



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE—NOW AND FOREVER.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Stephen A. Douglas.

The telegraph on Monday announced the death of Stephen Arnold Douglas, which sad event took place at 9 o'clock in the morning of that day, in the city of Chicago. The announcement was not unexpected, however it may elicit the profound regret of the nation, as Judge Douglas had been seriously ill for several days, and in that time the fact was telegraphed that his life was despaired of by his family and his friends. At the time of his death he was 46 years old, having been born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vt., April 23, 1813.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: The biography of Stephen A. Douglas, when it is fairly written, will be interesting and instructive. He commenced his career in a cabinet-maker's shop, from which he entered several academies of learning, and having removed to the state of Illinois when very young, where, a year or two after, he was admitted to the bar, when not yet twenty-two years of age, he was elected by the legislature attorney general of that state. In December, 1835, he was elected a member of the legislature of Illinois, where he commenced that career as a parliamentarian and debater for which he since became so eminently distinguished. In 1837 he received the nomination for Congress, at a time when he was not yet twenty-five years old, but attained the requisite age before the day of election—and was defeated by the whig candidate by a majority of only five votes. In 1840, Mr. Douglas was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois, as a recognition of the services he rendered his party during the political struggles of that year. In 1841 the legislature elected him a Supreme Judge of that State, which position he resigned in 1848 to accept a second nomination for Congress, and was elected after a spirited contest by a small majority. In 1844 he was re-elected, but did not take his seat, having been in the meantime chosen a United States Senator by the legislature of his State. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Douglas gained great prominence for his support of the 54-40 policy of the Polk administration—his vote and speeches in favor of the annexation of Texas, and other decided measures of the Democratic administration then in power. He was chairman of the Committee on Territories which reported the joint resolution for the admission of Texas, and after this admission, supported James K. Polk during the war with Mexico, with all his peculiar zeal and mental might and power. As chairman of the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives, and afterwards in the Senate, he reported bills for the admission of the territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansas and Nebraska, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of the states of Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Oregon. On the question of slavery, he opposed the interference of Congress, in the organization of territories or admission of states, in taking one side or the other—a doctrine out of which grew the agitation in which Mr. Douglas bore such a conspicuous part, and which has since divided the Democratic party, and which led to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Whatever may be said now of the policy of this repeal, it is a fact that Mr. Douglas remained faithful to it throughout his life, defending it whenever it was assailed or violated.

It is not our purpose to allude to the political trouble and contentions into which Mr. Douglas was forced since 1856, any further than to declare that he bore himself bravely and nobly in all his encounters. He may have committed wrongs—but they sprang more from his zeal than from any purpose to injure his country, or impair the principles of good government. He was a partisan of uncompromising temper in the commencement of his career, but lived to modify his feelings in this respect, and within the last year wear-

so far as to disregard party lines in his defence of what he considered the safety and the permanency of his government. During the last Presidential contest, he was the candidate of a wing of the Democratic party, and since then has been the object of the bitter hatred and opposition of the other wing, or that portion which have been engaged in the unholy war of dissolving the American Union.

Of Stephen A. Douglas personally it would be unjust to omit writing that he was a man capable of strong friendships—a bold and defiant enemy—a statesman of the largest mental powers, and, in all respects, one of the most remarkable men that the age has produced. We do not pretend to write that he had no faults; nor is it illiberal to assert that he did much which it would have been best had he left undone—but we must do his memory the justice of declaring that he accomplished as much to elevate the American character, promote American interests, and develop American territory, for purposes of freedom and free labor, as any statesman who served his country before him. He lived to repair any injury he may have done his country by his partisan zeal or indiscretion, by devoting himself to its protection in the hour of its danger—and the whole country will therefore mourn his loss.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. CINCINNATI, May 30.—The Ohio and Virginia troops, under command of Col. Kelly, occupied Grafton at half past two o'clock this afternoon, the rebels having fled on their approach without firing a shot.

The Indiana Sixth Regiment, under Col. Crittenden, fully armed and equipped, arrived here at five o'clock this evening, and passed through the city on the way to Camp Dennison, where they encamp for the night. Their destination is understood to be Grafton. They were most enthusiastically greeted.

Another Indiana Regiment passed Dayton last night, going east. Mr. Anson Stager has been appointed superintendent for military purposes of all the telegraph lines with the department of Ohio. A very complete system has been devised for the use of the telegraph for military operations and placed at the disposal of Major McClellan, and a number of experienced telegraphers are co-operating with Mr. Stager, to render it of the utmost possible efficiency for the army service.

