



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY: DECEMBER 12.

Another Peace Proposition.

One of the best jokes of the season consists in the fact that another proposition has been made in Congress, looking to a peaceful solution of the difficulties existing between the Federal Government and the rebellious States. It was offered on Friday last, in the United States Senate, by Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, and embraces a preamble and two resolutions. The first resolution provides, that MILARD FILLMORE, FRANKLIN PEARCE, ROGER B. TANNEY, EDWARD EVERETT, GEORGE M. DALLAS, THOMAS EWING, HORACE BINNEY, REVERDY JOHNSON, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, GEORGE C. PUGH and RICHARD W. THOMPSON be appointed commissioners on the part of Congress, to confer with a like number of Commissioners to be appointed by the rebellious States, for the preservation of the Union, and for the maintenance of the Constitution, and that they report the result of said conference to Congress for approval or rejection.

We cannot dignify this resolution by any other title than that of an absurdity. The time for such propositions has long since passed. With the attack on Fort Sumter, expired the last ray of hope of settling these difficulties by peaceful means. The Federal Government will nigh belittled itself in its efforts to avoid a resort to arms; and now that it has been driven to that dread alternative, it can only retrieve itself by exerting all the force and power it can command, against those who presume to throw off its authority. At all events, it would be more appropriate, if peace propositions are to be the order of the day, that they should first come from the other side. The villains who broke the peace of the country, should first manifest their willingness to restore it; and then, if their propositions should prove honorable, they should, of course, receive due consideration.

But bad as is the first resolution of Mr. SAULSBURY, the second is worse. It provides that, upon the appointment of Commissioners by the Rebels, and upon the meeting of the joint Commission, active hostilities shall cease and be suspended, and shall not be renewed, unless said Commissioners shall be unable to agree. We take it, that the rebels would want nothing better than this. By acceding to the proposition, and appointing Commissioners, they might prolong the matter indefinitely; meanwhile our grand army, at an expense of a million and a half or two millions per day, would eat out our substance and accomplish nothing for the cause in whose behalf it has been mustered. Then, at some moment auspicious to the Rebels, they would pounce upon us like thieves in the night, and we, talking of peace, and probably unprepared, would find ourselves worsted. The experience of the past should teach us that the men who are now seeking the destruction of our government, will keep faith with nobody, unless it be to advance their own selfish ends. They cannot be trusted.—They have set out to establish a Slave Oligarchy, and to accomplish their object they will lie, cheat, rob, murder, or do anything else!

Mr. SAULSBURY is eminently fit to father this silly proposition. He is a pro-Slavery gentleman, and it is but natural that he should feel a desire to see his friends in the so-called Southern Confederacy, well cared for. But we apprehend his resolutions will not pass. An individual named GEORGE B. McCLELLAN has already been appointed a Commissioner to settle the question, and his powers in the premises are ample. He is just now in a fair way to commence operations, and we doubt not Congress will wait patiently until it sees what headway he makes towards a restoration of peace, before it resorts to any other expedient.—If he can't save the country, certainly "Peace Conventions" can't do it.

The secession of the southern states is improving the finances of the Post-office Department. The deficit the current year will be two and a half millions less than last year.

All Hail! Silver Grays!

Last week we visited Harrisburg, in company with Capt. WILLIAM PALMER, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for having the company of veterans known as the "Silver Grays," ordered into service, as well as to have provision made for their being comfortably quartered and speedily uniformed. Our most sanguine anticipations were realized. We were received in the most friendly manner by Governor Curtin, who gave us every satisfaction, assuring us of his cordial interest in the effort to raise a company of hardy veterans desirous of marshaling themselves under the "Stars and Stripes," also giving his consent to all our suggestions, promising to provide for the "Old Men of Cambria," to the extent of his power. We were authorized to send on the "boys" on Tuesday. They are gone, followed by the fervent aspirations of every patriot in the county for their safety while absent, and their honorable return, after the glorious Stars and Stripes once more wave proudly over thirty-four States of this Union.

We accompanied the "Silvered Patriotic Soldiers" on Tuesday as far as Altoona. They numbered about sixty, to be followed by many more during the present week, who could not make it suit to go with the advance. In parting with this brave band of volunteers, who have discarded all claims to exemption from liability to military service, we were forced to the conclusion that, so long as this spirit animated the Northern American heart, our old Flag and our Republican Institutions could and would withstand the assaults of domestic as well as foreign foes. In extending, when parting, the hand of friendship to each one of these "old men," we felt within us a feeling of confidence and pride which we cannot describe. God bless them! May their days be days of glory and happiness, and may their end be peace.

