



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY FEBRUARY 18.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

Borough Election!

The Union citizens of Ebensburg borough are requested to meet at the Court-House today, (Wednesday,) at 7 P. M., to take steps toward placing in nomination a ticket to be supported at the Municipal Election, to be held Friday, 9th inst.

For President: Abraham Lincoln.

In accordance with what we conceive to be the popular wish of the great loyal masses, we have placed at our mast-head the name of that eminent statesman, incorruptible patriot, and clear-headed and whole-hearted man, Abraham Lincoln, as the People's nominee for the next Presidency, and intend to advocate his re-nomination and re-election with whatever of ability we may possess.

When he took his seat in the Presidential chair, three years ago, Abraham Lincoln found everything at odds and ends. At the commencement of the rebellion, which was coeval with his administration, he speedily discovered himself to be without an army or a navy, without credit at home or abroad, without, in a measure, the confidence of a considerable portion of the people.

But Abraham Lincoln has a still firmer hold on the affections of the people. Slavery has always proved a curse to the country. It has become known as a monster of hideous mien, whose touch is contamination and whose embrace is death.

heart-burning will be removed, and we will have thereafter a permanent peace.

Not only do loyal men North applaud the Emancipation Proclamation as a wise and beneficent measure, but slaveholders even bear testimony to its uniform efficacy for good. Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, formerly of the rebel army, declares it will not only work toward the regeneration of the South morally, socially and politically, but it will also be the means of uniting the now antagonistic sections of our common country in firmer bonds of fraternal love than ever encompassed them before.

Abraham Lincoln has about finished the third year of his administration. When he entered upon the discharge of his official duties, his authority was set at naught in all the Southern States. Now he is undeniably President of Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and unto a portion of every seceded State his authority extends.

During the past three years, we have been making a strange, eventful history. After generations will read, with a degree of astonishment bordering on incredulity, that, like a great overgrown schoolboy that couldn't get all he wanted, the South endeavored to dissolve the greatest and best government the world ever saw, and set up on its ruins an aristocracy, having for its cornerstone that relic of barbarism, Slavery. Further on, they will read that the people of the North, almost as one man, arose in their might to prevent this desecration of the temple of Liberty; that many battles were fought, with varying success; that many a time and oft the life of the nation was almost despaired of; but that, ultimately, thanks to a kind Providence, the cause of right was vindicated, and the Goths and Vandals of the nineteenth century consigned to merited discomfiture.

A correspondent from West Virginia sends us the following interesting item of information:

On the morning of the 12th inst., at about 3 o'clock, when the Express train west from Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, it was stopped by a gang of fifteen rebels, who rifled the cars of express goods, mails, &c. Moreover, all on the train, from Conductor down, were robbed of all their money and valuables.

The recent attempt of Gen. Butler to rescue the unhappy prisoners at Richmond has created a good deal of excitement as well as admiration all over the country, notwithstanding its want of success. Had the attempt succeeded, the blessings of hundreds of thousands of the people would have been showered upon the head of the man who had conceived the expedition and under whose direction it had been executed; and although it failed, even the attempt deserves and will receive their gratitude.

Dr. St. Clair, of Indiana borough, is the Union candidate for Harry White's vacant seat in the State Senate. The election takes place on Friday.

The Conscription Bill.

After a long, but perhaps unavoidable delay, on Friday the House passed, by a vote of 94 to 60, a new Conscription bill. It goes to the Senate forthwith, for their concurrence, and will probably become a law the present week.

The bill, as passed, provides that the quota of each ward of a city, town, township, precinct, or election district, or of a county, where the same is divided into wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein, subject to draft, taking into account as far as practicable the number previously furnished therefrom; and in ascertaining and filling said quota, there shall be taken into account the number of men who have heretofore entered the naval service of the United States, and whose names are borne upon the enrollment lists as already returned to the office of the Provost Marshal General of the United States.

Any person enrolled under the provisions of the Enrollment act, who may hereafter be enrolled, may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor at the time in the military or naval service of the United States; and such person, so furnishing a substitute, shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute shall be exempt from draft, not however exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been accepted.

