

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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY ::::::JANUARY 14

### The Legislature.

Our State Legislature met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, 5th inst. The House was speedily organized by the election of Hon. H. C. Johnston, of Crawford county, as Speaker. This gentleman is Union throughout, a man of marked ability, and to preside over the deliberations of that august body. Hon. C. L. Pershing, the representative from this county, was the caucus nominee of the opposition for the post, and received forty-five out of ninetyseven votes. Had Mr. P. only been a good Union man-a man who would know no party, so help him God, except his country, until the rebellion was put down -we would have been glad to have chronicled his election. As it is, we cannot say we are particularly sorry he was defeated. A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, oy a like vote was chosen Clerk, and Jas. C. Brown, of Mercer, Assistant Clerk.

In the Senate, matters do not go on so smoothly. In consequence of the absence of Senator White, of the Indiana district, who is now a prisoner in Richmond, the Senate is a tie, there being sixteen Union members to sixteen opposition. This fact is taken advantage of by the latter to the embarrassment of the organization of the John P. Penny, the holding-over incumbent, is the Union candidate for Speaker; Hon. Heister Clymer is the apposition candidate. A great many ballots have thus far been had, with the same resultno choice. No Speaker will be elected until a successor to Senator White is chosen, for the opposition, playing a deep and desperate game-no less than the dismemberment of the State government-will most likely hang on to their candidate to the bitter end. As regards the Union Senators, the intention of the people of the State to place them in the majority completed them at the Miami University. being so manifestly apparent, and that intention being only defeated through the fortunes, or misfortunes, of war, it is safe to assume they will enter into no compromise with their opponents touching a division of the offices. To do so were to be untrue to their respective constituen-

"During a debate on the subject of organization on the second day of the session, Mr. Lowry made the startling statement, upon good authority, that some months ago a captured rebel Major, named Jones, applied to the authorities at Washington for permission to go to Richmond, on parole, to procure the release of Major White in exchange for himself. The permission was granted, and he went. He was blandly informed, however, by the rebel officials, that he, Major Jones, had better return whence he came-that the rebel army could get along without him for a season longer-that he was of no especial account, but that Major White had the casting vote in the Pennsylvania Senate, which could not be organized during his absence. So Jones signally failed in his mission, and the rebels hung on to Major White. The factious refusal of the opposition to allow the Senate to be organized shows conclusively that they are the friends of the rebels. Jeff. Davis retains Senator White in confinement, in defiance of all efforts made for his release, hoping to thus distract the counsels of our people-and the Copperhead Senators, by taking advantage of his absence, fully carry out their part of the disloyal programme. We are sure Jeff. must be satisfied with their course. Had Major White been a Copperhead Senator, and had his presence been necessary to the organization of the Senate on a Copperhead basis, that Major Jones' mission would have been successful we have not a doubt.

On Friday, an arrangement was entered into that, in case of the absence of any Senator from his post, some member from the other side should be required to "pair off" with him, thus preventing any undue advantage accruing to either candidate.-This may be all right; but when it is ably absent from the Capitol, and that the mother to prove her marriage.

opposition are persistently engaged in turning this mishap to their own gain, the fact of their entering into such an agreement appears slightly inconsistent. Had they embraced Senator White in the arrangement, then would they have acted the part of honorable, honest, patriotic men, too generous to take advantage of a brother's misfortunes, and regardful of the expressed will of the people of the State; as it is, they assume the hideous proportions of demagogues and dishonest politi-

-The Governor transmitted his annual message to both Houses on Thursday. It is an able document. We will print it

