

WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,

WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

#### EBENSBURG: THURSDAY::::::NOVEMBER 28

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty; And for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth, and strengthened the bars of her gates, and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from those lons. great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that the brave and loyal men now battling in the field for her life may have their arms made strong and their blows heavy, and may be shielded by His divine power, and that He will mercifully still the outrages of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republie, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceful life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the SEAL | Great Seal of the State, at Harris-- burg, this Sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight wealth the eighty-sixth.

BY THE GOVERNOR ELI SLIFER, Sec. of the Commonwealth.

# Lex Talionis.

When the Confederate authorities at Richmond learned that a number of their piratical brethren had been convicted in New York and Philadelphia, and were likely to suffer the extreme penalty of the laws which they had outraged, they became wonderfully indignant, and declared that, should the Federal Government execute sentence of death on the convicts, they would promptly retaliate upon the Union men who are so unfortunate as to be their prisoners. The blood thirsty Rebels seemed bent on enforcing the lex Colonels, to be held for execution in the New York Sixty-ninth, who was captured the hestage to answer for this condemned pirate. Thirteen other prisoners, the highest in rank captured, were also selected to be held to answer for a like number of Rebels captured at sea, and held for trial in New York as pirates. The following are the gentlemen selected, viz: Colonels LEE, COGGSWELL, WILCOX, WOODRUFF and Wood; Lieutenant Colonels Bowman and NEFF; Majors POTTER, REVERE and Vodges; Captains Rockwood, Bowman and KEFFER. These unfortunate men, who are guilty of no offence whatever, except that of fighting for their country, have ry, to be confined in the cells reserved for prisoners accused of infamous crimes, and man, JUDAH -- JUDAS would suit him better-is of the opinion that such severe measures are necessary "to repress the into commit judicial murder on prisoners of war!" Did anybody ever before witness or hear of such meanness? Is it not without parallel? And does not the transaction throughout exhibit the very quintessence of COWARDICE?

While the chiefs of Rebellion would ignore mined to stand up and maintain at what Henrock. Nov. 18, 1861.

this principle, it is altogether likely that ever cost, the position taken in reference our Administration will act upon it, and | to the seizure of all individuals and goods, be as lenieut as possible towards the unjust afloat or ashore, acting or intended for repirates, rather than subject those innocent though brave and patriotic men, now confined in Richmond, to the cruelties and indignities which the wicked Rebels would be sure to perpetrate upon them. While that the brave and patriotic-WILKES has we would heartily desire to see the majesty | brought these two notorious and unscrupuof the law at all times vindicated, yet we lous traitors where justice may sooner or would prefer to see a villain go unwhipt later overtake them. And whether we of Justice, if by meting out to him his deserts, we would be certain to bring the same punishment on an unoffending man.

There is, however, one circumstance connected with this matter which may somewhat change its aspect. Since these infamous proceedings were had by the Confederate authorities, our forces have taken quite a number of their men prisoners. Among these are the two arch-traitors, Mason and SLIDELL, the Secession emissaries to England and France, who are sufficiently important to answer as hostages for an indefinite number of small fry Rebels. Though these two men are of the meanest specimens of humanity ex tant, yet at this present juncture, the possession of their carcasses will prove to be of inestimable value, and it is quite likely we shall hear no more threats hereafter about hanging the brave Corcoran, and his gallant, though unfortunate, compan-

## Mason and Slidell.

We informed our readers, last week, or the fact that JAMES M. MASON, of Virginia, and JOHN SLIDELL, of Louisiana, both formerly United States Senators, had been captured at sea while on their way, in an English ship called the Trent, to Europe, as emissaries of the Southern Confederacy. The arrest was made by Commander WILKES, of the San Jacinto, about forty miles off Matanzas, in the old Bahama channel, the British vessel having been brought to by a couple of shots fired across her bow, and then boarded hundred and sixty-one, and of the Common- for the purpose. The prisoners were at first disposed to resist, but learning that they would be taken by force, they protested against the proceeding in writing, and then, with their respective Secretaries, went on board the San Jacinto. They had been accompanied by their ladies, and Capt. WILKES tendered them his best cabin, if they desired to return to the United States with the prisoners. They declined this offer, however, and proceeded on their voyage.

