



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE—NOW AND FOREVER.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY JUNE 13.

England and America.

The Americans are laughed at, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, sometimes, by cold-blooded Englishmen, for caring so much about the good opinion of foreign countries, and particularly for their sensitiveness concerning English opinion. But the trait is a good one. It is a sign of the most exalted form of patriotism, comprehending pride, affection and faith. It shows unalterable devotion to our form of Government, and an intense desire that the magnificent experiment of our nationality should be sustained by other nations. Englishmen are loyal and patriotic; but they have so long had peace and security at home, that they cannot appreciate the passionate devotion to one's Government that is awakened by a gigantic and rebellious effort to destroy it. They do not know how all true American hearts thrill at the sight of their insulted flag, and how determined is the resolve to sustain it, even at the cost of thousands of lives and millions on millions of money. To many of them the American struggle is only one of cotton and commerce, and provided British merchants and spinners can make money, they are indifferent about the overthrow of a noble and free government, and the substitution for it of a cluster of separate anachronisms.

It is not surprising that we, with hearts swelling with a patriotism unequalled since that which wrought our great Revolution, should feel insulted and indignant at the worse than indifference to our cause manifested by certain journals and politicians of England, whose people are of the same race, and whose institutions were the models of most of our own. Nor is it strange that we should eagerly hail the recent indications of a change of views, and the reported promise of moral support from the Government of Queen Victoria. It was a monstrous thing that a nation, heretofore the friend and supporter of freedom, order and good government everywhere, should be presumed to give even a negative support to a rebellion which prides itself on being based upon principles and institutions that have always been detested by true and loyal Englishmen. An alliance between England and the Southern Confederacy would be as unnatural as an alliance between the United States and Dahomey. It would be a blot upon England's history of which succeeding generations of Englishmen would be forever ashamed.

Happily, there is late and authentic information that the Government of Great Britain has no intention of favoring the rebel Government. The ministers seem to have only lately arrived at this resolution, or at least to have only lately expressed it to our Minister in London. They needed further knowledge of the true nature of our struggle, and this they have obtained in various ways. Mr. Adams bore to them the explicit and decided instructions of our Government. Lord Lyons has, doubtless, given faithful reports of all that he has seen in this country, and told his Government that there was no sham in the rising of this great people to sustain their flag. The Emperor Napoleon has, probably, not concealed from England that his warm sympathies are with the Government of the United States, and impressed upon them the importance of accord between France and England on the subject. There have been assurances also from Prussia, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, and the other powers of Europe, that they looked with abhorrence on this rebellion, and would never recognize the pretended Government of Jeff. Davis & Co. England could not, without a loss of honor, set herself up as the sole nation of Europe ready to countenance a Government created by treason, robbery and perjury, with the single object of strengthening and perpetuating the institution of slavery.

That England would eventually come to this conclusion, we have never doubted even when the editorials of the London

Times and the letters of its special correspondent all pointed to a different conclusion. But she has arrived at it, or rather has announced it, sooner than we had hoped, and thus is all the more gratifying and encouraging. It deprives the rebel leaders of their chief hope and support. Unstained by a word of encouragement from England, France, or any other European power; with their ports effectually blockaded; their commerce destroyed; their agriculture and industry of all kinds paralyzed; their property, animate and inanimate, depreciated more than one half and the great armies of the United States steadily and unrelentingly closing in around them, the rebel Government cannot long hold up its head. The war will be ended and the Union restored even before the anniversary of the fall of Sumter, which is the period said to have been fixed by Gen. Scott for finishing his work.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

ACQUIA CREEK.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is understood that Gen. Scott disapproves of sending a force to land at Acquia Creek, he not deeming it a point of sufficient importance to risk any number of men.

BEAUREGARD AT MANASSAS JUNCTION. WASHINGTON, June 6.—There is no doubt that the traitors are concentrating in great force at the Manassas Junction of the Manassas Gap Railroad with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. General Scott received intelligence last evening of the arrival at that point of the long-lost and much discussed General Beauregard. The information on this point is positive. Beauregard states that he does not expect to remain at Manassas Junction more than two or three days, which may contemplate an advance upon Alexandria, distant about forty-five miles, or a retreat should he be attacked by the column under General John M'Dowell.

ATTACK UPON A REBEL BATTERY.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6.—This morning the Harriet Lane exchanged about fifty shots with the Pig Point Battery, nearly opposite Newport News, on James river. She received two shots, wounding five men, one of them severely. The Harriet Lane was about three-fourths of a mile from the battery, the seven embrasures of which disclosed heavy pieces. Two of the Harriet Lane's shells burst immediately over them.