## The Conscription Act.

The agitation of a new Conscription Act continues to absorb the time and attention of Congress, to the exclusion of all else. What the result of their delib erations may or may not be it is impossible eminently qualified by birth and education to say. One day it is authoritatively given out by those who profess to know that the \$300 clause will be repealed another day it is just as emphatically asserted that it will be retained; then it is insinuated that both the \$300 clause and the right to put on substitutes will be denied us; next we are told that the \$300 clause will be so amended that any person thereafter drafted will be required to pay in addition to the commutation fee ten per cent. of his income where it exceeds \$600, twenty per cent where it exceeds \$2000, and thirty per cent. where it exceeds \$5000; now we are assured that the two classes will be consolidated, the commutation increased to \$500, and the period of enlistment reduced to eighteen months. To-morrow we may have a totally different version of "the situation." So it goes-contradiction after contradiction-until we are in a delightful state of mysticism on the subject. We can only beg our readers to keep cool for a few Senate, thus setting at naught the expressed days, when some practical result will will of a majority of the people. Hon. surely be arrived at. The Congressmen will ultimately become tired of speechmaking, and give the country a new law -or leave the old law standing.

> DEATH OF HON. CALEB B. SMITH .-The Honorable Caleb Blood Smith, one of the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for Indiana, died at Indianapolis a few evenings since. He was born April 16, 1808, and was accordingly in his fiftysixth year at the time of his death. He was a native of Boston, Mass., but was brought to Cincinnati by his parents when only six years old. He commenced his studies at the Cincinnati College, and He studied law at Cincinnati, and Connersville, Indiana, and commenced the practice of his profession at the latter place in 1828. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature frem 1833 to 1836 and in 1840; was speaker of the House in 1835 36, and for several years one of the Fund Commissioners of his adopted State. In 1840 he was one of the electors on the Harrison Presidential ticket. From 1843 to 1847 he was member of Congress from Indiana, and afterwards one of the commissioners to adjust claims against Mexico. In 1856 he was an elector on the Fremont ticket. Previous to the rise of the Republican party he had been a Whig.-In 1858 he took up his abode in Indianapolis, and practised his profession there until appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln. He resigned this office, and was confirmed by the Senate, on the 22d of December, 1862, in the position which he held at his death.

> CHARLESTON .- The New York Tribune publishes an authentic rebel letter, which says: "Gen. Beauregard has caused information to reach all that if he finds it impossible to hold the city, he will leave it in a mass of ruins. No one will complain of this, as they know the barbarians have sworn to destroy every vestige of the Secession nest, if they can take it. If they should ever enter our house, may God have mercy on them, for I can't. If they ever enter the city, you will hear of the greatest earthquake ever caused by

"It will be a consolation, Louise, for you to know that should the vandals ever get here, they will never be able to reach Macon. Gen. Beauregard is confident they could never get ten miles beyond the city in any direction, but he is equally confident they can never come here. It is mournful to go through our streets, once alive with ocauty and fashion, and see them entirely deserted, with the exception of now and then one of our colored people or a squalid Irish woman."

By a recent regulation of the Pension Office, many mothers of deceased soldiers are now entitled to pensions who were not previously. Under the original regulations, a mother was required to prove her marriage, and only widowed "To Gen. Butler is now committed mothers were entitled to pension; while the most delicate and difficult problems under the present regulations any mother of the war. The Government places in of a deceased officer or soldier, if she was his hands the whole question of exchangdependent wholly or in part on her es, and, charged with the powers and deceased son for support, is entitled to a opinions of the Government, he returns pension, whether her husband be living to Fortress Monroe to accomplish the remembered that Major White is unavoid or not, and it is not necessary for a release of the thousands of our countrymen