The arrest was made on the 8th inst. and the San Jacinto arrived with the pris oners at Fortress Monroe, whence they were sent to Fort Warren, in Boston har bor,-it being understood, that they are so quartered at the latter place, as to be enabled every morning to regale themtalionis according to its letter, their motto selves with a view of Bunker Hill Monubeing "man for man," if not "eye for eye ment. This will carry their imagination and tooth for tooth." Accordingly, by back to the "times which tried the souls direction of that infamous little scoundrel of men;" to the dark days of that mighty JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, who is acting as struggle in which our patriotic ancestors the Rebel Secretary of War, one prisoner | fought, bled and died, in order that they was chosen by lot, from the names of six | might establish the very government which these bad men, MASON, SLIDELL same manner as might be adopted by the & Co., have been laboring to destroy .-Federal authorities for the execution of Surely, an occasional squint at the noble occupied that we could not possibly give almost entirely of citizens of Johnstown : SMITH, recently condemned in Philadel- pile on Bunker Hill will be marvellously it an insertion. Our friend CONRAD will phia. The gallant Col. Concoran, of the soothing to their shattered nerves! It will make them bear up amazingly under the keeping .- Ed Alleghanian. by the Rebels at Bull Run, was chosen as | the numerous ills, and trials, and tribulations which encompass and await them .-And there is, too, another advantage in the position. As a bombastic Southern Statesman some years ago declared he would do before his death -so now MASON and SLIDELL may severally call the rolls of their slaves in the shadow of the Monument. We say, they can call the rolls, but whether the chattels will respond or not-that is quite a different question.

Some have supposed that the capture of these distinguished Rebels, on board an English vessel, may involve our Government in a war with England. Some of thizing with that usholy clan. been ordered by the heartless little Secreta. | the Canada journals have already pronounced the act an outrage upon the British flag, and are demanding redress, either by in all respects to be treated as such. And a surrender of the prisoners, or the fullest for better Democrats than you ever did, and for what? Why simply because this great apology from our government. We incline to the opinion that neither of these demands will be acceded to. From what we have read upon the subject-and numerous famous attempt now made by the enemy precedents have been quoted-we do not believe the act of the gallant Captain WILKES will be construed by England as casus belli-as justifying a war with this country. It will, of course, give the London Times a nice theme to harp on for a We can only guess at the course which be accompanied by any great quantity of who has always been your favorite standard- with cargoes of grain, oysters and other quarter will be asked. the administration of Mr. Lincoln will rain. England has always advocated the bearer. In 1860, I voted for Abraham Linpursue in this emergency. There is high right of search. And it is alleged by those had any reason to regret that vote. But, authority for saying, that "it is better that who pretend to be posted at Washington, President? Why, for John C. BRECKINGIDGE, ninety and nine unjust men should escape that the Administration has considered a black-hearted Traitor! Have you ever regret-

bellious purposes against the Union.

Whatever may be the consequences of this arrest eventually, it is a source of pleasure to every loyal heart in the land, are to have a brush with John Bull or not, is a question which must be left to the "powers that be." We are content that the wise and able Administration of Mr. LINCOLN shall speak for us on this subject, and that it shall say also, what punishment shall be inflicted on MASON and SLIDELL, these two prominent actors in the black treason which has entailed all the evils and horrors of civil war upon our hitherto happy and prosperous people.

#### An Anecdoie With a Moral.

A waggish customer, desirous of testing the depth and shrewdness of another individual, approached him, once upon a time, with the following interrogatory:

"Can you tell me, Zedekiah, how many legs a horse will have, if you call his tail

"Five," was the very intelligent reply. "O no, you're mistaken."

"I guess not; he would certainly have

"Why, Zedekiah, if you call his tail a leg, does that make it a leg ?"

"Well now, I declare," said Zedekiah-

'I declare I never thought of that." -We have given this anecdote for the express benefit of our antediluvian friend DIZZARD, the witty and accomplished editor of the Democrat & Sentinel. Diz-ZARD is one of the nicest men of the kind that we have ever met. Nevertheless, he has his failings; prominent amongst the which is, that he is very prone to call things by improper names. As for instance, he calls Loco-Focoism Democracy, and Republicanism he calls Abolitionism .-Now, if our saponaceous neighbor profits by the premises, he will readily see, that, inasmuch as a horse's tail can never be made into a horse's leg, by the act of calling it a leg; so neither can Loco-Focoism be made Democracy by calling it Democracy, nor Republicanism be made Abolitionism by calling it Abolitionism.

We suggest to DIZZARD, therefore, that in future he adhere more to the article called Truth, and call things by their right names. We opine he will get along quite as well, and be quite as much respected .-We don't care, however, what he calls us, nor would he care what we would call him -if we would only call him up to drink often. But we are not yet prepared to minister to that base appetite of his, notwithstanding the fact that he calls us politician, and says we in lulge in beverages stronger than small beer.