We cannot close this brief article without saying one word of praise and commendation of the spirit and devotion which characterized the amiable lady of Capt PALMER, while the "Silver Grays" were rendezvoused at her house. Night and day she was laboriously engaged in ministering to their wants. Every member of the company carries with him a feeling of gratitude, which will live even beyond the grave. A soldier's benedictions are hers.

It will give us great pleasure, and we know it will be equally gratifying to our readers, to publish from time to time "notes" promised to be furnished us by a "Silver Gray."

[The above was prepared last week after returning from Altoona, but too late for publication until this issue.—Ed. Alleghenian.]

An Important Measure.

A very important bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate, on Thursday last, by Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois. It provides for the absolute forfeiture to the United States, of the property, real or personal, belonging to any person who shall in any way aid or abet the present Rebellion.—This forfeiture is to be enforced by the courts, or by the military power when necessary, and the proceeds of the property of each individual seized and forfeited, subject to the just claims of his loyal creditors, is to be held for the benefit of loyal citizens, despoiled of their property by the Rebellion, and to defray the expenses incurred in its suppression.

The bill provides also for the forfeiture of the claims of all Rebels to such persons as they may hold in slavery; declares the slaves so forfeited free, and makes it the duty of the President to provide for the colonization of such of them as may be willing to go into some tropical country, where they may have the protection of the government, and be secured in all the rights and privileges of freemen.

In his speech delivered on submitting the bill, Judge TRUMBULL remarked that he wanted no other authority for putting down the gigantic Rebellion, than such as may be derived from the Constitution. He is in favor of the most vigorous measures for that purpose, but insists that they be kept within constitutional limits, which he clearly demonstrates is the case with the act proposed by him.

Whatever may be thought of the propriety or expediency of this measure, it must be conceded on all hands that the distinguished Senator has undertaken his work in the proper spirit. The questions involved are of the greatest importance, and he has approached them in that honest, calm, clear and deliberate way which should always characterize one in his high position.

The Fate of a Traitor.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we note the expulsion of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE from the United States Senate. A resolution for that purpose was offered by Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, on the 4th inst, when Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, took the ground that inasmuch as BRECKINRIDGE had resigned, he could not be expelled. Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, insisted, however, that he should be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. CHANDLER'S resolution, in the following pithy language:

Whereas, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the government he had sworn to support, therefore Resolved, that the traitor, BRECKINRIDGE, be expelled from the Senate.

The substitute was accepted by Mr. CHANDLER, and the resolution was unanimously adopted, yeas, 36, nays, none.—The following gentlemen were absent, or dodged the question, viz:

Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Johnson, (Tenn.) Johnson, (Mo.) Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Saxsbury and Willey.

Thus the double traitor who has proved himself false to Kentucky and false to the Union, instead of being permitted to vacate his seat by resignation, is genteelly kicked out of it by his former associates. He has brought upon himself the disgrace which his expulsion carries with it. He has received what he deserves, and he deserves still more. We hope that an opportunity will yet offer, when he may be presented with a hempen neck-tie, and that the Federal authorities will adjust it so tightly that he cannot say "Craven"—a word which describes the despicable coward with the utmost precision and nicety.

The Message.

With this number of *The Alleghenian* we send to each of our subscribers a copy of the Annual Message of President LINCOLN, which was sent into Congress on Tuesday of last week. We had hoped to have been able to gratify our patrons in this regard, contemporaneously with our last issue, but were vexatiously disappointed in not receiving a supply which we had ordered from Pittsburg. Not wishing to deprive our readers of their usual variety of matter, we have gone to some trouble and expense in the preparation of the "Extra" containing the Message.

Owing to the troubled condition of the country, there has been great anxiety to learn the views of the President, as officially expressed to Congress. His Message is a plain, straightforward document, and commendably brief. It should be read by all.

Wait!

Patience is a virtue which has not been vouchsafed to the American people, who are more prone to eagerly demand results than to examine reasons for delay.

Since South Carolina in mock heroics led off in the war against the Union, we have crowded events beyond parallel, in the world's history; yet, with insatiable greediness for results, is more impatiently called for.

