WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,

EBENSBURG: THURSDAYNOVEMBER 19

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA SS: In the name and by the authority of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CUBTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, The President of the United States by his proclamation, bearing date on the third day of this month, has invited the citizens of

the United States to set apart THURSDAY, 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, NEXT as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer: Now, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend, that the people of Pennsylvanis do set apart and observe the said day accordingly, and that they do especially return thanks to Almighty God, for the gathered harvests of the fruits of the Earth .-For the prosperity with which He ha blessed the Industry of our People,-

For the general health and welfare which He has graciously bestowed upon them,-And for the crowning mercy by which the blood-thirsty and devastating enemy was driven from our soil by the valor of our brethren, freemen of this and other States,-

And that they do especially pray for the continuance of the blessings which have been heaped upon us by the Divine Hand,-And for the safety and welfare and succes

of our brethren in the field, that they may be strengthened to the overthrow and confusion of the rebels now in arms against our Beloved So that Peace may, be restored in all our

Borders, and the Constitution and Laws o the Land be everywhere within them re-established and sustained. Given under my Hand and great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth

day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth A. G. CURTIN.

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

Bounties.

From the commencement of the war, we have been among the number who believe in paying liberal bounties to those who leave their families, friends and business to enter the military service of the United States. We believe this, in principle, is right. A country, a government with all the protection, both direct and incidental, which it affords, sheds its blessings, to a greater or less extent, upon all its citizens. Every man has a personal interest at stake in this contest. The poor man needs the protection of the government, because he is poor; whilst the rich man needs the same protection, because he is rich. The more property a man has, the more he has at stake. The volunteer, when he goes into the military service of the United States, goes not for himself alone; he goes not only to protect his own property, but also the property of his neighbor-hence there is no earthly reason why he should make all the sacrifice. And there is no way in which the matter can be equalized between him and his neighbors except by a pecuniary consideration by way of bounty. To leave this thing to be regulated by the voluntary contributions of the people of a town or city, would be to allow the miserly and penurious to escape from paying anything, and compel the generous and liberal minded to bear the whole burden.

The only equitable way to reach the matter is by taxation. Let the towns and eities act in their corporate capacity, and under the sanction of the Legislature, vote and pay bounties to those who go. Taxes of this sort are never paid grudgingly by loyal men. If men do have to sacrifice something by way of legal contributions, they ought not to complain. The sacrifice they make is not for a single moment to be compared with that of the man who takes his life in hand, leaves his wife, family, children and friends, and goes to a distant land to brave the dangers of the battle-field, the diseases of the camp, and the thousand inconveniences and ills incident to a soldier's life. Money, when put in the balance against human life, is nothing-it sinks into utter insignificance. This rebellion must be put down, and we must have men to do it. Volunteers make the best soldiers, therefore it is wisdom and good policy for cities and towns, under the recent call of the President, to vote and pay liberal bounties to all such as respond to this call. The men who voluntarily risk all for their country, in this, the hour of its peril, deserve not only a nation's gratitude, but deserve also to be most generously dealt by pecuniarily.

tin is now in Washington, endeavoring to Pittsburg Commercial.

obtain authority from the War Department to supply Pennsylvania's quota by volunteer enlistments for new regiments, and the fact that other States have been authorized to furnish their quotas in this manner affords fair grounds for the belief that he will be successful in the object of his mission. Whilst our patriotic Governor is thus exerting himself to relieve our citizens of the disagreeable alternative of a draft, we deem it but a plain duty that our citizens should second his efforts in any and every practical manner possible. By the proffer of a liberal Town, County or State bounty, in addition to the bounties already paid by the General Government, we have no doubt our quota could easily be secured through volunteering. The experiment is worth a trial, at any rate. Let the rich and influential move in the matter.

Cruelty to Prisoners.