CONTEMPLATED MOVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS. BALTIMORE, May 31.—By well-confirmed reports, we learn that in addition to Frederick, Williamsport and Hagerstown, Hancock and Cumberland, Md., were both about to be occupied by the federal troops. It would appear evident that the federal government is determined as part of its military plans, to take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad as far as Wheeling, Parkersburg, Grafton and their intermediate points are already possessed by troops.

This movement, with the occupation of the points just cited, will leave only the small territory between Martinsburg and the Point of Rocks (between 30 and 40 miles) in possession of the Confederate troops. It is supposed that the federal armies are accompanied by corps of sappers and miners, with bodies of laborers to repair destroyed bridges, railroad tracks, and telegraph lines to be used by the government.

SECRETARY CAMERON ON THE CONTRABAND "CHATTELS" QUESTION. WASHINGTON, May 31.—Col. Butler returned to Fortress Monroe last evening bearing with him the following letter of instruction to his brother:—

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1861. "SIR:—Your action in respect to the negroes who came within your lines, from the service of the rebels, is approved. The Department is sensible of the embarrassments which must surround officers conducting military operations in a State, by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned. The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of its Federal obligation. Resting upon itself, among these Federal obligations, however, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing any combination of the former for the purpose of overthrowing its whole Constitutional authority.

While, therefore, you will permit no interference, by persons under your command, with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State, you will, on the other hand, so long as any State within which your military operations are conducted, remains under the control of such armed combinations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the service to which they will be best adapted, keeping an account of the labor by them performed, of the value of it, and the expense of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determination.

SIMON CAMERON, Sec. of War. To Major-General BUTLER. SECESSION "SQUELCHED" AT PARKERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—A gentleman who accompanied the Ohio troops in their recent descent upon Parkersburg, states that the Union men were completely frantic with joy on seeing them. Some

of the Secessionists had given out word that 50,000 men could not land there, but when the Ohio No. 3 rounded to, with her decks, guards and roof black with blue coats, not a scoundrel was to be seen.—They marched to the beautiful hill back of town, and prepared to encamp. The occupation of Parkersburg by the United States troops has put a complete extinguisher on secession there, and now the people seem as earnest in their devotion to the Union as any in the State.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT BY THE DRAGOONS. WASHINGTON, June 2, 1861.—A gentleman direct from the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court-House states that during last night word came into the camp of the 28th New York Regiment that the two dragoons missing from Company B, which made the sally on Fairfax Court-House on Saturday morning were captured by the rebel forces, and were to be hanged this morning. Company B was immediately summoned from their quarters, and mounting, rode up to the Court-House, and having by some means ascertained the precise location of their imprisoned comrades, made a dash through the village and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to the camp at day-break.

The Confederate prisoners, from the Court-House, have been brought hither one of them a son of the late Major Washington, of the army. He said he did not want to fight against the United States and made amends by taking the oath of allegiance. The other four refused to subscribe to it and were detained.

EXCITING NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA. CINCINNATI, June 3.—Two columns of Virginia and Ohio troops, from Gen. McClellan's command in command of Col. Kelly, left Grafton last night, and after marching during the entire night, surprised a camp of rebels two thousand strong, at Philippi, Virginia, and routed them, killing fifteen and capturing a large amount of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions and camp equipment. The surprise was complete, and at the last advices the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of the rebels. It is probable that many prisoners will be taken. Col. Kelly was mortally wounded and has since died.—Several others of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' DEATH. CHICAGO, June 3.—Stephen A. Douglas died at ten minutes past 9 o'clock this morning. Those in attendance at the time were Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Coutts and Madison Coutts, of Washington, D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Dr. M. Vichar, Spencer C. Rentram, and Dr. Hay, of Chicago.

His remains will be taken to Washington on Wednesday. FROM WASHINGTON—THE FEDERAL CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA. It is said that there is no truth in the report that the Government will call out one hundred thousand more men. There are now two hundred and fifty thousand men in the pay of the Government and under arms.

It is the fixed determination of the Government to have possession of Richmond by the 4th of July. For this undertaking ninety thousand men will move into the Old Dominion in less than two weeks.

Engagement at Acquia Creek. WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861.—At noon to-day, when the Keystone State, an unarmed transport, passed Acquia Creek, the Freeborn and Anacosta were engaged and had almost silenced the battery there, consisting of six guns, manned by 600 men. On receipt of the intelligence, the Pawnee was sent down, and the Yankee ordered to stop on her way to Gen. Butler with despatches and assistance.

