty well.

The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY.....MAY 28.

The Superintendency Again.

Mr. J. FRANK CONDON, our newly elected County Superintendent, is out in a card in last week's *Dem. & Sent.*, wherein he attempts to rid himself of the odium accruing to the fact of his having been elected to his present eminence through the instrumentality of a partisan nomination. In this endeavor he does not succeed any too well, by reason that he deals too largely in "glittering generalities," instead of confining himself to the essential attributes of the subject. As SAMUEL WELLER would say, he also attempts to be "very severe" on *The Alleghanian*; but we will let that pass, attributing it to the inexperience of a tyro, and confident that we at least stand in no serious danger of being overwhelmed thereby.

Mr. CONDON makes several assertions, and propounds several interrogatories unto us, to which we beg leave to refer for a moment:

I. He says "no candidate was required to define his political position" at the Democratic caucus. A little further on, however, he adds—"I was allowed an opportunity to refute a slander, which had been extensively circulated among the Directors for the purpose of defeating me. In the course of this refutation I said that I was a Democrat," &c. From this it would certainly appear that Mr. C. pretty effectually "defined" his position; and the other aspirants for the office, by attending the caucus, and permitting themselves to be bound by its deliberations, also placed themselves upon record as strictly partisan candidates. Does Mr. C. pretend to aver that he, or any one else, who was not present at the Democratic caucus, and whose "political position" was undefined, could possibly have received the caucus nomination for the Superintendency and been elected?

II. Mr. C., continuing his "refutation" of the "slander" before mentioned—which must undoubtedly have consisted of an attempt to injure the gentleman by the promulgation of the story that he was no Democrat—says: "I said that I was a Democrat, but the word 'Copperhead' was not mentioned, the assertion of the *Johnston Democrat* to the contrary notwithstanding." We are rejoiced to see that he thus directly gives the lie to the *Democrat*. We should have been more ashamed than ever of him and his party could we have brought ourselves to believe that he had

secured his election upon the basis of being an enemy to the best interests of his country—a Copperhead. As it now stands, this point is resolved into a question of veracity between Mr. C. and the *Democrat*.

III. Mr. C. desires us to show wherein a "single principle" was sacrificed in the attainment of his election. In this: That Politics and Education have hitherto been kept separate and apart, as two distinct elements of social policy, having no relation to each other. Never before, within our recollection, has Politics been allowed to conflict with or intermeddle in matters pertaining to Education, and especially in the election of a Superintendent, no more than has Religion or Nativity. Neither should it. To illustrate this—would it not have been manifestly unjust in the Republican Directors of Johnstown borough to have ostracized Mr. CONDON on any of the various occasions of his application for a professorship in the Union School of that place upon the sole ground that he was a Democrat? Why then the Democratic party take upon itself the dangerous responsibility of ostracizing any man or set of men simply because he or they be Republicans? It is a bad precedent to set up, and may lead to untold difficulties in the successful working of the Common School system. Besides this, the whole idea of a "caucus" originated in the minds of a few—say half-a-dozen—rotten politicians and would-be leaders of the Democratic party, who are, without doubt, at heart enemies of Popular Education. They could have given no surer indication of so being than by acting as they did. One of these has, since the convention, publicly boasted that in Mr. C.'s election the Democrats have accumulated a "big thing," for, in that gentleman's journeyings throughout the county, when visiting the various schools, he may be able, and no doubt will, do much toward the furtherance of Democratic principles! To allow one's self to become the medium through which to establish an iniquitous precedent, as also to suffer one's self to become a tool for artful politicians, constitutes to our view a very serious sacrifice of principle.

