

RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEE RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY::::::NOVEMBER 17

The Election.

The smoke of battle has cleared away, and we are now able to see distinctly what is the result of the late election. In the first place, it may not be amiss to say that Abraham Lincoln-God bless him !-- and Andrew Johnson, the champions of Union and Freedom, are triumphantly elected President and Vice President, respectively, of the United States, for a term of four years commencing the 4th of March next. They have a majority of nearly 400,000 on the popular vote, and a majority of 192 in the Electoral College. The following are the States which have gone Union, with their electoral vote, and the majority given by each:

	Elec. Vots.	Majy
Maine	7	25,00
New Hampshire		5,00
Vermont'	5	28,00
Massachusetts	12	70,000
Rhode Island		5,00
Connecticut	в	8,00
New York	33	5,00
Pennsylvania	26	80,00
Maryland	7	10,00
West Virginia	5	20,00
Ohio	21	70,00
Indiana	13	25,00
Illinois	16	20.00
Michigan	8	15,00
Wisconsin	8	15,00
Iowa	8	25,00
Missouri	11	5,00
Kansas	3	15,00
Minnesota	4	8,00
California	5	10,00
Oregon	3	5,00
Nevada	3	5,00
Total	213	419.00

The States giving opposition majorities

Elec. 1	Vote. Maj'y. 5,000
New Jersey 7	
Delaware 3	500
Kentucky11	25,000
Totals21	30,500

By these figures, it appears that in all the States (except possibly Tennessee and Louisiana) now voting for President, our candidates have a majority of 385,500 on the popular vote, and 213 electoral votes to the opposition 21. The same States in 1860 gave 138,704 against Lincoln, although he had 168 electoral votes to 49 for all others. The entire vote in 1860 wa3-Union, 1,864,523; Democratic, 1,-723,099. What do you think of the exhibit, ye who have been preaching that Abe Lincoln is a usurper, and that the voice of the people would not sustain him in the efforts he has made and is making to save the Union ?

In Penusylvania, we have done nobly. Large Union gains are reported from nearly every county, and it is certain that, from a mere nominal figure in October, our majority on the home vote will reach 15,000. The soldiers' vote will increase this to 30,000 beyond doubt.

was 50,000; now the Union majority is 8,500. But best of all, Governor Seymour, by about 9,000 votes. This is of itself a Lincoln.

the majority of 1860.

Democratic majority; now she gives 10,000 Union.

Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa in 1860 gave us an aggregate majority of 96,000; now they give us 178,000.

majority of 131,000; now she gives a majority for the other side of 5,000.

(M'C'ellan's forlorn hope) four years age gave a Democratic majority of 156,000; now they only give 30,500.

throughout the Union. result before you. Does it not teach you in his late annual report, acknowledges that it is the will of the People that the that the fall of Atlanta was a "serious re-War shall go on until Treason is absolutely verse," "but, then," alds he, "of course annihilated, and traitors in arms humbled? If it does not teach you this, it teaches then our goose'll hang high as ever again!" reason of expiration of term of enlistment | fused.

you nothing. Let us therefore permit no further division of counsel or of effort, but united to a man, let the entire loyalty of the Nation rush forward to the saving of the Government and the restoration of peace and harmony, and soon a peace worth the having will crown our victorious eagles.

#### O-yez! O-yez! O-yez!

In view of the fact that no further use can by any possibility be found for them, the Democratic party of Cambria county, through their County Committee, will offer at public sale, at the Court House, Ebensburg, every day during the present month, or until they are absolutely closed out, the following articles, that is to say: One Old Tub, marked Michaelis Hass-on-a-

bust, very leaky and very shaky: One Campbell, a Bearer of Burdens, with his back broke:

One Book, entitled "Practical Advice to Pershing Sinners"-appropriate to the times : Sun-dial, to tell when high Noon sinks ino low Noon:

Smashed Potts-and Kettles: Glass ware-in minute fragments: Several Rhevs from the setting Sun: Engravings of M'Clellan, in fish-oil:

Ditto of Pendleton, in charcoal: The Cessation Plank of the Chicago Platorm, and other Dead Wood:

Empty Demijohns: Several Star-Spangled Banners-small size: Quantity of Tar-useless under existing circumstauces:

One cast-iron Cannon: Copies of Song entitled, "I'm a Used Up

> When I think of what I am, And what I used to was. I think I've thrown myself away Without sufficient cause:

Lot of Revolvers and things, wherewith it was thought not expedient to Resist the

Transparencies, endorsed "A Fair Election, Book-Bun-combe on the Constitution:

Fifty thousand chickens, Counted, but not vet Hatched: The Union As It Was-a sentiment to be

said, sung, or drunk: Two Newspapers:

Notes of Hand for expenses incurred in Campaign: Rituals of the O. A. K .:

A prime set of Principles: Batch of Anonymous Letters, breathing death and destruction to "Abolitionists:" A Machine by which Figures Can Be Made

Some of the Pickle in which the Democratic

Party proposed to Preserve the Union: Several numbers of the Richmond Enquirer

Whig, and Sentinel: Wind Instruments:

Bouquet of Faded Flowers: Laurel Chaplets, old:

Spilled Milk, Broken Hopes, Unfulfilled Aspirations, &c., &c., &c.

At the same time and place will be sold without reservation, all the right, title and nterest of the Democratic Party in the Solde

The unexpired lease of several buildings throughout the county, used as Democratic Club-rooms, will be sold there and then.

Terms Cash, but Country Produce, if tendered, not refused.

No Greenbacks received.

No niggers allowed to be present.

No dinner!

GENERAL M'CLELLAN .- It is certain that one week ago General M'Clellan forwarded his resignation to Washington. In New York, we have made tremendous In connection with this fact, it is rumored gains. In 1860, the Democratic majority | from Washington that the resignation will not be accepted, but that the General will be assigned to an active position in the the vilest of all vile copperheads, is beaten field-a rumor that derives some plausifor Governor by Reuben E. Fenton, Union, | bility from the fact that the President has not yet accepted his resignation. It is how strong we still are. It shows that triumph second only to the re-election of understood that the policy of calling the General into the field is warmly supported In the New England States, we increase by politicians and others, who, from their our aggregate majority 20,000 votes over relations with the President, are supposed It shows also, to the extent yet known, to have influence with him. It is urged that we have more men now than we had Maryland four years ago gave 87,000 that the act of giving the General a command would do much to unite the North fu active and earnest support of the Gov-Ohio, Indiana, Ilinois, Wisconsin, ernment, and that the step would be the rebellion continues, and now that the the instrument and means! equally wise, whether viewed in a political

or a military light. It is not known, however, how the In 1860, Missouri gave a Democratic President views the question, though it is argued that the fact that he has not accepted of the General's resignation affords New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky fair ground for inference as to his incli-

THE report that General Sherman has With regard to Congressmen, the New burned Atlanta, and is now marching di-York Tribune says there is no doubt we rectly on Charleston, South Carolina, is have secured the requisits majority of untrue. On the contrary, he retains a disappointed by the result. (Cheers.) May two thirds in the House whereby Slavery firm grasp on that city, and is abundantly is to be abolished and forever prohibited able to hold it against all odds that can be brought to bear against him. By the by asking three hearty cheers for our -Reader, you have a summary of the way, the Rebel Secretary of War Seddon, we'll recapture it soms of these days, and

#### Cambria County Election Returns---1864

Vote of Cambria county at the late election, as compared with the vote cast for Congress in October:

Thirty-two scattering votes were cast. It will be noticed the Dem. majority is 13 less than it was in October.

Whole vote cast, 4,742; whole vote cast in October, 4,225-an increased aggregate vote of 517.

#### Speech by the President.

The evening after the election, Presi-House by an immense concourse of his friends. In response to repeated calls, he appeared at a window, and said:

"It has long been a grave question whether any Government not too strong for the liberties of the people can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test, and a Presidential election occurring in regular course during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people, united, were put to the utmost of their strength by the rebellion, must they not fall when divided and partially paralyzed by a politica! war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have free Government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but human nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever occur in similar No postponement on account of the cases. Human nature will not change .--In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and as strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us, therefore, study the incidents of this, as philosophy, to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be revenged. (Cheers.)

