



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY FEBRUARY 2.

The Peace Question.

Hon. Francis P. Blair, sr., has returned from his self-appointed peace mission to Richmond, and the result of his labors may be summed up in few words. He has succeeded in accomplishing absolutely nothing. Jefferson Davis assured him that no peace was attainable except upon the basis of the recognition of the Confederacy, which is an ultimatum our government can never consent to.

It is to be hoped, says the Pittsburg Commercial, that whoever were the originators of the Dissolving Views of Peace, wherein Mr. Blair figures so conspicuously, they are by this time satisfied as to the character of the speculation. It is hardly to be supposed that Mr. Lincoln belonged to the set, but that he yielded to their persuasions so far as to allow them to try their hands at what has ended, as his judgment assured him it would end, in complete failure.

Mr. Blair is preparing a statement, or report, of the result of his labors, the points of which are understood to be: First, that Davis demands the recognition of the Confederacy; whereas, Mr. Lincoln requires submission. Second, that if Davis appoints Commissioners of peace, a cessation of hostilities for ninety days must take place; whereas, this cessation, altho' the Commissioners might not, as they probably would not, get within a thousand miles of peace, would be of immense advantage to the rebels, at least postpone the end just so long, and score up a useless bill of expense for us from fifty to one hundred millions.

Here the Peace Views dissolve, we trust never to take shape again, except in the permanent reality which we believe to be rapidly approaching.

Considering how the South have fought, and the resources they have displayed, it may be as well not as yet to conclude that they are incapable of prolonging the war. It ought to be remembered that the leaders have every motive for prolonging the last stage, for protracting the final epoch, wherein their personal fortunes are so directly involved. In considering their ability to do this, it ought not to be forgotten that they have absolute power; that though dissatisfaction exists on every side, and the Southern people generally have lost confidence, the leaders have upwards of a hundred and fifty thousand men in arms; that Richmond is defended by an entrenched army that may be reinforced by nearly the entire force of the Confederacy not already there; that while there is no reasonable doubt that this force will be finally overcome, there is little or no prospect of immediate surrender. States may cease to co-operate, and the great body of the Southern people may practically cease to war against the Government, yet the military power of the rebellion, represented by the army, must be broken and destroyed, before the leaders will give up, and peace be restored.

It is this view of the case that enables us to comprehend how near we are to the close of the war. It is full of encouragement, for it throws the government on its own resources as the sole means and speediest method whereby peace can be obtained. We come back, therefore, to the point that the war will cease when it is fought through to the end, and not an hour before. If for any reason it was best another view should have a trial, the failure of it only the more firmly establishes this conclusion.

The leaders of our armies are the only Peace Commissioners to depend on. It is to them only we can look with confidence. In our judgment, we have lately been too much disposed to cultivate an acquaintance with Richmond, to strain after reports from the rebel capital, to delude ourselves with false hopes in consequence of them—as though there could be some other road to peace besides that opened by our armies. If all this has come to an end, and if the North settles back solely on its own resources, the trial illustrated by the Blair mission and failure may prove to be not without its good results.

The Paper Duty.

The National House of Representatives, by a very decided vote, has reduced the tax on printing paper from 20 per cent. ad valorem to 3 per cent. This is a just measure. By keeping up the present duty, the Government is virtually placing a tax on knowledge, which the people have to pay in the shape of increased prices for the newspapers they must have, the books and magazines they read, the schoolbooks their children use, and in the numberless other ways which will commend themselves to a thinking mind. Under the existing state of affairs, foreign paper is completely cut out of the market, and our domestic manufacturers have us at their mercy. They have formed a gigantic monopoly, with the object of extorting money out of our necessities. The result of their combinations is seen in the extravagant price to which paper has advanced of late—a price which is based on nothing so much as overreaching cupidity. The sooner this monopoly is broken up, and the embargo on literature and knowledge thereby removed, and the sooner the publishing interest is rescued from the hands of our paper-manufacturing Shylocks, the better for the interests of the nation.

When the agitation of this question was begun, the papers of the country almost without exception advocated the repeal of the duty. Latterly, however, the New York journals have veered around to the other side, and, in long dissertations on political economy, are now endeavoring to prove that the duty is eminently just and proper, and should remain as it is. The secret of their sudden conversion to that way of thinking is to be found in the fact that they have been bought for a price by the paper monopolists, which price consists in a reduction of paper rates to them, and to them only, from 27 to 20 cents per pound. The New York papers see in the accomplishment of this underhanded scheme the realization of their long wished-for hopes of crushing out the country press, and hence oppose the repeal of the duty.

The Senate has not yet taken the matter into consideration. When it comes to act upon it, we hope it will so act as to subserve the interests of the people, and not those of greedy, grasping speculators and monopolists.