IV. Mr. C. desires us to show wherein "trickery and corruption" was used to secure his election. Now, the entire election, on the part of the Democracy, was one villainous compound of political trickery and corruption. Although the thing may have been all ready cut and dried for weeks, not a syllable was whispered to those other than Democrats that such an arrangement as a "caucus" was on the tapis. The announcement of that fact on the day of election, shortly prior to the meeting of the convention of Directors, took all fair-minded, honest men by surprise. Such a sleight-of-hand performance was wholly unlooked for, and found those not counted in the magic ring of Democratic aspirants unprepared to cope therewith. It was a base trick—a sneaking subterfuge—corrupt and venal throughout. We do Mr. C. the justice to say that he did not engineer this caucus dodge to an issue—to other men belongs the damning dishonor of that conception—yet nevertheless the odium attaches to him of allowing himself to be elected through strictly partisan appliances.—That load of odium, like a not altogether dissimilar load borne by CATIN, will stick to him for some time to come.

—Mr. CONDON has done wisely in getting into print. He has demonstrated that he did not assert, openly and defiantly, that he was that vilest of all vile political creatures—a Copperhead. He has furthermore demonstrated that his course in the premises has been such as to require some show of palliation and excuse. And now, if, seeing himself as others see him, Mr. C. has become convinced that he was foisted upon the community through the agency of an improper combination, and decides to resign the Superintendency, we will shout "hosannah!" and forthwith petition the proper authorities to reinstate him in office, not upon the ground of his being a Democrat, but because of his sterling worth as a man and his towering excellence as a scholar.

—The Democratic County Convention assembled here on Monday, and, after long and tedious incubation, hatched out the following ticket: For Assembly, C. L. PERSHING, Johnstown; Register and Recorder, JAMES GRIFFIN, Johnstown; Treasurer, ISAAC WIKER, Wilmore; Commissioner, EDWARD GLASS, Ebensburg; Auditor, FRANCIS TIERNEY, Cambria; Poor House Director, GEO. McCULLOUGH, Manster. The principal fight seemed to be for Register, some twenty ballots being had before an "understanding" could be arrived at and Mr. GRIFFIN nominated.

Vallandigham.

The notorious VALLANDIGHAM, under arrest for a couple of weeks past for "publicly expressing sympathy for those in arms against the Government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of weakening the powers of the Government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion," has been tried by a military commission, found guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced to be placed in close confinement in Fort Warren during the continuance of the war. It is understood, however, that the President, to whom the finding of the commission has been referred, favors the banishment of VALLANDIGHAM to Dixie during the war. One of these plans will undoubtedly be acted upon, and the latter appears to us the more advisable under the circumstances. In the first place, like a great many others, he professes to believe that the North has the wrong side of the question in this contest, and, by a parity of reasoning, the South the right side; so, whenever he passes our lines Southward, he will be among the true and accepted friends of the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is"—where he and his stripe should have been long ago. Secondly, being a "Peace" man, when he gets there VALLANDIGHAM may be able, by his eloquence, to make some converts to his delightful doctrine, and, ultimately, to re-revolutionize the South—in which case he will win more lasting honor than he ever could have done here by giving vent to narrow-minded partisan harangues. We think he ought to go South, where he will be appreciated.

On our first page we publish the decision of Judge LEAVITT made upon the matter of the application of VALLANDIGHAM for a writ of *habeas corpus*. It contains the most exalted sentiments of patriotism, intermingled with convincing, incontrovertible legal precepts, and will be read with satisfaction by every loyal man in the nation.

THE ORIGINAL COPPERHEAD.—The following extract from Benedict Arnold's "Proclamation to the citizens and soldiers of the United States," issued Oct. 20, 1780, is very much like many of the Copperhead speeches and editorials of the present day. He talked of the tyranny of the Government; so do they. He was for surrendering and compromising the quarrel; they are doing the same thing. But Arnold's treason was nobler than theirs; for he was for yielding to a great and powerful nation, which had some claims upon the fealty of the people; but these dastards wish to lie down at the feet of traitors who can of right claim nothing but halters. Black as Arnold's record is, it begins to appear less dark when brought into contrast with theirs. Here is what he said:

"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?"

"Your country once was happy, and had the proffered peace been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of a quarrel that would have set the interests of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cement their friendship."

"I will lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty, and safety, the first objects in taking the field."

"What is America but a land of orphans and beggars—but what need of arguments to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give my promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scene of our affliction, which must be increased until we are content with the liberality of the country who still offers us protection and perpetual exemption from all taxes but such as we shall think fit to impose upon ourselves. BENEDICT ARNOLD."