# Communication.

We received the following communication last week, a short time before going to press, but our columns were then so excuse us. His article has not spoiled in

To CHARLES D. MURRAY :- I noticed in your paper of the 2d, (or as you have it, the 5th acter made against me. I would have refuted

after the dissolution of the Whig Party. I becan Order. This I utterly deny, and I call upon you, Murray, to point out the Lodge, the time and the place, where and when I joined that organization. Do this, or take back what you have written; otherwise you stand branded as a wilful and malicious slanderer. I will venture to say that you cannot get a man in Cambria county to sustain you in these slanders, unless it be one of the Washington township ballot-box stuffers, or some one who has been giving aid and comfort to, or sympa-

Again, you say that I never voted for tion that could possibly be named would in how will you prove this assertion? I voted that at a time when you, no doubt, were puking in your Mother's lap. I have also good reason to believe, that, within the last three or four years, I voted for good Democrats whom you opposed, else you did not

carry out the wishes of your employer. You also charge me with being a bitter and uncompromising Republican, and broadly intimate that I am unscrupulous in politics. repudiate this foul calumny. I make politics a matter of con-cience. I exercise my rights as a freeman. "without fear, favor or affection" from anybody or any quarter. I profess to be a Republican of the Washington and Jefferthan that one innecent man should suffer." this whole subject fully, and is deter- ted your vote? You have never yet shown

# Cambria County.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

# Johnstown-Continued.

Having furnished thirty-two papers under the above caption, circumstances beyond my control caused me to suspend my labors for a time; but a polite request of the editor of The Alleghanian has induced a resume of my history. And asking the indulgence of the courteous reader for the hiatus of nine months in this veritable history, I shall proceed to continue and finish my labors.

In the progress of my "history," I stopped right in the middle of Johnstown, and no wonder that I delayed, for it is pleasant place to sojourn. And, if I should be guilty of repetition, or fail to render full justice to this growing metropelis, my excuse is that my former papers are not now before me.

I believe I have stated that Johnstown was rapidly "coming to a point," or, in other words, extending towards the junction of Stony Creek and Conemaugh. In this part of the town the streets have been handsomely graded. Here, too, a majority of the firest private dwellings have been erected. Indeed, we rarely see a more refined taste than is here displayed in the style of the buildings, and in the gardens, terraces, and shrubberies surrounding them.

If, however, we concede her citizens the meed of praise for "palatial" residences, they certainly cannot boast public edifices, worthy a place of the growth and commercial importance of Johnstown.

True, they have an abundance of churches, but scarcely any of them credtable to the place. Houses of worship, at which weekly service is held, belonging to the Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, Disciples and United Brethren, while the Catholics worship in a church on the hill above Conemaugh Borough.

There is a fine brick building in a central part of the town, devoted to the Common Schools-much too small to accommohowever, that auxiliary buildings have been employed. I might state, in passing, that perhaps there is no portion of Pennsylvania where the Common School Syssuccess than here.

A fine bridge spans the Conemaugh connecting the town with Millville Borough and Taylor Township, while a bridge, rather inferior, but about to be supplanted by a new one, performs the same office in regard to Kernville or Fifth Ward, and Yoder Township, crossing Stony Creek some two hundred yards above the junc-

One English Newspaper, (the Tribune,) and one German paper, (the Beobachter, are published weekly in the Borough.

In patriotism during the late crisis, Johnstown and her suburbs stand unrivalled, having furnished more soldiers than any equal population in Pennsylvania. There are now two full regiments in the service, whose commanders are citizens of Johnstown, one of the regiments composed while her citizens may be found in almost every regiment of volunteers from Pennsylvania, as well as in the regular army JONATHAN OLDBUCK.

Monkrarns. November 28, 1861.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF BEAU-REGARD.—The Richmond correspondence of a Memphis paper says: "The rumored resignation of Beaure-

gard was accepted as a fact throughout the city, and the on dit ran so far as to say that it was the wish of the President he should withdraw from his command, in consequence of his having recited, in his official report of the battle of Manassas. a plan he had drawn up for the relief of Maryland and the occupation of Washington city, which was rejected by the President before the battle. I have no means Magistrate was seriously displeased at this introduction into the report of matters not properly belonging thereto, but I do know the war, and expected to remain in it till the final consummation of our independence, unless removed by the hand of

Intercourse has already been reopened with Eastern Virginia. Several provisions. The loyal Virginians are greatly pleased with the renewed commerthe rebels are now for the Union.

