



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

**EBENSBURG:**  
**THURSDAY DECEMBER 17.**

**Censorship.**

The editor of the *Dem. & Sent.* appears to be peculiarly wrathful and "out of sorts" with furor against everybody and everything; especially against the "six-foot government," "old rail splitter," "old Lincoln," and Thanksgiving. Well, after the crushing defeat his "unterrified" party has received lately, it is not much wonder the poor fellow is "down in the mouth." No wonder he is so peculiarly indignant, and makes his sanctum fairly thunder with his fulminations of wrath.

But why does he take especial occasion to direct his artillery, both "fore and aft," against this day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer?" Is there any crime associated with the act? Have not such days been set apart since the days of Washington? Is it an offence to celebrate this day just because a Democratic Administration did not appoint it? Are the President and loyal Governors fools to appoint it, and are the loyal millions fools who observe it? Or must we bow to the beck and nod of copperhead editors, and only smile when they approve, and forbear when they disapprove?

befitting in the ceremonies of the occasion, looking through the colored glasses with which he always views the acts of the Administration. He calls this "battle of the war," this most important conflict since Waterloo, "a useless encounter," the "Gettysburg slaughter." And, of course, the dauntless braves who fought and died in that sanguinary struggle, fall under the same opprobrium.

Besides all this, there is a malignant and wanton misrepresentation of facts in the whole affair, in order to hoodwink the willing dupes who are blindfolded by this mischievous paper. He says, "Speeches were delivered by Edward Everett, Old Lincoln, and Secretary Seward," leaving the impression that all spoke at the dedication, whereas Mr. Seward made no speech at the dedication proper. Then, too, he represents Mr. Lincoln "mounting the rostrum," and "jabbering some vulgar jargon," and giving utterance to a speech which he did not make on dedication day, but, if at all, at a different time. And the speech which the President *did* make is admitted by the best judges to be a masterpiece of composition. We challenge the *Dem. & Sent.* to publish the *right* speech, or else acknowledge a wilful falsehood. Again, he represents Everett's oration as a "flat" production. This, too, is a studied misrepresentation, for this oration, like all else that falls from the lips of this gifted orator, shall be immortal, when the editorials of the *Dem. & Sent.* are buried in oblivion.

It is enough to make the blood of every loyal man mount to his cheek to hear the wild raving of that incendiary sheet. It is enough to make the honored dead turn in their graves to hear these foul aspersions cast on their memory. But the names of these heroes will live when their defamers shall be forgotten!

**The Draft.**

The Provost Marshal of this district gives notice, by handbill and otherwise, that any person so desiring may appear before the Board of Enrollment, at Huntingdon, on or before the 20th inst.—next Monday—and have his name stricken off the Enrollment list, if he can show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that he is not, and will not be at the time fixed for the draft, liable to military duty, on account of—

- 1st. Alienage.
- 2d. Non-residence.
- 3d. Unsuitableness of age.
- 4th. Manifest permanent physical disability.

Printed lists of all persons liable to draft have been distributed throughout the district, so that it may be definitely known who is and who is not enrolled, who is in the "first class" and who is in the "second class," &c., &c. Perhaps no handbills ever posted in any community have attracted such widespread attention as these announcements that the parties whose names are therein set forth are among the number from whom Father Abraham's required "300,000 more" are to be drawn in January. Persons cognizant of any who are subject to military duty and whose names do not appear on these lists are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment of the fact, who will take measures to rectify such omission.

It should be understood that in all cases where exemption is asked on the ground that "two or more sons are liable to military duty," the choice must be made before the 20th inst., and not postponed until the draft has been made.—Last draft, owing to the law being new and imperfectly understood, parents were allowed to exempt one *where two were drafted*. This cannot be allowed in the January draft.

In this connection, we may mention that a bill has been introduced into Congress proposing to repeal the \$300 clause of the Conscription Act. Provost Marshal General Fry is reported as being favorable to such a step, whereas Senator Wilson, the author of the bill, and the Secretary of War are opposed to it.

