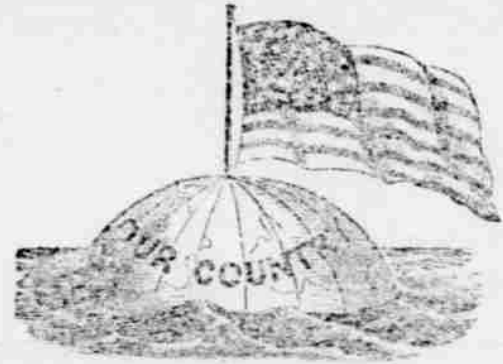


The Alleghenian.



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, JANUARY 8.

The Proclamation of Freedom.

The deed has been done, the Union is saved, and the Government henceforth becomes invincible. That which was organized for the destruction of free institutions, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, now lies bleeding and writhing and dying at the feet of freedom.

This proclamation comes up fairly to the promise of the proclamation of September 22, with the exception of the exemption of Tennessee, which is as clearly in a state of insurrection as is Louisiana or Texas.

It is a historical and a singular fact, that the military necessity recognized in issuing this proclamation by the President as Commander-in-Chief, was first broached by a Democratic General.

We believe that the blow thus struck at rebellion will result, not alone in its overthrow, but in the final and eternal destruction of all the influences and inducements to an outbreak similar to the one which is now drenching the land with blood.

The news from the Army of the Cumberland indicates that Gen. Rosecrans, after five days' hard fighting, has gained a most signal victory at Murfreesboro.

Adjutant James C. Noon.

We clip the following mention of the untimely death of our much-respected fellow townsman, Adj. Noon, from the Philadelphia Mercury of the 28th ult:

Among the gallant men who fell in the unfortunate affair at Fredericksburg, there is none whose position as a man, or whose promise as an officer, is a more fitting subject for eulogy than that of Adj. Noon, of the One-hundred-and-thirty-third Regiment.

Again a call was made for volunteers, and again he joined the ranks of the gallant citizen soldiers of his native county.

In person Adjutant Noon was considerably over six feet in height, and in uniform was the "observed of all observers," as the Latin ideal of a military man.

At a meeting of the members of the Courts of Cambria county, resident in Johnstown, convened at the office of C. L. Pershing, Esq., the 22d day of December, 1862, for the purpose of offering a suitable testimonial to the memory of Adjutant James C. Noon.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Noon the community has lost a worthy citizen, the Bar a kind and intelligent brother, and his relatives an affectionate friend.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize in the affliction of his aged and widowed mother, his brother and sisters, in this dispensation of Providence and early death of this excellent young man.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, a copy sent to the mother of the deceased, and that the Editors of the County papers be requested to publish the same.

G. W. Easley, Chairman. S. B. McCORMICK, Secretary.

Battle at Vicksburg.

CAIRO, Jan. 3.—Dispatches from Gen. Sherman, on Battle Field, Vicksburg, received at Helena, state that on Saturday, 29th ult., he debarked his forces on the left bank of the Yazoo, ten miles above the mouth, and forming in line of battle, advanced towards Vicksburg.

On Saturday night the two armies by on their arms, with the two bayonet intervening. During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding a terrific fire from the enemy under cover of the undergrowth.

At daylight on Sunday a concerted advance was made by Sherman's whole force. Steel held the left, Morgan and Blair the center. A. J. and M. L. Smith the right.

The rebels in front of Morgan's Division, having been separated by swamps running at right angles to the main land by sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to ten o'clock the mucketry and artillery fire was severe.

Gen. Banks at New Orleans.

Of course, all of our readers are ere now conversant with the fact that the celebrated Banks Expedition has arrived safely at New Orleans; that Gen. Butler has handed over his command to Gen. Banks; that Baton Rouge has been re-occupied, and that the indications are that stirring action will be the order of the day in the Department of the Gulf and of Texas.

The New York Tribune says: This expedition sailed from New York and other Eastern ports during the first week in December, and made no stop, save such vessels as proved unseaworthy, until it reached the Mississippi.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do on this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:—Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of Saint Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, Saint James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Saint Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Aceome, Northampton, Elizabeth, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued; and by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves, within the said designated States and parts of said States, are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

Done at the City of Washington, this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec. of State.

The Navy has suffered a serious loss by the sinking of the famous Monitor, south of Cape Hatteras. She was going south, in tow of the steamer Rhode Island, when foul weather came on, the Monitor sprang a leak early on Tuesday morning, and went down in a few hours.

General Mansfield Lovell has been dismissed from the service of the rebels for incapacity. He is the first major general that has been dismissed for incompetency in the United States during the present war.

The Great Proclamation is hailed with joy all over the loyal country. Salutes have been fired at Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburg and many other places.

The State Legislature met at Harrisburg on Tuesday.

The Emancipation Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1. By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, On the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit: "That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons; and will do no act or acts to oppress such persons or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the said rebellion, do on this, the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed, for the full period of one hundred days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:—Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of Saint Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, Saint James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Saint Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Aceome, Northampton, Elizabeth, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if the proclamation were not issued; and by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves, within the said designated States and parts of said States, are and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

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The State Legislature met at Harrisburg on Tuesday.

Great Victory in Tennessee!

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, December 31—1 P. M.

The great battle of the war in the Southwest is now being fought here. It is raging furiously as I write.