#### The Governor's Message.

Those who have carefully perused the

message, have already been impressed

discussion of abstract questions, it makes up in its clear statements of the business Government, and its satisfactory exhibit of its finances and credit. In the midst largest of that of any State in the Union. and prudence of those who are at the head owe it to a combination of circumstances, that we have been able to reduce the remains, and meet the daily augmenting demands on the Treasury, for the supply of the means of conducting our share of the fight for the safety of the National Government. Had the Commonwealth been compelled to depend upon circumstances to produce these results, they could not have been attained with the harmony and success which have thus far attended their realization. Had not a master mind controlled and a master governed, while one interest was made prosperous another would have been wrecked-while one portion of the policy of the government would have been successful, the defeat of the other would have neutralized its influence. But, as Governor Curtin justly observes, this wonderful prosperity cannot be prolonged without some legislative its-justice. action for its preservation. His recommendation on the subject of sharing the business of the Government equally among all interests deriving large benefits from its privileges and protection, is eminently just and proper. The burden of supporting the Government in the present crisis should be removed as far as possible from the shoulders of the laboring masses .-What we were as a nation, before this wicked rebellion was precipitated, is to be entirely attributed to the free labor of the States. What we have become since and during the effort to destroy the nation, so far as the burdens of Government are concerned, cannot be traced to labor, tho' the representatives of the laboring classes bear the brunt in the battles of the conflict, merit consisted of his military pretensions while for some there was a quiet joke .taste the full measure of the misery which and whose great failing was more than Beyond Mr. Lincoln was Mrs Lincoln, flows from its suffering, and share but once exhibited in his total and utter civil and the ladies may be pleased to learn little of the distinction and the emoluments incapacity. And yet these men, who are that, having discarded her mourning, she which have grown with the war. The constantly berating the Government for wore a purple dress trimmed with black Executive recommendation in regard to the payment of the interest on the public debt, is also to be commended, and will elicit approval from just men and liberal financiers all over the country. Pennsyl. vania, as a State, has had no share in the work of disarranging the currency of the country-and hence it is not fair to ask her to offer an equivalent in paying her debts other than that which is afforded her by the nation of which she is a portion. If the National Government is able to supply the States with gold to conduct their financial operations, they are thus false position to the Government? The conducted-but when gold is swept from the market by influences springing as much from abroad as from at home, the foreign like the domestic creditor, must accept the substitute in lieu thereof which the National Government is able to afford for the discharge of all the obligations of the States. We trust our readers have carefully perused and pondered this portion of the message.

We will not presume to discuss the topics to which the Message refers in a single editorial. It contains the texts to afford the loyal press themes of editorializing for a year. Indeed, its most attractive features consist in the candor and brevity with which it refers to every subject in which the State has an interest. It is entirely a document for home effect and influence. It seeks to make no impression on parties in antagonism to the Government by contributing to their hatreds and increasing their prejudices. It bids for no favor at the hands of truckling politicians, by catering to their wants, or flattering their presumed influence. It is eminently a State paper, because it aims at engross ing all the interests of the Commonwealth in its discussions. What it says of the war relates only to the duty which Peansylvania has to perform in assisting the National Government to conduct th struggle to a victorious termination. does not quibble with policies, to afford the excuse for opposing the practical ends and objects of the National Government. It devotes itself- first to an exhibit and defence of all that is important to Pennsylvania as a State, and then pledges the vast resources and the valor of the people thereof, to prosecute the struggle for the Union, Liberty and the Government to a

glorious success. -We would like to see this document in the hands of every Pennsylvanian, to prove to him how prudently the governmental affairs of the Commonwealth have been conducted, and in the hands of every loyal man in the Union, to exhibit how great a free State can be even when surrounded with outside difficulties such as never before threatened to impede the progress of any Commonwealth .- Har.

The Washington Chronicle says and friends now in bondage.

## A Military Despotism.

Certain of the more desperate of the of our State Government. We do not is a class of miserable politicians in the ceived all who chose to call upon him. land who delight in denouncing Abraham Lincoln as a military despot, and who National Administration, the accusers would have been choked to death when the charge in which they now daily inauthority. If it were a despotism, there able amount." would not be room sufficient on the high ways of the country to accommodate the gibbets to hold its victims, as would incur its anger in the abuse of such wretches as now assail its liberality and misrepresent

