



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY AUGUST 8.

People's County Nominations.

ASSEMBLY: A. KOPELIN, of Johnstown.

SHERIFF: JAMES D. HAMILTON, of Wilmore.

TREASURER: CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnstown.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES: ISAAC EVANS, of Ebensburg; JAMES PURSE, of Johnstown.

COMMISSIONERS: JAMES CONRAD, of Washington tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: REES S. LLOYD, of Cambria tp.

AUDITOR: H. J. ROBERTS, of Johnstown.

Our Ticket.

With feelings of exultation and pride we nail to our mast-head this week the ticket placed in nomination by the People's County Convention on Monday last. It was fairly chosen, and the men constituting it are good, loyal men—men of admitted talent and intelligence—men altogether worthy to be the representatives of a great party. The Convention itself was one of the most respectable and orderly bodies that has assembled here for many a day, and the precision and dispatch with which they performed their duties challenged the admiration of all. We say nothing but what the truth will bear us out in asserting, when we affirm that everybody is satisfied with the ticket—excepting, perhaps, our friends of the other side, the Loco-Focos. All that is necessary is for the People to take hold of the matter in good earnest, and victory will as surely perch on our banners in the present campaign as it did last autumn. The above ticket must and shall be TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED.

The Degree of Treason.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph. Treason, like all other crimes, has its degrees and grades. It has its open acts, its accessories before and after the fact of its perpetration, and its accomplices, who are ever ready to perform the meaner details of its work, such as assailing its victims with slander, detraction and moral injury, before the life-blood is let from his veins by the hand that urges the cold steel to that victim's heart. Nor is it those who hold the dagger to the throats of men, that do the most mischief. Brave men can encounter and contend with such as these. Strong men, in the faith of a holy cause, can struggle with and conquer the enemy who meets them in open fair fight—but the secret foe, whose path through society is marked by the filthy slime of his nature, and who crawls and strikes and prays and implores his God and his country with the same hand and the same breath, is the foe of all others who is most to be dreaded. With these men the glorious cause of the American Union is now surrounded.—They swarm in high and low places—live in ease while others are battling in sweat and gore for their country—and are never so well satisfied as when disaster overtakes the march of our army, or defeat arrests its progress. They are the bloodhounds of politics, who have hunted down to social ruin and political death many an honest man in Pennsylvania, simply because he stood in their path to plunder, and refused to endorse their frauds and falsehoods. In this hour they are neither neutral or loyal—frank or fearless in any position they assume or deed they perpetrate. All they do is done in secret, by insinuation and falsehood. They hate the genius of our government because it is calculated to detect crime and powerful to punish criminals. They oppose the spirit of the Constitution which endorses the right of majorities to rule, illustrating this opposition by their refusal to recognize any administration of this government except that which dispenses its patronage to the creatures of their political creed and complexion. This is the degree of treason that is doing the mischief to the American Union. It is not those who are arrayed in arms against the government, who are doing

that government the most damage. These, in turn, can and will be conquered, but before we dare hope to crush out rebellion in the south, we must first arrest and annihilate its sympathizers in the north.—It is from this sympathy, daily contributed in the manner and mode which the circumstances, surrounding the secret traitor afford, that the rebellion is invigorated and encouraged. Humble and hamilliate the men in our midst who are equally guilty with those in the rebel states, and we give the world assurance that we are in concert with those in arms against the government. Arrest the men in the loyal states who are constantly avowing their treason—do this promptly and sternly and fearlessly, and there will be no mistaking, on the part of the open traitors, the resolve of the federal authority to maintain its power and prestige, or go down with the Union to utter ruin!

People's County Convention.

The People's County Convention met at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Monday, 5th August, inst., and was called to order by appointing Ephraim Crum, of Wilmore, Chairman. William M. Jones, of Carrolltown, and W. J. Nugent, of Susquehanna, were chosen Secretaries.

By general consent, the Convention sat with open doors.

