



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

EBENSBURG  
THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 23.

Thanksgiving!

BY THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA—A PROCLAMATION.

With feelings of the most profound gratitude to Almighty God, I invite the good people of the Commonwealth to meet in their places of public worship on Thursday, the seventh day of December, next, and raise their hearts and voices in praise and thanksgiving to Him, not only for the manifold ordinary blessings which during the past year He has continued to heap upon us, for abundant and gathered harvests, for thriving industry, for general health, for domestic good order and government, but also most expressly and fervently for His unequalled goodness in having so strengthened and guided our people during the last four years that they have been enabled to crush to earth the late wicked rebellion, and to exterminate the system of Human Slavery which caused it.

As we wrestled in prayer with Him in the dark time of our trouble—when our brothers and sons were staking life and limb for us on many a bloody field, or suffering by torture and famines in the hells of Andersonville or the Libby—so now, when our supplications have been so marvelously and graciously answered, let us not withhold from Him the homage of our thanksgiving. Let us say to all, "Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, but as for us and our house, we will serve the Lord."

Come, then, ye people whom He hath so helped and led—come ye war-worn and mutilated men whom He hath spared to return to your dear homes—let us through the gates of His temples—let us throw ourselves on the knees of our hearts with awful joy at the foot of His throne, and render aloud our praise and thanksgiving to Him, because He hath made the Right to prevail—because He hath given us the victory—because He hath cleansed our land from the stain of Human Slavery—and because He hath graciously shown forth in the eyes of all men the great truth that no government is so strong as a Republic, controlled, under His guidance, by an educated, moral, and religious people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Commonwealth the nineteenth.

A. G. CURTIN, Governor.  
Eli SLIFES, Secy. of the Comth.

Members of Congress from the Rebel States.

On the 2d day of July, 1862, President Lincoln approved an act of Congress providing that persons thereafter claiming seats in Congress should, as a condition to admission to that body, take the following oath, to wit:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

With this solemn enactment upon our statute book, many of the rebels who took a prominent part in the great rebellion, and who are even yet rebels in heart, suffered themselves to be elected to Congress, and will undoubtedly appear in the National Capitol on the first Monday in December, claiming seats in the House, but refusing to take the oath. For these traitors to take the oath would be downright perjury, and so apparent that every schoolboy in the land could witness the falsehood. A majority of both houses of Congress will undoubtedly at the outset refuse these men admission; and we look forward with apprehension to a re-enactment of some of the disgraceful scenes characterizing the proceedings of the House from 1855 to 1861. We so look, for the reason that these men (we are sorry to have to say it) are precisely the same traitors now they were then; and the tone and bearing of those of them who have been "reconstructed" display the same reasonable audacity and insolence we witnessed in past years. Some of the rebel Congressmen will probably appear with pardons in their pockets from President Johnson, claiming that this cheap white-washing process restores them to their original rights as citizens of the republic; but that Congress will so view it is doubtful. There is the law of the land spread out upon the pages of our statutes at large—a notice served upon every man having Congressional aspirations that he must come prepared to take his seat in the National Legislature with clear skirts so far as the matter of treason is concerned, or come not at all.

The programme of the would-be rebel

Congressmen will probably be, first, to force Congress to admit them to seats without taking the oath; or, failing in this, second, to bring a pressure upon Congress and secure the repeal of the act requiring the taking the oath. If they succeed in either alternative, it will be the entering wedge of a system of reconstruction which will not be endorsed by the masses; for if there is one sentiment which more than another is cherished by loyal men, it is that those who were instrumental in precipitating the country into rebellion and in upholding and prolonging that rebellion, shall never be permitted to participate in the legislation of that country nor hold offices of honor or trust under the government. Every consideration of right and justice, as well of national safety and sound policy, would seem to dictate such a sentiment. Look at it for a moment. To the rebel States were a set of traitors who for years, in Congress and out of it, preached nothing but Secession and Disunion, and who ultimately succeeded in plunging the country into a terrible civil war; for four long years they fought the government, with the avowed object of destroying it, and were only persuaded to forego their determination when they had been thoroughly thrashed. Instead of treating them as traitors, shall we receive these men in our arms and put them back in their old places, thereby giving them power and opportunity to again disturb the public peace and get up another rebellion?