The entire line has suffered terribly this morning, and the loss on both sides has been heavy.

The rebels held an advantage in position this morning, but are now suffering terribly under the galling fire of our destructive artillery, which was got into good position about noon to-day.

The forlorn hope of this army, comprising four regiments of regular infantry and two batteries, lost all of their field officers, two-thirds of their line officers, and half of the enlisted men killed and wounded.

The Anderson troop of Col. Wyckoff's light cavalry brigade, also suffered severely. Majors Rosecrans and Ward were both killed during a charge.

Gen. Rosecrans was wounded in the head of his splendid division, after making two bayonet charges, and fighting for nearly five hours.

Gen. Stanley is seriously wounded in the leg. Gen. Palmer is dangerously wounded.

I have just returned from the front again, where Gen. Rosecrans is directing the gigantic field operations of the day in person.

Gen. Joseph Johnston directs the movements of the enemy in person.

About one o'clock Gen. Thomas threw his entire corps of arms against the center of the enemy's forces, and breaking it, drove it back over a mile in great confusion.

Gen. Rosecrans then ordered an advance of the entire line of his army in support of Gen. Thomas, and we soon engaged the enemy at close quarters for the first time in the history of the rebellion.

At one time General Rosecrans observed his troops wavering, when he dashed rapidly to the front, followed by his staff.

This coup created a tremendous enthusiasm among the soldiers, who rallied at every point, and drove the enemy for some distance with excellent results.

Gen. Negley's division, with its excellent artillery, is causing great destruction among the rebels on the left center.

Gen. Crittenden, with his corps d'armes, forming the left wing of our army, has gained the enemy's entrenchments, and is driving the rebels through the town, which is now in plain view before us.

The loss on either side has been very heavy. We have taken nearly 4,000 prisoners, and our loss is not near so heavy as that of the rebels.

We are following the enemy up, and will drive him into Alabama before we give him any rest.

General Cheatham, the greatest blower, and General Rains, of Arkansas, are both killed, and their bodies in our possession.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Murfreesboro advices represent the Federal victory as complete! The entire rebel army is fleeing toward Tallahoma in great disorder.

The rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at seven in the evening, posted strongly in rifle pits, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued two hours.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish at once, the

NEW TWENTY YEAR 6 PER CENT BONDS of the United States, designated as "Five Treasures," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 1, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000.

The REGISTERED BONDS, in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, and \$5000.

Interest at Six per cent, per annum will commence from date of purchase and is PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Estimor, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention and every facility and expedition will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent. Nov. 12, 1862-3m.

PITTSBURGH, PA., corner Penn and St. Clair Sts.

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a catalogue of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years, from 21 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Tail, Book & Bank Book-keeping.

FIRST PREMIUM. Plain and Ornamental Calligraphy; also Surveying, Engineering, and Mathematics generally.

\$25.00 Pays for a Commercial Course; Students enter and review at any time.

For Catalogue, of 50 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, as well as a beautiful Colored view of 8 square feet, containing a great variety of Writing, Letter, and Flourishing, in 24 cuts in standard style, send for free.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa. April 24, 1862, by

1860. TINWARE! 1860. SHEET-IRON WARE. COPPER WARE. J. & H. HERRINGTON

Desire to call the attention of the public to their new TIN SHOP now opened in the large brick building on the corner of Main and Franklin streets opposite the Mansion House and next to the Banking House of Bell, Smith & Co., Johnstown, Pa., where they pursue manufacturing all kinds of TIN, SHEET-IRON AND COPPER WARE. Their work will be made by the best workmen and of the best materials. They are determined to sell all kinds of ware at the cheapest rates, wholesale and retail.

P. S.—All orders for SPOTTING attended to on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Johnstown, December 8, 1862-4f.

THE UNION—RIGHT OR WRONG? UNION PLANNING MILL. Ebenburg, Pa. The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he is prepared to furnish, on short notice and on reasonable terms, a number of WORKED LUMBER, SASH AND DOORS, AND MOULDINGS. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction, otherwise no charges will be made. Orders from a distance solicited, and filled with promptness and dispatch. \$25.00 Rough Lumber taken in exchange for worked Lumber. B. F. WILLIAMS. Ebenburg, Jan. 30, 1862-4f.

PAY UP! PAY UP! All persons indebted to the subscribers by either Note or Book account, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. Costs will be saved by attending to this in time. D. J. EVANS & SON. Ebenburg, May 20, 1862-3f.

HUGH A. McCOY, Saddle and Harness Manufacturer. EBENSBURG, PA. Office one door east of Davis, Jones & Co.'s Store. A large stock of ready-made Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap. [Dec. 25, 1861-4f.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the Books, Notes and Accounts of MESSRS THOMAS are left in my hands for settlement and collection. Those not ready to pay up will please come and settle and give their notes. All those whose accounts are not settled before the first day of December will be visited by the proper officers immediately after that time. D. H. ROBERTS. Ebenburg, Oct. 11, 1862.

EBENSBURG & CRESSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to Stockholders.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Ebenburg and Cresson Railroad Company, that the annual election for a President and twelve Directors of said Company will be held at the office of the Company on the second MONDAY, 12th day of JANUARY, 1863, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and two o'clock, P. M. A. C. MULLIN, Secretary. Ebenburg, December 12, 1862.