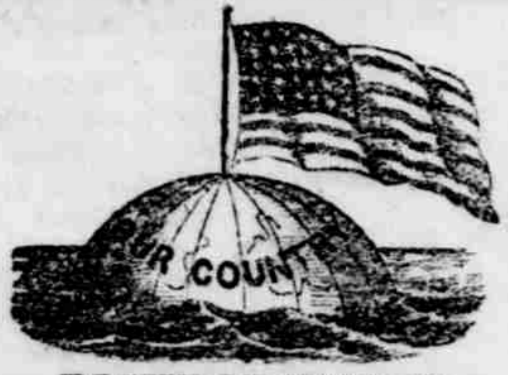


The Alleghenian.



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, JULY 24.

The People's Platform.

Adopted by a caucus of Union Men in Congress, and ratified by the People of Pennsylvania in Convention, July 17, 1862.

"That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; and to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle in all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt."

People's Party Nominations.

- AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne. CONGRESS: A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg. ASSEMBLY: JAMES COOPER, of Taylor township. PROTHONOTARY: WILLIAM K. CARL, of Wilmore. COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JOHN ELDER, of Chest township. DISTRICT ATTORNEY: JOHN H. FISHER, of Johnstown. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: WM. BERKSTRESSEL, of Susq'h. tp. EDITOR: C. T. ROBERTS, of Ebensburg. CORONER: T. R. DAVIS, of Jackson township. COUNTY SURVEYOR: E. A. VICKROY, of Yoder township.

People's State Convention.

On Thursday last, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the State Convention of the People's Party met in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, in pursuance of the call issued by the Chairman of the State Central Committee. Being called to order by Hon. A. K. McCLURE, on motion of MORLON M'MICHAEL, THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., of Allegheny, was elected temporary President. On taking the chair, Mr. MARSHALL addressed the Convention in a most fervent and patriotic manner, and at the close of his remarks, which were received with great applause, the following named gentlemen were, on motion, appointed temporary Secretaries, viz: Mr. COWAN, of Warren; CHARLES HAGOR, of Lancaster; L. BARTHOLOMEW, of Schuylkill; J. M. M'AFFEE, of Westmoreland. The Secretaries having obtained the names of the accredited delegates to the Convention, and there being some contested seats in the Philadelphia delegation, a committee of five was appointed to examine credentials and report thereon. On motion, a committee composed of one from each Senatorial district was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention, and a similar committee was appointed to prepare and submit Resolutions. The Convention then adjourned until half past two o'clock, P. M., when it again assembled, and the committee on Credentials not being ready to report, Hon. M. B. LOWRIE, Chairman on Permanent Organization, submitted the following list of officers for the Convention, viz:

- President—Hon. John C. Knox. Vice Presidents: Oscar Thompson, Morton M'Michael, John W. Forney, Nathan Hillis, P. Frazer Smith, Joseph Young, E. T. Harrison, Samuel J. Ristler, Isaac Ely, Jerome K. Boyer, Judge Laporte, Louis H. Pugh, E. Cowan, Charles H. Shriver, Isaac S. Mourge, Wm. B. Mullen, John A. Fisher, M. H. Sherk, Day Wood, D. Wilson Grove, Robert G. Harper, R. Marshall, J. H. Lichteberger, Cyrus P. Markle, James Ruple, James M'Anley, J. L. Graham, C. E. Anderson, Robert Thorne, E. E. Woodruff, E. W. Davis. Secretaries: James C. Brown, Andrew S. Ritchie, Simon B. Brown, John K. Ewing, H. A. Woodhouse, James M'Anus, A. R. Barlow, J. R. M'Affee, William Cavan, R. L. White.

John H. Sellers, C. B. Forney, John F. Dravo.

Judge KNOX was then escorted to the chair, and made an address of great power and beauty, at the close of which, and repeatedly at intervals during its delivery, he was most enthusiastically applauded. After some time, the Committee on Credentials submitted a report in reference to contested seats, which was amended so as to entitle all the contestants to seats in the Convention. Mr. M'MICHAEL, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then reported a series which he stated had been adopted with great unanimity by the Committee. After the Resolutions had been read, Col. JOHN W. FORNEY arose, and favored their adoption in a speech of extraordinary force and ability. His remarks were received with unbounded enthusiasm, and when he concluded, the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations for State officers. THOMAS E. COCHRAN was nominated for Auditor General, and unanimously selected by acclamation. WM. S. ROSS, P. C. SHANNON, and J. E. MEREDITH were then nominated for Surveyor General, but during the first ballot the last two were withdrawn, and Mr. ROSS was unanimously selected. The Convention then proceeded to select a State Central Committee, to consist of one from each Senatorial district, but as the members were not prepared to submit all the names, it was ordered that they be handed to the President after the adjournment. The Convention adjourned sine die at a quarter past five o'clock, P. M.