If the half we hear in regard to the starvation of the Federal prisoners in the South be true, it is about time, says the Pittsburg Gazette, that the Government was looking into it, and resorting to some means of retaliation, in case these barbarities cannot otherwise be arrested. It cannot afford to allow our soldiers to suffer in this way without resenting it. If the apology be want of food, the rebels ought as an act of mere humanity, to release the men they hold, on their parole. That they should insist on detaining them under such circumstances, is cruelty before unheard of, but only another evidence of the intense and bitter malignity and the devilish spirit that have alike initiated this wanton and wicked rebellion, and characterized it throughout. If anything could have softened these hell hounds, it would have been the uniform, but, as we think, ill judged elemency and even tenderness of the President, in his dealings with men who are so utterly barbarized by instinct left. He ought to have learned by this time that there is but one way of reaching them, and that is through their fears,-by making a few terrible examples which shall teach them that we are as dreadfully in earnest as themselves. Tenderness to these tigers is cruelty to the innocent. Nobody will ever know how many loyal citizens have fallen by the hands of the bloody wretches who have been allowed to prowl at large over the Border States, after committing atrocities that should have consigned them at once to the gallows. The blood of many a helpless family is upon the hands of the unpunished guerillas, who have been allowed to loiter in the rear of our armies, and dismissed on oaths of allegiance, and promises of good behavior, which were no sooner made than violated.

Major White and the State Sen-

Our well posted readers generally know that the next Senate of Pennsylvania stands 17 Union to 16 Democratic. They may not so generally know that one of the Union Senators was a Major of a cavalry regiment, and taken prisoner last June at Winchester, and has been for some months in Libby prison. The rebels at Richmond and their allies in Pennsylvania, are said to be acting in concert, and the rebels, by holding on to Senator White, hope to aid their triends at Harrisburg in embarrassing Gov. Curtin's Administration. It is certain that all proffers of exchange have been refused, and these reasons lead to the conviction that these parties are in correspondence. The rebels have refused to even pass Senator White's resignation. Unless Speaker Penny receives this within a few days, in time to order a special election in Armstrong and Indiana counties, the Senate will be a tie when it meets, and until his release or resignation.

If things continue in this condition, have no doubt Speaker Penny and all the old organization will hold on to their respective posts until displaced by a positive majority. The Senate never dies-of course all the officers once elected must hold on until a positive majority elect somebody else to fill these stations.

This Union organization of the Senate is of course a matter of some local imporance to our friends there-but will not enable them to pass any bill. . To do that requires a postive majority, a tie vote being the defeat of every measure. We do not believe the Copperhead element can in other parts of the State, are sometimes defeat any measures necessary to carry on at a loss to understand how it comes that

Democratic members that would not fancy | county 344 votes in the recent election, taking such a responsibility. But during although he carried it in 1860 by 341 .the coming winter there may be a number | The reason is obvious, and is at once of party questions arising in the Senate, creditable both to Gov. Curtin and his on all which the Union men may fail of a friends. The townships which gave ma- sheep. postive majority for want of Senator jorities for him in 1860, have 1583 soldiers White's vote. We think a fair and hon- under arms, while those which went against orable course would be to encourage his him have sent but 463, although they poll exchange. The friends of Gov. Curtin | more than half the Democratic vote of the and active canvass, are entitled to the only because they are so full in the field, your beef in the pocket book." legitimate fruits of their victory. Let and we point with pride and triumph to

The Conscription Act.

Minorities are always right, it is said, and while the assertion cannot be accepted the law as an instrument to embarrass the inion delivered by Mr. Justice Strong, affirming the constitutionality of the act, enough of war. sustained by an argument which evades no difficulty and leaves none unsettled.

Whoever reads the Constitution with States the general militia, is confronted by have power to raise and support armies." this, that "no appropriations of money to two years." He will be forced to find elsewhere provisions which, by implication restrict the power thus formally without | national galaxy as Massachusetts. Tenrestriction granted, or to abandon all thoughts of proving that the Constitution is violated by the draft. And where will he find these provisions? How will be If the framers of the Constitution had rejoin her sisters. intended to limit this very important power, they would have done so in direct and left the limitation in inference.