SECESSIONIST SHOT.

June 6.—Clinton Reutch, a wealthy secessionist of Baltimore, was shot at Williamsport last night. Reutch boasted that he could whip any Union man living. After his death, a pass signed by his brother, a prominent secessionist of Maryland, was found on his person, accrediting him to Capt. Doyle, an officer of the Rebel forces at Harper's Ferry.

TOWN BURNED BY SECESSIONISTS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A special dispatch from Washington reports the arrival of the steamer Mount Vernon from Fortress Monroe. The passengers report that the entire town of Evansport, eleven miles above Acquia Creek, was in flames. The property in the town is principally owned by Union men.

THE ARMY AT CHAMBERSBURG—ADVANCE INTO MARYLAND.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 7.—The southward march of the army collected at this point commenced this morning at eight o'clock, in splendid order and brilliant appearance. As the head of the column left the camp, the scene was animated and imposing—the citizens cheering and the soldiers responding, while the feeling of both commanders and troops was full of hope, courage and animation.

The movement of the remaining force here is not known positively, but it is understood that all will be ordered south in a few days.

THE MOVEMENT ON HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Important movements have begun. A portion of the force which moves from this direction toward Harper's Ferry, has marched, and other regiments will soon follow.

Major-General Banks will take command at Baltimore, while Gen. Cadwallader, whom he relieves, leads a column from the Relay House, to co-operate with General Patterson's force, which will move by way both of Hagerstown and Frederick.

General McDowell's command will fully occupy the attention of the rebels at Manassas Junction, while the three columns are inclosing Harper's Ferry. Messengers from Governor Hicks have represented to the Administration the ease with which the rebels at Harper's Ferry could assail Washington, through Frederick and Baltimore, with the aid that they would be sure to receive at both places, and begged the Government to beware of an inroad that might cut off communication with the North. He requested that Frederick City might be occupied by a sufficient force, and that the regiments at Baltimore might receive a reinforcement. It is more and more evident that so long as the Virginia rebels are within reach of Maryland, Washington is not entirely out of danger. Whether these results can be accomplished by the forces now at the disposal of Gen. Scott, is a question on which men differ, but the Government has determined to put it beyond doubt, by accepting all full regiments that are offered.

The Philippi Rout.

The Wheeling Intelligence gives some interesting particulars concerning the attack on Philippi:

The attacking party on the Rebel camp at Philippi consisted of four regiments, in two divisions, one consisting of the 1st Virginia regiment and part of the 16th Ohio and 7th Indiana, under the command of Col. Kelly; the other consisting of the 9th Indiana and 14th Ohio, under Col. Lander, of wagon-road and Potter and Pryor duet notoriety.

Col. Kelly's Division moved east by railroad to Thonotown; from thence he marched to Philippi, 22 miles. The Indiana regiment moved by railroad to Webster, where they were joined by the 14th Ohio, from which place they pushed forward on foot to Philippi, 12 miles distant. The march of the two divisions was performed through darkness, rain and mud.

It was a terrible undertaking, but they all went through it, unshrinkingly and without complaint. All night they toiled on through the darkness and storm, the soft earth yielding beneath their feet, till the gray dawn found them in the neighborhood of the enemy. Col. Lander reports that he arrived on the hill across the river below Philippi, and commanding the town, before daylight.

He at once prepared to open on the rebels at the appointed time. 4 o'clock was the hour at which the attack was to be made simultaneously by both divisions. Col. Kelly was to attack them in rear and cut off retreat, while Col. Lander would assail them in front, but Col. Kelly's division was behind the appointed hour, owing to the terrible fatigues of the forced march, and being misled by guides.

When day began to dawn upon Col. Lander's impatient forces, it discovered to them the camp below in a state of commotion, evidently in great alarm, and preparing for flight. The hour appointed for the fight came and passed, but still Col. Kelly's Division had not arrived.

Impatient to begin the attack, and fearful that the rascals almost within his grasp should escape without smelling powder, Col. Lander ordered his artillery to begin the attack, and at 4 1/2 o'clock the guns were unlimbered, and dropped the first messenger of terror into the rebel camp.

Simultaneously with the roar of the gun Col. Kelly, at the head of his command came in sight across the river below the camp and comprehending the position of affairs, he rushed forward in the direction of the camp. Meanwhile the battery, having got accurate range, played upon the camp with marked effect, tearing through the tents and houses at a fearful rate. This the Chivalry could not stand, and they scattered like rats from a burning barn, after firing at random a volley which did no damage.