-But while the copperhead orators and organs thus persistently assail the Nationability to establish a sort of military visitor bore away a slice. despotism within their own organization. Only recently leading copperheads were near the door of the blue drawing-room, in conclave in Cincinnati and Philadelphia and all who entered were presented to him arranging a plan by which an individual by Marshal Lamon, receiving a cordial could be elevated to power, whose only greeting and a warm shake of the hand, what they term its military despotism, velvet and lace, with an exquisite lace would place the franchises of an admin- ucck-tie, fastened with a pearl broochistration within the control of one who her head-dress was ornamented with a has nothing but his military claims to white plume. Mr. Commissioner French commend him to the country, and who presented the visitors to Mrs. Lincoln. fell from the high estate of these, the whose dignity of manner and courtesy are moment his character and his action were | commended even by those who indulge in submitted to the strict and scrutinizing attacks upon her to gratify their dislike test of patriotism. How, then, are we to regard the pofessions of such men? Is it not fair to suppose that they indulge in their false charges against the President that they may the better conceal their people will affirm this, if they have not cone so already.

THE BRONZE DOOR AT THE CAPITOL The new and splendid bronze door at the Capitol very appropriately illustrates the history of Christopher Columbus. The sixth and eighth panels of the door are the most attractive and interesting:

The progressive navigator having returned to his own country is welcomed as conqueror and a hero, and the populace, headed by the magnates of the realm, are greeting him as such. Irving says: "The sovereigns sent him a letter, addressed to Don Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the ocean sea, and viceroy and governor of the islands discovered in the Indies. inviting him to Barcelona. As he drew near the place many of the youthful courtiers and hidalgos, together with the vast concourse of the populace, came forth to meet and welcome him. This entry into this noble city has been compared to one of those triumphs which the Romans were accustomed to decree to conquerors. First were paraded the Indians, painted according to their savage passions, and decorated with their national ornaments of gold. After these were borne various kinds of live birds, together with stuffed parrots and animals of unknown species, and rare plants, supposed to be of precious qualities, while great care was taken to make a conspicuous display of Indian coronets, bracelets, and other decorations of gold which might give an idea of the wealth of the newly-discovered regions .-After these followed Columbus on horseback, surrounded by a brilliant cavalcade of Spanish chivalry. The streets were almost impassable from the countless multitude; the windows and balconies were crowded with the fair; the very roofs were covered with spectators. It seemed as if the public eye could not be sated with gazing on these trophies of an unknown world, or on the remarkable man by whom it had been discovered. There was sublimity in this event that mingled a solemn feeling with the public joy." The observer will notice that this description from Irving has been accurately carried out by the artist.

In the frames around the door the observer will find sixteen small statues representing the distinguished cotemporaries of Columbus-men who acted with a belief in him. Between the panels are projecting heads representing historians who have written on his voyage, from his own time to the present, concluding with Irving and Prescott. Crowning the door is a bust of Columbus himself. The ornaments around the door are chiefly emblematical of conquest and navigation.

# Receptions at the White House.

We are indebted to President Jefferson opposition party, who have neither the for the public "reception" at the White with the fact that what it lacks in the ability fairly to review nor the courage House, with which the New Year is openly to oppose the strenuous efforts of inaugurated here at the national metropothe national authorities to crush rebellion, lis. The wives of Washington and of of the Commonwealth connected with its content themselves with constantly com- John Adams had held ceremonious "levparing President Lincoln's administration | ees" at New York and at Philadelphia to a "military despotism." Notwithstand- during the official terms of those Federal of convulsion in business, revolution in ing the national authorities are engaged Presidents. But when Mr. Jefferson, a finances, and the heaviest demands ever in a contest of a character the most firm believer in French democracy, was made upon the Treasury, the credit of the stupendous the world ever beheld- elected President, he postively refused to Commonwealth is as good as that of any notwithstanding the Government is con- conform to the code of etiquette estabof its individual citizens, and equal to the tending with a foe at once implacable and lished by his predecessors. The "levees" insidious-because it puts forth its full were abandoned; but on the first day of And for this we are indebted to the wisdom strength and arrays itself in all its power, the year, Mr. Jefferson had the doors of that it may be sooner be victorious, there the White House thrown open, and re-