There is an honorable excuse for this impatience, for it is the offspring of patriotism, and cannot be guided, until over South and North alike, floats the loved banner of the Union. Still, however its exercise must necessarily retard, instead of hasten, events. There is no power on the earth which, in so short a time as this government has done, could place itself on such a gigantic war-footing. The shot and shell which rained against the walls of Sumter, have proven dragons' teeth, yielding a most plentiful harvest of armed men, brave and enthusiastic, eagerly demanding to be led to battle. We have an army in the field strong enough to insure success in crushing the rebellion, where eight months ago the military strength of the country consisted of a few scattered thousands. We have a treasury replete with gold, which but a few months since, from the skillful manipulation of traitors, was bankrupt. We have a navy which in a short time has been created as if by enchantment, though its proud achievements prove that it is no myth.—We have a President in whom, and his advisers, confidence is unshaken; who realize the great responsibility resting upon them. We have, at the head of our army, a general, possessed of the highest courage known to soldier, that of *waiting*.

The misfortunes of the past season have not been void of good. To the defeat at Bull Run we owe the discipline of our army. The memory of the brave men who fell at Leesburg will urge many an arm when next the cloud of battle breaks over us, to avenge their death and emulate their courage. Let us all, then, wait patiently, for the bright time, which must surely come, confiding in the ability and the patriotism of those in power, to assert the supremacy of right.

Government has given orders for the manufacture of half a million pairs of woolen mittens, for the use of the brave soldiers who are now battling for our national existence. This is good news for the soldiers.

QUILL-DRIVES.