### Trouble Among Rebel Officers.

The fact is made known in the papers of the disloyal States that Jefferson Davis and General Beauregard are openly at loggerheads; the long deferred report of the battle of Manassas, prepared by the latter, having been suppressed by the head of the Southern Confederacy. It is added-but not definitely known-that General Beauregard is off south somewhere,

having left "in a miff." Added to this feud between these leaders, we have General Walker, of Georgia, resigning his position in high dudgeon; complaining sharply in a letter to the Confederate Secretary of War, that he had been wrongfully superseded, and that he would no longer serve the Confederacy. but confine his endeavers in the cause of rebellion to the state of Georgia.

When we remember, also, the speech of Governor Brown of that State, several months since, in which he denounced the purposes and actions of the Richmond set most unsparingly, the allegiance of the Empire State of the South," would seem to hang by a slender thread indeed; more life is in every respect worthy of him. especially as Gen. Walker-formerly a distinguished officer of the regular army -is understood to have the affection of his own State in a marked degree.

Then we have the Charleston Mercury -the organ of the organs of secessiondenouncing in good set terms the "wretched policy" of the Confederate Government, and groaning over its omission to defend that State from invasion; whilst the term "wretched policy" would seem to be endorsed in the Executive message, which dolefully bewails present and future pros-

All this is slightly indicative of a break ip, notwithstanding we know that military lespotism has something in it wonderfuly tough and enduring so long as it can make itself dreaded by those its subjects. But from other quarters come evidences of weakness. If every other proof was wanting, its ferocious threats to hang and destroy would appear to settle the question, only desperation dealing in terms of coercion like these.

Recent disasters are not likely to sweeten the tempers of the leaders. The Floyd and Wise difficulty will perhaps reach the culminating point when the plundering Secretary, in his flight, reaches Richmond. That such men should be able to act harmoniously together in a cause the very basis of which rests on a despicable selfish ambition, is not to be expected. Each date all the children. I am informed, has his own purposes to serve, and most No. of them, it is more than likely, would not hesitate to sacrifice the public there in the same manner they sought to sacrifice all who trusted them here. Like the necromancer, who raised an evil spirit, tem is carried out with more spirit and they may be fated to be torn in pieces by what they are powerless to control; and when we think of the past career of too many of these men, little expectation need be entertained that their labors will end in harmony.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN THE FIELD.—A careful estimate, lately presented to oun readers, represented the whole loyal population of the United States to be about twenty-one millions. Of this number 2,900,000 are Pennsylvanians. It has just been officially announced that the whole volunteer force, in the service of he United States, is about 600,000 .-Pennsylvania alone has furnished about 100,000 men, or fully one-sixth of the whole number, while the proportion she could properly be asked for is only about

Regiments from Pennsylvania are now serving in Kentucky, in Maryland, in Northeastern Virginia, in Southeastern Virginia, in North Carolina and in South Carolina. Probably before long, other regiments may be sent to the Mississippi and the gulf of Mexico. The artillery and cavalry force supplied by Pennsylvania is no: equalled by that sent from any other State. The infantry, too, are uncommonly well officered, equipped and disciplined.—Phila. Bulletin.

BLAIR COUNTY SOLDIER SHOT .- We learn from the Phila. Press that a soldier from Altoona, Blair county, named Sybil, in Capt. Rodier's company, District volunteers, was dangerously wounded near Washington on last Friday night, under the following circumstances:

"He was in his camp asleep, when a private, in liquor, a real Baltimore Plugugly, was brought into the camp in irons He, however, got his hands through the handcuffs, and commenced pulling bricks out of the fire-place, and throwing them of knowing whether or not our Chief | violently at the guard. Presently he seized a musket and aimed it at Lieut. Colonel Towers, who escaped the charge, which was lodged in the thigh of private Sybil. that the gallant little hero, the beau sa- then lying asleep. The limb is horribly breur et beau soldat-Beauregard-has no | mangled and cannot be saved, and the re idea of resigning; at least I have this covery of the man is doubtful. Sybil is upon very good authority, and that he from Altoona, Blair county, Pa, where he remarked to a gentleman who mentioned has a wife, to whom, a few days ago, he the subject to him at Centerville that he sent twenty-five dollars, out of twenty-six had entered the Confederate service for dollars received as his dues up to 1st of

nso. A dispatch from Augusta, Georgia, dated the 11th says : The report has been current here for the past day or two that black flags have been hoisted at Savannah, Charleston, and other places on don Times a nice theme to harp on for a sonian school, and take no lessons from such season, but its thunderings will not likely be boats have already arrived at Baltimore the coast, which indicates that "no quarfrom Accomac and Northampton counties, ter will be given to the invaders, and no

> The XXXVIIth Congress convenes cial intercourse and the protection of gov- at Washington for its first regular session, ernment. The Union feeling is now almost on Monday next, and every Member who universal throughout these counties, and is not detained by physical inability, should those who were hitherto inclined to favor be present, as a failure to form a quorum would be called decay of the Government.