The Pocahontas took the Pawnee's place at Alexandria; The Pawnee draws too much water to get within less than two miles of the battery, at which distance her guns would not be very effective. Capt. Ward of the Freeborn was down the river to stop smuggling. The Pocahontas was sent to help him. He has been itching for a fight and made the attack on his own responsibility.

Capt. Trenchard, of the Keystone State, now at the Navy-Yard, makes the following statement:—

On our way from Old Point to Washington, with despatches, stores, &c., at noon we came within sight of Acquia Creek, where we found the Freeborn and Anacosta hotly engaged with the batteries, one of which was near the wharf, and one in the valley, a mile from the water. The battery near the wharf was soon silenced by the guns of the vessels, and that in the valley, which, when we first saw it, was most active, although its shot fell short of the vessels, appeared to have been partially silenced before we got out of sight.

The vessels, so far as we could see, were entirely uninjured. They were under way, and changing position from time to time, with the view of selecting the best points of attack.

We were at no time nearer than two miles from the vessels, which were, perhaps, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, and about a hundred yards from each other. Since we arrived, the Pawnee and Pocahontas have been sent down to participate in the attack.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia and Philadelphia City ice boats are lying with steam up at the Navy Yard, ready to take on board the 71st Regiment, which is under marching orders at a moment's warning. All on the Keystone State were crazy for the fight, but, unfortunately, her draught of water was so great as to prevent their participating in the engagement, much to their mortification.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—From messengers direct this morning at ten o'clock from Acquia Creek, by the steamer Anacosta, the following facts are obtained relative to the contest yesterday at Acquia Creek:—

The engagement commenced on Friday, as heretofore stated, and lasted two hours. Yesterday it was renewed and continued twice that length of time. The lower or beach battery which had been so essentially damaged the day previous, had meantime been repaired by the Confederates in force, it is considered 2,000 strong.

The Freeborn, yesterday approaching about two miles from the shore, early in the afternoon, fired four or five shots, when the Pawnee entered into the conflict, taking a position nearer the land for the first two hours.

The fire from the shore batteries was very brisk, but was returned with more expedition by the Pawnee. During the engagement she fired one hundred and sixty shells, one of which was seen to explode immediately over the heads of the Confederates who were working the battery. The observer through the telescope saw a number of the bodies of them carried away in wagons. During that time the shore movements were exceedingly brisk.

The Freeborn lodged three shells in succession in the beach battery, perceptibly damaging the works, which had the effect of greatly diminishing the fire.—The Freeborn received two shots, one of which passed through the cabin damaging some crockery, but not the vessel, except making a passage through the bulwarks, of slight consequence.

The Pawnee received eight or nine shots, but all too high to inflict much damage. One struck the main top sail yard, which was thereby unstung, another grazed the mizzen mast, and one passed through the hammock nettings. It is the opinion of the officers on board, that had the Confederates been provided with good gunners, the vessels might probably have sunk. Some of the Confederate shots passed over the mast head to the Maryland shore.

The Anacosta returned here this morning, the Pawnee and Freeborn hauling off beyond the range of the enemy's fire.

The Yankee, which went down on Friday with despatches fired a few shot only, not being prepared for a long contest.

The railroad depot and buildings on shore at Acquia Creek were destroyed.

The damage to the beach battery is not considered permanent, as the Confederates can soon repair it. It is safe to say that at least ten or twelve were killed on the part of the Confederates—not known how many wounded. All the officers engaged in the fight concurred in the opinion that the Confederates have rifle cannon, perhaps several; and in all it is supposed about eight guns.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Hon. Wm. M. Meredith has been appointed Attorney General of the State.

Mr. Meredith has been for many years a prominent lawyer at the Philadelphia Bar, and is regarded as the leading counselor in a profession that has made the Bar of that city renowned all over the country. In the administration of Millard Fillmore, Mr. Meredith was Secretary of the Treasury.

We congratulate the people of Pennsylvania on this appointment, particularly at this time, when the public service seemed to be sinking under a load of dreadful suspicion. By this appointment, too, the Governor has assured the people that his administration will be conducted in compliance with the pledges and principles on which he was elected.

COL. THOS. A. SCOTT.—The Government has appointed Col. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to the rank of Colonel in the militia of the District of Columbia, and detailed him for service as Military Superintendent of all the Railroad routes of which the Government may take possession hereafter. This is a most important position, and the Secretary of War has shown much sagacity in placing it in the hands of a most competent man.