Brigadier General Crawford has been relieved, by order of the War Department, from the Military Commission, and assigned to duty under Major General Heintzleman, for the command of the division known as the Pennsylvania Reserves. General Seymour takes the place of General Crawford on the Commission. The assignment was made at the request of the Governor of Pennsylvania, in consideration of Gen. Crawford's former efficient services and fine soldierly qualities. He was with General Anderson during the bombardment of Sumter, with General Banks in the Shenandoah valley and Cedar Mountain, and while commanding the First Division, after General Mansfield fell, was severely wounded at Antietam.

Falstaffian Humphrey Marshall has been deprived of his command by Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Prenton is put in his place.

Vicksburg.

Our advices from Grant's army, up till the 18th inst., are of the most gratifying character: The dispatches give a brief summary of Grant's movements from the landing at Bayou Pierre on the 30th ult. Grand Gulf, occupying the bluffs between the mouth of Black river and Bayou Pierre, had been hastily and strongly fortified by the enemy, and after two attacks, on the 28th and 29th of April, our gunboats and transports ran past the batteries, flanking the defenses, which could not have been carried in front. The enemy then abandoned his works and retreated hastily in a southerly direction across Bayou Pierre, to Port Gibson. The Grand Gulf works were taken possession of by the navy, together with thirteen guns of the largest calibre and a large quantity of ammunition. The army had been marched down the west bank of the river from Young's Point above Vicksburg, and on the 30th ult., landed at Bruin's Ford, on the Bayou Pierre, followed the rebels under Bowen to Port Gibson, where a battle was fought on the 1st of May, and the rebels, 11,000 strong, totally routed with a loss of 1,500 men, and five pieces of artillery. Our loss was 100 killed and 500 wounded. The next stand made by the enemy was at Raymond, a small village six miles south of the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad and connected with it by a branch road. Here the rebels were defeated, on May the 12th, with a loss of 800, and retreated hastily toward Vicksburg. On the 24th a detachment of Grant's army entered Jackson, after a severe struggle, and at once cut off Vicksburg from further reinforcements. Johnston had already reinforced a considerable force between Vicksburg and the capital, but without avail, our forces entering the city after he had moved out. By this movement all the immense stores gathered in the city fell into our hands.

Pemberton and Johnston had meantime concentrated their forces for a desperate effort to save the city, and on the 16th inst., a sanguinary affair took place at Baker's Creek and Edward's Ferry.—Grant had also collected his entire strength at this point, and abandoned his communication with the river by way of Grand Gulf, having supplied his men with eight days' rations. The enemy was again defeated, and with a loss of 4,000 men and 29 pieces of artillery, hastily crossed the Big Black river, about ten miles from Vicksburg. Here another engagement took place on the following day, May 17th, and again the entire rebel force under Pemberton was beaten, falling back behind the entrenchments of the city, with a loss of 2,000 men and 17 pieces of artillery.

On the 18th, the city was closely invested. During the two or three days ensuing, the right wing assaulted and captured the rifle-pits between Haines' Bluff and the city, and forced its way to the river. We have reports of the capture of Haines' Bluff on the 20th, thus opening the communications of our right wing with the gunboats on the Yazoo, a large number of prisoners and 57 pieces of artillery falling into our hands.

Thus far everything promises well for the success of our arms. That the enemy has been driven back step by step to Vicksburg is confirmed by rebel reports. His losses have undoubtedly been heavy, and we may feel assured that such victories have not been gained without cost by our troops. From the vague estimates of the dispatches, the captures of rebel artillery would reach 63 pieces of field artillery, while the fall of Haines' Bluff places in our hands 57 siege guns—a total of over 120 pieces. The fall of Vicksburg seems certain, and with its loss Port Hudson becomes untenable.—Admiral Farragut is closely investing this stronghold, and its evacuation we trust will not be permitted without severe loss to the enemy. We know the place was bombarded on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., and intimations given of more important movements against it being in progress.

Gen. Rosecrans on Slavery.