"But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers.) Until now it has not possibility. It shows also how sound and the usual trickery and bad faith. receive most of the people's votes (Cheers.) when the war began. Gold is very good in its place, but living, brave and patriotic men are better than gold. (Cheers and other demonstrations of applause.) But election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save the common country? (Cheers.) For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacles in the way. (Cheers.) So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible of the high compliment of a reelection, and duly grateful as I trust to Almighty God for having directed my country to a right conclusion as I think for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close brave soldiers and seamen, and their gallant and skillful commanders."

-Co. F, Capt. Jones, 194th P. V. has been mustered out of the service by

### Jefferson Davis's Talk.

The Rebel Congress met in Richmond Herewith we give the official Home on Monday, 7th inst., and received the usual address from Mr. Jefferson Davis. It is rather a mild document, Mr. Davis

mond paper. cesses in the trans-Mississippi Department; has condensed the history of an attempt at history of War. the re-conquest and for some time perma- rebellion which, in all its features, is far 2. That we acknowledge the goodness nent occupation of Texas, a great part of more revolting than the partially success- of the Most High in the great success that Arkansas, and nearly all Louisiana. On ful rebellion of the slave-holders. The has followed the arms of our army and nathis side the great river there is less to Order of American Knights had its origin vy in their contests with the enemy; we boast of; the repossession of parts of Mis- in the South. It was introduced into the sissippi, Northern Alabama and Western border Western States, for the purpose of unusual energy and courage, and that we Tennessee, is rather loosely affirmed. It affording a nucleus around which the dis- shall look to Him for the same success in is alleged that all incursions upon the affected and reckless politicians of those the future. seaboard have been prevented, save at sections could rally, and, when fully Mobile; that Grant has vainly tried four organized, precipitate rebellion, anarchy months to take Petersburg; that Sheridan and death in every defenceless community had to burn the Shenandoah Valley in the free States. Judge Advocate Holt because he could not hold it; that the uncovers the plot fully in his report. He capture of Atlanta has proved a barren shows that the roving bands of guerrillas conquest to Sherman. Mr. Davis consid- that infested Tennessee, Kentucky, Misers that the small results obtained by the souri and Arkansas, were composed possession of Atlanta ought to convince entirely of members of this order, who, the Southern people that no place is of when the country was clear of Union much real importance, and he soberly troops, emerged from their concealment seeks to persuade them that even Rich- to ravage and desolate the homes of the mond may be surrendered cheerfully .- detenceless, and who, when a rebel force gentle and tender means, for that would "There are no vital points on the preserva- appeared in the neighborhood, were always tion of which the continued existence of prepared to afford information or contribthe Confederacy depends. There is no ute material assistance. These guerrillas, military success of the enemy which can ac- in atrocity and heartlessness of conduct, complish its destruction. Not the fall of exceeded the blood thirsty cruelty of the Richmond, nor Wilmington, nor Charles- regularly organized rebel armies, and but ton, nor Savannah, nor Mobile, nor of all for the timely exposure made of their combined," can do more than protract the operations by the report of the Judge exhaustion of the North! It would seem Advocate, the organization would have Mr. Davis desires to anticipate the effect extended into every State of the Union, of expected losses of these places.

It is complained that foreign powers are still neglectful to recognize the Confederacy. Historical suggestions for their enlightenment, precedents which prove that France and England might recognize if they would, Mr. D. is not sparing of.

A brief view is given of Rebel finances, which we still further condense as follows: Receipts for the two quarters ending 30th Sept., 1864...... \$415,191,550

Bal. in Treas. 1st April, 1864... 308,282,722 Total..... \$723,474,272 Applied to extinguish pub. debt \$342,560,327 Expenditures in

614,938,832 Bal. in Treas. Oct. 1, 1864 ...... \$108,535,440 Whole debt...... 1,147,970,208 Amt. appropriations for six months ending June 30, 1865 438,102,67

Which it is thought may be paid out of balance of unexpended appropriations to Jan. 1, 1865,