We issued the President's Message in an extra on Saturday. Of course our subscribers have ere now read it, pondered over it, thoroughly digested it, and of course they have come to the conclusion that it is an able, statesmanlike document, worthy the clear head and kind heart of him that conceived it. Elsewhere we print a short criticism from the Philadelphia *Press* touching the chief point discussed in the Message, namely, the proposed plan for the restoration of the rebellious States to the rights and privileges formerly enjoyed by them in the Union, which so fully embodies our views in the premises that we assume it as our own. Read it.

The Army of the Potomac is represented to be going into winter quarters.

**The President's Message.**

The President's Message will satisfy the country. It is worthy of the people, and the time. Mr. Lincoln has, beyond all question, the power of dealing with grand subjects in noble simplicity, and the unusual merit of divesting statesmanship of its mystery, and truth of its disguise. Perhaps more candid than any statesman of his time, certainly as honest and straightforward as any, he never fails to convince even his enemies of his sincerity, and in this message must succeed in convincing all loyal men of his wisdom. It is a document which briefly and exhaustively rehearses the events of the year, fully states the condition of the country, our relations with foreign Powers, the progress of the war, and treats with masterly power of the vital principles of the contest. But it might have possessed all this merit, and yet have disappointed the expectations of loyal men; it has satisfied them because, in addition, it contains that for which the country has patiently waited and anxiously longed—a practical plan for the restoration of the rebellious States to their privileges in the Union. This is the great merit of the message. This is one of the crowning glories of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. We may pass by, for the present, all that he says of foreign treaties, domestic prosperity, and military victory. It is sufficient for the satisfaction of all loyal men that he has solved the problem of peace.

There are three sentences in the President's message which should be written in letters of gold: "The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past." "I shall not return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the Proclamation or by any act of Congress." "I proclaim full pardon to all who solemnly swear to henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder." The first of these is the truth upon which all our hopes are based; the second is a sublime declaration that henceforth freedom is the law of the Republic; the third is a noble appeal which, it seems to us, cannot fail to show the suffering people of the South that it is not upon them that the United States makes war, but upon the crime of their leaders, and the cruelty of their rebellion. The last two truths, indeed, strengthen and sustain the first, for the crisis is past, when the President can thus decree by the will of the people the abolition of slavery, and at the same time offer full pardon to the men, who, to protect slavery, attempted to destroy the Government.

The offer the President has made is the most generous, the most magnanimous, that ever lawful ruler made to criminal insurgents. Magnanimity could go no further; conciliation could grant no more. Upon conditions the easiest to fulfill, and the least humiliating to accept, he has offered the people of the South, no limited and imperfect pardon, but absolute and entire forgiveness. He has guaranteed to them every right they formerly possessed, insured them their olden equality with the people of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, asked them to return to their allegiance, not as men disgraced, but to reassume, with honor, the proud positions they had forfeited. The oath they must take to obtain this full pardon is one so carefully and delicately worded that every loyal man, from the humblest laborer to the highest officer of the Government, might take it without feeling that it implied censure of his past action or doubt of his future course. This noble Proclamation of Pardon is the counterpart of the Proclamation of Emancipation; together they will be recorded in history as embodiments of the justice and the mercy of the loyal men of the United States. If Mr. Lincoln, at the beginning of the war, seemed to be one of those fortunate men who had greatness thrust upon them, he has since shown the higher power to achieve greatness by unsurpassed fidelity to a national trust and comprehension of a world's revolution.

If we had ever despaired of success, we could no longer despair, now that we have read this calm and earnest message, which itself so quiet and firm, must kindle a new enthusiasm for the cause. It is principle, right, liberty, that is the soul of the President's message. He has not gone back one inch. He has given shape and thought to the inspiration of the people.

In reading his plain, firm, but singularly gentle words, we imagine a man who bends but does not tremble beneath the burden of the fate of a continent. We read in this solemn message the integrity of our chief magistrate; the resolution of the American people to maintain, in spite of all that is past or to come, the Union; their enmity to slavery as the foe of the Union; their confidence in their own power; their trust in humanity, and their faith in Almighty God.