On motion, the following gentlemen were constituted a Committee on Credentials, viz: E. T. Nutter, Thomas Davis, Henry Myers, John H. Evans and A. C. Noble.

The Committee soon after made a report, returning the following named gentlemen as delegates, who were thereupon admitted to seats in the Convention, viz: Allegheny, Enos C. McMullin, Peter M'Coy, Cambria, Wm. Tibbott, Thos. W. Williams, Clearfield, S. Wharton, Carroll, Gordon St. Clair, Christian Fulmer, Carrolltown, Wm. M. Jones, Geo. R. Lewis, Chest, John Elder, Chest Springs, M. D. Wagner, T. S. Robinson, Croyle, Joseph W. Moyer, James B. Cooper, Ebensburg, East Ward, D. J. Jones, J. H. Evans, West Ward, J. P. Jones, J. H. Evans, Jackson, Thomas Davis, William Byers, Loretto, Henry Myers, William Koontz, Munster, Peter Kaylor, Jacob Glass, Gallitzin, E. T. Nutter, A. B. Scott, Susquehanna, W. J. Nugent, Wm. Berkstresser, Summerhill, J. L. Hess, Oliver Crum, Washington, George Tiley, Thos. J. Parrish, Wilmore, Ephraim Crum, A. C. Noble.

An organization being thus effected, on motion the Convention proceeded to declare its choice for a candidate for Assembly.

Whereupon, the following named gentlemen were put in nomination: Evan Roberts, A. Kopelin.

On motion the nominations were closed; and the following ballotings were had: 1st ballot, Roberts, 16; Kopelin, 18.

Abraham Kopelin having a majority of all the votes cast, was, on motion, declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to select a candidate for Sheriff; when, on motion of John P. Jones, James D. Hamilton was declared the choice of the Convention by acclamation.

On motion the Convention proceeded to make nominations for the office of Treasurer. The following gentlemen were nominated: Charles B. Ellis, Evan E. Evans, John H. Fisher, Edward Roberts, A. B. Pringle.

On motion the nominations were closed; and the following ballotings were then had: 1st bal. 2d bal. 3d bal. Mr. Ellis, 9 15 18; Fisher, 5 1 Withd'n.; Evans, 2 5 6; Roberts, 10 12 11; Pringle, 8 1 Withd'n.

Charles B. Ellis, having a clear majority on the third ballot, was declared unanimously nominated.

On motion the Convention proceeded to make nominations for Associate Judges. The following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Isaac Evans, Evan Morgan, John Williams, Moses Canan, William Tibbott, James Purse.

On motion the nominations were closed; and the following balloting was then had: 1st ballot, Evans, 23; Williams, 6; Tibbott, 4; Morgan, 5; Canan, 4; Purse, 18.

Isaac Evans and James Purse having received a majority of the votes cast, were, on motion, declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On motion the Convention proceeded to select a candidate for Commissioner; when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: J. W. Myers, Evan E. Evans, James Conrad, Evan R. Morgan, John Elder, Enos C. McMullin.

On motion the nominations were closed; and the following ballotings were had:

Table with 3 columns: 1st bal., 2d bal., 3d bal. Names: Myers, Conrad, Elder, Evans, Morgan, McMullin.

James Conrad having a majority of the votes cast on the third ballot, was, on motion, declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On motion the Convention proceeded to make nominations for the office of Poor House Director. The following gentlemen were nominated: Henry Myers, Rees S. Lloyd, William Davis, John Evans, (Smith), William Berkstresser.

On motion the nominations were closed; and the following ballotings were had: 1st bal. 2d bal. 3d bal. Myers, 15 14 13; Davis, 6 5 2; Lloyd, 6 11 19; Evans, 4 Withd'n.; Berkstresser, 3 3 4.

Rees S. Lloyd, having received a majority of all the votes cast on the third ballot, was, on motion, declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

On motion the Convention proceeded to select a candidate for County Auditor; when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: D. J. Morrell, John H. Evans, Howard J. Roberts.

