RIGHT OR WRONG.

EBENSBURG: THURSDAYJANUARY 7

Present Condition of the Rebel-

We frequently hear the question asked, what has the Government done towards crushing out the rebellion ? If we should take the haughty airs and loud complaints and wailing asseverations of those who most frequently make these inquiries as an answer, we should be led to the conclusion that all the efforts of the administration in this direction were and would be unavailing. How stands the case, and what are the facts? In the first place, all the slave States, with the exception of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, undertook to vote themselves out of the Union, thereby placing themselves in hostile attitude to the Government of the United States. Our Forts, Docks and Navy Yards, Arsenals, Magazines, arms and ammunition, within the reach of the rebels in these States, were seized and confiscated by the so-called Confederate Government. The old flag was everywhere by them trampled in the dust. The rebellion was inaugurated during the last year of the treasonable administration of James Buchanan, when every facility was extended to the rebels by the government itself, under the direction and control of traitors in his cabinet. The loyal men of the country were unprepared for the terrible shock. Bvery department of the government at Washington was full of traitors, and the army and navy were full of treason. President Lincoln at his inauguration found the government itself virtually turned over to the treasonable rebellion of Jeff. Davis.

"What has been done to subdue the

rebels and restore the authority of the Government?" Let us see. First, the old flag has been planted in every State, and now floats in triumph over the soil of every State, carrying with it the authority of the United States Government. Is this nothing? Second, we have saved every free State entire from the rebels, and notwithstanding the invasions attempted into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas and other free States, their hordes have been driven back, and the Goths and Vandals of slavery forcibly expelled from our borders and our national capital .-Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware were saved from going out of the union by the arms and authority of the government .-Missouri, Western Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, have all been conquered back. Texas will soou come back under the march of the armies of Banks. Arkansas is already nominally under our authority, and both of these States are cut loose from the Confederacy by the opening of the waters of the Missisippi. North Carolina is already ripe to come back, just as soon as loyal men can be protected by our armies. We have by our naval power blockaded two thousand miles of sea coast and taken an almost incredible number of blockade runners. We have forced England, France, and the other European powers, to acknowledge our authority, while they dare not recognize the rebel confederacy,-so that all danger of foreign intervention has now nearly passed away. We have the largest, best fed, best clothed and best disciplined army in the world; an army wielding greater power than any army on the globe. Our naval strength is such as to defy the world, and is soon to be so strengthened by new vessels as to give us the position of masters of the seas. The gallant Gilmore will never raise his seige until Charleston, the hot bed of secession, is conquered or laid in ashes. Then Savannah will fall, and with it every rebel city in that region .-The indomirable Grant will push on his people of those communities have had conquests until his armies accupy Atlanta, and thus again divide the so-called for preventing the draft from coming their confederacy.

that the currency bubble of the Confederate | not wept. States has burst, and their money, which

the loyal man that will not thank God and around they share its pleasures. take courage. With the rebellion goes down forever the atrocious institution of slavery. A higher and more glorious destiny awaits us. Let us, then, fight on, labor on, and toil on, for "the day of our redemption draweth nigh, and is even at our very doors."

Jottings from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian: Simultaneously almost with the transmission to the House of Representatives by the War Department of Gen. M'Clel lan's voluminous report of his campaigns while in command of the Army of the Potomac, we hear from Philadelphia that a drawing-room company of gentlemen, assembled in that city, has nominated the General for the Presidency. The Phila delphia comination will be indorsed by the Democracy in a more formal manner ere many months have elapsed. That M'Clellan will be the standard-bearer of the opponents of the Administration and the war is an event which the signs of the times have long foreshadowed. Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton, and other chiefs of the Government, it is to be presumed, have observed those signs. And yet, to show their faith in the intelligence of the people and in the rightcourness of the people's cause, they did not he sitate to give to the world General M'Clellan's elaborate defense of his Ball's Bluff and Chickahominy strategy-a defense which he and his friends rely upon to make him Honest Old Abe's successor. What an unusual spirit of magnanimity and fair dealing is here manifested !-unusual, we say, because we cannot recall any similar act in the history of any preceding Administration which was performed with as little hesitation as this. The head of the War Department, if he had been so disposed, could have retained the defense in question under lock and key for an indefinite period. But he does nothing of the kind. He sends it to an "Abolition Congress, and that Congress hands it ove to the public printer, voluminous as it is to be printed, paid for, and circulated b the Government it so unjustly abuses .-This is "Abolition tyranny" with a ven geance! This is the last specimen of the "persecution" to which General M'Clellan has been subjected! Truly, he of all other men may well exclaim-"Save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies." His enemies won't hurt him.