Col. Kelly's command was closer after them, and at the same time Col. Lander's force came rushing down the hill yelling like Indians. After chasing them a few miles, the already exhausted men returned to the evacuated camp, to learn the painful fact that their victory, though complete was dearly bought. Col. Kelly, who, with bravery amounting to rashness, was foremost from first to last, was rallying his men in the upper part of the town the enemy having all apparently fled, when he fell by a shot from a concealed foe. The assassin was an Assistant-Quartermaster in the Confederate force, named Sims. He was immediately seized.

In the gray uncertain light of the morning, it was impossible to tell anything about the loss of the enemy, as they carried off their dead and wounded. A leg, which had been torn off by a cannon ball, was picked up in the camp. There was a great deal of blood on the ground, and all along the road in the direction of their flight. Hats, blankets, coats, and every description of luggage were scattered along the road for more than a mile.

The rebels left behind forty horses, all their provisions, baggage and camp equipment, and a good many handsome uniforms, together with 440 muskets. Not a man on our side so far as heard from, except Colonel Kelly, was hurt.

THE SOUTHERN MUNCHAUSEN.—The True Witness and Sentinel, published at New Orleans and Memphis, says:

"According to the statements that come to us from New York, Philadelphia, and other places at the North, we learn that the flag of the United States, the Stars and the Stripes, has become the sign or mark by which loyalty to the Lincoln Government is known. Its mob goes about compelling all, to show their colors or, in other words, to display the United States flag. So it floats in the breeze, from church steeples and church windows; from public buildings and private dwellings; from omnibuses and railway cars; from private carriages and drays; from the ladies' bonnets and gentlemen's coats; in the shape of cockades and rosettes of tricolor ribbon; nay, more, it is used to adorn the pulpits of their churches. Unless this conspicuous sign is displayed, neither property nor persons are safe. Even the worship of the great Jehovah is contaminated with this worship of the flag; so that frequently the services of the sanctuary are concluded with the 'Star-Spangled Banner!'"

"Surely piety must be at a low ebb when neither editors of religious papers nor the ambassadors of Christ Jesus utter a rebuke to this worship of the Stars and Stripes. Perhaps the mob rules, and hence, under the reign of infidel Black Republicanism and terror, Christian liberty as well as civil liberty is suppressed."

The Crowning of Treason.

We do not understand the rules of legal practice—nor are we versed in the jurisprudence which is constantly quoting precedents to justify legal decision, until law and practice and judicial authority have become stale and useless repetitions of worn out dogmas, in which the judge can least display his learning, and best cover up his prejudices and his selfish instincts. Like most of common people, we cannot understand why a judge should go back to the reign of an English King to find precedent for the government of a nation of freemen. We cannot comprehend why an American magistrate should be controlled by the decision of a Parliament with neither sympathy or affinity with the American people. We cannot see why we should not make as well as follow precedents.—Nor do we believe that two-thirds of the American people, appreciating justice equally as well as Chief Justice Taney, tho' not understanding the technicalities of the legal profession, would pause long in their comprehension of the making of a sound precedent, had they the leaders of this rebellion in their possession. They would not, like the Chief Justice, explore the musty pages of history for examples to justify their release, nor would they pause for the ceremony of a long charge and a short verdict, to justify them in their disposition of these same traitors, however much they uphold the law and respect the law-giver. Plain facts are more powerful than abstruse arguments, even though such arguments be adorned with classic references, polished rhetoric and brilliant diction. The truth is the very best construction that can be given to the law—and when we abide by the truth, the law becomes in every respect our guardian and our shield. A traitor is arrested. His crime is notorious. The effects of that crime were disastrous. He is imprisoned as a necessity of general safety—an example to other evil-doers, in a time of great public and private apprehension, when his release would be dangerous to the common interests and safety of the entire nation. With these facts before the judge—able to comprehend and fully understand the condition of affairs—the plots of traitors personally known to him—the effects of treason before his eyes—the fire of the incendiary almost illuminating his own portals—this same judge, a Chief Justice of the United States, falters, hesitates and quibbles—hurries back through the dim labyrinth of his learning, ransacks his lore, pores over his books, and revives his memory of stale and ridiculous precedents to ensure the release of a self-proclaimed traitor. If all this effort had been made by the Chief Justice to secure the escape of some poor wretch who had been persecuted by the law's rigors, we might be induced to admire the humanity of the Judge that would thus use his skill and his cunning to shield a brother from punishment; but when this learning and sagacity and skill are re-trained and become envious to assist the escape of a traitor, our regard for the law is no less, nor is our respect for the judiciary diminished; but our confidence in the integrity of the man is shaken, however verging on the grave he may be, with a long life of honor behind him, this single act, this one effort is sufficient to dim the brightest reputation, and cast a doubt upon the purest name that ever was earned by mortal man.