For some weeks past a controversy has been going on between *The Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnati, edited by the Very Rev. E. Purcell, brother of the distinguished Archbishop of Cincinnati, and a *Pro-Slavery* Catholic journal of that city.—The learned editor of *The Telegraph* insists and proves that the Catholic Church and Slavery have never got along well together; that the Church abolished that peculiar institution wherever she came in contact with it, and that it is only in America Catholics have ever been found advocating Slavery. The controversy has called forth the following letter from Major-Gen. Rosecrans, which appears in a late number of *The Telegraph*. The editor says: "He (Rosecrans) has never been an Abolitionist, and has, like ourselves, stood up for the Democracy."

MEMPHIS, April 27, 1863.
"My Dear Father Edward: The Rebels grabbed the last letter I wrote you but they will draw very little consolation from its contents. I am happy to see the splendid stand you took in *The Telegraph* against Slavery, with its horrors, barbarities, and base immorality. Slavery is dead. Nothing can resuscitate it. To learn this fact fully, you should pay us a visit. There is not a negro in the South who does not know he is free. Around here they have squatted on the plantations, and refuse to work for any one but themselves. They have sown little crops of their own, and the masters have ceased to exercise any control over them. "As an indication, I will cite a strong

case. The lady of the house where I am staying attempted to punish one of her negro women this morning. I had to step in to save the mistress from being badly used up, as the darkey was laboring her with the stick intended for her own punishment. "Exumo disce omnes." It is needless for me to say that I applaud every sentiment you have expressed in *The Telegraph*. Your course is that of the prudent navigator, who, watching the black speck on the horizon, sees it expand into a portentous storm, and calls up his crew to take in sail and prepare for a contest with the elements. The storm will pass away and you will be found sailing under full sail, while those who took not heed will be scattered by the gale.

I am heart and hand with you in this cause. Slavery is doomed, and those who would now uphold it will be held up in a very short time to public odium and execration. No statesman will vindicate it, no friend of human progress will stretch forth a hand to break its fall, no lover of humanity and religion will grieve for its overthrow. I have lived long enough in the South to see its workings, its disgusting features, debasing the higher principles of our nature, warring with the religion, and patronizing vice and immorality. Almighty God has certainly ordained its destruction in this country, where it has been more offensive and immoral than in any other, and until it is utterly extinct this war cannot from the nature of things, cease. I am in favor of a cessation of hostilities as early a day as possible; therefore, I am in favor of the President's Proclamation. This State was made for white people and free labor, and when Slavery no longer blights its borders we may expect to see the church and the school-house take the place of the slave-pen and market."

Loyalty on the Pacific.

Mr. Conness, the newly elected Senator from California, and successor to Mr. Latham, has just made an eloquent speech avowing his loyalty to the Administration. Mr. Conness said:

"I will draw to a close by saying that I am anxious and eager to contribute in any and every way, by vote and by act, by labor and by pains, and by life if necessary, to the sustaining of this great Government. Let us league together.—Let us league together that this work may be surely done. Take care, fellow citizens, that while our soldiers are in the field they shall not be made to feel the effect of a 'fire in the rear.' Take care, those of us in California, that it shall not become necessary for the few regiments which have gone out from our State to hold meetings, and reprove and reprehend us as a people. But why should it be necessary, or why give any such warning?—California is loyal enough. So it is, but let us organize its loyalty. Let us combine its patriotism. And, I am ashamed to have to say, let us sink contemptible partisanship, because every true man understands that it should not be allowed to stand in the way. Let us combine, and let the influence of that combination and concentration of opinion and action be felt everywhere, as it will be, not only in our State, but throughout the entire Union.

"Let us resolve, and let the resolve have our lives as a forfeit, that this Union shall be a unit; that there shall be no disintegration of these States; that slavery and the whites, too, of those States, if necessary, shall go off these broad acres that God has given us in an inheritance, and for the use of millions yet unborn, intended to be free American citizens.