—We have thus briefly sketched the proceedings of the People's State Convention. The sound and patriotic Resolutions which it adopted, and extracts from several of the loyal and admirable speeches delivered on the occasion we publish elsewhere. The entire action of the body must commend itself to every true friend of the country. The nominees for Auditor General and Surveyor General are amongst the best and the purest men in the State, and they are entitled to the warm and cordial support of every loyal man. We nail their names to our mast-head to-day, confident that the People of the State will elect them in October next, by an unprecedented majority. In Mr. COCHRAN we have a representative loyal Republican, and in Mr. ROSS a representative loyal Democrat. In the Convention which nominated them were Democrats as well as Republicans, and in the work which they did, party names were abandoned and party lines obliterated. This is as it should be. The time has come when the honest and the loyal of all parties must unite upon a common platform, if they would rescue the nation from the dangers which threaten it. There must be a union for the sake of the Union.—Let political distinctions be ignored for a common object, and let that object be the good of the Country. Rally, then, good friends, to the support of the People's State Ticket, and let a voice go up in its behalf which will put to utter confusion and dismay all the non-coercionists and Secession-sympathizers who are arrayed against it.

As We Expected.

The People's County Convention, recently held in this place, adopted among other loyal and patriotic Resolutions the following:

Resolved, That no language is adequate to express the contempt we feel for those miserable creatures, in the loyal States, who, sympathizing with the Treason and Rebellion of the South, have no kind words of encouragement for our Union soldiers, but are ever ready falsely and unjustly to denounce the war as being "unconstitutional," and waged only for the purposes of "abolitionism" and "negro equality." Recrute to their duty as American citizens, and ungrateful to the Government which protects them, these characters will neither shoulder a musket in behalf of the Union, nor yet are they willing to be taxed to pay the gallant spirits who fight for them. Treason in the South is bad enough, but sympathy for it in the North is infamous, and the individual who entertains it does not deserve to be ranked with the Tories of the Revolution.

For this Resolution, the Dem. & Sent. calls that "presumptuous body" to account. It denounces the language employed as a "gross calumny upon peaceable citizens," and "a wanton and scurrilous drive at all loyal Democrats." Now, every one who will go to the trouble of reading this Resolution will readily see that it will not bear any such construction. The term Democrat is not used in it at all, whilst the censure it conveys is aimed not at the loyal of any party, but at the disloyal—the miserable creatures who sympathize with this infernal Rebellion. And yet how ready in our neighbor to take this all home to what he calls "Democrats!" Now why is this? Is it because it will apply no where else? But our neighbor asks the Convention

to point out these men whom it would stigmatize as "sympathizing with Treason." We presume the Convention will hardly go to that trouble, but will permit the Resolution to speak for itself. No loyal man could reasonably object to its language, and if any man does, his patriotism is doubtful. The Resolution was not directed against anybody in particular, but was evidently intended to meet the case of every one finding fault with it.—Whomsoever the shoe fits, let him put it on. That somebody has been slightly hit by this Resolution is evident, for it is an old saying, and a true one, that "wounded pigeons are always known by their fluttering." So, let them flutter!

Keep It Before the People!

"Men, who voted with the Republican party, what did that party promise you when it would get into power?—They promised you "economy and reform," and how have they fulfilled their pledge?—They have brought upon this once peaceful country all the horrors of civil and fratricidal war; they have caused and are causing, unnecessarily, rivers of blood to flow from our brave armies who thought they were going forth, not in crusade against the peculiar institutions of the South, but to battle for the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union and Constitution; they have banished all the silver and gold out of the country, and in its stead have given you a false paper currency, based upon public credit; they are endeavoring by every effort to degrade and destroy the dignity of free white labor amongst you, by bringing buck niggers from the South to compete with you in your vocations of life; they are squandering your hard earned taxes by giving rations and clothing to the runaway slaves; they have wantonly perverted the public Treasury to procure the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, and they are, this day, giving food and comfort to thousands of runaway contrabands, causing them to revel in luxury and idleness, while you, many of you, are obliged to toil from morning till night to earn a livelihood, and in a short time you will be haunted by the tax-gatherer to pay your quota of money to defray the immense public debt bro't upon the country. Tax-payers, how long are you going to tolerate this wholesale robbery and corruption?"