On motion the nominations were closed; and the following ballot was had: 1st ballot, Morrell, 10; Evans, 5; Roberts, 19.

Howard J. Roberts having a majority of the votes cast, was, on motion, declared unanimously nominated.

Hon. George Taylor, of Huntingdon, was declared the choice of the Convention for the office of President Judge of this Judicial District by acclamation; and Evan Roberts, E. T. Nutter and John Thompson, Jr., appointed conferees.

On motion, a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of five persons, was appointed. The chair announced the following gentlemen as constituting said Committee, viz: Dr. George R. Lewis, Dr. John M. Jones, John H. Evans, M. D. Wagner, D. J. Jones.

The Committee having retired, the Convention proceeded to select a County Committee for the ensuing year.

The Committee is as follows: M. S. HARR, Ebensburg, Chairman, Allegheny, Peter M'Coy, Blacklick, John Q. Adams, Cambria, Thomas W. Williams, Carroll, Gordon St. Clair, Carrolltown, George R. Lewis, Chest, John Elder, Chest Springs, M. D. Wagner, Clearfield, Dennis Donahoe, Clearmough, John Cushman, Croyle, James R. Cooper, Ebensburg, East Ward, William D. Davis, West Ward, M. S. Harr, Gallitzin, Nathan Sanders, Jackson, Paul Cobough, Johnstown, 1st Ward, C. T. Frazer, 2d " R. R. Edwards, 3d " George S. King, 4th " William Orr, 5th " John Parks, Loretto, William J. Koontz, Millville, Lewis R. Jones, Munster, Peter Kaylor, Richland, Lewis Fisher, Summerhill, Oliver Crum, Susquehanna, William J. Nugent, Taylor, James Kave, Washington, George Tiley, White, Thomas Hollen, Wilmore, William R. Hughes, Yoder, John Z. Jones.

The Committee on Resolutions having returned, their chairman reported the following resolutions, which, being read, were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a formidable rebellion now exists in some portions of our favored country, having for its avowed purpose the dismembering of the noblest government ever conceived by human genius, to the great detriment of the happiness and prosperity of millions of our fellow-citizens, therefore, Resolved, That whilst we deprecate the necessity of resorting to arms against people of any section of our common country, we firmly adhere to the sentiment that "the Union must and shall be preserved," and to accomplish this end, we pledge all honorable means of support to the National Administration in their efforts to suppress Treason and Traitors.

Resolved, That the present war is not waged for the subjugation of the Southern States, to hold them as conquered provinces, but for the maintenance of our rights and the perpetuation of the institutions handed down to us by the framers of our government; and to re-establish, where made null and void, the Constitution and laws of our country.

Resolved, That in Abraham Lincoln, the Chief Magistrate of the nation, we have a man who has shown himself to be eminently qualified for the responsible position he now holds. He has displayed firmness and prudence in all his actions, and is guided by no other motive than the welfare and best interest of his country. The People have abiding confidence in him.

Resolved, That this Convention takes pleasure in presenting to their constituents the ticket this day formed. The nominees are well qualified for the duties of the several offices to which they have been named, and should receive the hearty support of the People of Cambria county.

On motion, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published in The Alleghenian and the Cambria Tribune.

No other business being before the body, the Convention adjourned sine die. WM. M. JONES, Secy. W. J. NUGENT, Secy.

McClellan and the Army.

