



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

Victory Again!

It was generally believed by the uninitiated that Butler's fiasco before Wilmington would put an end to active operations in that quarter, at least for the winter. Although there was no warrant for such conclusion, this was the almost universal belief. So that, on Wednesday last, when the telegraph flashed the intelligence throughout the land that Fort Fisher, the key to Wilmington, had fallen into our hands, it was received with shouts of rejoicing not unmixed with surprise. The secret of this movement, which was planned by Lieut. Gen. Grant immediately subsequent to Butler's refusal to "move against the enemy's works," was well kept. Indeed, little or nothing was publicly known of the expedition until the fleet composing it had actually appeared off Wilmington harbor, when rebel newspapers brought us the first intelligence.

Fort Fisher was carried by assault on Sunday afternoon, 15th inst., by the forces under the command of Brevet Major General Terry, after a fierce bombardment for three hours, by Admiral Porter's fleet. The defence was fierce and stubborn, and it was only at the end of several hours' hard fighting that the conflict ceased with the capture of the rebel works, including the garrison of two thousand five hundred men and officers, and seventy-five guns. We print on to-day's outside full particulars of the gallant and successful struggle.

The New York Tribune says of the capture of Fort Fisher: "The history of this war does not afford a parallel to the successful assault on Fort Fisher—and of course no other war does, for in no war till the Crimean had the present system of earthwork defenses been tested, and in the Crimea there is no instance of a successful assault upon any work till it had been regularly approached by elaborate and protracted siege operations. Now for the first time is a really formidable earthwork carried by a direct assault, and in a military view, therefore, the storming of Fort Fisher is probably entitled to be reckoned the most brilliant, as it surely is the most remarkable, victory of the war. Fort Fisher was the strongest fort in the South. With its extensive system of outworks, constructed at leisure by the best engineering talent of the Confederacy, relied on for the sure defense of the sole remaining port into which blockade runners regularly attempted to enter, immeasurably important to the external support of the Rebellion, it was deemed, and within a fortnight has been proclaimed by the General who commands all the rebel forces, absolutely impregnable. . . . The carrying by storm of such a work is an epoch in military history. As the Monitor-Merrimac fight was to naval warfare, as the breaching of Pulaski by light guns at eighteen hundred yards was to casedemolition on land, so may the storming of Fort Fisher be to the newly-vaunted earthwork defenses."

We may now consider the capture of the remaining defenses of Wilmington a foregone conclusion. The forts to the south of Fort Fisher are cut off, and must surrender upon demand, while those above cannot hope to resist upon the approach of our fleet and army. The port of Wilmington is effectually sealed, even if our fleet or armies should not advance a step, and the great entrepot of the Confederacy is gone past redemption. Bragg may resist the capture of Wilmington itself, but his efforts to save it will be futile, and only subject the city to unnecessary bombardment.

HON. F. P. BLAIR returned from his first mission to Richmond last week. Beyond the fact that he had an audience with Jeff. Davis and the other principal rebel dignitaries, and that he was treated with great courtesy by them, nothing official has transpired of the result of his efforts in behalf of peace. The Richmond Examiner says that Mr. Blair announced to Jeff. Davis that he had no credentials from President Lincoln, but that he felt warranted in saying that the latter could have peace on the basis of gradual emancipation; and that Davis said he was willing to receive three commissioners to

treat for peace, or to send three to Mr. Lincoln, provided he could have any guarantee that they would be received. That it is possible something may come of these informal negotiations is evident from the fact that Mr. Blair, after a lengthy conference with the authorities at Washington, returned to Richmond on Friday. We anxiously await future developments.

Jottings From "The Front."

CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 18, 1865.

Dear Alleghanian: Thinking that any information from the 29th might be acceptable, we have concluded to trouble you with a line. Not that we wish to trespass on the ground already occupied by your excellent correspondent, "Gamma," but merely to communicate some "odds and ends" and "pencilings by the way."

The quietude of "Winter quarters" has insensibly settled down on the army. Although there has been no express order to that effect yet it seems to be a "military necessity." Whenever the soldier is not engaged in marches or battles, he sets himself about to provide a shelter from the storm. The forests of Virginia have been laid under contribution, and everywhere neat little villages of rustic architecture rise up to bear witness to the mechanical skill of the Northern soldier. Each one vies with the other to make his quarters the most tasty and comfortable. Thus with his stockade walls, fly-tent covering, mud chimney overtopped by a barrel, rude table, camp stool, bunk bed, and earthen floor, he tries to make himself as agreeable as his surroundings will allow. Here he eats, sleeps and goes in and out, trying to be as homelike as he can be without the delicacies of life, or the gentle hand of woman to add domestic grace, or her sweet smile to drive dull care away. Although the soldier must hold himself in readiness at any moment for marching orders, yet he resolves to "live while he lives," and when he is compelled to leave, he straps his knapsack on his back, and turns away from his humble domicile, leaving it for others to occupy, while he seeks a new camp.