The 6th Regiment of Vermont Voluntcers arrived in the city this evening from the Army of the Potomac, on its way home to recruit. Three-fourths of the regiment have re-enlisted for another 'erm of three years, and, in addition to receiving bounty of \$400 per man, they are entitled to a furlough of not less than thirty days. Several other regiments have recently gone North upon the same terms. It is estimated that at least one-half of the Army of the Potomac will re-enlist. The boys are eager to obtain the big bounty and a month's rest among home scenes and home faces. They are also very much influenced to re-enlist by the current opinion that one more campaign like that of 1863 will end the Rebellion. The news from the West and South concerning reenlistments is equally cheering. It is now absolutely certain that, if the proper effort had been made to recruit our armies by volunteering under the last call of the President for 300,000 men, another draft would not have been necessary. This effort has not been made, especially in the large States of New York and Pennsylvania. If, then, the draft which is about to take place, and which, by indifference or penuriousness, or worse, has become absolutely necessary in some of the States. should bear heavily upon certain communities, let it be remembered that the ample time in which to make arrangements way. The President has piped unto them The most hopeful indication of an early and they have not danced. Their country termination of the war is found in the fact has mourned unto them and they have

On the contrary, they propose to furnish

this Presidential beggar with the necessary

old clothes in which to display his miser-

able mendicancy.

Christmas was really and truly a happy has always been held at a ruincus discount, day for our soldiers in the hospitals of has virtually become worthless, and the Washington and vicinity. In all of the managers openly propose repudiation .- hospitals, so far as I can learn, an old-This knocks out their last prop. Intimately fashioned Christmas dinner was served to bounty to veteran volunteers. connected with this is the universal the patients, and in most of them speeches distress which everywhere prevails in the were made, songs were sung, and woman physicians expect he will recover.

confederacy, caused by the exhaustion of was present. There was a time when our war. The coil wound around the rebellion sick and wounded heroes fared badly is being drawn more tightly every day .- | enough in our hospitals, but that time has Without another battle, the fate of the gone by. Now they have every needed rebellion is decided. It is only a question attention from willing hands and hearts of time. In view of these facts, where is that feel, and when a holiday comes

> Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., your readers will be interested to learn, has been promoted from a \$1200 to a \$1400 clerkship in the Third Auditor's Office. Frank Lytle, late Register and Recorder of your county, is in the city. He leaves for home to-morrow.

I must not forget the weather. It is raining pitchforks, and mud is everywhere. J. M. S. No snow yet.

WASHINGTON CITY, Christmas Eve.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian: I have just been looking at life in Washington, as exhibited out doors this glorious "night before Christmas." We have no snow, no sleigh bells; but the moon's rays are very bright. the air is bracing, there is no mud, and everybody is on the qui vive. The principal thoroughfares are crowded with pedestrians of both sexes and all ages-men in overcoats, with large brown bundles under their arms; ladies in furs, with numerous small "parcels" peeping out of their muss; boys hauling wagons, or slily dropping a firecracker at the feet of some nervous passer by; and little girls affectionately hugging the inevitable gutta percha doll. An occasional pistol-shot or explosion of a Roman candle reminds you that the rowdy element is also about. Drawing rooms, brilliant with beauty and glaring with gaslight, are opened to the public through heir windows of plate glass; the theatres and cther places of amusement are in full blast; the shops are crowded; everybody seems happy, and all for the time feel rich. Surely this netropolis of the nation is merry to-night. It will be merrier tomorrow night, and not near tw so sober. The war blights nothing here. It siddens but few hearts. Few here have lost by war-policy one of compromise, has been it; most have made money out of it. Hence | . "ch a tremendous failure, that we need these unchecked festivities; hence the 'good time" everybody is wishing his neighbor, and busily intent on finding for