In speaking of the reorganization of the army, the New York World says that Gen. McClellan is busily engaged, working with an energy and decision that give promise of great achievements when the time for action comes. He strikes unsparingly at every abuse; enforces military regulations with a rigor unknown before; and is infusing into every department of the service a new animus, a new morale—we might almost say a new character. Our troops thus far have hardly deserved the name of an army. They have been simply a heterogeneous collection of raw volunteers, gallant in spirit individually, but largely retaining the independent habits of civil life. They have acquired a certain proficiency in company drill, but have not acquired that sternness of general discipline which alone can give constancy and compactness, and make an army that can be effectively handled by a single commander. Every fight thus far—including even that which is called the great battle—has been only made up of mere regimental or company encounters. There has been no maneuvering on a large scale. But the operations that are now intended will involve great combinations of movement; and the army, to be equal to them, must be a thoroughly well-knit body, capable of receiving and executing the impulse of a single will. The public will observe with the deepest interest this preliminary perfecting of the great means whereby the great work is to be accomplished.

But a peculiar interest gathers about the young general himself. Probably never in the history of the country, since the day of Washington, has a greater opportunity been offered to an American to achieve that which would make his name immortal. He has been called upon to save the republic at the darkest hour of its history; has been invested with all needful power; has been accorded, in advance, the whole-souled confidence and support of the people; and it now remains to be seen whether he will be equal to the mighty mission. It will require military genius of no common order. Does he possess it? The mere fact that he is only a new-made general—that in the regular army he never attained a higher grade than captain of cavalry—is no indication of its absence. The course of promotion in time of peace hardly allowed a further advance for one so young as he was when he abandoned the army for civil life. Nor will the fact that he has not risen to his present post by slower gradations be any disadvantage. If he has any real military genius, its action will be all the fresher and more vigorous. It was truly said by Prince Eugene of Savoy—himself a great commander—that "the most successful generals have commonly been those who have at once been raised to command, without ever having been employed in the petty calculations and maneuvers which engage the attention of an inferior officer."

This young general's military faculties have not been stiffened and dwarfed by the small wearisome routine that necessarily belongs to a subordinate military position in a time of peace. He was long enough in such a position to make himself master of the military science, so far as it can be taught by books. His elaborate report upon the operations in the Crimea sufficiently attests that. The practical views of war which he at that time was enabled to take, have, withal, most admirably supplemented his previous acquisitions by study. And it is worthy of note that the Secretary of War who sent him on this advantageous tour of instruction, was Jefferson Davis himself. We may trust that the very science which Davis was thus instrumental in enriching and perfecting, will, by righteous retribution, be an important agency in confounding and overwhelming Davis's wicked treason. Thus accomplished in the military art, yet fresh from the popular institutions of civil life, George B. McClellan seems to have been peculiarly fitted, in a military sense, for the great task now devolved upon him. His chivalrous instincts, and his stern, Christian virtue, unite in making him a worthy champion of a sacred cause. May the career that has opened so auspiciously be as grandly sustained to the end.

THE REBEL LOSS AT BULL RUN.—A Baltimore letter in The Philadelphia Inquirer has the following news from Richmond: "I am told, on good authority, that a merchant in this city has received a letter from his correspondent in Richmond, which significantly indicates that the people of that city are heartily sick, not only of Secession and its sorrowful fruits, but of the war. It is also asserted if President Davis and his army do not meet with better success than they did at Bull Run and Manassas, a counter feeling will manifest itself among the people by no means encouraging to the Rebel President and the cause he has espoused. The slaughter of the Confederate troops is represented as terrible—much greater than intimated by accounts in the newspapers.

"The truth regarding killed and wounded is suppressed, so far as there is any possibility of doing so. When the whole story of Manassas is told, if ever, it will prove astounding. Great distress prevails among the Southern troops. They are not only destitute of comforts, but of the absolute necessities of subsistence. Clothes, shoes, food, war munitions, and all are lamentably scarce, as is money also."

—No war news has transpired this week.

"Let Us Alone."

The leaders of the southern rebellion tell us that all they wish is to be let alone, that they have not the least desire to quarrel with us. They want to have their own way in breaking up the Union, and if we will only let them alone they will do it to their own satisfaction. Mr Stephens expressed their desire in his recent speech, when he said: "We simply wish to govern ourselves as we please."

