erate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for m dataining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders; to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life

Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this It is worthy of note that, while in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in thearmy and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned, and proved false to the hand which had pampered, them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true, despite the example of their treacherous associates. But the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the uncommon firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of a plain people. They understand, without an argument, that the destroying of the Government which was made by Washington, means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points of it our people have already settled-the successful establishing and the successful administering of it. One still remainsit. It is for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election, can also suppress a rebellionthat ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided there can be no successful appeal back to buliets, that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at the succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching men what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of the war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the Laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the Government relative to the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution, than expressed in the Inaugural Address. He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered to all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loval citizens, everywhere, have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest or subjugation, in any just sense of the term.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of Government. But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of Government; so that, to prevent its going out, it is all indispensable to use every means to the end of mantaining the guarantee. When an end is lawful and obligatory the indespensable means to obtain it, are also obligatory.

It is with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform his duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this case be made. Not that compromises government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who earry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions. As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions as these free people had confided to him.

He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the changes of his own life in what might follow. In while the four hundred millions of dollars full view of this great responsibility, he are only one twenty-third part of these has, so far, done what he has deemed states. The interests of freedom, of comhis duty. You will now, according to merce, and of good government alike deyour own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and mand that this war shall be short; and if your actions may so accord with his, as the President's recommendations are adopto assure all faithful citizens who have ted by Congress, the carnest wishes been disturbed in their rights of a cert- of the people in this respect will be full ain and and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purposes,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 4. 1861.

TROOPS.—We learn from the Harrisburg the Federal Government. If he is half Wolff occupied a prairie when the battle order received from Gen. Scott, the two as zealous to do justice to a great people began, but the rebels retre ing to the Pennsylvania regiments commanded re- struggling against a nest of arrant maligspectively by Cols. Sommonds and Biddle, nafits, as he was to set forth the power of at d'amp Mason and Dixon, marched into Maryland on Sunday last, and are now in possession of Cumberland. The march was in all respects important.

The Alleghanian



RIGHT OR WRONG.

LIBERTY AND UNION-ONE AND INSEP

ARABLE-NOW AND FOREVER.

DEENSBURG: THURSDAY::::::::JULY 18.

People's County Convention.

The voters of the People's Party in the several Election Districts of the county of Cambria are requested to meet at the places of holding elections in the different Districts, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of August next; at which time and place they shall elect two persons to represent them in a Convention of the People's Party. The Delegates thus selected will meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Monday, the 5th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M., to nominate a ticket for the ensuing General its successful maintenance against a for- Election, and to transact any other business midable internal attempt to overthrow that the interests of the party may require. The Delegate Election to be opened at 3

o'clock, P. M., and kept open until 6 P. M. H. J. ROBERTS, Chairman People's County Committee.

The President's Message.

July 12, 1861.

Speaking of President Lincoln's Message, the New York World-on independent newspaper-says: It is calculated to set at rest all appre-

hensions-if, indeed, any have ever been honestly entertained—that the President would ever allow this struggle to be brought to a pusillanimous close by an ignoble compromise with the traitors. True, suppressed, the Executive deems it prop- | there is not in the Message any of that er to say it will be his purpose then, as spurious energy which consists in the piling up of vehement expressions; for the President is perfectly self-poised, and powers and the duties of the Federal reasons throughout the document in that battallion of infantry, supported by four easy, familiar, common-sense way which implies the consciousness of a strong nature that he will be found equal to his duties. But with this absence of any straining to appear resolute there is sufficient evidence that having "put his foot down firmly," he will keep it down. The strong things in the Message are all the more impressive from the simplicity and absence of bluster with which they are expressed. The main recommendation which President Lincoln offers to Congress "for the purpose of making this contest a short and decisive one," speaks very decisively for the energy with which he desires the war to be prosecuted. When he asks for at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars, he indicates so clearly his sense of importance of crushing the rebellion by an overwhelming exertion of force as to dispense him from using toward the rebels the language of strong menace. It befits the dignity of a great nation and a strong government to let its deeds prove to the world the energy of its determination -When we put in the field an army as large as that of France, the most military nation are not often proper, but that no popular of Europe, although France has thirty-six millions of inhabitants and the free states of the Union only twenty millions, neither our own people nor foreign nations will main point upon which the people gave need any assistance in drawing correct Col. Siegel, stating that Gov. Jackson and inferences as to the vigor with which the government intends to follow up the rebellion. President Lincoln, to prove the possibility of raising and maintaining so shall perish; much less could be, in be- large an army as he asks for, states that terday morning and continued fighting dutrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust the four hundred thousand men he wants ring the day. make only one-tenth of the citizens of the free-states capable of military service,

