



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 16.

High Prices.

Ask a copperhead what makes prices so high, and he will generally give a sweeping answer that it is "Lincoln's war."

Since the commencement of the war, men have made fortunes at a single turn of the wheel; but instead of saving these, they seem determined to rashly throw them away.

The question is asked, When will goods fall? We venture the prediction, not so long as speculators, aided and assisted by a foolish and extravagant public, can prevent.

and hat another season. Economise, both in dress and living, and patronize only home manufactures.

Something Official About the Peace Question.

The President has sent into Congress a full and detailed narrative of the late Peace Conference, covering all the correspondence on either side with regard to the subject.

We learn from this narrative that the Peace negotiations were the result of Mr. Blair's mission to Richmond. That gentleman was given no authority to speak to the rebel leaders on behalf of the Government.

"On the morning of February 3, the three gentlemen, Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, came aboard of our steamer, and had an interview with the Secretary of State and myself, of several hours duration.

The "instructions to the Secretary of State" adverted to were as follows: Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Second. No receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery question from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress and in preceding documents.

Third. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the Government.

I herewith submit, for the information of Congress, the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refused to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any one of them separately, or to give our people any other terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant, or permit us to have peace on any other basis than

our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of all negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State.

Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Richmond, Feb. 6, 1865.

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1865. To the President of the Confederate States: SIR:—Under your letter of appointment, of the 28th ult., we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter.

The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th ult., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.

It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the United States Congress, in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions, and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end.

We understand from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement, looking to an ultimate settlement, would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which, under no circumstances, would be done, and, for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advocated, would be granted or allowed without satisfactory assurance in advance of the complete restoration of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy.

That whatever consequences may follow the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted, but that individuals, subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States, might rely on a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit their pains and penalties, if peace be restored.

During the conference, the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st ultimo, were brought to our notice.

These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crimes, should exist within the United States, or any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein mentioned and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTELL, J. A. CAMPBELL.

TRAACHEROUS CONDUCT OF A REBEL GENERAL.—A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette tells the following story of the murder of Sergeant Arthur Lyon of the 15th Pennsylvania cavalry by the notorious rebel General of the same name, on the 15th ult., in Marshal county, Tennessee, just south of the river:

"The rebel troops under Gen. Lyon having, on the 15th of January, reached what they supposed to be safe ground after their long and profitless raid through Kentucky, went to rest with a great feeling of security after reaching the south bank of the Tennessee river.

James Buchanan, at a remote period of our history President of the United States, reports his income for the last year as having been \$11,111. The ceremony of counting the electoral vote took place at Washington on Thursday last. The draft has not been postponed.

Tragedy in Washington City—Jealousy and Revenge.

Another of those dreadful tragedies for which Washington city is rapidly becoming famous, occurred there a few days since. A young lady named Mary Harris, of Burlington, Iowa, very prepossessing in appearance and ladylike in manner, shot dead a clerk in the Treasury Department, named Burroughs.

They corresponded together after Burroughs had left Burlington and gone to Chicago. Some two years ago, at the request of a Miss Devlin, a friend of Mr. Burroughs, she went to Chicago, where she saw Mr. Burroughs. After that, there rises a heap of mystery about anonymous notes, which she believed were written by Mr. Burroughs with the design of enticing her into a notorious house in Chicago.

"When I went into the Treasury building I inquired for the room in which Mr. Burroughs was, and having learned that, walked up and down the hall for some time. Once I went to the door of the room, opened it a few inches, and saw him at his desk. The moment I looked at him, sitting there so comfortably, the thought of all I had suffered, and of his being the cause, enraged me, and my hand involuntarily pulled back the trigger of the pistol in my pocket.

Governor Curtin has sent a special message to the Legislature, in which he says: "Arrangements having been perfected by the National authorities, under which supplies for our volunteers, now prisoners in the South, can be forwarded to them, I think it right to announce the fact to our people through you, and that the State authorities can and will, under existing laws, defray the expense of transportation of all supplies which they may send to this place, and forward the same to the places designated as far as it is practicable.

The President has appointed Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Fessenden, resigned.

Ex-Governor Hicks, of Maryland, died in Washington city on the morning of the 13th.

General Winder, the notorious rebel turnkey, is dead.

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 the first MONDAY of MARCH TERM, 1865, viz:

The St. Louis Republican says Brig. Gen. Rhoddy, who has earned a high reputation during the war as a partisan cavalry commander, and who has co-operated with Forrest in several important operations, grew tired of the contest a few weeks ago. He found means to communicate with the federal authorities, and through them procured a full pardon from the President as a condition precedent to laying down his arms.