The English prize ring is intensely excited by a match that is to come off between Heenan—the Benecio Boy, as he is called in our prize ring vocabulary—and an English champion named King. The stakes are \$5,000 on each side—the fight to come off during the coming Holiday season. An announcement has just been made through *Bell's Life*, in London, under the signatures of the leaders of the prize ring, that fair play will be enforced in this and all future fights. The betting on the coming fight is largely in favor of the American champion, his backers all offering their thousands at the rate of \$60 to \$40.

The President is slowly recovering from his recent severe illness.

**The Currency.**

Now that the armies of the nation are gathering victories wherever they direct their steps or deliver blows, the copperhead enemies of the Administration and the Government are at a loss how to render aid or sympathy to the traitors. Having failed to secure for the Confederacy a single foreign relation on which to create an alliance—having been unsuccessful in building up a party in the free States, by the victories of which copperheadism was to be invested with power—indeed, having been rebuked and repulsed at all points, in the unholty labor of attempting to add to the embarrassments of the Government, the copperhead press is directing its attention to the financial policy of Secretary Chase, in the hope that they can create a panic with reference to its soundness, and thus secure a crisis and bankruptcy, which in the end may serve the rebel cause more than victory. The system of finance adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury has done as much to save the nation from utter ruin, as have the results of any battle fought since the rebellion was precipitated. It may, indeed be regarded as the policy upon which rests our present and future hopes of business success—if it is not the sheet anchor of our national existence. If the different States allow this system to be decreed; or if it is not at once adopted as the policy of every State Government, there is reason to believe that the enemies of the national credit, and then will come woe indeed. What is now needed is the co-operation of every State Government. The mass of paper which now passes as a substitute for money, and which is not worth more than the paper which it is printed upon, a hundred miles from any of the banks of issue, must be driven from circulation, and the national currency of the country substituted. This must be done if the national financial policy is to prevail—and it is not done by the speedy action of the approaching Legislatures of this and other States, then our national system of finance will be constantly in danger, and our prosperity of course ever in jeopardy.

—This is a very important subject.—The question of substituting paper for that of the heterogeneous State bank circulation which now floods every locality cannot be resisted if we desire to protect ourselves from a ruinous credit. The sooner each Legislature provides for this by law, the better for the security and the prosperity of all the States.

CONGRESS.—The House of Representatives was organized on Monday, 7th, by the election of Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, as Speaker. Hon. Edw. M'Pherson, of Pennsylvania, was on the first ballot chosen Clerk.

The following is a list of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

- SENATORS.**  
Edgar Cowan, Greensburg.  
Charles R. Buckalew, Bloomsburg.
- REPRESENTATIVES.**
- 1 Samuel J. Randall, Philadelphia.
  - 2 Charles O'Neill, "
  - 3 Leonard Myers, "
  - 4 William D. Kelley, "
  - 5 M. Russell Thayer, Chestnut Hill.
  - 6 John D. Stiles, Allentown.
  - 7 John M. Broomall, Chester.
  - 8 Sydenham E. Ancona, Reading.
  - 9 Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster.
  - 10 Myer Strouse, Pottsville.
  - 11 Philip Johnson, Easton.
  - 12 Charles Dennison, Wilkesbarre.
  - 13 H. M. Tracy, Standing Stone.
  - 14 William H. Miller, Harrisburg.
  - 15 Joseph Bailey, Newport.
  - 16 A. H. Coffroth, Somerset.
  - 17 Arch M'Allister, Springfield Fur.
  - 18 James T. Hale, Bellefonte.
  - 19 Glenn W. Schofield, Warren.
  - 20 Anos Myers, Clarion.
  - 21 John L. Dawson, Brownsville.
  - 22 James K. Moorhead, Pittsburg.
  - 23 Thomas Williams, "
  - 24 Jesse Lazear, Waynesburg.

