



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY FEBRUARY 13.

The Dog Law.

The irrepressible Dog Law seems still to be on the tapis. The card of A. C. Mullin, Esq., published in the columns of The Alleghanian two weeks since, in which that gentleman—as the member of the Legislature under whose auspices the law was enacted—fully defined his position and views with regard to the bill, and set himself right on the record generally, has provoked the following reply from Col. Cooper, one of the Board of Commissioners:

THE "DOG LAW." Under the above heading, A. C. Mullin, Esq., in a communication in the Alleghanian of Jan. 30th, makes use of the following language:

"With this understanding, I never thought of the matter again, until informed one day that a Dog Tax had actually been levied, and then Mr. Lloyd assured me that it had been authorized during his absence from the Board."

The language of this short paragraph is calculated to mislead the tax-payers of Cambria county as to who is responsible for inserting the dog tax into the assessments of the county. It exculpates Mr. Lloyd, who was then President of the Board of Commissioners, and throws the responsibility upon the shoulders of Dr. Storm and myself. At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners, prior to making out the assessments, the matter was discussed, and it was decided to defer the assessing of dogs for at least one year. With this understanding the transcripts were made out, and a number of them placed in the hands of the assessors. On the 28th and 29th of October, as appears from the minute book kept by our clerk, Dr. Storm was in the office arranging the transcripts for the taxation of dogs. This entry on the minute book will show that neither Mr. Lloyd nor myself was present at the time the transcripts were so arranged.

I am always willing to assume my full share of the responsibility of the office in which the suffrages of my fellow citizens have placed me, when the business of that office is transacted legally; but when one member of the Board attempts to enforce a law which the Commissioners had come to a definite understanding should not be enforced, then I protest against the responsibility being placed upon my shoulders.

Respectfully, &c., JAMES COOPER. It will be remembered that Mr. Lloyd, one of the Commissioners, has been fully exonerated from any complicity in enforcing the provisions of what was known at the time to be an extremely doubtful law; Mr. Cooper exonerates himself from the same impeachment; Dr. Storm, the remaining member of the Board, has not yet been heard from in the premises.

—We may add that the popular sentiment upon this way is, that the Dog Law discussion has been expanded into proportions totally inadequate to the importance of the subject.

The Expulsion of the Traitor.

The United States Senate, on Wednesday last, by a vote of thirty-two to fourteen, expelled Jesse D. Bright, from his seat as a Senator from the State of Indiana.—The causes which led to this expulsion were freely and fairly discussed before the Senate and the people, and the result thus arrived at will undoubtedly receive the approbation and concurrence of the loyal citizens of all the loyal States. At a time of great public peril, when Jefferson Davis had been made the chief of the conspirators and the head of the traitor confederacy, Bright wrote him words of congratulation, introduced to him a friend who offered to supply the rebels with arms, and by other acts and recognitions, proved that he sympathized with, and desired the success of the rebellion.—These facts and circumstances were fairly established by the record, the confessions of Bright himself, with the letter he had written to Jefferson Davis. With this proof before it, the Senate could not have done less than expel Bright, and thus refer his case to the Legislature of the State of Indiana, which accredited him as the representative of that State, and with which body it now remains to fill a position thus made vacant by the private, public and convicted treason of Jesse D. Bright.

We regard this action of the United States Senate as the sturdiest blow that has yet been struck at a class of secret sympathizers with treason, who have been working great injury to the country ever since the flag of secession was unfurled. It was a decision at once demanded by the proof against Bright, the exigencies of the public service, and the necessity of

preserving the dignity, confidence, and power of the American Senate. No more righteous judgment was ever decreed against guilty complicity with an actual participation in crime.

Letter From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1862. Correspondence of The Alleghanian.