After this act of Judge Taney, plain people may well look around them, and safely guard their own households from the burglar, the assassin and the incendiary. We must all look around us, and be prepared to defend our homes and our lives and our families at the point of the sabre or bayonet—more particularly in times like these, when the construction of the law is used to mystify facts, and where the highest tribunal in the land has too palpably become tainted with treason. In an hour like this, we must give up precedent for prompt and steady practice—for a use of the means and resources within our possession for defence and preservation. We can do this and still obey that law which he who runs may read and understand.

A CHANCE FOR CRACK MARKSMEN.—H. Berdan, considered the crack shot in America, has published a card addressed to the sharpshooters of the loyal States. He says he is getting up a regiment, to be composed entirely of first-class rifle-shots at long distances, and that he is receiving daily applications. He proposes that all good shots, wishing to aid their country, should send their names to him "with an affidavit showing the best shooting they have done at two hundred yards or more. As soon as the necessary arrangements are made for equipments, &c., notice will be given to all those whose applications are approved. No application will be considered in which the average of ten consecutive shots, exceeds five inches from the centre of the target to the centre of the ball at two hundred yards. Prodigious efficiency of detachments of such sharpshooters, armed with our Northern patent target rifles, needs only to be alluded to be recognized at once by all who have any knowledge of the subject.

THE BALLOON IN WARFARE.—John LaMountain, the aeronaut, has offered his services to the general government in the capacity of a scout. He proposes to inflate his balloon, and accompanied by an engineer, to ascend to any desirable elevation, taking notes of the country, the situation and strength of the enemy, etc.—This idea is by no means novel. It occurred to the first Napoleon, when the art of ballooning was but little understood—During the Crimean war the allies frequently made use of those instrumentalities to ascertain the preparations making by the enemy. But it was on the great plain of Northern Italy, in the campaign of 1850, that their utility became most apparent. Before the battles of Magenta and Solferino, Louis Napoleon had employed aeronauts to survey the grounds; and while the Austrians were in retreat every motion made by them was noticed by these geni of the upper atmosphere, and reported to the victorious allies.

THE WAR TO END WHERE CHARLESTON WAS.—The conclusion of the message of Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, is as follows: "The people will never consent to any cessation of the war, forced so wickedly upon us, until traitors are hung or driven into an ignominious exile. This war begun where Charleston is—it should end where Charleston is. The Supreme Ruler can but smile upon the efforts of the law-loving, Government-loving, liberty-loving people of this land, in resisting the disruption of this Union. These gathering armies are instruments of His vengeance, to execute His judgments—they are His flails wherewith, on God's great Southern threshing floor, He will pound rebellion for its sin."

Jeff. Davis' Fast Day.

Following is the proclamation of President Davis, for a day of fasting and prayer, which has been fixed for Thursday, the 13th inst.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—PROCLAMATION.

When a people who recognize their dependence upon God feel themselves surrounded by peril and difficulty, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence to recognize His righteous government, to acknowledge His goodness in times past and supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The manifest proofs of the Divine blessing hitherto extended to the efforts of the people of the Confederate States of America to maintain and perpetuate public liberty, individual rights and national independence, demand their devout and heartfelt gratitude. It becomes them to give public manifestation of this gratitude, and of their dependence upon the Judge of all the earth, and to invoke the continuance of His favor. Knowing that more but a just and righteous cause can gain the Divine favor, we would implore the Lord of Hosts to guide and direct our policy in the paths of right, duty, justice and mercy; to unite our hearts and our efforts for the defence of our dearest rights, to strengthen our weakness, crown our arms with success, and enable us to secure a speedy, just and honorable peace.

To these ends, and in conformity with the request of Congress, I invite the people of the Confederate States to the observance of a day of fasting and prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable for the occasion, and I recommend Thursday, the 13th day of June next, for that purpose; and that we may all on that day, with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to Him in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind to bear our evils, to bless us with His favor and protection, and to bestow His gracious benediction upon our government and country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President.

R. TOOMBS, Secretary.

SHARKS AND WOLVES.—Large numbers of the troops who have gone to the seat of war are poor men, leaving families behind them. The pay of the privates is \$11 per month. We believe the custom is, at the end of every month, to give some written evidence of the amount due each man. But the troops will not in fact be paid under two or three months from the day of being mustered into the service, and so on from time to time.