Congress adjourned on Wednesday until Tuesday, the 5th of January. The unusual length of this adjournment is owing to two causes: first, the desire of Members to visit their families during the holidaysthe exorbitant prices charged here for boarding prohibiting many from bringing their wives with them; and, secondly, the necessity of giving to some of the more important committees the necessary time in which to prepare business for the Session. Few persons at a distance from the Capital fully realize the fact that the hardest work a Member of Congress performs is done in his committee-room. Thus far, Congress has done but little. The only measure of any importance that has become a law is the bill appropriating twenty millions to pay the large bounties to volunteers offered some months ago by the Secretary of War-that is, \$400 to veterans, and \$300 to all others. These large bounties are to sease on the 5th of January. After that all volunteers will receive only the old bounty of \$100. Those who intend to dodge the draft by volunteering should do so now. There will certainly be a very large sized draft within

The debates in Congress on the bounty bill and the several propositions to repeal the \$300 clause of the conscription act, show a strong opposition to the repeal of the latter. The West, having more adventurous and unmarried spirits than the East, generally has less difficulty in filling any required quota, and hence favors the repeal; the East is, in the main, in favor of retaining it. Senator Cowan, of your State, favors its retention, and we believe Mr. M'Allister does. Our opinion still is that the clause will stand. The two classes of enrolled citizens, it seems very probable, will be consolidated. This and other proposed changes in the law wil most likely result in postponing the draft until the 20th of January.

The weather has been intensely cold for a week, but we have had no snow. When I last wrote, the rain was pouring down, and the mud was ankle deep. In a few days we may have rain again. And this is a Washington winter.

Agnew, an Associate Justice of the into the daily thoughts and actions of burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is Supreme Court, was read in open court in their lives. Philadelphia, on Wednesday, dated Nov. 6th, 1863. The oath of office was administered by Justice Read at Chambers.

It is thought that Congress will extend the time for the payment of the Day Judge Taney continues ill, but his 1864.

If 1864 should do no more than repeat the victories of 1863, it will be enough for we need but one more Vicksburg and one more Chattanooga to decide the issue. Another Gettysburg is improbable, for the invasion of the North has ceased to be even a dream in the South, and the rebellion will rest all winter at bay, beleaguered by our armies and blockaded by our fleets. We think that 1863 saw the climax of the war, and that 1864 will see its end. How gloomily ended 1862, how slowly the war had progressed in that year of misfortunes, and how dangerous the discontentments of the North! Not only had we failed to win decisive victories, but it seemed that the people might lose their energy and trust. The cry for peace grew louder. It needed all the firmness of the Government, all the fidelity of its friends, to keep the high policy of the country from failing. 1863, by the help of Providence and the proclamation of emancipation, reversed the situation. Grant and Banks opened the Mississippi ; Rosecrans and Grant delivered Tennessee, and the one prepared, the other achieved the greatest triumph of the whole struggle; Meade repulsed invasion at Gettysburg; and these were assurances of magnificent progress. But the victory did not all belong to the army and navy. In the elections of about twenty States, the Government received such a decisive support that the enemies of the Government trembled before the will of the people. Of all dangers, disaffection in the loyal States seemed the greatest in 1862; but 1863 ends with the North practically a unit for the Un-

Thus we enter the New Year, with the light of victory on our banners. The war is not ended, but doubt, and disagreement, and danger are over. The Government has not only half conquered its enemies in the South, but has half convinced its opponents in the North; it has extorted respect from both. No one now takes the trouble to argue with the people that the first step in restoring the Union must be to give a loyal support to the Government. That is a truth universally admitted. It will be the basis of popular action in 1864. The attempt to organize a party with the avowed purpose of thwarting the present Administration, and substituting for its not read its renewal. The policy of the Government is enthroped in the intelligence of the 'vyal people, and vindicated by its own success. It cannot be broken down, for it is breaking down the rebell-

And now, having said that we need not dread the renewal of the atterupt to destroy the policy of the Government, of the South, denying the justice of the negro regiments be recognized. e only principles. If we have had misfortunes of the war, excepting those inseparable from all wars, we unhesitapulous opposition to the Government .effective; it has slandered drunken Helot taught the Spartan youth respect to the exchange of prisoners .-

How can this party succeed? Only by effecting a division in the Union ranks, and thus again carrying the Presidential election against the will of a majority.-Already has it begun laboring to create dissension. Loval men must meet it by maintaining their organizations, by sacrificing their jealousies, by never giving up a principle for the love or hatred of a man, and by translating the true old maxim-The commission of Hon. Daniel "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance,"

> no. Orders have been issued by the War Department postponing the draft until the 15th of February. Archbishop Hughes died in New

York on Sunday. Our State Legislature convened at Harrisburg on Tuesday.