The proceedings of the Legislature continue to "drag their slow length along," affording nothing new or startling, which might be dished up in a communication for publication. The action upon the resolutions instructing our Senators to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright from the Senate of the United States, resulted in a disagreement between the two Houses. Before Committees of Conference could be appointed, decide and report, the Indiana Senator was thrust "out in the cold," with instructions to submit his case to the loyal people of the Hoosier State. The annexed Bill has passed both Branches:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the quota of the direct tax, apportioned to the State of Pennsylvania for the current year, 1862, by the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide increased revenue from imports to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," passed on the 5th day of August, 1861, the sum of \$1,946,710 33 be, and the same is hereby assumed by the State; and that for the purpose of paying and satisfying the same to the treasury of the United States, after deducting such per centum as may be allowed thereon, in accordance with the provisions of said act, the Governor is hereby authorized to release to the United States, the whole or any part of the claim of this State against the United States, and to pay any balance of said quota that may remain due after such release out of any moneys heretofore refunded, or that may hereafter be refunded to this State by the United States, on account of expenses incurred by this State, in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting volunteers employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing to the Treasurer of the United States.

The Senate has resolved to adjourn over from to-day until next Tuesday afternoon. The House will probably adjourn over for the same period. When they again assemble, something may be brought forward that will elicit public attention. Thus far in the Session, monotony has characterized the "doings" of our law-makers. The variety and change of scene presented in the old song, composed of ninety-nine verses, all embraced in the lines—

"There was an old man and there was an old woman, They both did live in a vinegar bottle; This good old man and this good old woman They both did live in a vinegar bottle—" is in character with the last month's Legislative proceedings.

For the present I have nothing more to say, for the simple reason that there is nothing more to be said.

HUGO.

John C. Breckinridge.

That notorious traitor, John C. Breckinridge, late Vice-President of the United States, is a candidate for a seat in the confederate Congress. He has published an address to the people of Kentucky, announcing his candidacy, in which he "defines his position" thus:

"I am utterly opposed to a reconstruction of the old government, or any measure which in the remotest degree tends in that direction. For one, I shall never consent that peace shall be made until the very last of all the enemies of our liberty shall be driven, not only from our hallowed soil, but from every foot of territory which, by its geographical position, naturally belongs to the South."

Mr. Breckinridge's unalterable opposition to "a reconstruction of the old government" is as much a matter of course as Benedict Arnold's opposition to American independence after the attempted surrender of West Point. If the Union is ever reconstructed, Breckinridge is a lost man, while if the rebel confederacy succeeds, his intense thirst for office may yet find gratification. He does not state how much of the national territory he supposes, "by its geographical position, naturally belongs to the South;" but his peculiar phraseology implies that it includes more than the states already in rebellion—nothing less, we suppose, than all the slave states. You will soon see, Monsieur Breckinridge, in what direction the boundaries of the "hallowed soil" are most likely to travel.—N. Y. World.

The secessionists in Baltimore, if we may judge from the local reports and editorials in the Sun, Clipper, and American, are almost as bold and insolent as ever. They forget that the government they defy and the troops they insult, have given them protection from the desolating mischief that agonize and prostrate the people of the seceded States. Why is not General Halleck's policy adopted against these ingrates and traitors? Why should not the secessionists of Baltimore be made to contribute to the support of the thousands of poor Union men in that city, whom they delight to ridicule and revile?

Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our delusions.

Letter from the "Silver Grays."

CAMP CURTIN, Feb. 10, 1862. Correspondence of The Alleghanian.

Another week has passed, and with it the usual occurrences which distinguish a life in camp from that in the outer world. A camp may, with propriety, be termed a world in miniature, in which all the phases of human character are exhibited—in which good is separated from evil—vice from virtue—kindness from misanthropy—in a word, the opposites which struggle for mastery in the soul of man here develop themselves, and are made manifest to the casual observer. A stern necessity arises from this state of things, that law and order be maintained, by the punishment of the violator of them. There are peculiarities which belong to the kind of chastisement and the manner of its infliction. Incarceration is the general punishment meted out to the evil doer. A restraint upon liberty—and a temporary deprivation of food, have been found to work admirably, in preventing the infringement of the established rules of the camp. When these fail in accomplishing the desired end, the more summary and degrading sentence, "to be drummed out of camp," is passed upon the prisoner.—

There are, however, lesser inflictions for lesser crimes. The particular mode depends very much upon "the inventive genius" of the commanding officer. I have witnessed the condemned "driven on foot" over the grounds, with an empty flour barrel upon his head. I have seen others marching from point to point, under the direction of a guard, having their knapsacks, heavily loaded, strung upon their backs. Notwithstanding all this, we have the evil disposed among us, who laugh at the "pains and penalties" of the law. After having viewed the whole subject, I have come to the conclusion, that a Camp is not the place to secure a reformation, nor will a sojourn in it make saints out of sinners.