Now, if the faculties of the rebels were not blunted, they would perceive how ridiculous they appear when they ask us to let them govern themselves as they please. To permit them to do this would undoubtedly bring peace, but it would be a peace purchased at a price we could ill afford to pay. It would be to concede at once that the Union was that oft-spoken-of "rope of sand." It is because we believe the Union to be enduring, and one from which no state can withdraw without the consent of the others, that we refuse to let the South alone. We believe in allowing the different sections of the country to govern themselves as they please, so long only as they do so in accordance with the Constitution. We will never permit any section to do aught which tends to usurp the prerogatives of the government. It is very easy for the rebels to assert that, in demanding to govern themselves, they are only doing what our revolutionary fathers did. They gloss over the fact that these resorted to every lawful means for obtaining redress ere they attempted to throw off the yoke of the mother country. The rebels made no attempts to obtain lawful redress for their fancied wrongs. They declared the election of Mr. Lincoln a denial of their rights, and yet they knew that they had a majority in Congress which could easily have prevented the administration from interfering with any of these. They did not wait for the passage of any act by which the least of these would be denied, but without any provocation raised the flag of rebellion. What right, then, have they to compare themselves with our revolutionary fathers? As the devil, it is said, can quote Scripture to suit his own purposes, so the rebels refer to the acts of our forefathers and to the great principles of our government in order to sustain their cause.

Really it would seem that the impudence of the rebels is unbounded. The messages of Jeff. Davis and the speeches of his confederates are filled with the most absurd statements, made in the most impudent manner. The rebels would move heaven and earth in support of their audacious demands, and what they have done is only an earnest of what they would do. They must think us the veriest fools if they suppose we are to be blinded by their sophisms. Did they not think us fools they could scarcely dare to ask us now to let them alone. We have let them alone too long. It is because we let them have their own way that they are now in arms against us. Had we taught them years ago that our rights were as dear to us as theirs to them; had we made them acknowledge that the government was intended for the benefit of all living under it, a few reckless politicians would never have swept so many thousands into a ruinous rebellion.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—The following order has been made by the Post-Office Department for the execution of the new law respecting soldiers' letters: "Postmasters at or near any camp or point occupied by the United States forces will mail without prepayment of postage, any letter written by a soldier in service of the United States, and certified to be such by the Major or Acting Major of the Regiment to which the writer is attached. The envelope should have plainly stamped or written on its face the certificate 'Soldiers' letter,' signed in writing by the Major or Acting Major of the Regiment, describing his Regiment by its number and its State. The postage due on such letters will be collected at the office of delivery. Commissioned officers will prepay their postage as heretofore.

JOHN A. KASSON, First Assistant Post Master General.

The panic at Centreville is not a novelty in warfare. The best disciplined troops of Europe have been guilty of them far less excessively than our men in Virginia. Such was the famous flight of the French and Sardinian troops from Castiglione to Brescia, the day after the great battle of Solferino. There the successful soldiers were resting from the fatigues of the fight, when five Austrians, who had been hidden in bushes came out into the open field to surrender themselves. Instantly the cry of "the Austrians are coming!" was raised. From that simple incident arose a panic. For seventeen miles, all the way to Brescia, the road was filled with a flying mass of horses and foot; wagons and ambulances were emptied of their wounded, every-body seemed beside themselves with terror. Some fifteen thousand men were engaged in this panic, and the loss of life from it was very considerable.

Col. Miles, upon whose conduct during the battle at Bull Run severe animadversions have been made, has published a card. He declares that he has been made the victim of personal spite, that he directed the movements of his troops on the field, and that he never gave some of the orders attributed to him. He further says that he has called for a court of inquiry to investigate the whole transaction.

See new advertisements.