Concerning which rose-colored exhibit of economy in expenses it is only necessary to remark that the Rebel War Department has found it cheap and profitable to supply itself mainly by wholesale stealing, and has, therefore, little use for cash to

pay accruing bills. Touching the conduct of the war, Mr. Davis is of opinion that too many men are still exempted from conscription, that a general militia law is needed-though under the central system of Richmond it is difficult to see what is left to be included in militia, unless it be the women of the Southern States-and that further consolidation of depleted regiments should be effected. Military supplies and pro-

visions are declared to be abundant. The treatment of prisoners is adverted to, and this man has the effrontery to repeat the lie that Rebels in our hands suffer from want of adequate food, fuel, and clothing, but not even he has the effrontery to deny the horrible accounts of the cruelty, the robbing, the starving, the murdering of our brave soldiers in Southern prisons. Let us hope-if we can hope anything on this point-that the people's government can sustain a national arrangement recently proposed by Lee and acceded to by Gen. Grant, for the transmission of supplies, may be carried been known to the world that this was a out on their part with something less than

Mr. Davis is opposed to the general even among the candidates of the same levy and arming of slaves in aid of the party, he who is most devoted to the Rebellion on the ground that the time is Union, and most opposed to treason, can not yet come, and because such a disposition of the blacks would interfere with the beneficent scheme of Christianizing the Atrican race now proceeding on the plantations in accordance with that Divine intention whereof the lash, the fetter, unrequited toil, and indiscriminate prostitution of the women of the race are made

Finally, there can be no peace save by recognition of the independence of th Contederacy.

Lieut.-General Grant has sent the following congratulatory despatch on the result of the late election:

"CITY POINT, Nov. 10, 1864. "HON. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secy. of War: Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for me for the double victory. The election having passed off quietly-no bloodshed or riot throughout the land-is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebeldom and Europe will so construe it. "U. S. GRANT."

Mr. Belmont appeared at the polls Tuesday and attempted to vote for Mc-Clellan. His vote was challenged, on the ground that he had immense bets staked a hundred days company from Johnstown, on the election. The challenge was sus-

# The Western Conspiracy in Aid of the Rebellion of the Slave-

Judge Advocate General Holt's review of the testimony in relation to a great having apparently recovered from the conspiracy in the West, under the auspices frenzy of frankness into which he fell on of what was termed "The Order of Amerhis late Southern tour. At present he ican Knights," or "Sons of Liberty," has continuance of the Rebellion against our wears a face of cheerfulness, and whistles attracted, perhaps, more attention than any Government, and the inhuman treatment with shrill good spirits through three other document given to the American of our gallant soldiers by the enemy, into columns or so of a dingily printed Rich- people during the progress of the slave- whose hands they unfortunately fell as holders' rebellion. From a mass of volu- prisoners of war-a treatment which is He rejoices, as he has reason, over suc- minous testimony, Judge Advocate Holt without any model for its cruelty in all and imperilled the lives of every family in the loyal States. The St. Albans robberies and assassinations are but a dim idea of what the Sons of Liberty contemplated; and for their speedy suppression we have only the vigor and the promptness of the

Government to thank. -Judge Advocate Holt's report will some day form a most important chapter in the history of the country. The student of sacred history now turns with horror from the revelation of the foul treachery collar, marked "J. Patton Thompson, Ebensof Iscariot, and the contemplation of the burg, Pa." A liberal reward will be paid for record of Catiline's bloody deeds fills every his return. J. PATTON TAOMPSON. heart with dismay-but when peace affords | Ebensburg, Nov. 17, 1864.-3t. the student time to ponder the able report of the Judge Advocate, the horror and the dismay elicited by the perusal of the Jewish traitor's deeds and the Roman's treachery, will give way to the indignation created by the relation of the infamous treason thus recorded by Mr. Holt.

# The Crops for the Year 1864.

The final report (September and October) of the crops for the present year has just been made by the Agricultural Department at Washington. The returns are now full, and what were hitherto but estimates assume the character of ascertained quantities. The wheat crop amounts to 160,695,823 bushels. It takes about five bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, which would make the production equal to thirty-three and a half millions barrels, or more than one and a half barrels to every one of the population of twenty millions whose industry produced it. The production of wheat is only about nine millions less than in 1863, which was

considered an excellent crop. The rye production was 19,872,957 bushels, or less than one million short of the production of the previous year .-Barley 10,716,323, about the same decrease | R. D. Jones, as rye in the year's production. Oats, George Kurtz, 176,690,064 bushels, an increase of six millions over the previous year. Hay, 18,116, 951 tons, or about one and a half million tons less than in 1863. Corn, 530.581,403 bushels, or about seventy millions increase over the year preceding. Buckwheat, 18,700,540 bushels, or an increase of nearly three millions. Potatoes, 96,256,888, a decrease of four millions.