A very graphic account of the "reception" on the 1st of January, 1807, was public debt-pay the interest on what take special pleasure, also, of comparing written by Dr. Mitchell, then an M. C. the American Government, unfavorably, from New York, and published a few years | neck. The owner is requested to come for with the most tyrannical authorities in ago in the Historical Magazine. After the world. If there were any truth in humorously describing the motley crowd, the accusations thus brought against the the Doctor says: "Great mirth and humor prevailed, and you may readily conceive wherefore, when it is computed that besides the smiles, cordiality, and dulge first leaped from their dirty throats, welcome which the company received because no despotism such as they would from their generous entertainer, they conhave the world believe the American sumed for him a quarter cask of wine, a bar-Government, would permit itself to be rel of punch, and an hundred weight of assailed as the Copperheads assail that cake, besides other nicknacks to a consider-

Mrs. Madison restored the "dinners'

and the "drawing rooms" at the White House, unattended by the stiff formalities and the strict ceremonials which had been sanctioned by Washington and Adams, and she retained the "New-Year's Receptions." Refreshments were always served until the second term of President Jackal Administration as a military despotism | son, when it was necessary to discontinue -and while the same men, also, deery the | this feature of the "reception," as crowds war and declaim for peace-it is rather of unmannerly fellows would put themamusing to witness the shifts to which | selves in the hall, and seize the trays the they resort to attach themselves to some moment that the waiters entered with military hero on whose shoulders they them. The last time that they were hope to be borne to place and power. At served, a monster cheese, presented by a the present day the hopes of the copper- patriotic New York dairyman was the head leaders consist entirely in their staple article of food, and almost every

Mr. Lincoln, on New Year's Day, stood to her husband.

THE LATE FIGHT BETWEEN KING AND HEENAN .- In regard to this fight, Wilkes' Spirit says that it is evident Heenan was betraved by his trainer, M'Dona'd, who brought him into the ring almost "trained to death," his muscles being so denuded of fat as to render him incapable of hitting, and that M'D. was in league with the backers of King, which fact is demonstrated by his omission to claim for his principal the fight, though King was repeatedly unable to come to time within the period prescribed by the rules of the Prize | which he is determined to sell cheaper ! Ring. In proof of its position The Spirit cites the London Sporting Life, Bell's Life, The Lancet, and other English authorities, and concludes its article on the subject as follows:

"On their own testimony, they stand shamefully condemned, and all that we have to add, now that we have received the full details of the last disgraceful outrage, is, that we are ready, under the warrant ot several Americans of wealth, to back Heenan against King for thirty thousand dollars a side, five thousand dollars down on the 1st of March, for forfeit, provided the match be openly regarded as an international one, and further provided, it be fought in Ireland, Canada, or on any neutral ground. We want no more "fair play" of the English sort from England.

DEATH OF THACKERAY .- By the late English news we learn that William Makepeace Thackeray, the eminent Engish litterateur, is dead. His eminent talents were inimitable as a caricaturist, and he was one of the most caustic wits England ever produced. He visited this country twice, and the last time he estabtished a very high reputation as a public lecturer. His lectures on the "Four Georges" drew crowded houses. "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis" are his most celebrated works, and through them he is best known to the American readers of fiction. He was a man of eccentric habits, as most geniuses are. In his death a brilliant light has gone out in the literary firma-

There is a proposition now before Congress to call out a million of men, and with such an army march to the overwhelming crushing out of treason. It is proposed to call out this force for three of Prices. months. There are sufficient arms in the country to fit out such a body of men for NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS mediate active service, while the force would be composed largely of soldiers acquainted with disciplice and ready at once to meet the enemy.

Hon Mr. Harris, member Congress from Maryland, died in Baltimore on Monday morning, the 11th of January, of virulent smallpox.