This is one of the many intricate and important questions which will come up before Congress for its action at its next sitting. We hope to see it solved satisfactorily to the loyal men of the land.

The Great Amendment.

Congress, by a two-thirds vote in either House, has initiated, and already twenty-five States have ratified by a majority vote in either branch of their respective legislatures, the following important amendment to the Federal Constitution:

ARTICLE XIII.  
SEC. 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.  
SEC. 2. CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

The States which have thus far ratified this amendment are as follows:

Table listing states that have ratified the amendment, including Illinois, Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Maine, Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota, and South Carolina.

South Carolina having thus given the ball a fresh impetus, we may confidently expect to see it further impelled by several of the States which reluctantly followed her into the Rebellion which dug the grave of the "peculiar institution." New Jersey—whose late Legislature was induced to reject the Amendment—has in consequence chosen one which will speedily and surely accept it. So, we trust, will Oregon and California. Delaware would probably do likewise, now that her soldiers are at home once more, if a new Legislature were now to be chosen; she will do it, if needful, next year.

The Cholera in Europe.

The Russian papers announce that the cholera, which appeared two months since in the southern provinces of the empire, is advancing north, and, notwithstanding the cold weather, it has arrived at Barytchen, in Russian Poland, a town of forty thousand souls, mostly Jews. In Paris, it appears that those who have suffered most from the disease are the chiffonniers or rag-men and the street-sweepers. On the former class it has fallen so heavily that there is an intention of suppressing the trade altogether. It is said that one hundred and fifteen thousand persons fled from Paris, within ten days, to avoid the epidemic, but the example of the Emperor and Empress in visiting the hospitals where the patients are under treatment has added much to their personal popularity, and will have a healthy moral effect. In England, the cholera had made its appearance at Freemouth, a place containing four thousand five hundred inhabitants, near Southampton. Six deaths had been reported. The inhabitants are in a great state of consternation from a consciousness that such is the drainage of the place that their houses are pestilential. At this side of the Atlantic, the only cases yet officially reported, are those on the Atlanta, late from Harre. There were some ninety cases on board the steamer, of which about one-third died, still the disease is reported of a mild type. With proper caution we may yet escape the visitation, though the movement of the disease are so mysterious, that it is difficult to arrive at anything like a conclusion on the subject.

General Grant and Mexico.

General Grant has made a great speech. It is short, nevertheless great. We believe he has made it more than once. He made it in Pittsburg—he made it elsewhere. The substance of it has frequently been reported, but every time some one who knew more than General Grant did what he intended to say, denied that he ever said any such thing. But, in New York, he made it so that it will not be denied.

It was on the occasion of his visit on Wednesday evening to the Union League Rooms in New York. Mr. Beekman welcomed him, and among other things said that "fouler wrong had never outraged 'human annals than the present French 'occupation of Mexico. We sympathize with our sister republic in the day of 'her adversity, and firmly believe in her 'coming deliverance. A Mexican Grant 'will save his country, as you have 'restored your own.' To which the General made this most eloquent and forcible reply: 'I hope you will excuse me from 'thank you at any great length. But 'there is one sentiment interred in your 'address, which is mine also. It is the 'one touching the future of Mexico.'— (Cheers.)

Says the Evening Post: There have been longer speeches than this, there have been speeches more argumentative and ornate, but few more to the point. "When you talk about delivering Mexico," said the General, in his own quiet way, "count me in," leaving history to explain the full significance of what he means by going in. Even the French usurper and liberticide is, we trust, sufficiently familiar with the English tongue to understand the force of the words.

How the Result of the Northern Elections is Regarded in the South.