The Boards of Enrollment are to enroll all persons liable to the draft under the provisions of that act, and of the Enrollment act, whose names may have been omitted by the proper enrolling officer; all persons who shall arrive at the age of 20 years before the draft; all aliens who shall declare their intention to become citizens; all persons discharged from the military or naval service of the United States who have not been in such service two years during the present war; and all persons who have been exempted under the provisions of the 2d section of the act, to which this act is a supplement, but who are not exempted by the provisions of this act; and the Board of Enrollment shall release and discharge from the draft all persons who, between the time of enrollment and the draft, shall have arrived at the age of 45 years, and shall strike the names of such persons from the enrollment.

Any person drafted into the military service of the United States may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the draft rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. If such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted, and if such substitute is liable to draft the name of the person furnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future quotas.

Members of religious denominations who shall, by oath or affirmation, declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of \$300 to such person as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers; provided, that no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section unless his declarations of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his department has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Any mariner or able seaman who shall be drafted shall have the right within eight days after the notification of such draft to enlist in the naval service as a seaman. No pilot, engineer, master, or any acting master, acting ensign, or acting master's mate, having an appointment or acting appointment as such, and being actually in the naval service, shall be subject to military draft while holding such appointment. The following persons are exempted and excepted from the enrollment and draft, namely: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged therefrom, and no persons but such as are herein excepted shall be exempt.

The two classes heretofore provided for enrollment are consolidated. In all cases where colored persons have been heretofore enlisted in the military service of the United States, all the provisions of this

act, so far as the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable as well as to those who may be hereafter recruited.

The bill also contains the section for enrolling all the able-bodied males of African descent, &c., upon which a separate vote was taken before the bill was passed.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.—The season of Lent commenced on Wednesday, 10th inst., and will continue seven weeks. It is generally observed by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal denominations. For the guidance of the first named, the following regulations have been issued:

- 1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the fast of Lent.
2. They are to make only one full meal a day, excepting Sundays.
3. The meal allowed on Fast days is not to be taken till about noon.
4. At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time.
5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made.
6. General usage has made it lawful to take in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee, or thin chocolate, made with water, and a cracker.
7. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard instead of butter, in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.
8. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: Young persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, pregnant women, or those giving suck to the infants, persons obliged to hard labor, and all who through weakness, cannot fast without injury to their health.
9. By dispensation, the use of flesh-meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of the Saturday in Ember Week, Spy Wednesday, Good Friday and Easter Saturday. Milk, eggs, butter and cheese are not forbidden except on Good Friday.
10. Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting, are not bound by the restriction of using meat only at one meal, on days on which its use is granted by dispensation. Those who are obliged to fast, are permitted to use meat only at one meal.

TROUBLE IN REBELLIANA.—The Rebel Government, according to the Richmond Examiner, has detected a secret organization of Union men in Richmond, having for its object the forcible release of the Libby and Belle Isle prisoners, the destruction of the Government buildings, and the assassination of Jefferson Davis. A German baker, named A. W. Heinz, has been arrested as one of its leaders; "his associates in treason," says the Examiner, "are all pretty much of his own character and social standing." This statement has two important points. Firstly, the existence of a number of Union men in Richmond sufficient to undertake a work of such magnitude as the liberation of ten or twelve thousand of prisoners is frankly admitted. Yet the Richmond journals have been asserting for months that the Southern people were united as one man against the Union.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—A case was tried in the District Court of Philadelphia last week, which is of considerable interest to purchasers of property, in as much as it involves the question, who is to pay the stamp cost attending the transfer. A party had purchased a property for a certain sum of money. The deed to be made out to the purchaser, of course requires an internal revenue stamp, amounting in the present case to \$180.—The purchaser paid the same, but afterwards brought suit against the party selling to recover it back, taking the ground that the seller of the property was bound to furnish a full deed of title, and the affixing of the stamp was necessary to make the title full. Judge Sharswood, in delivering the opinion of the Court, took the ground that the custom every where is for the purchaser of the property to pay the expenses of the transfer, and in this case, the stamp duty was but an item of such expense, and accordingly gave judgment for plaintiff. The decision may be considered as settling the much agitated and important question, so constantly coming up in almost all business relations, as to whether the seller or the buyer is to pay the stamp duty in the transfer of property. The decision will, we presume, hold good also in personal as well as real property, and in all kinds of personal property.