Rebellion Staggering.

will offer for sale at the Court House "The traiters of the South acknowledge Ebensburg, on Friday, Jan. 15, A. D hat unless they can accomplish a loan and a conscription by April, their cause is lost."-

Exchange When the amount of the loan and the size of the conscription required by rebel exigencies are considered, this confession of the south is an acknowledgment of defeat, because the demand, which is to this extent imperative, cannot, in the nature of things, be complied with. In his recent elaborate report, Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, called for nine hundred millions of dollars. The Secretary of War asked for the conscription of all males between fifteen and fiftyfive. The finances of the confederacy have reached such a position that it is not probable the ninth part of the sum called for could be obtained by the most rigid exactions; gold is not to be found anywhere; foreign exchange is only a memory. United States money is represeuted by the trifling sums which have been stolen, and the paper of the confederacy has depreciated to the last point preceding collapse. If the people were inclined to pay, they are without the ability -in many places the disposition is as seant as the ability.

The conscription is as weak a staff as the loan; although, being dependent upon it, a failure of the latter is equivalent to complete failure. The levies of men bave already included lads of tourteen and adults of sixty. The last reinforcements were obtained only by the exercise of brute force, and consequently provided no men with feelings like those which won Manassas and lost Chattanooga. The decinated regiments cannot be refillednew ones cannot be recruited. These statements comprise the unanimous testi-

mony of the past six months. Therefore, the confession which we have quoted concedes everything. Even if it did not, the result is the same. Our armies have been recruited, and continue to be; our currency is sufficient; the spirit of the nation is cordially with he Administration, and the Administration is determined to leave the country with its olden boundaries everywhere restored, and the flag of the free waving supreme. The "endless war," "eternal separation," "national bankruptcy" and "foreign intervention" croakings must die away as the star of the nation rises up more and more proudly-more and more certainly to mid heaven.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The oft-mooted question of exchange of prisoners is again on the tapis. Intelligence from Fortress Monroe states that the flag of-truce boat bad arrived from City Point, bringing five hundred Union prisoners in exchange for those sent up having asserted that doubt and danger by General Butler. The rebel Governare over, we retract our words. Yes, we recent do one or two queer things, in are bold enough to be inconsistent. It is keeping, however, with their general true there is reason why loyal men should charanter. They refuse any further smile at the thought that all which has exchanges unless all the questions about been done might be undone. But so long | which our government have been exeras there is a party in the loyal States led | cised are given up, and unless their laws by men secretly opposed to the coercion in regard to officers and soldiers of the abolition of slavery, and sympathizing far rebel Government interwise keeps its back more with the rebellicn than with the in constant elevation in regard to the Government, the danger is not over .- "Beast Butler." They refuse to receive Indifference or division in 1864 might a flag of truce from General Lutler; they not rain the Union, but it would postpone, refuse to negotiate with him on the subperhaps for years, the restoration of peace. | jeet of exchanges, and they refer to Mr. No man can ever overestimate the evil of Davis' proclamation of outlawry against the failure of the Union party in the next him as the final reason. How expert Presidential election. We claim for the these rebels are at whipping the devil Union party, and the men who are at the | round the stump! They were ready to by "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sole head of it, nothing less than the glory of | physicked by Butler, but the prescription | and could no longer be subscribed for at pa the whole struggle. Their principles are | which recommends an exchange of prisoners provides too bitter a pill for them to victory it is due to them only; if we have swallow. They will have to swallow had defeat it is not their blame. All the bitterer pills than this, however, for all their wry faces. The rebel South has got her glasses on awry, and sees everything tingly charge upon a factious and unseru- obliquely. Peevish, morose, despairing, cursed by the leal of the land, the rebel Even in defeat that party has been South stands up a God-forsaken creature, our best and tries to bear herself brazen-faced statesman, decried our ablest generals, through the storm of obloquy. The trick interfered with the draft, discouraged will not answer. In every one of her reenlistments, asserted that the war was not lations she betrays a miserable incapacity. waged for the Union, predicted ruin, and Numerous as her mistakes and ignorances denied success. It has never helped to have been, she has seldom seemed so lamake one man patriotic, save as the mentably ridiculous as in her action with the nobility of temperance. History will Impudence and ignorance, we are told, go denounce it more earnestly than we do - hand in hand. They are Siamese twins It will be recorded as the worst of all in the domains of the South, and are, \$500, and \$1.000; or Registered Bonds parties, and branded with the shame of its moreover, ubiquitous throughout that sympathy with traitors. If it succeeds, territory. All the questions of our Govfarewell to the fruits of victory, a long ernment on the subject must be cut dead; farewell to the glory of triumphant war, all of their Government must be recogto the hopes of prosperous peace. It is a nized! If this were not on a par with party that has ever had the encouragement | other demands of the Confederacy, equalof all our foes, and has thrice earned the ly stupid and audacious, we might discovdistrust and en mity of every man who er a latent sarcasm in this one. As it is, cares a particle more for the honor of his | we keep cool, look on serenely, and pray country than the miserable triumph of a most emphatically that the rebel South may be brought to a better frame of mind.