Late dispatches state that the agents of the rebel government have explored Europe in vain for arms, munitions or money, to be had in exchange for their bonds. Mr. Dudley Mann had sought an interview with Mr. George Peabody, with the hope of negotiating a loan, but had been politely but firmly repulsed. In no case had they found their securities marketable at the largest discount they could offer as a temptation.

OBEYING ORDERS.—The Bangor Whig says that during a drill of Captain Burton's six footers, at Oldtown, a few days ago, while marching upon a platform toward the river, where the platform ended, no order to halt being given they kept on until ten had jumped into the river and commenced swimming. Had not the order been given, the whole company would have followed them.

CHARACTERISTIC DISPATCH.—Young Brownell, who so summarily executed justice upon the assassin of Col. Ellsworth, is evidently a man of deeds and not words. Here is his brief announcement to his father of his own heroic act:—

"WASHINGTON May 24, 1861. "FATHER: Col. Ellsworth was shot dead this morning. I killed the murderer. FRANK."

The preparation which the government has already made, and which it is now making, involves an immense expense.—The mere outlay of money is small in comparison to the loss of time, the consumption without production, and the depreciation of every description of property. In view of this immense expenditure of money—the waste of time, the demoralization of character which attends camp life more or less—it is often asked by practical men, what good, beside the restoration of the government, is to be the result of all these investments and losses? We are bound to admit that the restoration of peace, the reassertion of the law, and the recognition once more, at home and abroad, of our nationality, are great results, almost incomparable to any achievement we could make. But what security are we to have after all these are accomplished, that they shall continue? What right have we to expect that the peace which we may enforce at the point of the bayonet, will be maintained and respected? We have no reason to hope that when the government is placed on a sound foundation, that its operations are to be harmonious, and its authority honored, as long as the element and the incentive to treason remain in our midst, in the person and the example of traitors! Therefore there must be no more paroles of honor—no more offers of truce—no further pause in the execution of a law that is more imperative now than it ever may again become when traitors take the field.—The federal government owes it to itself and the country to declare its policy toward the leaders in this rebellion. Proclamation was made that unless the rebels would lay down their arms in a given time, force was to be used in procuring obedience. Now the question arises, Will the guilty be punished?

There is a law which fixes a penalty for treason. That law has been violated.—Traitors abound all over the country. It is not only those who are arrayed in hostile front against the authority of the law, but those who are endeavoring to impede the overthrow of the rebels by systematic efforts to embarrass the operations of this government, that deserve punishment themselves as traitors—that merit death as the penalty of treason. Such as these will gradually meet the fate which is their certain doom, but the government should carry forward the execution of the laws against the leaders of treason, by offering reasonable rewards for their arrest, in order to have them fairly tried, and when found guilty and condemned, promptly executed. Such action would have more effect on the people of the south who are tainted with treason, than a dozen brigades marching over their soil, desolating it in their passage, and holding thousands of prisoners until they could be discharged on their parole of honor. A dozen halts shaken over the heads of Davis and his associates would have more effect than a hundred sabres—and therefore it should be distinctly understood that every leader from Davis down to John Tyler, who is taken in this struggle, will be strung up to the nearest tree after the shortest possible drum-head court-martial. Such a course would be arriving at practical results in a practical manner, becoming those who were seeking good and deserving others who merit punishment. It would be achieving victories that would repay the people for the money and time they have already expended and wasted. It would give us the assurance that we could pursue our greatness uninterrupted hereafter by similar acts of treason—because if we exterminate the breed by hanging the present race of traitors, we will not again be compelled to stop trade and business and labor to quell rebellion. Let it be understood, then, that all the laws are to be enforced, and that none so imperatively demand execution as those which fix this doom of death for traitors.

WHAT THE SOUTH SAYS.—The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Jeff. Davis Congress, in a report on Jeff.'s Message, thus speaks:— "The South has the institution of African Slavery, with 4,000,000 of slaves.—Their slaves have no political power. The white man is a privileged man. He alone rules the country: whilst the offices of servitude are performed by the slaves.—With the North it is different. They have a laboring and dependent class who perform the services of the slaves in the South, but they are voters, with universal suffrage; they influence and may control the elections, and through the elections, the government. The evil day, when those who own no property will be the majority at the polls, may be put off for a time."

The foregoing extract is not the gaseous product of some hot-headed Southern editor—but it is extracted from a grave State paper laid before the Southern Congress, and may be regarded as the settled views of the rebel government. Let our readers among the working men—especially "those who own no property," see how they are valued by the very people whom many of them have heretofore been aiding at the polls.