Taking the yearly production, therefore, the balance is in favor of 1864, and the quality is much better. If the currency and taxes did not affect prices, all the leading articles of provisions which form the support of life, would be less in price. The sorghum, another valuable crop, shows a large increase. In the production of animal food there is, however, a material falling off in nearly all the States, The production of flaxseed shows a very large increase, New Jersey and Pennsylvania taking the lead in this increase; in the first amounting to over fourteen per cent., and in Pennsylvania, four per cent. Ten of the loyal States produce cotton. The of the envelope, on the face side, will be comfalling off in tobacco is set down at sixtyseven millions of pounds.

Balancing all the increase and decrease of vegetable and animal production, there is shown to be abundance of food for the population. The surprising part of it is that the production should be so large with so many men engaged in the war, and so much destruction of animal life for war purposes. The use of machinery in farming has made up for the absence of hands. Hereafter, when peace is re-estab-

A late Washington special says that the President has already commenced the preparation of his message. An abstract of the reports of various bureaus has been furnished him. Nothing has transpired respecting the views it will take, but it is understood the President will recommend the enactment of a law abolishtained, and the vote of Mr. Belmont re- ing slavery everywhere in the United States immediately and forever.

# Loyal Welshmen.

The Welsh Congregationalists of Pennsylvania held their Association this year at Pittsburg and Brady's Bend, and the resolutions which were formed on the state of the country, are as follows:

1. That we are highly grieved by the

feel that the Lord hath invested them with

3. That we feel grateful to the Almighty for His patronage to the President of our country in protecting his person, and most of all for the wisdom and discretion with which be hath been pleased to invest him. and also for prospering his measures to such an extent.

4. That we humbly request His Excellency, the President, to use all the strength of the Government as the most efficient measure to subdue the Rebels, and that no conciliation shall be offered by any only continue the Rebellion.

5. That we heartily rejoice in the bright light that radiates forth in the platform of the Baltimore Convention in regard to the extension of liberty, and the entire aboli-

tion of human bondage. 6. That we congratulate all the friends of liberty on the great victory gained by freedom in Maryland, being a free constitution adopted by the people of that State.

7. That we shall endeavor to secure the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of our country, as the represertative of the great principles of human liberty and equality.

D. R. DAVIS, President. JOHN E. JONES, Secretary.

OST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN!!-Left Thompson's store, Ebensburg, on Wednesday, 29th ult., a Black and Tan Terrier, called "Fun," having on a silver plated

### A UDITOR'S NOTICE.-

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Peter Earhart and Nicholas Shank, Administrators of the estate of Henry Kollis, deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next, at one o'clock, P. M., at which time all persons are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, Nov. 17, 1864-3t.

ETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, November 1, 1864. Mrs. Eliza Keith,

Robt. Anderson, F. M. Barger, 2 Elizabeth E . Evans. David Davis, John C. Fax, Alex. Fagan, Libbie Gearhart, Eliza J. Glass, Rich'd. B. Hughes, Roland Jenkins, Mrs. C. H. Kenedy.

Lea Powell. Lizzie Rober's, Mrs. K. Rumbaugh, Nicholas Semore, Jacob Shireff, Martin Sander Maj. J. A. Skelly, 2 Wm. B. Shupe, A. Marple, Phebe Wissinger, Elizabeth Williams, Charles Wilee,

Thos. Kennedy,

Thomas Mahau,

Jethrow Oldham,

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for adver-It not called for within one month, they

will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules: 1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly. 3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors

in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient." 4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between

the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing. N.B.-A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days of less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end

plied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.-Sec. 28, Law of 1863. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

October 6, 1864.

constantly on hand.

UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of H. Kinkead, Esq., Administrator of the estate of William Wherry, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office lished, its good effects will be felt in highly increased crops.

the duties of said appointment at his
in the borough of Ebensburg, on THURSDAY,
the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, at ope
o'clock, P. M.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1864.

M. PIKE, LUMBER MERCHANT, PLANING MIL. SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, CHEST SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CO., PA. Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Vene tian and Panel Shutters, made to order and

June 9 1864 lf