We have received the "Tribune Almanac" for 1865. Besides a comprehensive Astronomical Department, it contains a Political Department covering fifty-one pages, wherein is condensed a vast fund of valuable political information. No one should be without a copy of the little publication. Price, 20 cents. Address "The Tribune," New York.

As an instance of how easily spies from the enemy come and go through our lines, a Washington correspondent cites the following, which recently came to his knowledge: No less a spy than Ex-Judge C. S. Terry, the murderer of Broderick, and now a General in the rebel service, has passed through our midst, and is now in Canada. He first visited Washington, then passed on to Baltimore, where he doubtless received the kind attentions of the secessionists of that city. Passing northward, he ruminated in Philadelphia and New York, and finally made a safe visit to Canada, where he was seen by a Government detective not over a month ago.

The Pope's late fulmination, in the shape of an Encyclical Letter, is condemned all over Europe, not only by the Protestants, but also by the more liberal members of the Roman Catholic Church. The journals of Germany show that the impression produced by the Encyclical Letter in those countries has been the same as in France. All agree in regarding it as a manifesto hurled against modern civilization.

It has been observed that every seventeen years the Ohio river rises to a great flood. The last two floods were in 1832 and 1848. Another period of seventeen years terminates this year. As an immense breadth of country is now covered with snow, it is not at all improbable that one of these great periodical floods will visit us during next month.

An English paper announces Lee to be Jeff Davis' successor.

The Anti-Davis Feeling in the South.

Since the Southern papers have found courage to speak out against Jeff. Davis, they have grown bolder and bolder, and the press is any indication of public feeling, there is a terrible storm gathering about the head of that Southern autocrat.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle says that "if Davis and the Court were only going to dash their brains out, we might rally from the calamity; but they are dragging the whole secession fleet after them," and denounces Davis in round terms for all the calamities that have come upon the Confederacy. The Charleston Mercury is furious. It says:

"Patent follies and their disastrous consequences have brought despondency upon the people, and license has thinned the ranks of the defenders of the country."

"Instead of aiming at radical changes in the causes of the effects under which we suffer and are endangered, men are found who propose the mad remedy of driving out quiet negro producers into the war, and forcing them to fight. They are to understand that the Yankees are getting the upper hand of us, and their time of immunity from war is over; they are to choose between fighting with us, the weaker party, or with the stronger party, our enemy. They are to fight for slavery (or for individual freedom) on our side, or on the side of the enemy, for total and general emancipation of their families, race and people, allured by all the fancies and luxuries of nothing to do. Independence of law, independence of principle, independence of our institutions—the proposition appears to us as desperate in its absurdity as it is reckless of everything else. Can Congress find no remedy for the incompetency and mismanagement which is riding us down to ruin?"

In another article the Mercury says that there are about 100,000 effective men absent from the rebel army, and who are absent because they have lost faith in Jeff. Davis. It adds:

"It is the incorrigible, intermeddling, mischievous dictation, malignant prejudices, and petty partizanship, which makes sacrifices apparently endless and useless. It is these things which weigh like a pall upon the heart of the country. It is these things which infuse inefficiency everywhere and inspire selfishness and indifference. It is these things which are destroying us, and which must be eradicated by the action of Congress."

In the following sketch it presents a sad picture of the Confederacy:

"The path we now are treading leads straight to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest. The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground, or will reinstate its power. Without reform we are doomed. There is more than one department of government in which reform is essential, is vital. Without it the death-knell of the Confederacy is already tolled. We want no more Jeff. Davis foolery; we want one atom of brains, one spark of nerve; we want no more of Buhnamism; we want no mermaids with heads of monkeys, and fishy attachments at the nether extremities—we want men, real men, earnest men—North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina are in no mood for trifling. They have had enough of this sort of thing. They don't intend to have much more."

"A most onerous but imperative duty devolves upon the commander of this department, whoever he is. This duty—is to cashier and shoot. Without it nothing can be done, and Sherman conquers us. With it, he is a coward who succumbs at heart.—Everything is at stake—everything that is in the way must be faced, and trampled upon. The man who commands here must put his heart in his pocket, and his sword in his hand. He must know nothing but the good of the Confederacy. That he must do, regardless of official weakness.—The end must be radical reform. It is folly to talk of red tape now—we want the thing—we must have it—reform, shooting, cashiering, order, subordination, soldiers—not runaways, ragamuffins, ruffians. We want, and we must have, brains and pluck in commanders, and implicit obedience and order in subordinates and soldiers. Six paces and a steady aim will do the business, if repeated sufficiently often, especially among the commissioned officers."

"If, however, commanding officers will not do their duty in this matter, let all men shut their books, for the end will have well nigh come. The time is short, will it be improved?"