BLACK TROOPS IN THE REBEL ARMY.—The Hartford Times publishes the following extract of a letter dated Pittsboro', Chatham county, N. C., May 20:— "Every free negro in this county, so far as I can learn, has enlisted to fight the abolitionists, and there are enough to make a regiment. All the slaves who can obtain consent have also enlisted."

While these traitors are carrying Africa into the war, they may wake up some fine morning and find that somebody else has carried the war into Africa.

Mr. Benjamin Haywood, a large proprietor of iron rolling mills, and a prominent citizen of Schuylkill county, is now in Washington City, on a mission from Gov. Curtin, in behalf of the Pennsylvania regiments there. His instructions are contained in the following letter from the Governor, who seems strongly desirous that the abuses which have sprung up and excited such loud complaints be remedied.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 24, 1861. BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, Esq., Pottsville Pa. Dear Sir:—I learned from General Biddle, Adjutant-General, and my Aid Col. R. Biddle Roberts, that the condition of the Pennsylvania troops now in Washington City was disgraceful to the State, and, what is more important, that the men were actually suffering, both from want of proper clothing and a sense of shame. It is, of course, useless to say to you how mortified I am at such a condition of things, and how determined that the same shall be at once remedied so far as the same is in my power.

I requested you last evening to proceed at once to Washington City and take charge of this matter. You will be kind enough to examine fully into the character of the clothing of every description which has been furnished to our regiments now there. Ascertain the deficiency of every kind, defect of material, irregularity of color and faulty manufacture, and at once telegraph to me what is requisite to make the men comfortable in any and every way, and to place the regiments upon a footing, so far as comfort, health and the army regulations will permit, with any in the service of the United States. An agent will be sent with the clothing and other equipments, and it is my desire that you remain in Washington City, or wherever the regiments may be, until you see that my wishes and directions in this respect have been fully carried out. I confidently believed that before this, all the matters had been attended to faithfully and well, and can now, while regretting that my exertions have been so frustrated, only press upon you energetic and prompt action in this behalf for the comfort of our gallant and patriotic citizens now in the ranks of these regiments, and the preservation of the honor of the State.

Yours truly, A. G. CURTIN. —Much just complaint has been made at the manner in which our troops have been clothed, and it is to be hoped that the fraud and peculation of the contractors who palmed the worthless stuff on the State, will be fully exposed.

"INVADING SOUTHERN SOIL."—Under this head the Cincinnati Commercial says:—We hear a great amount of eloquent indignation from the Southern press and people about the troops in the service of the General Government being about to "invade Southern soil." This is all idle garrulousness. The forces of the General Government cannot "invade" a State. They have a right to go and come everywhere on every foot of soil covered by the Federal Union. The General Government is not an alien nor an intruder as to the States. Its sway extends over them all alike, and its laws, officers and armies are at home everywhere throughout the common domain. If it were not so, there would be no nation, and no national government.

It is just as absurd to talk of the government troops "invading the South," as to talk of British troops "invading" Liverpool, or the French army "invading" Languedoc, or the militia of the State of Ohio "invading" Hamilton county. This stupid idea of the just and lawful government of the country committing an "invasion" whenever it sets on foot a movement to execute its laws, could have its birth nowhere but in the maggotty and seditious brain of a Secessionist.

THE UNION GUN.—The monster "Fulton" gun recently cast at the Fort Pitt Works, has been completed, and is now being removed to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, whence it will be shipped to Washington, and thence to Old Point Comfort, with as little delay as possible. It is intended for Fortress Monroe, and will be put in position immediately on its arrival at that point. The "Union" is heavier than the "Floyd," and will throw a ball between six and seven miles. It is perhaps the heaviest piece of iron artillery ever manufactured, and the result of the experiments which it is proposed to make with it will be looked for with interest.

Col. Kelly who was reported to have died of a wound received at Philippi was wounded in the left breast, but is now in a fair way to recover. He was shot by a desperado named Johnson, who was immediately seized by the soldiers who would have executed him on the spot but for the interference of the Col.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Stahl, deceased, late of Ebensburg, Cambria Co., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of said County, all persons indebted to said Estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MRS. ELIZABETH STAHL, Adm'r. H. KINKEAD, 31st St. Ebensburg, May 30, 1861. N. B.—The business of repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewels will be carried on as heretofore, by Mrs. Stahl.