the fourteen years it has been introduced millions, it has been proclaimed the pain destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as single instance. For coughs, colds, and inwill cure all the above, besides being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as perfectly innocent to take internally, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Sold by all [dec10

Monthly, and Knickerbocker, for January, at cash prices in payment of same. have been received. These publications all ably sustain their high reputation for general excellence.

406 142 Jacob Harris Jas. Ross, mark. Wm. Jones. Haynes, J. Jones. J. Haynes, Diffner. Adams, Duck. Donahoe 4412 28 Richard John, Conemang Abraham Andrews, Richard Smith, John G. Brown, Michael M'Laughlin, Munster Rowland Evans, William Smith, Andrew Black, Merdinand Gordon. George Kring, Jesse Layton. Clinton Wissinger, William Smith, William Clark, 324 150 Peter Shoenberger, Jeremiah Jackson, Robert Irwin, Charles Smith, John Simpson, 220 Henry Olden, William Mulhollen, Joseph Platt's est. Susquehanne George Feith, 32 Nicholas West, Washingto Samuel Leech, Frederick Hinton, Christian Lingafelter, George Ross, James Russell, 405 106 James Ruth, 12 Joseph Cowperthwaite, Henry Page, Zacheus Collins. Given under our hands at the Commission ers' Office, Ebensburg, Dec. 14, A. D. 1863. P. J. LITTLE. JOHN CAMPBELL, E. GLASS Attest: Ww. H. SECHLER. Clerk. Ebeneburg, Des. 17, 1863.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

The Commissioners of Cambria

the following tracts of unseated and seat

lands, which tracts were legally purchased

the Commissioners at different Treasure

sales, and have been held the time requ

by law, and have not been redeemed by

mer owners within such legal limitation

Acres Ps. Warrantee's name.

Jacob Burns,

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

is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly scribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly will, in a very short period, abeset the balance the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury

the minds of all who have idle their hands, to the prompt that they should lose no time to this most popular Loan. It will soon it is a Six per ent Loan, the Interest as Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding out Nine per Cont. per annum at the present rated

The Government requires all duties on in for a long time part amounted to over a Quarter of a Million o." Dollars daily, a sam nearly three times greate, than that require in the payment of the interest on all the 20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin ic the Treas ury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments bjod and liabilities

The loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years ye in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years. The interest is paid balf-yearly, viz : Un

the first days of November and May. are payable to bearer, and are \$50, \$10 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 tax on them is only one and a half per centof 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 pet cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and al orders by mail or otherwise promptly attend-

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

Jay Cooke, 114 S. THIRD ST., PHIL ADELPHIA Philadelphia, December 10, 1863.

FOR SALE.— A Faber ENGINE, 8 inch cylinder, 26 inch stroke, nearly new, in complete order, 2 pumps, one eistern holding 80-bbls. water, boiler 26 inches, 20 feet long, fire front, all Peterson's Magazine, Continental complete. Price \$650. Will take Lumber H. F. LUDWICK.

Manor Station, Pa. RR., 24 miles) east Pittsburg, Dec. 8, 1863.