Mr. Russel, the correspondent let us renew our trust in God, and go of the London Times, has been in Washforward without fear, and with manly ington for some days past, resting after his Southern tour. He has enjoyed the elegant hospitalities of Gen. Scott. We trust he has been enlightened, by this time, MOVEMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA as to the resources and the resolution of Col. Wolff, and about 1,500 rebels. Col. these latter, he will counteract many of the injurious impressions created by his effusions in the London Times.

Leco-Feco Nominations.

vened at the Court House, in this borough, on Monday, 8th inst., and presented the following ticket:

Assembly, Cyrus L. Pershing. Sheriff, John Buck. Treasurer, Thomas Callan. Commissioner, Peter J. Little. Associate Judges, George W. Easley, Henry

J. Devine. Poor House Director, George Delany. Auditor, E. R. Dunnegan, John S. Rhey.

belligerent wings of the party was patched up, but whether it will hold water with the "rank and file" is remarkably doubtful. Our cotemporary up street may be in "good humor with the world and the rest of mankind" owing to the result, and our friend around the corner may be "too full for words" to express himself, from the same cause, but the "spontaneous combustion" dodge failed in a former issue -and so it will in this. The above ticket cannot be elected.

News of the Week.

THE BATTLE IN MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, July 10, 1861 .- A special messenger arrived this evening by the Pacific Railroad, with despatches from Col. Siegal to Adjutant Harding, at the Ar-

Rolla for the St. Louis Democrat, on the o'clock in the morning, Gen. Rosencrantz, morning of the 5th: Col. Siegel, with a with a portion of the Eighth, Tenth, and portion of his regiment and a part of Col. | Thirtcenth Indiana, and Nineteenth Ohio Solomon's, and ten pieces of artillery, in Regiment, left this place, and cutting a all from 1,100 to 1,200 men, attacked a road through the woods, succeeded in surbody of 6.000 rebels, under Gen. Rains rounding the enemy about three o'clock in and Col. Parsens, about seven miles east the afternoon. A desperate fight imme-of Carthage, on the prairie. They only diately ensued, lasting about an hour and had five pieces of cannon. Many of the a half, resulting in the loss of sixty of the enemy were mounted men.

nine in the morning, breaking the enemy's | precipitately, leaving behind six cannon, center twice. After fighting an hour and a large number of horses, wagons, camp, a half we silenced their artillery.

The rebels had three flags, one of the State of Missouri, which was left unharmed, and two Secession flags, which were twice shot down, and raised no more.

The enemy tried to out-flank our troops ment, keeping up a constant firing, and his officers and the remnant of his comordered the baggage train to advance, mand, say six hundred men. They are pieces of artillery near each body, and the flanks of the rebels.

alry, but our artillery took them at a lifty cross-fire which played havoe among their ranks, which opened the road, and Col. Siegel fell back on Carthage, the enemy harassing his flank up to the town, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the place, Col. Siegel surrounded the town, throwing shot and grenades into the rebel cavalry, and using his infantry with great effect. While attempting to reach the adjacent woods, to prevent the use of the cavalry, the rebels made the most serious attack, and the bloodiest part of the battle was fought. But the enemy were finally routed and forced to withdraw their forces.

Col. Siegel then fell back on Mount Vernon, where he could be supported .-The sole captive officer, taken about five o'clock, reported the loss at near 250 on their part, but as the severest fighting was done subsequent to that hour, it is believed their loss is considerably greater; 45 prisoners were taken. Our loss is 8 killed, and 45 wounded and missing.