Mr. Justice Woodward affirms the unconstitutionality of the act upon a forced "Corgress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia" for certain purdefinition of the only manuer in which | the broken links of the Union. The peotion as to their number or size; the other authorizes Congress to call out the militia with definition of the purposes for which it shall be called out. Congress may act by authority of either clause, or by both the same necessities and embody the same conferred by another.

which exhausts the question, proves that a State has no power over its militia that | done. is superior to the power of Congress to raise armies from the general population emancipationists had it all their own way. of the country. This is very near the root | The Legislature in both branches are of the whole matter. He shows that, upon overwhelmingly in favor of the emancipathe same ground by which the constitu- tion of her slaves. tionality of the draft is denied, the constitutional authority of Congress to raise more have for years been in favor of free armies by voluntary enlistment may be and against slave labor. These sentiments denied; for, if a State has the right to have heretofore been kept under by the forbid Congress to take the militia into the slave aristocracy, who claimed a sort of National service by one way, it has the divine right to rule "my Maryland."tia in any way. If the authority of the dissipated that dream. The leading ele-States collectively, then the method of than we are in the old Keystone State .raising armies is not the matter in dispute; They have felt the iron rule of a slavedraft in any State without the consent of prepared than the mass at least of our sothe State government, that is denied. In- called Democratic citizens to realize the deed, the whole question is of State rights advantages of a free State. and the authority of the Constitution, and Mr. Justice Woodward and his concurrent election appeared on a platform one-fourth colleagues are advancing the dangerous so pro-slavery as were the Democratic doctrine that State rights are above platforms in Pennsylvania and Ohio. We National authorities. This is the doctrine | doubt if any leading public men in this used by traitors to destroy the Republie; State made speeches so postively antiwhich thoughtful and loyal men can hold, and we thank Mr. Justice Strong for his masterly analysis of its sophistry .- Phila. | bounded by Mason and Dixon's line.

GOV. CURTIN AT HOME .-- Our friends Gov. Curtin, who is admitted to be personwe see it stated that Governor Curfor evil, of a majority in both Houses.—

them have the responsibility for good or Curfor evil, of a majority in both Houses.—

Cato's house had stood serene and flour.

Cato's house had stood serene and flour. ished in a civil war."-Bellefonte Press.

A Powerful Appeal to the Rebels

Mr. E. W. Gantt, a prominent citizen of Little Rock, has published a pamphiet, opinions or purposes that we shall now lower over all the land. He says it is for and it ought to know when it has got Mr. Gantt says in concluding his ad-

dress: "Why trust Davis longer? Had he the object of finding in its letter proof twice our present resources he would still that it does not authorize Congress to draft fail. With success he would be a despot. into the military service of the United But the whole thing is tumbling to pieces. Soldiers are leaving, disgusted and disthis express provision, "Congress shall heartened; and whole States have gone back to their home in the national galaxy. free labor, we look, and the world looks accompanied by no restriction, excepting Maryland and Delaware will never again | confidently for change and improvement | B. Henderson for the long term, were be shaken. Kentucky has intrenched hardly ever yet witnessed. When we elected to the United States Senate be that use shall be for a longer term than herself in the Union behind a wall of consider that the mere events of the war the Missouri Legislature on Friday. bayonets in the hands of her own steady have made the great advantages of our sons. Missouri is as firmly set in the position and soil familiar to hundreds of

down trodden Arkansas? None! Better in its bearings upon the future." get our brothers home while they are poses, and adroitly implies, without for left to us. Open the way for the return rapily asserting, that this clause is a full of husbands, fathers and sons, and bind up

armies can constitutionally be raised. - | ple must act to do this. I tell you now, This is purely an assumption It is justi- in grief and pain, that the leaders do not fied by no reference in the one clause to care for your blood. Your sufferings move slavery, as to have scarcely a human anything in the other. The clauses are them not. The tears and wails of your absolutely distinct: one authorizes Con- unguished bereaved ones fall on hearts of boasted resources, are to be found in the Elizabeth Davis,

Mason and Dixon's Line.