Before the October and November elections were held in the North, the copperhead leaders were vociferously insisting that the actual Union men of the South depended upon "Democratic success for just and safe reconstruction of the States lately in revolt." If the radicals at the North triumphed at the polls, the conservative Union sentiment at the South would be seriously impaired, if not utterly destroyed. All these pleas were put forward to constrain honest men in the North to vote "Democratic tickets," in the belief that a "Democratic victory" would hasten the restoration of tranquility all over the country. Now let us see how the Union men of the South regard the result of the northern elections since they have all gone against the "Democracy." The Raleigh (N. C.) Daily Progress, of the 10th instant, referring to this subject, says:

"The Republican party has triumphed, and we are glad of it, for in its success we have an assurance that the Government is to be preserved. The treasonable exercise of Democracy, the Breckinridge faction, led in the work of destruction, and were mainly responsible for all the country has suffered; and if the copperheads of the North and the disaffected of the South had succeeded in wresting the Government from the steady hands that now control it, they would have precipitated us into another war in less than five years. Let copperhead papers and disaffected leaders remember, hereafter, that when they refer to the radicals of the North, they speak of the President and his Cabinet, and those who have control of both Houses of Congress, through whose hands and from whom all we hope to get is to come."

Brownlow on the Reconstructed Rebels.

We extract the following from Brownlow's Knoxville Whig of Nov. 8th. The Governor ought to know these Southern folly, and as his testimony is not that of a Radical, the Reactionists cannot carp at it:

"The Southern leaders still have the devil in them, and presuming upon the leniency of the President, they are losing sight of their real positions. Louisiana is proposing to elect ex-Governor Allen, now a refugee traitor in Mexico, to gubernatorial honors, on the ground that he is endeared to the people because of his services rendered in the cause of the rebellion. In North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, unpardoned rebels are running for Congress, boasting that they are still unpardoned, and do not intend to change. We are sorry to see this state of things, but it is just what we predicted from the start. The war was closed out two years too soon. The President will adopt a new and different course towards these rebel States. He will, in a word, withdraw all amnesty, and introduce confiscation, martial law and military rule, and finally, all that extreme men have contended for. The mild and benignant policy of the President has been abused, is not at all appreciated by rebel leaders, but it is insultingly demanded as their right! These Southern rebels have their fate in their own keeping, and they are nursing their wrath to keep it warm. We feel confident that the President will not yield any more ground to them, if, indeed, he does not withdraw from them what he has conceded."

A Washington special says that the friends of Gen. Logan say he will not accept the Mexican mission, as he wants to be United States Senator.

Notwithstanding his great age, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits. He is living in New York city. The rebel Gen. Mansfield Lovell is living on a farm near Columbia, S. C. Gov. Curtin, who has been ill for two weeks in New York, is recovering. The President has pardoned Gen. A. E. Jackson, of Georgia or Tennessee.

XXXIXth Congress.

Table listing members of the 39th Congress, divided into THE SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, with names and home states.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Detailed list of House of Representatives members, including names, districts, and home states.

Table listing members of the 39th Congress from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

The political views of many of the above Senators and Representatives of the seceded States are not sufficiently known to classify them with any degree of certainty. The Senators of Louisiana were elected as Union men, but we believe their sympathies are now with the Democratic party. The Senators of Arkansas were elected as Union men, but we do not know whether they still adhere to the party.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE TEMPORARY REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Members of Congress who have already arrived in Washington city, and who are appalled with the filthy condition of that locality, are discussing the practicality of temporarily removing the National Capitol to Philadelphia. It is declared that the cholera will certainly rage in this country next summer. Congress will be in the midst of an important session during the heated term, and as the condition of Washington is such as to provoke the violence of the cholera, it is proposed to hold the approaching session of that body in Philadelphia. Of course this is nothing more than a suggestion in its present shape. But there is no denying that Washington city is in a wofully filthy condition, so much so that Members of Congress are not to blame for seeking a refuge from disease in the cleanly and healthy locality of Philadelphia.