The Springfield correspondent of The Democrat, under date of the 6th, says that immediately after the arrival of Brig.-Gen. Sweeny at Springfield, he dispatched a messenger to Col's. Siegel and Solomon, who were encamped at Neosho, to move their column to Carthage, which was

Last night a messenger arrived from Generals Price and Raines united their forces about 4,000 strong, and were encamped eight miles north of Carthage .-Cols. Siegel and Solomon pushed in rapidly, and attacked the rebel forces early yes-

Messengers are continually arriving, bringing the information that the rebels are retreating south-eastwardly, between Sarcoxie and Mount Vernon, falling back on Cassville, with the baggage and plunder, under the cover of their cannon, and Col. Siegal attacking their rear this after-

Gen. Sweeny commands in person a flying column moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona, thus crushing them completely between our columns .-Large bodies of mounted men congregated at Westplains and Forsythe, with the intention of joining Gov. Jackson's force, but Gen. Sweeny sent a detachment of 250 mounted men through Douglas county to prevent their union, and to drive back Gen. McBride's command.

Late advices say that a report reached gagement between 500 Federals, under himself being among the number.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

arrived up from Acquia Creek at half past | Tottering Confidence of the six o'clock a. m. to-day, having been cruis-The Loco Foco County Convention con- ing at night up and down between that point and the mouth of the river, preventing communication between lower Maryland and Virginia. The service is active, A kind of compromise between the that they were infernal machines. One struck the rudder of the Resolute, and the other careened over, and the fuse was inder which was full of coil of slow match | into British ports, the Mercury says: which was an India rubber coated fuse.-The machine looks devilish. The Freeborn brought it up to the Navy-yard,

> having visited it. BATTLE AT WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ROARING RUN, Va., July 12 .- A battle was fought yesterday afternoon, at Rich Mountain, two miles east of this place, where the enemy numbering about two thousand, in command of Col. Pegraw, The following abstract was written at were strongly entrenched. About three enemy killed, and a large number wound-Col. Siegel began the attack at half past | ed and taken prisoners. They retreated equippage, &c. The loss on our side is about twenty killed and forty wounded.

> WASHINGTON July 14 .- The following was received July 13th, from Beverly,

Report of General M'Cellan to Licutenwith their cavalry and cut off our baggage, ant General Scott-I have received from but Col. Siegal made a retreating move- Pegraw propositions for surrender, with mined never again to take arms against the General Government. I shall have remainder of the artillery in front, on the | nearly nine hundred or a thousand prisoners to take care of when Pegraw comes They then attempted to cut off his com- in. The latest accounts make the loss of

> ED .- The Wheeling Intelligencer of July 15 published information received by Mr. attached to it by saying that, if it had John Woods, of that city, who arrived in been completely successful, the war, on Wheeling on Saturday, from Charlottesville, where he was a student at the University. He left Charlottesville about three weeks ago, he reached Charlestown on the 4th and Ripley on the 5th. Henry A. Wise, and his son O. Jennings Wise, were both at Ripley. On the 8th a report reached Ripley that a thousand Fed- the True Virginian printing office in that their seven hundred followers, retreated come back-thus: back upon Charlestown. The report of the killing of Wise and his body guard cupy the identical chair in which your reached us on Sunday evening, the 7th, peaceful body once sat. They write Union so he could not have been badly injured, articles with your 'secesh' pen; they drink as he was knocking around Ripley pretty tolerably spry for an old man. From other circumstances we are induced to believe that the whole story about the attack Brown at Harper's Ferry, the boys use upon Wise's party is a sheer fabrica- now to cut your rules, and paper and ink tion. It is scarcely possible that he you prepared for secession purposes are could have been at Sissousville at all.

the Wises had left. The Intelligencer says: minute 'firing the Southern heart' somewhere along the Kanawha salines.