This once famous line, because it marked clauses. If they are intended to apply to the separation of the free and slave States, will soon cease to mark any such barrier. principles, one is clearly superfluous, and The western portion of that line, separating the framers of the Constitution were igno- | Western Virginia from Pennsylvania, has rant of the use of words. Mr. Justice already lost its interest in this respect -Strong is wholly right when he says :- | Western Virginia is practically as free as "Had any limitation upon the mode of any of the Northern States, though it may raising armies been intended it must have take twenty years for the mass of our been expressed. It would not have been emigrating population to understand it .left to be gathered from doubtful conjec- At the extreme eastern end of the line is ture." Yet it is upon conjecture entirely little Delaware; she holds her election that Mr. Justice Woodward has based his next week and the question of Emancipaargument, and entirely upon hypothesis | tion is the leading element of the contest. that he argues that the power to raise The number of her slaves is only about armies, conferred by one clause, means no | 2,000, mostly in the Southern county of more than the power to call out the militia | the State. Her people sympathize with Maryland and Pennsylvania, and there is Mr. Justice Strong, by an argument no possible danger that she will decide differently from what they have recently

In the recent election in Maryland the

The strong mechanic interests of Baltiright to forbid Congress to take the mili- But the events of the last two years have States separately is superior to that of the | ment in Maryland is to-day more radical it is the right of Congress to recruit or holding oligarchy, and are more fully

No candidate in Maryland at the late

the doctrine by which South Carolina slavery as those of Henry Winter Davis justified secession; the doctrine which, if and Col. Matthews. The time, therefore, true, makes our nationality worthless, and | when this famous line was to mark conthe American people guilty of lawless tinuous free and slave States is a thing of tyranny in their resolution to preserve the the past. Where slavery in the future Union by force. It is not a doctrine shall find a resting place is not for us to say. Certainly it requires no prophet to foretell that it will not much longer be

Farmers who butcher their own stock-that is, the stock they have raised or fattened on their farms-and in that way sell it, must make a return under oath to the assistant Assessor of all stock thus The Senate contains two or three ally popular at home, was beaten in this slaughtered and sold. They do not need a license unless they sell \$1,000 worth: but they are bound to pay 20 cents per head for all cattle over 18 months old, 6 cents for each hog and 3 cents for each

Confederate currency has so depreciated that the Richmond people say, "If you go to the market you have to having carried the State after an earnest county. Our ranks are decimated at home take your money in the basket and carry

Cemetery, at Gettysburg.

Free Maryland.

Another State is free! Maryland, by her vote on Welnesday last declared that ed quarter. A plot to burn the Missis. in view of the recent Union majorities, it addressed to the people of Arkansas, ad- Slavery should cease to paralyze her sippi steamers is succeeded by a conspirary finds some support in the different opinions vising them to submit to the laws and energies and eat like a cancer at her vitals. to release the rebel prisoners from Camp rendered by the judges of the Supreme make peace with the Government at It may not be this year nor next year; Chase, and this gives place to another Court upon the Conscription act. The Washington. Mr. Gantt admits that his but the fiat has gone forth, and the present rebel enterprise, invading the American Chief Justices, Mr. Justice Woodward, and sympathies are with the South, that he generation will see Maryland side by side lakes from Canada. A number of suspicious Mr. Justice Thompson, in declaring that was a secessionist, but he thinks the cause with Pennsylvania and the great North act unconstitutional, are doubly wrong, not is lost, the rebel armies are melting away, with the great blot of human bondage wip- there to prepare for defence, in view of only in the question of law, but in using the country overrun, and every day their ed from her escutcheon. Thus steadily the fact that there are now over two resources becoming less, while anarchy has Freedom grown into life, hastened and Government. It is not, however, their and ruin, disappointment and discontent strengthened bythe madness of its wicked Sandusky Bay. A despatch received from supporters, and soon, with the crowning the Caradian Government by Lord Lyons discuss; it is the very clear and able op. the South to make the first offer of peace, triumph of the Union arms, will the mightiest Nation of the world rise up regenerated, disenthralled and free!