"Let there be no partisan aim in this movement. Let every man go into it that loves country more than party. Look to the East; what are your John Van Burens, your James T. Bradys, and other Democratic leaders in the East, engaged in now? Ah, they had been partisans long enough! They carried on partisanship until the great Empire State of New York was threatened to be left out in the cold. It was fine fun to see some of these partisans in New York—it was amusement, they thought—it was giving the Republican Administration "fits," as they would say—so long as treason talked only of leaving New England out in the cold. But when New Yorkers began to feel that the disintegration of the American States was intended to make another empire of the West on the Mississippi, seeking the mouth of that river as the outlet of its trade, and that New York was also to be left out in the cold, they became aware of what would be the terrible effects to them of dissolution and disintegration.—And now we hear no more of quasi-treason from Gov. Seymour. We hear nothing but patriotic words spoken by the Van Burens and Bradys, and other leaders of the Democracy of that State. Shall we hear treason spoken here? or shall we have any more apologies for treason from Democratic mouths? I hope not; I trust not. And if they attempt it, I trust that the rank and file, the virtuous body of the people, that have no interest in sustaining party against country, will leave such a party to be composed of leaders, and leaders alone.

"Let our action be such that the soldiers of our country in the field shall be sustained; that our civil authorities shall be sustained and maintained, and we fill the measure of American glory to overflowing. Let this be our action, fellow-citizens. Let us be re-inspired with love of country, and let us present a united front to all enemies, no matter in what garb or with what pretence they come."

Everything is quiet along the Rappahannock.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent his property on the E. & S. Plank Road, 14 acres north of Ebensburg—farm containing 14 acres, with house, barn, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to David T. James or to THOMAS B. JAMES, May 28, 1863-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county on the estate of Dr. John M. Jones, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate (for professional and medical attendance, &c.) will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEO. M. REED, Admr. May 28, 1863-6t.

IRWIN STATION

FLOURING MILLS. The subscribers are manufacturing choice qualities of Flour, and warrant every barrel as branded. Orders filled for any quantity, on reasonable terms. Also keep on hand, Oats, Corn, and mill feed. H. F. LUDWICK & CO. Irwin Station, P. R. R. April 23, 1863-3m.

NOTICE.

That an application for a Charter of Incorporation of "the Presbyterian Church of the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania," has been filed in the Probate Office of Cambria county, and will be presented for the final action of the Court, on Monday, the first day of June next. JOSEPH McDONALD Prothonotary, Prothonotary's office, Ebensburg, April 25th, 1863.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL ALL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease. All who wish to invest in the Five-Two Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 114 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

TO LUMBERMEN!

Wanted, at C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S United States Bakery, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Dock St., Philadelphia, Five Million feet SPRUCE, ONE MILLION feet SPRUCE, LIND, POPLAR or BEECH LUMBER, and One Million feet SPRUCE, LIND, POPLAR or BEECH BOARDS, two 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 cars, and their railroad station, or in raft at Dock Street Wharf. Address: C. ALBRIGHT & CO.'S, U. S. Bakery, 5, 7 and 9 Dock St., Philadelphia, 1863. PHILADELPHIA.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the reappraisal 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 reappraisal of certain personal property of Anthony Kurtz, deceased, set apart for his widow. The reappraisal of certain personal property of John Shearer, deceased, set apart for his widow. The reappraisal of certain property of Philip Smith, deceased, set apart for his widow. R. F. LITTLE, 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 Beneshoff, 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. Kitell, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Litinger, dec'd. The 2d and final account of Margaret P. Evans and Morris J. Evans, Admrs. of David M. Evans, dec'd. The final Account of John C. Ivory, Adm'r of Patrick Ivory, dec'd., stated by the Adm'r of the said John C. Ivory, dec'd. The Account of J. M. Campbell, one of the Executors of John Wise, deceased. The final Account of A. C. Mullin, Administrator of Charles N. Peary, dec'd. R. F. LITTLE, Register. Ebensburg, May 7, 1863-4t.

H. CHILDS & CO.

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE, No. 123 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 style, manufactured to order and warranted. 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 with 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.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.

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 difficulty, and perhaps costs, had better call and settle without further notice. F. GLASS & CO. Ebensburg, Jan. 15, 1862.