We are informed says the N. Y. Tribune, that a shoal of land sharks, some of them well known to public fame, have entered into a combination to purchase of the troops their monthly warrants or certificates at an enormous price—say, giving them \$6 and \$7 for \$11. These evidences of debt are as good as gold. They will be paid with reasonable promptness. The necessities of many of these men are great. They may be compelled to allow themselves to be devoured by these sharks unless patriotic individuals, who scorn to levy blackmail upon patriotism, will take measures for purchasing these evidences at a fair value, and thus save the soldiers of the country from falling victims to the cupidity of a class of speculators who prowl about the camps, the Commissariat's and the Quartermaster's depots, as wolves prowl over a battle-field after a day of carnage. Will not the Union men look to this matter?

A CHANCE FOR CRACK MARKSMEN.—H. Berdan, considered the crack shot in America, has published a card addressed to the sharpshooters of the loyal States. He says he is getting up a regiment, to be composed entirely of first-class rifle-shots at long distances, and that he is receiving daily applications. He proposes that all good shots, wishing to aid their country, should send their names to him "with an affidavit showing the best shooting they have done at two hundred yards or more. As soon as the necessary arrangements are made for equipments, &c., notice will be given to all those whose applications are approved. No application will be considered in which the average of ten consecutive shots, exceeds five inches from the centre of the target to the centre of the ball at two hundred yards. Prodigious efficiency of detachments of such sharpshooters, armed with our Northern patent target rifles, needs only to be alluded to be recognized at once by all who have any knowledge of the subject.

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Address of Gen. Patterson.

The following address was delivered by Gen. Patterson, to the soldiers under his command, who left Chambersburg on last Saturday.

Headquarters Dep't of Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, Pa., June 3, 1861.

TO THE U. S. TROOPS OF THIS DEPARTMENT.—The restraint which has necessarily been imposed upon you, impatient to overcome those who have raised their pariacl hands against our country, is about to be removed. You will soon meet the insurgents.

You are not the aggressors. A turbulent faction, misled by ambitious rulers, in time of profound peace and national prosperity have occupied your forts and turned the guns against you; have seized your arsenals and armories, and appropriated to themselves government supplies; have arrested and held prisoners your companions marching to their homes under State pledge of security, and have captured vessels and provisions voluntarily assured by State legislation from molestation, and now seek to perpetuate a reign of terror over loyal citizens. They have invaded a loyal State and entrenched themselves within its boundaries, in defiance of its constituted authorities.

You are going on American soil to sustain the civil power, to relieve the oppressed, and to retake that which is unlawfully held.

You must bear in mind you are going for the good of the whole country, and that, while it is your duty to punish secession, you must protect the loyal, and should the occasion offer, at once suppress servile insurrection.

Success will crown your efforts; a grateful country and a happy people will reward you.

By order of MAJ. GEN. PATTERSON.

A MILITARY DIPLOMA.—It has been determined says the Washington Star, by the Government to give to every man (of whatever rank) serving in the Army or Navy of the United States in defence of the Union, a diploma, on parchment or fine parchment paper. The design of the embellishment is by Leutz, and is one of the most beautiful artistic achievements we ever saw. Underneath it is to be the following certificate, viz:—

WASHINGTON, —, 186—

A. B. has been enrolled as a — in the — forces of the United States, for the defence of the Constitution and the maintenance of the Union.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

- Secretary of State.
Secretary of the Treasury.
Secretary of War.
Secretary of the Navy.
Secretary of the Interior.
Postmaster General.

GEN. SCOTT.—Did it ever occur to our readers that Gen Scott has never yet made a retreat? That is so. During the brilliant operations of 1812, and throughout the memorable campaign in Mexico, he trod no steps backwards. This may account for the seeming tardiness with which he has conducted the present campaign; but the remembrance of the fact will inspire confidence that the grand old chief will not close his military life by doing that which, against large odds in 1812, and afterwards thousands of miles away, in an enemy's country, he never was compelled to do. When, not long ago, he learned that Jeff Davis was concentrating the rebel forces at and near Richmond he said to a friend, with an expression of great animation, "Why, I thought I should have to go and hunt these people up, but they are coming to me."

SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.

PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Chronicle is published on a large folio sheet, with new type, and contains

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NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Stahl, deceased, late of Ebensburg, Pa., having been granted to the Cambria Co., having been granted to the Cambria Co., by the Register of said County, all persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MRS. ELIZABETH STAHL, Adm'r. H. KINKEAD, Adm'r. Ebensburg, May 30, 1861. N. B.—The business of repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewellery will be carried on as heretofore, by Mrs. Stahl.