Colt's pistol manufactory was burned to the ground on the morning of the 5th inst. Supposed loss five hundred thousand dollars.

The War Problem.

After a lapse of time, some one has been found competent to set forth the problem of the rebel dilemma. We find it in twenty propositions, which are based upon the leading opinions of North and South, and brought into phalanx by an enterprising contemporary. Each proposition establishes a quandary; and though the rebellion may be a powerful fact, it is at least a logical impossibility:

- 1. If they increase their army they cannot feed it.
2. Unless they increase their army they are whipped.
3. Unless the press speaks out their liberties are gone.
4. If the press speaks out their Government will be gone.
5. Unless they draft the whole population they must surrender.
6. If they draft the whole population they must starve.
7. Unless they recover East Tennessee they can get no saltpetre.
8. If they undertake to recover East Tennessee they will get more saltpetre than they want.
9. Unless they free the negroes they've nothing left to fight with.
10. If they free the negroes they've nothing left to fight for.
11. Ever since the rebellion began negroes have been falling.
12. Nevertheless, their greatest fear now is, lest the negroes should rise.
13. Unless Jeff Davis repudiates his present debts he can't borrow from anybody.
14. If he repudiates, nobody will lend to him.
15. If he impresses food he turns the land into a desert.
16. Unless he impresses food he turns his men into deserters.
17. They can't succeed in the war until they have got the means of building railroads.
18. They can't get the means of building railroads.
19. If they fight they lose the day.
20. Unless they fight they lose every day.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.—This document, so remarkable for its length, has elicited the following criticism from the New York Times:

The original document, will probably, never meet the eyes of one of a thousand of our readers. Its enormous bulk of a thousand printed pages precludes general circulation. The book properly speaking is not an official document at all. It has none of the succinctness and simplicity which belong to that class of productions. Military annals, either in Europe or in America, may be searched in vain for any report of a General in command, of one tenth part of the magnitude of this. Wellington, through seven years in the Peninsula, never wrote a paper that would fill twenty of these pages. Grant, though his achievements have been a hundred times greater, has told them all in reports the whole collection of which may be read in sixty minutes.

SANTIAGO CONFLAGRATION.—The President communicated to Congress, on the 29th inst., a message containing dispatches from our Minister, concerning the Santiago disaster, which furnish some additional details. When the fire broke out, lamps and chandeliers were detached by hundreds, falling among the kneeling and children. There being no pews, the congregation was kneeling, each one upon the dress of her neighbor, so that it was impossible for one to rise before the whole were enveloped in a sea of flame. Mr. Wilson, United States Minister, and a number of other Americans, lent such assistance as was called out acknowledgments from the Government and powers of Chili.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottle, at fifty cents, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind gal, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received.—Remember, 50 cents laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Instinct is a great thing! The other evening, a man in Jamaica, L. I., found a baby on his floor step, with a note naming him as its father. A scene ensued, of course hysterics on the part of the wife, stout denial on his own, and a row generally. After a little while, however, he was informed that it was his own lawful baby, which had been placed on the step to determine the question whether he would be able to recognize his offspring by instinct! P. S.: Instinct ought to lead every person to James M. Thompson's store, Post Office building, to buy his cheap and incomparable goods. See new advertisements.

FOR THE FRUIT, FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN.—THE GARDENERS' MONTHLY, 1864. W. G. P. Brinckloe, Publisher, 23 North 6th street, Philadelphia. Terms, \$1.50 a year. Edited by Thomas Meehan. The Monthly contains: Hints—Flower Garden and Pleasure Ground; Fruit Garden; Vegetable Garden; Window Gardening; Communications—Embracing the views of the best writers on Horticulture, Arboriculture, and Rural Affairs; Editorials—Giving the Editor's views on the important Horticultural improvements—Scraps and Queries—New Fruits—New Plants—Domestic and Foreign Intelligence—Foreign Correspondence—Horticultural notices—with each Department handsomely illustrated. These general features will be retained, and the publisher pledges himself that no labor or expense shall be spared to render the succeeding issues of the Magazine every way worthy of the favor with which his previous efforts have been amply rewarded. Send for a specimen. [Feb. 18, 64]