A MONTREAL CORRESPONDENT OF A CANADIAN PAPER GIVES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

"The children of Jefferson Davis have been for some time in Canada, as is well known. The two boys are just now at Charleby, and about to enter Lennoxville College. The young girl, nine years of age, is a pupil at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Saulte-au-Rocoles. Last Sabbath several Southern refugees went to see her. They brought with them the Federal Gen. Cochrane, whom they introduced to the girl, telling her that he was a friend of the Southern cause, although circumstances constrained him to fight in the ranks of its enemies. The child, looking to the General, answered: 'I shall believe that you are one of the friends of our cause when you have obtained the release of my father.' The General was deeply moved with this answer, and promised the child to use all his influence in behalf of Mr. Jefferson Davis."

HON. PRESTON KING, Collector of the port of New York, committed suicide one gay last week, while laboring under temporary derangement, by throwing himself off a ferry boat into the Hudson river.—He was a prominent politician, and had been a Representative in Congress from New York, and subsequently a United States Senator from the same State.

The official aggregate vote for Auditor General, including the army vote, is as follows:

Table showing votes for Auditor General: Hartman, Union (237,616); Davis, Dem. (215,292); Hartman's majority (22,324).

THE Hon. Thomas Williams, M. C. from Allegheny county, is spoken of for United States Senator.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, &c. No other Family Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner. It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing machines are for manufacturing purposes. The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk, twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a Pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. 458 Broadway, New York. PHILADELPHIA Office, 810 CHEST-NUT ST.

C. T. ROBERTS, AGENT IN EBENSBURG. March 9, 1865.-ly.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Davis, late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. READE, Adm'r. Ebensburg, Oct. 26, 1865-6t.

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GEORGE M. READE, Adm'r. Ebensburg, Oct. 26, 1865-6t.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, November 1, 1865.

Table listing unclaimed letters with names of senders and recipients.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'advertisers 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 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, 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.
- 5. 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. Nov. 1, 1865.

PICTURES! PICTURES!

PHOTOGRAPHS! AMBROTYPES!

Large-size Photographs taken from Small Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerotypes, for Frames.

EVERYBODY SHOULD GO AND HAVE THEIR PICTURES TAKEN AT STILES'

Rooms: Half Square North of the Diamond, sept. 20.] EBENSBURG, PA.

NEW TOWN.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has laid out a TOWN in Carroll township, 6 miles from Carrolltown, 12 miles from Ebensburg, 20 miles from Indiana, and 6 miles from Campbell's Bottom, called ST. NICHOLAS. A large number of lots have been sold therein, and several more can yet be bought. The location is good—ground productive, good water, &c. A new Catholic Church will be built inside its limits next summer.

Any person desiring to invest in this new Town will please call on or address NICHOLAS LANBOUR, Carrolltown, Pa. Oct. 5, 1865-3t.

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

The subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has opened out a

NEW GROCERY STORE

on High street, the door west of Henry's Hardware store, Ebensburg. His stock consists in part of Flour, Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Bacon, Tobacco and Cigars, Candles, Soaps, Spices, Nuts, Candies, Crackers, Cakes, &c., &c. In short, he keeps constantly on hand everything in the Grocery line, all of which he will sell at the very lowest prices for cash. R. M. THOMAS. Ebensburg, May 18, 1865.-t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry Harrison Duncan, late of Blacklick tp., Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Cambria county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

REBECCA ANN DUNCAN, Adm'r. Blacklick township, Oct. 4, 1865-6t.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to those persons that have unsettled accounts with the late firm of TUDOR & JONES to come forward immediately and settle with R. H. Tudor, the surviving partner of the firm—present their claims, or pay their indebtedness. R. H. TUDOR. Ebensburg, July 13, 1865.

TO THE PEOPLE!

"REMEMBER NUMBER ONE!" Bring your Greenbacks along and get your Horses shod for \$2.00. You can get your Buggy or Wagon ironed or repaired at R. H. Singer's shop, near Isaac Evans' Tannery. Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1865-3m.

WANTED.—A married man to do

the work of a small farm in the vicinity of Ebensburg. To an industrious, sober man, liberal wages will be paid, with a comfortable home. Apply to EDWARD SHORMAKER. Ebensburg, Oct. 26, 1865-4t.