- Juicy—our streets.
Coming—the holidays.
In demand—brier root pipes.
Out of demand—buffalo robes and tin-pan-alley fixings.
Large—the attendance at Court this week.
A nuisance—our present mail arrangement.
Query: Would it be proper to call a soldier who had engaged in the battle at Manassas, a Bully Runner?
Read chapter XXXV of the History of Cambria county, published in to-day's paper. It is interesting.
We can't oblige you.—D. & S.
Yes you can—commend us to your lexicographer.
United States senators are defixed as men who receive \$3000 a year for trying to be President.
It is said that "a word to the wise is sufficient." But it is otherwise with those who are otherwise.
Punkins has very shrewdly observed that when the great aeronaut of the army is on terra firma he is Low, but when he goes up in his balloon he is high.
Punkins proposes to keep the Ebensburg and Wilmore Plank Road "open" by administering to it an occasional dose of salts. Rather a novel idea, it must be confessed.
Enoch Lewis, Esq., General Superintendent, and W. H. Wilson, Esq., Resident Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, both of Altoona, were in town on Saturday last.
An exchange advertises for compositors "who won't get drunk," and adds that "the editor does all the getting drunk necessary to support the dignity of the establishment."
The Hollidaysburg Standard says that our friend of the D. & S. is the handsomest editor in Cambria county.
Every one to his taste, as the old lady remarked after kissing her cow.
Our Devil says he absolutely saw a line run and a plank-neck, both in the same day. But our Devil is, unfortunately, a good deal like the editor of the D. & S.—scarcely given to romancing.
The Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad is a fixed fact, etc. Selah!—Cam. Tribune.
The word "Selah" is supposed to signify a change in the musical performance of a song. Used as above, it means, "Let's whistle another tune!" Applicable.
The Blair county Whip says the Prince of Wales is about to make a tour through Turkey.
As the holiday season is approaching, it is quite likely that Turkey will also make a tour through the Prince of Wales.
We notice that some of our cotemporaries have been publishing the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Red, White and Blue," every week since the commencement of the War. Our Devil protests against this, for the reason that it is making our Flag threadbare.
Col. Charles J. Biddle, a newly-elected Congressman from Philadelphia, has recently written a letter which has provoked some severe criticism, and made him numerous enemies. Charles has been rather popular of late. Nicholas Biddle was popular too, at one time; but —
One has a right to expect an anomalous termination to such an anomalous war as this is. The South is fighting for just what they have always had, and the North is fighting to make them share equal rights and privileges with themselves in a perfectly free Government.
The following *morceau* is commended to the consideration of a confiding public with fear and trembling:
Wherein is the most apparent resemblance between our Ebensburg and Cresson enterprise, and Dizzard of the D. & S.? Why, one evidently is Rail Road, and the other undoubtedly ought to be Rail Road.
A terrible tragedy transpired at Maple Ridge, Pennsylvania, a few days ago. Two brothers, William and Alonzo Lattin, became engaged in a quarrel, when Alonzo struck William a ferocious blow with an axe, cutting his head open through the forehead and nose. The injured man was alive at last accounts, but there was hardly any hope of his recovery.
Biddle, the successor of E. Joy Morris, in Congress, was elected as a Union candidate. He is the illustrious author of two letters—one written before the election, to catch Republican votes; the other since the election, to insult the Republicans who voted for him. Bully for Biddle!
His second letter proves that he Should spell his name hence with a P.
A French bishop lately gave the following theological view of crinoline: "Let women remember, while putting on their profuse and expansive attire, how narrow the gates of Paradise are!"
Our Devil insinuates that the reverend gentleman is quite on the wrong tack. Crinoline will certainly be able to get through, from the reason that it is even now pretty well habituated to hard squeezing!
The Stars and Stripes now wave in seven of the seceded states, to wit: In North Carolina, over Fort Hatteras; in South Carolina, at Beaufort; in Georgia, at Fort Tybee; in Florida, at Key West and Fort Pickens; in Mississippi, at Ship Island; in eastern Tennessee and in the northern and western sections of Virginia. The Union Flag also waves, we suppose, in some part of Texas; and hundreds are hidden away, but worshipped secretly, in every secession state.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1861. Correspondence of The Alleghenian. Of course, the War, with its thrilling incidents, its generals and soldiers, is the all engrossing topic with both Young and Old America at present. The predictions and speculations of some of our city journals respecting War movements are amusing in the extreme. "We told you so before," or necessary after the fact, is invariably the sapient confession of some of them here and in New York; and they try hard to impress the reading world with their superior foresight and wisdom. They had pointed out, months before, the advantage of occupying Hilton Head, the district of Beaufort, etc. etc. At the same time, it is well known that these very same journals, previous to the sailing of the Naval Expedition, were full of all sorts of conjectures as to its destination! But now—what discoveries! Your unpretending country papers, would be laughed at for such declarations. Among the noblest institutions which have sprung up during the War are the "Volunteer Refreshment Rooms," at the foot of Washington street, in this city. The first one was founded by William C. Cooper, Esq., who, with his patriotic associates and neighbors, have done from the first and are still doing disinterested service to their country, by feeding and entertaining the Volunteer regiments as they pass through a city that has contributed more to the comfort of the soldiers than any other city in the Union. At first this institution was a rather rude one. When it was known that a regiment was to pass thro', these hospitable Coopers and their neighbors would rush from their nocturnal slumbers, and, with great barbeled coffee-pots, charged to the muzzles, and aprons full of rations and shot for the locker, muster in the street and pour their ammunition into the advancing ranks until the soldiers were obliged to raise a flag of truce. After a while, a couple of twenty gallon coffee-pots were mounted in "Cooper's cooper shop," and rations served out there. The goodly undertaking has gone on until now the generous Commissioner, aided by contributions of money and army stores from liberal citizens, has largely increased its field of usefulness. An elegant marquee has been erected, and, with its long and neatly spread tables loaded with liberal viands, presents a fine appearance, and gives evidence of the excellent taste of the estimable lady attendants, who are of the most respectable families in the city. Miss Dix, the eminent philanthropist, has given her testimony to Mr. Cooper, as follows: "Miss Dix's compliments to Mr. Cooper and his associates in a noble and ennobling work, and hopes that the few books sent to occupy the attention of recovering hospital patients may be acceptable." "Miss Dix takes occasion to express to Mr. Cooper not only her general interest in the charge of the Federal troops by supplying needful food, but her appreciation of both the quality and variety of the provisions spread out on the tables in the most suitable manner in which the tables and table-furniture are arranged, and also of the genial, hearty good-will which welcomes the hungry and tired soldiers to an ample and gratuitously supplied meal. "The real blessing of the neat, convenient Hospital, so well sustained and directed by Miss Ross, must impress all who are acquainted with its advantages with a lively sense of the sincere and humane dispositions of those who, in the spirit of the Grand Master, "go about doing good." The "Volunteer Refreshment Committee Establishment," on Sanson street, was started under different auspices, but sustained in a similar manner, and is accomplishing like good. Its managers are worthy of their country's gratitude. Their rooms, perfect in all the details of kitchen and larder, are larger and more spacious than the other, and are graced with attendants willing and anxious to do good. Adjoining this Saloon, on Washington st., by the sidewalk but under cover, is a perfect Washing Saloon with all the "fixens"—a long line of stands, with zinc basins, rollers and towels to each, and supplied with refreshing Fairmount, for the ablution of the tired and dusty soldier. Allow me to add the following just tribute to Philadelphia from one who has partaken of its hospitality—a contrast remarked by the Salem Register: "When our Massachusetts volunteers arrive at Philadelphia, on their way to the war, even if it be at two o'clock in the morning, they are supplied with as good a meal of refreshments, and as well cooked, as any one could wish to eat; but at New York, even though they arrive as late as eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they are marched to Park Barracks, and fed on soup, though they stay twenty-four hours. At Philadelphia no parade is made; but at New York a great parade is got up by the "Sons of Massachusetts," and the officers are feted and feasted at the Astor, while the privates are left to breakfast, dine and sup on soup." A new hospital for the Sick and Wounded has also been added to this benevolent enterprise. "The Ladies Aid Society," of this city, is doing a good work, and aiding the Union cause by contributions of bodily comforts to the soldiers. Our churches are also awake to the spiritual wants of the army, and many of them have held meetings to take measures for the supply of tracts and other religious reading, together with Christian teachers, to the soldier. How cheering and encouraging are all such efforts in behalf of the Union! And who can estimate their influence on the brave volunteer! "THEE."