A FIRST CLASS FARMERS' MAGAZINE FOR PENNSYLVANIA. 1864. THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER AND GARDENER, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Affairs. Edited and published by Wm. S. Young & Co., 52 North Sixth st., Philadelphia. Terms: One Dollar a year. The sixth volume commences with the January number. Having obtained the services of eminent and practical Agriculturists, Horticulturists, Stock Breeders and Bee Keepers, we confidently offer the Current Volume as one of the best ever issued, for originality, practical thought and reliable information. Send for a specimen. Feb. 18, 1864-43

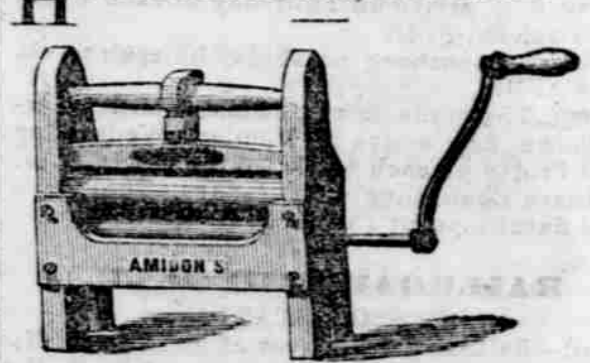
LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed Petitions in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for Tavern and Quart License, to wit: Quari: John Ryan, Millville bor; Tudor & Jones, Ebensburg, West Ward. Tavern: John Coad, Cambria City; Henry Fritz, Johnstown, 3d Ward; Jos. Horner, Wilmore; Henry Foster, Ebensburg, West Ward; Adam Kettering, Yoder township; Daniel Coaker, Taylor township; James B. M'Creight, 24 Ward, Johnstown. JOSEPH DONALD, Clerk Q. S. Ebensburg, Feb. 18, 1864-43.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of William A. Glass, administrator of the estate of Catherine Miller, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Ebensburg, on Thursday, the 31 day of March next, at one o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. JOHN E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, February 18, 1864-43.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIA AND INDIANA TURNPIKE ROAD CO. The Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1864 directed to be paid to said Creditors two and one-fourth per cent. on their claims on which former dividend have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents. JOHN S. ISETT, Sequester. Spruce Creek, February 18, 1864.

ISRAEL GOULD, with—JOEL J. BAILY & CO. HOSIERY, SMALL WARES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. 28 North 3d street, Philadelphia. JOEL J. BAILY, HENRY J. DAVIS, ELTON B. GIFFORD, S. W. VAN CULLEN, February 18, 1864-43.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!!



You all want a Clothes Wringer, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength, and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton.

THE AMIDON WRINGER has been placed in competition with all the principal Wringers in the market, and has it every case come off victorious. It is easily and firmly attached to any style of tub, without the turning of screws. It has no cog wheels, galvanized frame, or iron screws to rust and break. Please call and examine an Amido Wringer before you purchase any other. For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY, Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1863-4f

FOR RENT.—The property belonging to the heirs of Evan Lloyd, dec'd., situate about 2 1/2 miles south of Ebensburg, will be rented for one or more years. Said property consists of two detached farms, No. 1 having a dwelling house, bank barn, and other necessary out buildings, in good order, a good bearing orchard, and about 70 acres of cleared land, and No. 2, about one half mile distant from the former, with about 50 acres cleared. Said farms are well suited for tilling or grazing purposes. Possession given immediately if desired. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Ebensburg. ELIZABETH LLOYD, Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1863.

5 CENTS REWARD! Ran away from the subscribers, on the 1st of February, inst., WILLIAM T. BENDEN, an indentured apprentice to the Farming business. He is about five feet one inch high, dark complexion, blue eyes, and black curly hair. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting him on our account; as we will pay no debts of his contracting. J. & W. BENDEN. Feb. 11, 1864-3f.

FOR SALE.—A Faber ENGINE, 8 inch cylinder, 26 inch stroke, nearly new, in complete order, 2 pumps, one eastern holding 30 lbs. water, 1 boiler 26 inches, 30 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. 3, 1863.