A daring act of piracy was committed on Monday week, off Cape Cod.—The steamer Chesapeake was seized by Secession passengers, 17 in number, who went on board at New York. The chief engineer and mate were wounded, the second engineer was killed and thrown overboard; the captain and crew were landed at St. John's, N. B. The steamer then sailed in an easterly direction, and was subsequently seen alongside another vessel. It is supposed that she took on board a supply of coal from her. The steamer and cargo were valued at \$180,000. The steamer sailed from New York on Saturday, at 4 p. m., and was one of the regular line plying between New York and Portland. It was the Chesapeake that captured Capt. Reed and his party when they attempted to run away with the cutter *Cushing* from the harbor of Portland. The Collector at Portland has asked for authority to send the gunboat *Agawam* after the Chesapeake.—Dispatches from Washington state that vigorous measures have been already taken to capture the pirates, the *Agawam* and other vessels being ordered in pursuit.

The Richmond papers contain a dispatch stating that Breckinridge and Bragg were serenaded at Dalton on the 2d. The great traitor is therefore not dead, as reported.

A bill has been introduced into Congress providing for the increase of the pay of non-commissioned officers to twenty dollars per month, and privates to sixteen dollars.  
Gen. Meade has not been superseded in the command of the Army of the Potomac, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

**The Draft—Proclamation by the Governor.**

HEADQUARTERS PA. MILITIA,  
HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1863.  
The President of the United States having, by his communication of the 9th inst., in response to propositions submitted to him, relating to the recruiting service in Pennsylvania, under his call of October 17th, for 300,000 men, approved of so much thereof as is comprised under the following points, it is ordered—

That the recruitment of volunteers for the various regiments now in the field will be conducted accordingly, viz:

I. Details, for recruiting service in the State, will be made of officers of Pennsylvania regiments in the field, whose term of service expires in 1864. To facilitate the recruiting of the quota such appointment of officers in the field will be made by the Governor, where practicable, on the recommendation of duly authorized Committees, representing cities, boroughs and townships, to recruit for their several localities. These recommendations should not, however, be made indiscriminately, but with due regard to the character of the person named, and his ability to perform the important duties of the post.

II. When practicable, old regiments will be returned to the State to be recruited.

III. The volunteers who shall be enlisted will remain under the control of the Governor at such camps or rendezvous, and under such commanders as he may designate, and until ready to be sent to their regiments in accordance with General Orders No. 75 of 1862.

IV. Premiums not exceeding twenty-five dollars for veterans, and fifteen dollars for new recruits, will be paid to officers detailed for recruiting service from regiments in the field, when the recruits are accepted by the United States. Payment to be made by Lt. Col. Bomford, U. S. A., Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General.

V. Volunteers furnished by cities and other localities, will be duly credited on the draft fixed for January 5, 1864—and also all such volunteers as may have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, the number so credited to be detached from their proportion of the quota assigned the States under recent call. Information regarding the quotas of counties, cities, townships or wards, can be procured on application to the respective District Provost Marshals.

VI. Authority will be given to officers detached for recruiting service from regiments in the field, to raise complete companies of infantry, to be sent to such regiments in the field as may have less than their proper number of company organizations.

VII. Colored volunteers for the colored regiments of Pennsylvania, will be accepted as a part of the quota, and also such as have been mustered into the service of the United States since the draft, to be credited to cities and other localities on their proportion of the State's quota under recent call.

VIII. Camps of rendezvous will be established at proper localities in charge of commandants and skillful surgeons, to be appointed by the Governor.

IX. To every recruit who is a *Veteran Volunteer*, as defined in General Orders of the War Department of June 25, 1863, No. 191, for recruiting *Veteran Volunteers*, one month's pay in advance, and a bounty and premium of \$402; and to all other recruits not veterans, accepted and enlisted as required in existing orders, one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium of \$302 will be paid.