GEN. LYON'S BODY GUARD.—A correspondent of the New York Times writing from General Lyon's army says:—One of the principle features of the march are General Lyon and his German body guard. The latter is composed of ten athletic St. Louis butchers, each mounted on a powerful horse and armed with a heavy cavalry sword and a pair of navy revolvers; each wears a light hat turned up on the left side, and decorated with a white ostrich plume. Almost any time General Lyon accompanied by half a dozen of these savage looking fellows, may be seen spurring along the line, or a small squad of them, or singly galloping fiercely to the front or rear, or straight out into the country. If the General goes into a house a half dozen of them will be seen in front standing like iron statues at the bridle of their horses—if he scours along in advance of the train the clanking of their long sabres is heard beside him—stop where he will there may be always seen a stolid squad of white plumed men awaiting patiently his movements. They are fearless riders—jump fences on a dead run, leap ditches, gallop down steep descents, and, in fact never ride less fast than their horses can run, unless compelled by urgent necessity. Independent of their duty as body guards they act as messengers, scouts, &c., and in consequence have plenty to do. They are commanded by a lieutenant, and from their appearance and daring horsemanship will, if occasion demands, whip a dozen times their weight in chivalry.

SAD, VERY.—A letter in the Clarksville (Tennessee) Jeffersonian, a Secession paper, from Athens, Tennessee says: "The Union feeling is predominant here, which will prove full well that the people do not take after in every respect, the denizens of the illustrious city from which it takes its name. How they can hold out for the Union when there is no such thing, I cannot for my life see. However, it is human nature for people to differ, and they may have better visionary organs than your humble servant. I learn from a gentleman of the city, that Union meetings are still held, and that only the other day, at a flag raising near here, Union speeches were made and a Union company formed. Their chief object is to resist taxation, and call themselves Government troops. 'Tis surely a sad state of affairs, and much to be regretted.'

GOSEF LANE.—A story is told of Senator Joseph Lane, of Oregon, which will bear repetition:—Accounts of the Senator's rebel sentiments and movements preceded his return home, and it is said, rendered him very unpopular, particularly after the attack on Fort Sumter. When he reached the shores of the Pacific he began to feel his unpopularity in various ways, but no remark that was made to him and in his hearing was more cutting than that of a stage driver with whom he had entered into conversation without disclosing his name. In the course of his talk the Senator took occasion to remark that he considered himself at that time about the worst abused man in the State. "Well, I don't know about that," replied the driver. "If you are any worse abused than that rascal, Jo. Lane, God help you."

A REGIMENT OF SCYTHES.—Some Germans of New York are attempting the organization of a regiment to be armed with scythes. The organization of such a regiment would be completed at a very short notice, without much cost. It was stated by some of the speakers that a regiment of this kind would do a great deal of service; that if properly directed they could cause a great deal of havoc among the enemy. It would be better adapted than any other weapon now in use to attack the enemy's cavalry with effect. That such troops could be made serviceable had been demonstrated in the Polish revolution and in the of the Peasants in Germany, when the regular troops were very often fought with scythes.

It is being wisely urged by the Eastern press, that the showy uniforms of the officers make them too prominent a mark for the picked marksmen of the Rebel army, and it is therefore suggested that they should all, as was done by the Italian officers in the late campaign—go into battle with ordinary uniforms, with distinctive marks so as to be recognizable by their own men, but not by a distant enemy.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Cambria township, four miles west of Ebensburg on or about the 15th of July, last, a STEER, of light reddish color, and supposed to be three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law. DAVID E. JONES, Ebensburg, August 8, 1861-31.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, in Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next: to wit: The final account of Henry Buck, surviving executor of Adam Stoltz, deceased. The account of Moses Yoder, administrator of the estate of Samuel Ream, deceased. The first and final account of Solomon Benshoof, executor of Lewis Benshoof, deceased. The final account of Charles B. Ellis, executor of William H. Hamilton, deceased. The second partial account of Enos McMullin, executor of John Glass, deceased. The final account of John Dumoyer, administrator of Susan Paul, deceased. The account of A. C. Mullin, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Paul, deceased. E. F. LYTLE, Register. Register's Office, August 8, 1861.