"THE GIRLS WE LEFT BEHIND US."-The good State of Wisconsin recently Letcher and the rest-with you." passed a law for the benefit of her volunteers, allowing such of them as were married, five dollars, bounty per month, in addition to their regular pay. This prefive wedded each his "Annie Laurie," but to the solicitations of many friends of Mr. wife and left her to receive the monthly his residence in Baltimore county, attend-

there on the 30th ult., when it was regarded as an auroral beam. On the 2d Cambridge University, pronounces this of the State: comet to be different from that of 1264 | Gideon J. Ball, Eric county. and 1556, or any other whose return has woods, he followed, and in skirmishing in been anticipated. Its train, he says, exthe timber lost 30 killed and wounded, he tends over 106 degrees. Its name is, therefore, yet to given. Menwhile, his the performance of the labor assigned them cometship is moving tail foremost be- by the Governor. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The Free- tween the Great and Little Bear conborn gun boat, Lieut Lowry commanding stellations, with prodigious velocity.

Rebels.

The two main considerations by which of Kansas, which was admitted into the the secession leaders in the gulf states Union on the 28th of last January. The were emboldened to embark in their haz- is in accordance with an act of Congress ardaous, and dangerous. On Sunday at ardous experiment were the expectation passed April 4, 1818, which runs thus noon the Freeborn was at Acquia Creek, of a strong democratic support in the "On the admission of a new State into with the Resolute, Pawnee and Pocha- North, especially in the great commercial the Union one star shall be added to the hontas. Two large oil casks were discov- city of New York, and the expectation of union of the flag; and such addition shall ered floating down towards the fleet with constraining England and other European take effect on the fourth day of July next ebb tide; when within a quarter of a mile powers through their need of the chief succeeding such admission." It is fitting a small boat was sent from the Pawnee to southern staple, to give the Confederate that, while we mourn the temporary loss reconnoitre. The small boat discovered States immediate recognition and countenance. Both these expectations have -of our family of States, a new one, rep. proved delusive; and the result must have resentative slike of freedom and progress became detached from its body and sunk; given a great shock to the confidence with should enroll its name on the old famile which the insurgents entered on the re- register. Others there are to come, but put out by dipping in the water. The bellion. The Charleston Mercury which latter was hauled on board the Pawnee; was the head organ of this gigantic treasculties in the way as did Kansas. She it had a cylinder made of boiler iron, five on during the whole of its inception and asked for admission when the nation was feet long, and eighteen inches in diameter, early developments, takes a gloomy and at peace and she alone distracted by interfilled with all sorts of destructive elements | discouraging view of the result of secession | nal troubles; she has gained entranea designed to blow the Potomac squadron diplomacy abroad. Speaking of the re- only when she was at peace and the nation to atoms. The machine weighed about fasal of the British government to allow at war. four hundred pounds, connecting the cyl- the southern privateers to bring prizes

commissioners have remained a day in was a poor Irish boy, name Peter O'Rourke London after this order was issued. This who at the age of sixteen years did not where it attracts great attention, thousands is an attack of quasi hostility which it know his letters. This lad had saved the appears to us, ought to have arrested all lives of several persons on Lake Erie, who confidence with British authorities. It out of gratitude, offered him a considerawas well known that, while Great Britain | ble sum of money, which he declined on has the greatest interest in the indepen- condition that they would secure him an eddence of the Confederate States, there is ucation. They complied with his request an element of anti-slavery fanaticism which and sent him to school, and afterwards would, in all likelihood, paralyze her counsels in our favor."

commissioners have blundered in not that the great men of this country are tempting Great Britain and France by made. the offer of low duties, to compensate them for the risk of hostile complications with the United States, and puts forward the following interrogatory and opinion: "Have our commissioners been empow-

ered to offer to France and England a treaty guaranteeing for a number of years low duties on their manufactured commodities imported into the Confederate States? We fear not; for, if they had been empowered to make such treaties, we are satisfied that they might before this have returned home, with their mission completely successful, and the war on our frontier, on the part of the United States reduced to a weak absurdity."

These lugubrious confessions of the utter failure of the mission of Messrs. MANN, YANCEY & Co., correspond with the statements in President LINCOLN'S | The mechanical department of the estabwhich was formed into columns with a said to be extremely penitent, and deter- Message that, nothwithstanding some pre- lishment is under the supervision of M. R. vious apprehensions to the contrary, the M'Dowell, who is a competent and expen disposition of the foreign powers toward the United States is most friendly. This must be the heaviest disappointment the secessionists could encounter, as they had munication with carriages with their cav- the rebels in killed some one hundred and centered all their hopes of ultimate success in the aid of England and France.-Even in confessing that the mission of HENRY A. WISE NOT EVEN ATTACK- YANCEY and his condjutors is a failure all persons indebted to said Estate will please the Mercury confesses the importance it make immediate payment, and those having the part of the United States, would be "reduced to a weak absurdity."