The short time now remaining, within which to fill the quota of the State by enlistments, and thus avoid the impending draft, admonishes the loyal citizens of the importance of providing, by local bounties the strongest inducements to volunteers. Municipalities of other States, by this means, are sending from Pennsylvania the able-bodied men who should replenish her own regiments. Pennsylvania, with a deficiency less, proportionately, than any adjacent Commonwealth, should show by her promptness and alacrity now her ability to maintain the high position she has heretofore and still occupies among her sister States, in contributing to suppress this rebellion.

By order of  
A. G. CURTIN,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.  
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-Gen. Penna.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—**  
Letters of Administration on the estate of Emmeline Benson, late of Wilmore, Sumnerhill tp., Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to come forward at once and settle their respective accounts, and those having claims against it will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH MILLER, Adm'r.  
Wilmore, Dec. 17, 1863-6t.

**NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—**  
The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has bought out the well-known establishment of Isaac Singer, in the West Ward, Ebensburg, where he will carry on the BLACKSMITHING business in all its branches.  
Confident in rendering entire satisfaction, he hopes for a share of patronage.  
WILLIAM GRAY.  
Ebensburg, Nov. 19, 1863.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—**  
Letters of Administration on the estate of John Humphreys, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, 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,  
Nov. 12, 1863-6t.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—**

The Commissioners of Cambria county will offer for sale at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Friday, Jan. 15, A. D. 1864, the following tracts of unseated and seated lands, which tracts were legally purchased by the Commissioners at different Treasurers' sales, and have been held the time required by law, and have not been redeemed by former owners within such legal limitation, viz:

Acres	Pa. Warrantee's name.	Township.	Clearfield
397	Jacob Burns,		Clearfield
406	142 Jacob Harris,		
407	Jas. Ross, mark.	Wm. Jones,	
200	" "	J. Jones,	
406	" "	J. Haynes,	
500	" "	" "	
840	" "	Difner,	
1050	" "	" "	
260	" "	Adams,	
440	" "	Duck,	
300	" "	Donahoe,	
4412	" "	" "	
437	23 Richard John,	Conemaugh	
17	Abraham Andrews,		
17	Richard Smith,		
400	John G. Brown,		
1101	Michael M'Laughlin,	Munster	
898	59 Rowland Evans,	Richland	
186	William Smith,		
400	Andrew Black,		
400	80 Merdian Gordon,		
26	George Kring,		
50	Jesse Layton,		
58	Clinton Wisinger,		
400	William Smith,	Sumnerhill	
220	William Clark,		
324	150 Peter Schoenberger,		
440	Jeremiah Jackson,		
441	Robert Irwin,		
423	Charles Smith,		
220	John Simpson,		
100	Henry Olden,		
387	William Mulhollen,		
125	Joseph Platt's est.	Susquehanna	
50	George Feist,		
372	23 Nicholas West,	Washington	
50	4 Samuel Leech,		
400	Frederick Hinton,		
200	Christian Lingafelter,		
40	George Ross,		
4	James Russell,		
15	" "		
405	106 James Ruth,	White	
160	12 Joseph Cowperthwaite,		
175	Henry Page,		
428	Zacheus Collins,		

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, Ebensburg, Dec. 14, A. D. 1863.  
P. J. LITTLE,  
JOHN CAMPBELL,  
E. GLASS,  
Attest: W. H. SCHUBRA, Clerk.  
Ebensburg, Dec. 17, 1863.

**U. S. 5-20'S.**

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "*General Subscription Agent*," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 6-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years. The interest is paid half-yearly, viz: On the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, \$5,000 and \$10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

**Jay Cooke,**  
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.  
114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.  
Philadelphia, December 10, 1863.

**FOR SALE.—**  
A Faber ENGINE, 8 inch cylinder, 28 inch stroke, nearly new, in complete order, 2 pumps, one cylinder holding 80 buis. water, all boiler 26 inches, 20 feet long, fire front all complete. Price \$650. Will take Lumber at cash prices in payment of same.  
H. F. LUDWICK,  
Manor Station, Pa. RR. 24 miles East Pittsburg, Dec. 8, 1863.