A NEW COUNTERFEIT GREENBACK.—A counterfeit United States Treasury note, of the denomination of five dollars, has been lately "shoved" on the public, which, although very coarsely executed, may deceive many persons—as it is a very common practice to take anything in the shape of a greenback, without waiting to scrutinize it closely. The counterfeit, as we have stated is very poorly executed, the engravings being quite coarse and rough in appearance. The "Goddess of Liberty," on the left hand end of the note, and the ground-work around the figure "5" on the upper right hand corner, are very poorly engraved, and present a dim and mixed appearance. The green on the back is of an indifferent shade, and unlike the genuine. The engraving is shorter than that of the genuine, by about a quarter of an inch. Good judges of money will have no difficulty in detecting this fraud at first sight, but many unsuspecting persons may be deceived by it. The fraud is a dangerous one, and the public should be on the look out for it.

Volunteers Wanted!

Authority having been granted the Governor of Pennsylvania to recruit fifty new companies, to count on the draft, the following proclamation has been issued with regard to the subject. With only twelve days intervening between the date of the proclamation and the time when the new troops must be mustered into the service, unequal celerity is certainly required to make good any expectations that these fifty companies will really be forthcoming at the appointed time:—

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A. MILITIA, HARRISBURG, Jan. 26, 1865.

General Orders No. 55. Authority from the War Department having this day been received to raise fifty companies of Volunteer Infantry, under the call of the President of the United States of the 19th December, 1864, for three hundred thousand (300,000) men—said companies to be assigned to regiments now in the service, wherein vacancies exist, or consolidated into complete regiments, as may hereafter be deemed best, It is ordered,

I. Special authorities will be granted to raise companies, to be recruited and organized agreeably to General Orders No. 181, War Department, series of 1864. Preference will be given to persons who have been in service, and have been honorably discharged, or who may be detached from reduced Regiments in the field, or mustered out of service in consequence of consolidations.

II. Applications for appointments as mustering Lieutenants, under the above order, will be immediately made to the office of the Adjutant General of the State, as the time allowed for raising these troops is too short to admit of any delay.

III. Commanding officers of squads or of companies recruited in the Western Division of the State, will report to the commanding officer, Camp Curtin, Harrisburg; and of those recruited in the Eastern Division of the State, to the commanding officer, Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia.

Upon the application of the commanding officer, or of the mustering Lieutenant of a company, to the agents of the different railroad companies throughout the State, transportation to the camp of rendezvous will be furnished.

IV. Actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops, raised under this order, will be paid by the United States disbursing officer, at the proper post, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid. Names of the men, and the dates between which each man was boarded and lodged, must be stated in the account rendered.

V. The term of service will be for either one, two, or three years, as the recruits may elect.

VI. These troops must be mustered into service by the seventh (7th) of February next, in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State, under the aforesaid call, prior to the draft.

VII. Incomplete companies which fail to organize, will be consolidated within a reasonable time, so as to form and be mustered in with complete company organizations before that date.

VIII. Bounties will be paid by the United States Government as follows:

- For recruits for one year.....\$100 " for two years.....\$200 " for three years.....\$300

The first installments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers, when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

- To a recruit who enlists in the army for one year.....\$ 33 33 To a recruit who enlists in the army for two years..... 66 66 To a recruit who enlists in the army for three years..... 100 00

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant Gen. Penna. EVACUATION OF RICHMOND.—In one of his reports, Admiral Porter says: "We picked up a telegram from General Lee saying that if Forts Fisher and Caswell were not held, he would have to evacuate Richmond." These forts, together with all the fortifications in the neighborhood of Wilmington, are in our hands, and the telegram of Lee discloses the vast importance of the captures. It is not impossible that those who argue that the unsuccessful raid by the rebel gunboats down the James was but to cover an important back-door movement by Lee, (who planned it,) may be right. Concerning this, however, Grant is doubtless well informed, and a corresponding movement by him would be heard of. It is well known that the Lieutenant General does not wish to have Lee leave Richmond, but that he should remain to be taken with the rebel capital, when, in the fullness of time, Sherman and the other co-operating Generals shall have swept the other points, and united their forces with Grant. Although Richmond may not be evacuated, Lee, no doubt, by this time feels the power of Grant's plans contracting around him.

General George B. McClellan, lady and child, sailed for Europe on Wednesday last week, in the steamship China. Mr. August Belmont, the well known banker, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accompanies the distinguished party, the intention being an extended tour throughout Europe, principally for the benefit of Mrs. McClellan's health.

Butler.