The Baltimore American, the leading ournal of the State, thus welcomes the dawn of Freedom in Maryland:

ultimately, in the splendid future that ment to arrest and punish any attempt of opens before us. Never yet tested in its | the kind. vast capacity for mining, manufacturing aud agricultural purposes by the magic of thousands of skillful artizans, of hardy nessee, tempes tossed and bolt-riven, and enterprising agriculturists, who but under the guidance of her great pilot, for the fact that the road to the Capitol steers for her old mooring, and will be lay across our State would never have safely anchored before the leaves fall; been here-all must consider the certainty make good his assertion that the Consti- while the rays of light from the old North | that these advantages, appreciated, must tution limits the power of Congress to Star, flashing out fitfully from her dark- tell mightily upon the settlement of our raise armies in spite of this unlimited ness across the troubled waves, shows that surplus lands and upon our future prosauthorization? The difficulty is obvious. | she stirs, is not lost, but is struggling to | perity. We have before this indicated some of the steps recently taken by the "None of these states will ever join the | people of Delaware to reap the advantages South again. Then, with crippled armies of their position; and now, able to proformal expression; they would not have with devasted fields, with desolate cities, claim Maryland a prospective free State, with disheartened soldiers, and, worse than | shall we not work to the same end? Let all, with weak and corrupt leaders, what us hope and trust that this will be the hope is lett to the few remaining States, case-let us hope that the mighty event construction of the clause declaring that but especially to poor, oppressed, and of yesterday has not been over estimated

The Ruins of the Bebellion.

The very best arguments or proofs that the stupendous conspiracy against the most indulgent Government upon earth must soon fall to pieces of its own inherent corruption, and of the failure of all its Richard Davis, gress to raise armies, without any restriction. While they can make one dollar or pages of the sickly newspapers sent forward R & Davis, R & Davis, into the Union lines. Columns might be written upon the texts extracted from R Edelbute, these journals. Although they try to be Miss Annie Byans, costive and cautious in their utterances, the agony of the people and the despondency of the sensible men who have been dragooned into submission to tyrannical leaders, break out in almost every lipe and paragraph, and glare upon the reader in the advertisements.

The sufferings of the Union prisoners in Richmond, so terrible and so beyond description as almost to recall the romantic detail of Reilly's narrative, whether intentional or not, are only faithful copies or echoes of the sufferings of the gallant Union men of Arkansas, Louisiana and East Tennessee. The privations of the richer classes, felt the more keenly because heretofore they have revelled in luxury, have become so common that the haughtiest, who long unmurmaringly supported the conspirators, at last give indignant tongue to their complaints, and openly arraign the betrayers.

We do not ask how long the rebellion. with such a canker in its heart, surrounded by a contentious people, plunged every moment like a leaking ship without masts and sails in a tempestuous, raging sea, can last. The only question is, why a free people, opposed to such a despotism, constantly convinced that God is as surely with them as He is against this desposism, should not rally closer to the Government of their fathers, give more and more of their substance to their public servants, and call upon their countrymen to hasten to complete the overthrow of the enemies of the American Republic.

Some explanation is given by The Montreal Commercial Advertiser, a secession newspaper, of the thwarted Rebel conspiracy in Canada. It admits of the failure of the Rebel plot, and says the Confederate Government fitted out the steamer R. E. Lee, from Wilmington to Halifax, with a cargo to furnish funds. Thirty-six officers and three hundred men were to come overland in small parties, and meet at a general rendezvous. It was their intention to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, and convey them into Canada.

As per appointment, Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, was married to Miss Kate Chase, daughter of Secretary Chase, in Washington, on Thursday last. Five hundred invited guests were present, including President Lincoln and nearly all his Cabinet, Lord Lyons, Count Mercier, Generals Halleck, M'Dowell, &c., &c. It was the event of the season.

"Strikes" are the order of the day at present. In New York, laborers of al classes, almost, have united to force an increase of wages from their employers, and with uniform good success. The enhanced cost of living will probably cause the plan to be adopted in all the large towns and cities.