Cambria County.

CHAPTER XXIV. Millville Borough—Continued. CAMBRIA IRON WORKS. The development of the iron resources of Cambria county is of rather recent origin, and is calculated to portray the shortsightedness of man, maugre all his scientific attainments. What now is, perhaps, the richest iron field in Pennsylvania, was a few years since regarded as a worthless and unseemly bluff—a kind of wart on the agricultural surface of Cambria county. Nay—at an early day in our history, as I have elsewhere noticed, pig metal from the valley of the Juniata, was, with incredible labor and difficulty, hauled over the Allegheny Mountain, by what is known as the "Frankstown Road,"—a road which the progress of improvement in these latter days, has left with few travelers. Nearly a score of years since, George S. King, Esq., who is entitled to the honor of first establishing iron works in Cambria county, purchased the ground and commenced the erection of Cambria Furnace, stimulated by the Tariff Act of 1842. This furnace is about a mile from the canal and the Conemaugh River; and is supplied with water by a tributary of that stream. Its distance, I believe, is about four miles from Johnstown in Conemaugh (now Taylor) township. The Messrs. Shryock were associated with Mr. King in this enterprise, but afterwards their interest fell into the hands of the late Dr. Peter Shoenberger. This is the oldest iron establishment in Cambria county. At a later period, Mill Creek Furnace was erected, on the stream of that name, in Conemaugh (now Yoder) township, and owned by John Bell & Co., the firm being John Bell, George S. King and Peter Shoenberger. The interest of Mr. Bell became vested in Dr. Shoenberger prior to 1850. Still another Furnace was erected on Ben's creek, a tributary of Stony creek, a short distance above its mouth, also in the present township of Yoder, (then Conemaugh,) some of the dwellings being in Somerset county. The same company owned this furnace, under the firm name of Bell, King & Co. In 1850, or about that time Dr Shoenberger became sole owner of this furnace. The impulse that had been given to the manufacture of iron had meanwhile subsided—the business languished—and a general stagnation was the result. The worst fears were entertained for the success of these establishments, and, if I remember rightly, they had (or at least some of them) suspended operations. It was about this period, (1850,) that the idea of establishing the Cambria Iron Company originated. I have not the Act of Incorporation before me, but think the capital stock of the Company was fixed at One Million dollars. Cambria, Mill creek and Ben's creek furnaces, with all the lands attached to them, were put into the concern at the modest sum of \$100,000; this amount to be held by Messrs. King and Shoenberger in proportion to their respective interests in these furnaces. The act of incorporation was passed by the Legislature, the charter obtained, and the company forthwith commenced operations. Everything was undertaken on the most gigantic scale, and the extensive works, now known as the Cambria Iron Works progressed rapidly to completion. But reverses came. As in most undertakings of a similar character, the expectations of the corporators were too sanguine, their ideas of success were not realized,—the stock went down to nominal prices, and ruin seemed to stare the whole enterprise in the face. Nothing but the wisest counsels could have preserved the affairs of the Company from bankruptcy, as heavy liens had been entered on record for the construction of the Mill and other buildings. Happily, wise counsels did prevail, and the whole concern, for the purpose of a final experiment, was leased to Messrs. Wood, Morrell & Co., who have conducted the works to the present time. JO NATHAN OLDBUCK. MONKSBARNS, December 12, 1861. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company now control the Pittsburg, Ft Wayne & Chicago, the Sunbury & Erie, and the East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroads. Other tributary lines will probably be taken in and it is intimated in the Philadelphia papers that the managers are ambitious to push for the control of the Pacific Railroad itself. The company are now building immense grain elevators at Philadelphia, extending their wharves and laying tracks to connect with all roads centering at Philadelphia. The growth and expansion of this corporation within the past year has been wonderful. Reading matter on every page.