The recent cowardly and unrighteous attack on Maj. Gen. Butler, by one of the Representatives in Congress, from New York, Brooks of the New York Express, has ended as every honorable and sensible man in the land anticipated it would, in the complete discomfiture of the assailant, his slanders recoiling on his own head, and the very means he sought to ruin Gen. Butler, becoming instrumental in the hero's vindication. The old story about the seizure of gold in New Orleans, by Gen. Butler, rankles in the heart of every traitor, North and South. It was hoped by the traitors, that that seizure would embroil the country in a war with Europe—that it could be turned to good account against the Government, but the result having proven so entirely different from what such traitors as Brooks and his associates in and out of Congress anticipated, they have now combined in a common crusade of slander, to overwhelm Gen. Butler with disgrace by stigmatizing him as a gold robber. The debate in Congress established the fact that Gen. Butler had regularly and scrupulously accounted for every dollar in money and property he had seized while Military Governor of Louisiana—that the Secretary of War had approved his entire action—and that his accounts with that Department and the Treasury, were audited and settled, the Government having never lost a penny by the action or the administration of Gen. Butler. Yet in the face of these facts, Brooks persisted in re-iterating his charges, so that Gen. Butler has demanded an investigation at the bar of the House, where his foul-mouthed traitor assailants will have an opportunity to prove their charges or expose their hate in the disgrace of their failure. These repeated assaults from Democratic legislators and journalists, on Benjamin F. Butler, constitute really the best standard of copperhead sympathy for treason we have in the land. As a copperhead hates and vituperates Butler, so in proportion he loves and lauds treason and traitors, as Butler is only antagonized because he is to-day the most strenuous opponent of treason in the country.

GEN. GRANT AND PHILADELPHIA.—A committee of citizens of Philadelphia have formally, by letter presented to Lieut. Gen. Grant the title deeds of a magnificent dwelling, No. 2,009, Chestnut street, which is now being furnished.—Gen. Grant in reply to the committee, George H. Stewart, James Graham and others, says:

"Through you the loyal citizens of Philadelphia have seen fit to present me with a house, lot and furniture in your beautiful city. The letter notifying me of this is just received. It is with feelings of gratitude and pride that I accept this substantial testimonial of the esteem of your loyal citizens. Gratitude, because it is evidence of a deep set determination on the part of a large number of citizens that this war shall go on until the Union is restored. Pride, that my humble efforts in so great a cause should attract such a token from a city of strangers to me. I will not predict a day when we will have peace again, with a Union restored. But that that day will come is as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun. I have never doubted this in the darkest days of this dark and terrible rebellion. Until this happy day of peace does come my family will occupy your magnificent present. But until that I do not expect nor desire to see much of the enjoyments of a home fire-side."

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.—A bill is now pending before our Legislature which is calculated to restrain evasions of a pending draft.

It declares that all persons who may leave their homes or enrollment districts for the purpose of avoiding military service, or who may conceal themselves or refuse to report after having been notified of their being drafted, shall be deprived of their citizenship within the Commonwealth, and "shall be incapable of inheriting any estates under the intestate laws of the Commonwealth, or by contract acquiring, possessing, or disposing of any real or personal estate within the same.—Any officer of election knowingly receiving the vote of any person so escaping military service shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than one month. Any person advising, assisting, harboring, or in any manner aiding in the escape or concealment of the persons described and provided for by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction of the same, shall be liable to fine and imprisonment for not less than three months."

FOR RENT!

The office now occupied by Meshac Thomas, Boot and Shoe Merchant, High street, Ebensburg. Best location in town for a professional or business man. Possession given on the 1st day of April. Inquire at THIS OFFICE. February 2, 1865.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Evan D. Davis, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, dec'd., having been granted the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. RACHEL DAVIS, Administrator.

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

Table with 2 columns: Description of financial items 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 of financial items and Amount. Includes 'Bal. in treas. and in hands of agents', 'Amt. percentage, &c., received since seventh annual report', 'Amt. compensation of officers and agents', etc.

JOHN WILLIAMS, President. D. J. JONES, Secretary.

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 (now Blacklick) township, Cambria county.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard Lewis, deceased, residing outside of the limits of Cambria county: Take notice, that you and every of you are commanded to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Ebensburg, in and for the county of Cambria, on the first MONDAY of MARCH next, to show cause, if any you have, why the said contract should not be proven and performance thereof decreed.

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, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents.

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.—I came to the residence of the subscriber, near Hemlock, Washington township, on the 15th December last, a mooley STEER, black and white, a piece of and a slit in right ear, no other marks discernible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

STRAY HOGS.—I 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. The owner or owners will come forward and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

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: Tavern License. George Winderoth, Wilmore bore. Joseph Shirey, Blacklick tp. JOS. McDONALD, Clerk Q. S. January 12, 1865.

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. JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, Jan. 12, 1865.

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 Knepper, 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 28th day of JANUARY, 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. JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, Jan. 12, 1865.

See new advertisements.