Within a few days past five large steamers have been captured by our blockaders off Washington, by which we have not only obtained valuable cargoes and considerable quantities of arms and munitions of war but also some valuable correspondence from the Rebel agents in dles, Bridles, &c., constantly on hand and for

New difficulty from the rebellion which seems to be confirmed, has threatened the Government from the most unexpect. vessels on Lake Erie warned the authorities thousand rebel officers on Johnson's Island gives information of a contemplated move. ment to invade the North from Canada, free the rebel prisoners in Lake Erie, and burn the city of Buffalo. This news is published over the signature of the Secre. tary of War. Every effort will be made "Finally, it is for all to rejoice, now or by our own and the Canadian Govern.

Two radical Emancipationists, E. Gratz Brown for the short term and John

STRAY COW.—
Came to the plantation of the subscriber some time last fall, a black cow eight or ten years old, with a white spot on her face, and a notch in her right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pa charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JOHN HUGHES, Farmer

Nov. 12, 1863.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE .-Letters of Administration on the estate of John Humphreys, late of Cambria townshin Cambria county, deceased, having been gramed to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and pay their respective accounts, and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated for settlement MRS. ELEANOR HUMPHREYS.

ROWLAND J. HUMPHREYS. Nev. 12, 1863-6t.

IST OF LETTERS-A Remaining in the Post Office, Ebens-

burg, Pa., up to November 1st, 1863 : Daniel Cogan. Rev Simon H Mason Mrs Maria Crage, Miss Teresa M'Coy, Mrs Ca harine Peason, Charles F Powell,

Sallie Powell. David Powell, 2. Miss Maria Sawyer, James Y Shirtson Levi Severance, 2, E M Town, Benj Jones, Michael Lattemer, F P Terney. Messrs Wolf & Welchan, [bark dealers.]

Mrs Hannah Mahan, Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

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 9th day of December next,

The first of final account of William Slick administrator of Rachel Slick, deceased: The second partial account of George Settlemeyer, one of the executors of Godfrey Settlemeyer, deceased.

The second and final account of Sarah H. Maclay, administratrix of William I. Maclay, deceased.

The account of Jacob Sharbaugh, guardian of Jacob Stube, a minor child of Andrew

The first and final account of William W. Paul, administrator of Moses Paul, deceased.

The account of William A. Glass, administrator of Catharine Miller, deceased. The second and final account of William Kittell, Esq., executor of Jacob Behe, dec'd. The first and final account of E. J. Waters, administrator of Ann Evans, deceased. The first and final account of E. J. Waters,

executor of Ellis Rowland, deceased. The account of George Litzinger, administrator of Elizabeth Litzinger, deceased. E. F. LYTLE, Register. Register's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 12, 1863.

MIMBER LANDS FOR SALE -The lands of Morgan Hale & Co., lying on or near Clearfield Creek and Muddy Run, are now open to purchasers. Apply to W. W. Hale, Agent, Philipsburg, Centre co. September 24, 1863-2m.

TEW TAILOR SHOP. The undersigned having opened out

Tailoring Establishment over the store room formerly occupied by Evans & Son, respectfully informs the public that the business will there be carried on in all its branches All work will be done in the latest style. with neatness and dispatch, and on the most D. J. EVANS. reasonable terms. Ebensburg, Nov. 5, 1863.

STRAY HEIFER.—
Came to the residence of the subscriber.

in Carroll township. Cambria county, in last June, a two-year-old heiffer, white, with black spots on her sides: No other marks visible The owner is requested to come forward, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of accor-JOSEPH DAVIS. ding to law.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE -Whereas letters of Administration the last will and testament of Evan J. Jones, late of Cambria township, Cambria county deceased, having been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned, (residing in the township aforesaid,) notice is hereby given to all persons who have claims against said deceased, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

JONATHAN JONES, Adm'r.

Oct. 22, 1863.6t.

TUGH A.M CCOY.

Saddle and Harness Manufacturs EBENSBURG, PA. Office one door east of Davis, Jones & Co. & Store.

A large stock of ready-made Harness, Sad-Dec. 25, 1861-tf. sale cheap.