> MILITARY PRINTERS HAVING THEIR JOKE.—A delegation of printers from the Twentieth Ohio Regiment, now stationed at Fairmont, Va., have taken possession of eral troops were marching upon that place town. Their first leading article was an from the Ohio river. The Wises with invitation to Drinkard, the late editor, to

> "Men with military trappings now oc-Union whiskey out of your old bottle, Drinkard; and the devil wears your coat; and the pike you kept as a relic of John now used to print army blanks upon. O, Mr. Woods was several times arrested Drinkard ! you ought to be here. How and was detained at Ripley a week, until can you stay away? Your types are set up for Union articles; your press prints Our readers may rest assured that Henry | them. And more than this, the Stars and A. Wise still lives, and is doubtless this Stripes float from your windows; and we all well know, from the files left in your Sanctum, that this doesn't suit you. Come back, then, and take possession. Bring all your friends-Henry A. Wise, John

THE PRISONERS AT FORT M'HENRY. -The Baltimore American of Monday says: "Information has been received this mium on Benedicks has not been without morning from Fort M'Henry to the effect \$2,50. Specimen copies forwarded when deits effect. The army of young wives to that Marshal Kane and the members of be left behind by the brave fellows has the Board of Police Commissioners, as gone up amazingly. The Second Regi- well as John Merryman, Esq., still rement, now at Camp Randall, Madison or- main at the post under guard, but enjoy dered to leave on Sunday next, has given as much liberty as is consistent with the liberal employment to the marrying func- | views of the Government. Of the whole tionaries. Six came home last week, from party, Mr. Charles D. Hinks is the only a single company, and employed their one who has been released upon parole of furlough in brief honeymoons. Of these honor. On Friday, Gen. Banks, yielding one left the camp, and without previous Merryman, sent that gentlemen a permit expressed preference, hunted himself up a allowing him to make occasional visits to ed by one of the officers of the garrison but after consideration he concluded not THE COMET.-Lieut. Gillies, superin- to accept it, and still remains in the tendent of the Washington Naval Obser- fort. He decided not to accept the vatory says the comet was first observed offer unless all received similar liberty."

THE REVENUE LAWS.—The Governor as appointed the following gentlemen as very cheap. The public are invited to call Springfield on Sunday morning of an en- its tail extended to a distance of eighty or has appointed the following gentlemen as eighty-five degrees. Prof. Bond, of the commissioners to revise the revenue laws

> Francis Jordan, Bedford county. Charles Gilpin, Philadelphia. These gentlemen will at once enter on

See new advertisements.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH STAR .- On the 4th of July, another star was added to our national flag, representing the State

A GRADUATE AT WEST POINT .- The "We are only surprised that any of the first graduate at West Point last week. secured him a situation at West Point where he has just graduated graduated with The Mercury thinks the confederate the highest honors. It is out of such stuff

Capt. Doubleday, of Fort Sumter celebrity, and Lieut. Slemmer, of Fort Pickens, have been appointed Majors in the regular army.



TRS. E. J. STAHL respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity hat she has on hand a large and superior lot of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, which she will sell at reduced prices. Par-

ticular attention paid to repairing the above articles, and all work warranted

Office opposite Shoemaker & Sons' [Jul18, 1861:3m

TOTICE .--

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Stahl, deceased, late of Ebensburg, Cambria Co., having been granted to the subscribers, by the Register of said County, claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

IRS. ELIZABETH STAHL, Adm'z, H. KINKEAD, Adm'r. Ebensburg, May 30, 1861.

N. B.-The business of repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry will be carried on as heretofore, by Mrs. Stabl.

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bargains. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Accordent de., repaired on short notice, with neatness and dispatch. All work warranted, and char-[Merch 28, 1881:4f.] geslow.