The 29th occupies a most beautiful site for a camp, and if it was not for the scarcity of wood it would be one of the most desirable of situations. The ground is composed of a white sand which never gets offensively muddy, and very quickly dries when once wet. A bubbling spring near by supplies us with an abundance of pure, fresh water. Our location being near "Grant's Military Railroad," it is very easy of access. Company C has model quarters. It being mainly composed of sturdy sons of Cambria, they well know how to wield the axe and accommodate themselves to circumstances. The health of the regiment is comparatively good, and while other regiments are suffering much from sickness, and many of them are in hospitals and some dying, very few of them are dangerously ill.

Speaking of the Military RR. leads us to say it is certainly a curiosity in the way of construction. It consists of a single track extending from City Point on the James river to Patrick station on the left, and follows in general the line of our intrenchments. This line of communication seems to be an absolute necessity, in order to transfer men and means to the front. But the most striking feature of this railroad is the fact that the track follows the surface of the ground, and hence there are so many ups and downs in its grade that it is most surprising that heavy trains can be drawn over such an irregular road at such an astonishing speed.

The morale of this regiment is good in comparison with that of many others. Quite a number of the men are members of some one of the Evangelical churches, and a majority of the soldiers readily give a respectful hearing to the subject of religion. The U. S. Christian Commission, here, as well as elsewhere, is doing a praiseworthy work. There is an agent of the Commission connected with the 9th Army Corps, who has established his headquarters here at Meade's station, and supplies the soldiers with many articles of comfort. Religious periodicals of different denominations are received here regularly, and distributed among the men. If the people of the Northern States knew how anxious the soldiers are to get good reading matter, and with what avidity they devour it, they would certainly be more liberal in their contributions.

Lieut. Charters, of New York, the agent of Christian Commission at this place, through the assistance of the soldiers, principally of the 29th, has erected a Chapel at Meade's station, for the accommodation of this regiment and the different commands of this vicinity. This is a beautiful structure, to be rough-hewn from the forest with such simple tools as the axe, auger and saw. It is a specimen of artistic skill, worthy the head and heart of the designers. It makes one feel quite homelike to sit in the comfortable Chapel, filled to overflowing with an attentive auditory of blue coats, and to hear them sing—and how these soldiers can sing!

The soldier must have something to read, and if he cannot procure that which is good, why then he will seek that which is not so good. Their friends at home ought to think of this and make provision for sending them as much moral and instructive reading matter as possible, to enable them to while away the time when not on duty as pleasantly as they can. If the friends of the soldiers at home could see how eagerly they crowd around when the mail arrives, and how rejoiced they are at the reception of a letter from home, full of words of cheer, or how disappointed they turn away when they are forgotten, we think they would certainly be more punctual in writing letters. Besides all this, a great

moral power may be exerted over the minds of soldiers by this same epistolary correspondence. We would say to all concerned, write often to your friends in the army, and thus you will contribute much towards enlivening the ennui of camp life, and gladden the hearts of your soldierly friends. J. S. LEMMON.

The State Bounty Bill.

The following bill has been introduced in the State Senate, by Mr. Wilson, authorizing the Governor to pay bounties to volunteers and to persons who put in substitutes, and authorizing the Governor and State Treasurer to borrow money to pay the same. It is estimated that should this bill pass, the State debt will be increased by it about fifteen millions of dollars. The bill should be carefully read and considered, as it relates to the interest of every tax-payer, and they should decide upon its merits as soon as possible, and instruct their Representatives how to act:

WHEREAS, The State of Pennsylvania has several times been invaded by the rebels and is in constant danger of invasion so long as the present rebellion continues: AND WHEREAS, By the second section of Article eleven of the Constitution, it is declared that the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and defend the State in war: therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to offer and cause to be paid out of the Treasury of the State, under such regulations as may be prescribed by himself, the State Treasurer and Auditor General, or a majority of them, a bounty of not exceeding three hundred dollars for each volunteer and for each man who has or may put in a substitute, who has been or may hereafter be actually mustered into the service of the United States, and credited to the quota of Pennsylvania, to fill the call of the President of the United States, bearing date the twentieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for three hundred thousand men: Provided, That bounties shall only be paid in each sub-district for men sufficient to supply the quota required from such district to fill said call; And provided further, That no bounty shall be paid to any volunteer or to any person putting in a substitute until such volunteer or substitute shall have been credited to the sub-district in which he is enrolled, unless the quota of such sub-district shall have been filled under said call, in which case the volunteer or substitute may be credited to any sub-district not filled and receive a bounty as first provided.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of paying such bounties, the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized and empowered to contract, from time to time, such loans on the faith of the Commonwealth as may be necessary, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, of not less denomination than one hundred dollars each, bearing not exceeding six per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually, which certificates of loan or bonds shall be payable not less than five nor more than ten years from their date.

SEC. 3. That the certificates of loan or bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in a book provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual report thereof to the Legislature, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sum as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and when any person shall or may become entitled to a bounty under the provisions of this act, one of said certificates of loan or bonds may be issued to the person entitled thereto for the amount of said bounty in lieu of money, if such person shall prefer the same.

SEC. 4. That all laws of the Commonwealth, general and local, authorizing bounties to volunteers otherwise than is provided by this act, are hereby repealed. Provided, The same shall remain in full force and virtue for the purpose of levying and collecting taxes and paying all bounties heretofore contracted to be paid under the provisions of said laws.

A FEARFUL LEAP.—Gustav Adolph Vortgman, charged with forging a receipt of the Prussian Government for sixteen thousand dollars, (and upon which he received that amount of money,) was recently arrested at Chicago, and taken to New York, via the Pennsylvania Railroad a few days ago. As the train was in the vicinity of Huntingdon, and running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, Vortgman expressed a determination to kill himself, and jumped from the cars. He was very seriously injured, but not killed, and is now in the hands of the authorities at New York.

By instructions from Maj.-Gen. Cadwallader, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, the District of the Monongahela is temporarily abolished.

A telegraphic message was sent a few days since from City Point to Chattanooga, a distance of 2,000 miles, with but a single repetition, and that at Pittsburgh.

Treatment of Prisoners.

The question of retaliation on rebel prisoners has been introduced into Congress. It has been for a long time before the minds of the people. There is not the slightest room for doubting that our men in the hands of the enemy have long been, and are at this hour, subjected to such privations and brutality of treatment as to destroy the health and life of thousands of them. If their misery and death were the design of their captors, they could scarcely devise a more barbarous method of effecting it. Nor is there any excuse for their starving our men, as long as they keep up their boasting of the abundance of their resources and supplies. One cannot forbear from shuddering with horror at the recital of such scenes of want and woe as our poor fellows are living and dying in.

But how shall their sufferings be relieved? Retaliation, by similar treatment of rebel prisoners in our hands, is proposed. Prudish sentimentalism is shocked at the proposal. A true and wise humanity suggests and of course approves it. It is a remedial application within our reach, to effect a cure of evils that are beyond our reach, or rather, that can be reached only in this way—a painful blister to cure a painful and dangerous pleurisy. It is clear that the rebel despots have no humanity towards our men who are, by the fortunes of war, their prisoners. Perhaps they may have some regard, if not from humanity, at least from policy, for the life and health of their own vassals in our prisons. Through this they may be constrained to relax their cruelty to our men.

This method of securing just and humane treatment of prisoners is no novelty in the history of war. Washington, the most humane of Generals and of men, adopted it when there was not a thousandth part of the demand for it that now exists. The old Congress in 1777 expressed its unalterable resolution to inflict exactly the same treatment, in the cases demanding it, that was shown to our prisoners by the enemy. And it was done, under the moderating mercy of Washington, with beneficial results. Terrible as were the sufferings of our unhappy men in the New York Sugar house and the "floating hells" of British barbarity, those of our brave but unfortunate men are infinitely greater in the Richmond Tobacco houses, and other horrid prison pens of the rebels. It is not to increase human misery or the horrors of war that retaliation is proposed. It is designed as a measure of relief from them. It is an appeal to the interests of those who have apparently lost all sense of justice, and all feelings of humanity.

THE QUOTA AND CREDITS.—Provost Marshal General Fry has written a long letter in reply to some inquiries made by Governor Miller, of Minnesota, respecting the last call for men. In concluding it, he gives his rule for applying credits, and an example under it. He says:

"The rule in applying credits is, that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July 18, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call; if the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the assignment of the quota under the call of December 19, 1864, and Provost Marshals are instructed that, in determining the quotas of sub-districts under the present call, they will apply such excess accordingly; and all men raised since December 18 are of course credited upon the call of that date. In crediting the excess that is carried forward from the call of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of December 18, 1864, I consider not only the number of men of which the excess is composed, but also the period of their service; and the quotas assigned under the call of December 19 are thus reduced by this excess of service, and hence they should not be further reduced except by enlistments subsequent to December 19, 1864, the date of the call for 300,000 men."