## Hymeneal.

MARRIED-On Thursday morning, the 21st inst., at the residence of the brides parents by the Rev. D. Harbison, Mr. RANSON E SMITH, formerly of Maine, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Robert Roberts, of Ebensburg It is an interesting and cheering fac-

that, while many go in for Disunion, not few go in for Union. Of this latter class are the happy couple whose nuptials we have noted above. We have the good fortune to be well acquainted with the parties, and now that they are united in the bonds of wedlock, comparisons regard. ing them cannot be considered invidious We proceed, therefore, to say without cir. cumiocution, that there is not in the range of our aequaintance, a more houest or in dustrious young man than our friend SMITH. He is in every sense worthy of good wite ; and saying this much for him. we say also, that the fair and accomplished lady whom he has chosen his partner for Our prayer is, that they may live long and happily together, and that the Union they have formed may be dissolved only by Death. And further : Should it so hap. pen, as a consequence, that the already innumerable family of SMITHS may be somewhat augmented, that the juvenile members may have cause to "rise up and call them blessed."

We need only add, that, for the kind remembrancer sent us in the shape and after the manner of a huge and delicious cake, the parties have our warmest thanks

TY EST, SOUTHWORTH & CO., Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES. No. 21 North Third street. Nov. 28, 1861. Philadelphia

TAMES M. THOMPSON, with WARDLE & STEVENSON Wholesale Tobacco Warehouse, N. E. corner Market and Sixth sts. Nov. 28, 1861 Philadelphia

MARTIN BUEHLER, R. H. HOWARD DUEHLER & HOWARD, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware and Cuttery, No. 441 Market st., PHILADELPHIA.

Nov. 28, 1861tf C ETTINGER & ULLMAN, WHOLESALE CLOTHING

No. 107 North Third st., above Arch SAMUEL ETTINGER, MOYER ULLMAN.

BARKER, with Wholesale Druggists. No. 621 Market street, above Sixth, and 612

Commerce street,

ESTRAYS.—
Came to the residence of the subscribe in Summerbill township, Cambria count

HEIFERS, one black, and the other red. The property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according

IST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Ebens burg, Cambria Co., Penna., Nev. 13, 1861

Miss Mary F Lewis Jane B Davis Mrs Elizabeth Morga Miss Eliza E Davis Patrick Malloney Joseph G Bridges Miss Maggie M'Connell Lewis Beynon Mrs Elizabeth Pattel William Byrns Daniel Donaldson Miss Sarah Perkins John Denning Samuel II Rossman Anna Maria Davis J T Richardson Geo M Rhay Elizabeth E Davis E J Roberts Evan T Davis William Selders Francis Stittmatter

Andrew Shoemsker

Joel Simmons, James

Duncan, David Toda

and David H Rop-

Jacob Settlemyer

David E Thomas

Miss Ann Thomas

David Wilson

Margaretta Evans Evan J Evans Miss Emley Evans Mrs Eliza O Evans Mr J Evans Thos Empfield Ephraim Gohanour Miss Mary Jones Samuel D Jones

Thos Walker Jos T Williams Daniel T Jones Thos M Williams Mrs Jane Jones Geo Walters T I James Mrs Catharine Jones Miss Julia Ann Wiliss Ellen Kennedy rs Margaret Lloyd E Williams

Persons calling for any of the above named letters will please say they are "adver-JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Goods,

of every description, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Brown and

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY STYLE,

A large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES just received from Boston, Straw, Fur and Wool hats, Stationary of every description Wall Paper of every style, Hardware, Queens ware, Stone and Earthenware, a full supply of Groceries, such as Sug irs, Molasses, Syrapi Coffees, Teas, and Rice, a full stock of Spice also, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, Bar Iron, Nails, and Glass always on hangs. Drugs, Paints and Oils, and a fa assortment of other articles usually kept it country stores.

All kinds of Country Produce, such as Butter Eggs, Bacon, Grain, Wool, Potatoes, Beans, Rags, &c., &c.

taken in exchange for goods, and the Cast BOY CHERRY, POPLAR and PINE LUNnever refused.

DAVIS, JONES & CO. BER bought and sold.

Ebensburg, Nov. 17, 1861 ff