The "Silver Grays" are getting along swimmingly. Our location has not yet been changed, but we are in daily expectation of receiving an order to march down street and take charge of the Arsenal and Public Stores. The difficulty in the way is, that the company now there cannot move until the 54th Regiment, to which it has been attached, leave for the seat of war.

For the first time since the entrance of the "Silver Grays" into Camp Curtin, one of our members has been an occupant of the Hospital. A few days ago, John Murray, a private, formerly residing in Johnstown, was taken to the retreat for invalids. This building is within the Camp enclosure, and is so constructed and furnished as to afford every comfort possible to its afflicted inmates. For cleanliness, it cannot be surpassed. It is a credit to those who originated it, and to those who preside over it.

The Hospital is attended by skillful physicians, among whom I must particularize Surgeon Frow, having become somewhat acquainted with him. In the Doctor, I can easily discern the sympathizer with the afflicted;—a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness;—a hand ever ready to minister to the wants of those seeking his protecting care;—and a thorough knowledge of his profession. Were all the Surgeons in the Army like unto Surgeon Frow, there would be less suffering and fewer victims for the stern destroyer, Death.

But the Government has not stopped at this, in providing for the welfare of the sick in Camp Curtin. The benevolent and self-sacrificing Sisters of Mercy have volunteered their services to soothe the soldier's fevered brow, to offer the cooling draught to his parched lips, and to confer upon him all those attentions which woman alone can suggest. Our sick comrade is nursed by these Servants of Him from whom proceedeth "every good and perfect gift." His confidently expected restoration will be another exemplification of the triumphs of charity upon earth.

Expectation is on tip-top, in reference to the proposed "Keystone Naval Expedition." The "Harrisburg Telegraph" of this morning has the following, which may be considered as foreshadowing the result of Governor Curtin's praiseworthy efforts to add to the already well-earned fame of Pennsylvania's sons now in the field:

Unofficial information received in this city to-day, from parties in Washington who have large access to a knowledge of the plans of the government, lead us to believe that the proposition of Gov. Curtin to organize a naval expedition with the troops now in this State, is most favorably considered by the President and Cabinet. Judging from this favor, and the high repute in which the military energy of Pennsylvania is now regarded by the country, we have a right to look for a speedy order on the subject, and the fitting

out of an expedition at the wharves of Philadelphia, in every respect commensurate with the power and the resources of Pennsylvania.

In my last, I proposed to devote a portion of this letter to the Cambria County Regiment, (the 54th,) commanded by that true soldier and gentleman, Col. J. M. Campbell. You are aware that this Regiment is the realization of an idea originating with Col. Campbell. His object seems to have been, to organize a corps, in which our county would feel an interest, from the fact that a large portion of it would be composed of her sturdy yeomanry. The consummation has been triumphantly realized, and Col. Campbell's Regiment stands forth an honor to its projectors, and a source of pride to our "Mountain home."

The Regimental Staff is composed of Col. Campbell, Lieut. Col. McDermitt, Major Linton, Adjutant Rose, and Quartermaster Gordon. Take these gentlemen, collectively or individually, and I challenge the production of their superiors from any other county in the State.—Great praise has been awarded the 54th as a well drilled body of men. Their physique is not surpassed by any corps in this camp. Officers and privates are of the right stamp. Their friends at home may rest assured, that Cambria's escutcheon will not be tarnished by either one or the other.

The Regiment, in its present stage of organization, is composed of four companies from Cambria, three from Somerset, and one from Dauphin county. The Cambria companies are commanded by Captains Suter, Bonacker, Lapsley and Graham. These officers are well known to your readers, as being worthy sons of our proud little county. They have the confidence and respect of their respective commands.

Our adjoining county, Old Mother Somerset, furnishes three fine companies, as a portion of Col. Campbell's Regiment.—These are commanded by Captains Hite, Yutzy, and Long. I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with either of these gentlemen, but I only reiterate that which is attested by those who have, when I assert, that they are worthy companions in arms for our own county's noble sons. They will, in the hour of battle, stand side by side, as men having but one soul, animated by one great, glorious, holy ambition to sustain our Flag and secure the integrity of the Union.