The Military Situation.

The Army and Navy Journal makes a calm review of the military situation, with some suggestions as to the probable course of the spring campaign, which are well worthy of attention:

"We regard Grant and Lee about equal in strength, considering the tasks imposed upon each. Each, by position, is in a condition to resist all possible aggression; and neither, therefore is prepared to make any vigorous and decisive aggressive movement with any reasonable chance of success.

Sherman's ultimate object is now Richmond, and his advance upon that point may occupy three months or possibly six, but not more. His danger will come in the spring, when he is far enough advanced to have Wilmington as his base:

"Lee, by evacuating Petersburg, and contracting his lines round Richmond, or—if the emergency shall have proved great enough, and the force at his disposal too meagre to justify even leaving a small garrison in Richmond—by abandoning his capital altogether, might endeavor to fall upon Sherman with superior forces. If he succeeded in defeating him, he could gather up the scattered garrisons of Augusta, Charleston and Wilmington, and would probably outnumber Grant and temporarily restore the condition of affairs to a more equal balance.

MASSACRE OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The Louisville Journal confirms the massacre of thirty-five negro soldiers by rebel guerrillas near Simpsonville, Ky., reported by telegraph a few days ago. They were guarding a drove of government cattle on the way to Louisville from Camp Nelson. The day being cold, and no danger being apprehended, the soldiers were allowed to straggle along by themselves, while their officers stopped to warm at various houses on the road. One-half of the command marched in front of the cattle, while the other portion kept in the rear of the drove. The cattle and the guard were not far from Simpsonville, when fifteen guerrillas dashed upon the party guarding the rear of the cattle, taking them completely by surprise. It is presumed the negroes surrendered and were shot down in cold blood, as but two of the entire number escaped—one of them by secreting himself behind a wagon, the other by running, as he was met several miles from the scene of the tragedy, wounded and nearly exhausted. Thirty-five dead bodies were counted lying in the road and vicinity. It was a horrible butchery. The guerrillas returned to Simpsonville without one of their number wounded, and reported that they had killed twenty-five of the negroes. They then moved off in another direction.

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The port of Fernandina, Fla., is designated by Secretary Fessenden, with the concurrence of the President, as a place for the purchase of products of the rebellious States on government account, and a purchasing agent to be located there has been appointed.

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.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

CORNER OF VIRGINIA AND ANNE STREETS, OPPOSITE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE PENNA. RR., BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, February 1, 1865. Geo. Allen, Miss Linnie Lardin, James Burger, John Littinger, Albert Digham, A. B. Matthews, Rev. E. Burle, Elizabeth M. Combs, Wm. Berry, Wm. M. Lines, Mrs. Martha Benny, Tilia Murphay, Joseph Barnack, Miss Cath. M. E. Vow, David Davis, Mrs. Mary Mitchell, R. G. L. Davis, B. F. Stevens, Mrs. Cath. Dillon, Martin Miller, James Devin, David Owens, Mrs. Susan Davis, R. Rowland, David B. Davis, Miss Anna M. Rowland, Geo. Everson, Jamima Jane Reese, Mrs. Sarah Evans, Miss M. C. Rockett, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, Mrs. S. John Sheffer, George Flenner, Charles Stoffer, Wm. Griffin, Wm. B. Strayor, Mrs. Mary E. Glass, David Stephens, James Hamilton, David Seicher, A. H. Beatty, B. F. Stevens, Wm. Hancey, Michael Brown, Mrs. Sarah Jones, Robt. Wolf, Mrs. Eliza J. Knuth, L. B. Woodward, John Keenan, Geo. Walters.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "unclaimed letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residence 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 or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied 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. February 9, 1865.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, Amt. of property insured per seventh annual report, Deduct amt. property insured in policies cancelled and expired, Total amt. property now insured, Amt. premium notes in force as per seventh annual report, Amt. premium notes taken since seventh annual report, Deduct premium notes cancelled and expired, Total amt. prem. notes in force, No. policies issued as per seventh annual report, No. policies issued since seventh annual report, Deduct no. policies cancelled and expired, Whole number policies in force, STATEMENT SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY, AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION, Bal. in treas. and in hands of agents \$ 23 59, Amt. per cent. &c., received since seventh annual report, Amt. compensation of officers and agents, Amt. incidental expenses of past year, Amt. paid Isaac Crawford, Loss sustained by fire, Bal. in treas. and in hands of agents, of agents, JOHN WILLIAMS, President, D. J. Jones, Secretary, Feb 26, 1865.

NOTICE!

All persons holdi Brough 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 affix. GEO. M. LADE, Secretary. Ebensburg, January 24 1865. See new advertisements.