Before the end of the present month railway post offices will run on five of the principal railroads of the United States, besides the New York and Washington line, on which post office cars were placed about three months ago. The railroads are the New York and Boston, by way of New Haven, Springfield and Worcester; the Hudson River Railroad, between New York, Albany and Troy; the New York Central, between Troy and Buffalo; the New York and Erie, between New York and Dunkirk; and the Pennsylvania Central, between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The cars on all these routes are in process of construction, or are finished. They are designed after the most approved plan, and were to be ready by the 15th inst. It is expected they will be in full operation previous to the first of February. The post office authorities have been actively engaged during the greater part of the year past in making arrangements with the various roads for the building and running of the post office cars. The work is now so far advanced as to secure the connection of the chief cities of the North and East, and therefore a fair trial of the railway postal system upon an extended scale.

Admiral Porter, in his detailed report of the attack on Fort Fisher, gives the total number of naval officers killed and wounded as 21, and of others killed, wounded, and missing, including the explosion of the magazine, 309. He states that the rebels have blown up Fort Caswell and the rebel steamers Tallahassee and Chickamauga, and that we will be in Wilmington before long.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Amt. of property insured as per seventh annual report', 'Deduct amt. property insured in policies cancelled and expired', 'Total amt. property now insured', etc.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY, AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Bal. in treas. and in hands of agents', 'Amt. compensation of officers and agents', 'Amt. incidental expenses of past year', etc.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the petition of Thomas B. Moore and William K. Piper, for the specific performance of the contract made between Richard Lewis, deceased, and George J. Rodgers, for the conveyance of the undivided one-half of a tract of land situate in Jackson (low Blacklick) township, Cambria county.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company.—The Court of Huntingdon county, at the January term, 1865, directed to be paid to said Creditors one and one-half per cent. on their claims on which former dividends have been declared.

NOTICE.

All persons holding Borough Bonds are requested to bring them in to the office of the Burgess and Town Council, immediately, for the purpose of having them stamped and the corporation seal affixed.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, near Hemlock, Washington township, on the 13th December last, a mooley STEER, black and white, a piece off and a slit in right ear, no other marks discernible.

STRAY HOGS.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Carroll township, Cambria county, on or about the first day of November last, a white HOG, supposed to be one year old; and on or about the first day of December last, a black and white spotted SOW.

LICENSE NOTICE.

The following petitions for License have been filed with the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, to be presented for the action of the Court on TUESDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1865, viz:

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of J. M. Campbell, surviving administrator of the estate of James S. Clark, 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 2d day of FEBRUARY next, at 1 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.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Wm. Palmer, Esq., administrator of the estate of Frederick Knepfer, 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 26th day of JANUARY, 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.

LINDSEY IMPROVED BLOOD-SEARCHER!

For the cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula, Cancerous formations, Cutaneous diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples on the face, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Itch of the Scalp, Old and stubborn ulcers, Rheumatic disorders, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial diseases, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Foul Stomach, Female Complaints, Together with all other disorders from an impure condition of the circulatory system.

As a general Tonic, its effects are most benignant, and it cannot fail to benefit where used perseveringly, and according to directions.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY R. E. SELLERS & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER!

This great internal remedy is the best medicine ever offered to the public for the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier, it has no equal for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female complaints, and all break outs on the face or body.

Prepared by R. E. SELLERS & CO., Sole Proprietors, Corner Wood and Second sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Read and judge for yourself. Silver Creek, Ohio Co., Virginia, March 20, 1849.

MR. R. E. SELLERS—Dear Sir—I think it a duty I owe to you and the public generally to state that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and so badly that an abscess formed and broke, which left me in a very low state.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS!

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SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

From A. Cushing, Druggist, S. Bend, Ind. D. S. OWEN, Esq.—Dear Sir—In reply to your favor of the 13th inst., I would say that the sale of Sellers' Medicines has far exceeded my expectations; and in no case have they failed to produce the desired effect.

From Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty street M. E. Church. MR. R. E. SELLERS—It is from a sense of duty, as well as with great pleasure, that I bear testimony to the virtue of your justly celebrated Vermifuge. I procured a single bottle, and gave it to three of my children, who had been ill for several weeks.

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