The 54th will soon be completed, by two more companies being attached. In the event of the proposed Naval Expedition, as suggested by our patriotic Governor, being adopted as a part of the plan of the General Government, it will take a prominent place in that enterprise. It is to be hoped that such may be the destiny of the Cambria Regiment. It would open the path to glory, so anxiously desired by officers and men.

HIGH PRIVATE.

THE BLOCKADE.—"The blockade is inefficient," cries that class of British statesmen who feign a contempt for our naval resources and ability. "The blockade is ruinous and barbarous, an incubus on trade, an impediment to commerce, and an outrage on all the nations," cries another class of British producers and manufacturers, who depend on American cotton to keep their mills in operation.—There is something, however, very inconsistent in these different cries and accusations. If the blockade is inefficient, it cannot be barbarous—and if it is barbarous and ruinous to trade and commerce, it is not inefficient. The fact is that the blockade is doing more to crush rebellion and change public sentiment in Europe, than any other feature of our operations against the rebels. While it is starving the actual traitor at the south, it is also pinching his aristocratic sympathizers in England, who is willing to renounce his ancient sentiments on the subject of slavery for his modern love of pound, shilling and pence. Old hulks and stone fleets are irresistible arguments on the subject of southern domination. They teach a destruction and a retaliation which never entered the brain of the traitor. And what is the more deplorable for the traitors, the effect of the blockade is scarcely visible. The real effect is yet to come.

GENERAL STONE.

This officer, who is a Brigadier General in the Union Army, was arrested in Washington on Sunday morning last, by a guard under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Sykes, of the Provost Marshall's force, and sent to Fort Lafayette by the afternoon train. The charges against him are as follows: For misbehavior at the battle of Ball's Bluff; For holding correspondence with the enemy before and since the battle of Ball's Bluff, and receiving visits from the officers of the enemy; For treacherously suffering the enemy to erect a fort under his guns without molestation; and for treacherous design to expose his force to capture and destruction by the enemy under pretense of orders for a movement from the Commanding General which had not been given. A court martial will be speedily ordered.

Great Union Victory in Tennessee—Fort Henry Taken!

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 7. Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, surrendered yesterday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after a most determined resistance.

The fight, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes, was conducted by the gunboats Cincinnati, Essex and St. Louis. The Cincinnati fired one hundred and twenty-five rounds, and received thirty-four shots from the rebel guns, but only one man was killed. The St. Louis fired one hundred and ten rounds but received no damage. The Essex was disabled, after firing ten rounds, by a ball striking her boiler.—Thirty-two persons on board of her were killed, being scalded to death. Captain Porter, who commanded her, was badly scalded, but not dangerously so. Two rebel generals, one Colonel, two captains, and one hundred privates were taken prisoners. The fort mounted seventeen guns. The land forces did not reach the scene of the action until two hours after the surrender of the fort. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge fifteen miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7. The following is announced from headquarters: "Fort Henry is ours! The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed."

By command of Major-General HALLECK. W. W. Smith, captain and aid de-camp. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. Secretary Welles has received the following dispatch: U. S. FLAG-SHIP CINCINNATI, OFF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, JANUARY 6, 1862. The gunboats under my command—the Essex, Commander Porter; the Carondelet, Commander Walker; the Cincinnati, Commander Stambel; the St. Louis, Lieutenant Commanding Paulding; the Conestoga, Lieutenant Commanding Phelps; the Taylor, Lieutenant Commanding Gwinn; and the Lexington, Lieutenant Commanding Shirk, after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken General Lloyd Tilgham and his staff and sixty men as prisoners. The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon the enemy until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender I handed the fort and prisoners over to General Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force. The Essex had a shot in her boiler, after fighting most effectually for two-thirds of the action, and was obliged to drop down the river. I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry. The Cincinnati received thirty-one shots and had one man killed and eight wounded, two seriously. The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended with the most determined gallantry. I will write as soon as possible. I have sent Lieutenant Commanding Phelps and three gunboats after the rebel gunboats. (Signed) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

Letcher on Lincoln.