TOTICE.

In the matter of the petitions of John Bruce, Henry Sanker and Samuel Sanker, for a decree of specific performance of contracts made with George Bruce, late of Alleghen township, Cambria county, dec'd., for certa

And now to wit, 9th December 1863, on application of Wm. Kitts Esq., John E. Scanlan, appoints Commissioner to take proof of said contra

JAMES GRIFFIN, Clerk O. C. The Commissioner above named hereby no tifies all parties interested in said contracts that he will attend to the duties of his sa appointment at his office in the borough Ebensburg, on Thursday, the 4th day of Feb. ruary next, at one o'clock, P. M. JOHN E. SCANLAN, Commissioner January 14, 1864.

CTRAY COW.-

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Cambria township, 11 miles south of Ebens burg, on or about the 18th of December las a white and black COW, with a yoke on h ward, prove property, pay charges, and take JOHN A. JONES. January 14, 1864-3t.

ORETTO STAGE LINE. WM. RYAN & JOS. F. DURRE This way for Loretto, Chest Springs or

The subscribers wish to inform the trave ing public that they are now prepared furnish them with HACKS, CARRIAGES and every other accommodation in their liof business. They will run a daily back from Loretto to Cresson, to connect with the differ ent trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Ebensburg and Cresson Branch. They also run a tri-weekly hack to Chest Sp and St. Augustine, on Monday, Thursday Saturday of each week. This is the only conveyance on the road, as it carries the and will always make the connection.

Inquire for Ryan & Durbin's Hack on wish to be accommodated. RYAN & DURBIN

Loretto, August 10, 1863.

TEW TAILOR SHOP.

The undersigned having opened out Tailoring Establishment over the store road

formerly occupied by Evans & Son, respecfully 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 mo-

raasonable terms. D. J. EVANS. Ebensburg, Nov. 5, 1863

TUGH A. McCOY,

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

A large stock of ready-made Harness, Saldles, Bridles, &c., constantly on hand and for [Dec. 25, 1861-tf.

MLEM. HOLLIDAY, with NICKERSON, HARRIS & MOSELEY Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 435 Market street, PRILADELPHIA.

A large assortment of City Made Work constantly on hand. OUICK SALES.

SMALL PROFITS! 1864.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL!

WHO DON'T WANT BARGAINS

A. A. BARKER.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announce ing to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has just received, at his store, High street, the largest and most complet assortment of

Winter Goods

ever before brought to this county, all the cheapest.

> DRY GOODS. In endless variety. DRESS GOODS, Of every description WOOLLEN GOODS, A full and complete assortment. WHITE GOODS. Embracing all the latest styles EMBROIDERIES. Handsome and of the best quality HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Of all sorts, sizes, widths and prices HOOP SKIRTS AND BALMORALS,

The latest and best styles. READY-MADE CLOTHING. A better and cheaper article than ever offered to this community. BOOTS AND SHOES, Of the very best workmanship HATS AND CAPS.

Fashionable and of durable material MILLINERY GOODS AND NOTIONS HOSIERY AND GLOVES. BUFFALO ROBES.

Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, B Cheese, Syrups, Molasses, Mackerel, Horing and Cod Fish, Iron and Nails, Cedar and Willow Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Carbon and Fish Oil, etc., etc., etc.

These, and many other descriptions loods, too numerous to here mention, tantly on hand.

Not to mince matters, he keeps a FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE. where anything or everything a person way need or desire can be obtained

By buying a large stock at a time, and pl ng for the same almost entirely in Cash. subscriber is enabled to sell consid cheaper than other dealers in this commi To be convinced of the truth of this assert you need only call and examine his Sche

Customers will be waited upon by acco modating Salesmen.

The Public is requested to roll in the more the merrier—and secure Bargains
A. A. BARKER.

Blank Summons, Blank Subper Blank Executions, Consta ble's Returns. for sale at this office.