The annual message of John Letcher, Governor of Virginia, delivered to the Legislature of that State on the 6th ult., after abusing Secretary Cameron for his proposition to use the contrabands in army service, recites the rebel indictments against the President in this amusing style:

The history of Abraham Lincoln is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having for their object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these Confederate States.

To this end he has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with Pierpont and other traitors in Virginia to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

He is endeavoring to quarter large bodies of armed troops amongst us.

He is endeavoring to deprive us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large bodies of mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

Not content with stealing our arms, forts, custom houses, mints, &c., these thieving rebels are now stealing our Declaration of Independence.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—A Southern agent, writing from England to the Richmond Enquirer, describes many of the difficulties that he has encountered abroad. He tried to promote shipments of manufactures to southern ports, with a promise of one hundred per cent. profit, but the sturdy manufacturers said ten per cent. and no risk, is a better business than one hundred per cent. and extreme risk.—Nothing was accomplished. He adds that he has some doubts whether the foreign powers will recognize the Confederacy, and assigns the following reasons:—1st. Both England and France are strongly conservative, and both possess important colonial possessions, and they do not like to encourage revolts; 2d. A prevalent impression that the North and South would soon come together again if separated; 3d. A fear, that in case of recognition, the North would undertake the conquest of the South; 4th. The determination of England to rely hereafter upon her own sources of supply for cotton; and 5th. The determined anti-slavery feeling among the people of both nations. Some, or all of these causes, he says, will long delay the much-hoped-for foreign intervention.

LIENSENSE NOTICE.

The following named persons have filed their Petitions for License in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County, which will be presented for the action of the Court on Monday, the Third of March, 1862. To wit: Tavern License. Matthew Dietrich, Chest Tp.; Linus Spitz, Cambria City; John Ryan, Cambria City; Stephen Conwell, 2d Ward, Johnstown; Joseph Hcl, Manchester Tp.; John W. Moore, Richmond Tp.; Daniel Conifer, Taylor Tp.; Thomas Short, Washington Tp.; Henry Foster, Ebensburg, W. Ward; Thomas S. Davis, 2d Ward, Johnstown; David Metzgar, 4th Ward, Johnstown; Joseph Cole, Carrolltown; Anthony Kurtz, Conemaugh Borough.

Quart License. TUDOR & JONES, Ebensburg. JOSEPH M. DONALD, Profy. Office of Clerk of Sessions, February 5, 1862.—3t.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Ebensburg, up to February 6.

- M. S. Adams David T James
Daniel Brown Miss Susan James
Geo W Brown Evan James
Emma Bryan Miss Margaret James
Daniel J Davis 2 Edward Kelley
James R Davis Ann Kurtz
Harvey Delancy J C Luke
John Elder Sr 3 L K Lane
Irvin Edwards Silas Lewis
Bertha Eger Anna Mary Leff
Mrs. Margt Evans Philomena Moser
Miss Jane Evans Miss Rebecca Miller
Miss Ann Evans Mrs Mary Minser
Mr J Evans James McCloskey
Mrs Margaret Evans Mrs Catharine Miller
Hugh Evans Miss Amanda Ott
Evan Griffith Mrs Wm O'Connell
Daniel Garman 2 Mrs Margt Pringle
W W Griffith Mrs Susan Pryce
T H Humphreys Miss Mary J Reese
Thos Hughes Miss Jane Roberts
Susan Harkins Miss Ellen Short
E J Humphreys Wm Simmons
Ely E Hyalt John Singer
Miss Margt Hines Wm Scowdin
Patrick Hays Wm Wilson
H J Humphreys E Williams
Benjamin Hinds Wm J Weas
Miss Jane Jones Thos Williams

Persons inquiring for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

Ebensburg, Feb. 6, 1862.—4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Wagon Making business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th day of November last. And now we hereby notify all persons indebted to the said firm, that the Books are left in the hands of D. H. Roberts, Esq., for settlement and collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on the first day of March next, will be collected by due course of law, without respect to persons.

MORGAN HUMPHREYS. ROBERT REES.

Ebensburg, Jan. 30, 1862.—4t.