The above is an extract from a leading editorial which appeared in the Democrat & Sentinel, under date of the 2d July, instant. Let us analyze it, and see the charges, express and implied, which it makes against the Republican Party, and, per consequence, against the administration of Mr. LINCOLN:

It charges, that, to insure its success and get votes, the Republican party made promises which it never intended to perform!

It charges that the Republican Party has abused the power committed to it, and basely deceived the people!

It charges that the Republican Party has brought upon this once peaceful country all the horrors of civil and fratricidal war!

It charges that the Republican Party have caused and are causing, unnecessarily, rivers of blood to flow!

It charges that our soldiers have been deceived—that they have been used in a cause repugnant to them, and for purposes for which they never volunteered!

It charges that the war is not conducted for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union!—and

It charges that the war is conducted as a crusade against the peculiar institutions of the South!

It charges that the Republican Party has banished all the silver and gold out of the country, and in its stead have given a false paper currency!

It charges that the Republicans are en-

deavoring by every effort to degrade and destroy the dignity of free white labor!

It charges the Republicans with bringing buck niggers from the South to compete with white men in their vocations!

It charges that the Republicans are squandering hard earned taxes by giving rations and clothing to runaway slaves!

It charges that the Republicans have wantonly perverted the public treasury to procure the abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia!—and

It charges that the Republicans are giving food and comfort to thousands of runaway contrabands, causing them to revel in luxury and idleness!

It then informs the people, that, in a short time, they will be haunted by the tax-gatherer to pay their quota of money to defray the immense public debt thus brought upon the country!

And, finally, it appeals to the tax-payers, and asks: "How long are you going to tolerate this WHOLESALE ROBBERY AND CORRUPTION?"

—Such, fellow citizens, is the real English—the true intent and meaning—of the extract in question. Such are the charges it makes, directly and openly or covertly and by innuendo, and in the whole of them there is not one syllable of truth. Let any honest man, whatever his politics, read the above extract, and then say whether these infamous charges are not all logically deducible from it. Let him ask what they all mean, if the object is not to prejudice the minds of the people against a Republican Administration, honestly and faithfully laboring to save our country from the perils of Disunion! Let him ask whether such language would not better become a traitor in the Southern Confederacy, than one who prates about his loyalty to the Constitution and the Union.

Call for More Troops—Pennsylvania to the Rescue!

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S PROCLAMATION.

HARRISBURG, July 21.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

Pennsylvania vs: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth—

A PROCLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril, by all his energies, his means, and his life, if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited. Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old.

The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders to take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State. Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature together at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation and do not desire to throw on the Treasury of the commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.—The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them, and make victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted, to the loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably, so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county limit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named.

Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood; thousands have bravely died defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen sick and wounded, and their places must be filled. Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of government, of order, and of our common nationality! One earnest struggle, and peace will again dawn upon us a happy, prosperous and united people.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, 2 companies; Allegheny, 15; Arm-

strong, 1; Beaver, 2; Bedford, 2; Berks, 6; Blair, 2; Bradford, 5; Bucks, 5; Butler, 3; Cambria, 2; Carbon, 2; Chester, 6; Centre, 2; Clarion and Forest, 2; Clinton, 1; Clearfield, 1; Columbia, 1; Crawford, 2; Cumberland, 2; Dauphin, 5; Delaware, 2; Erie, 6; Elk and M'Kean, 1; Fayette, 1; Franklin and Fulton, 5; Geaene, 1; Huntingdon, 2; Indiana, 2; Jefferson, 1; Juniata, 1; Lancaster, 8; Lawrence, 2; Lebanon, 2; Lehigh, 2; Luzerne, 7; Lycoming, 8; Mercer, 3; Mifflin, 1; Monroe and Pike, 1; Montgomery, 5; Montour, 1; Northampton, 3; Northumberland, 2; Perry, 1; Philadelphia, 50; Potter, 1; Snyder, 1; Schuylkill, 5; Somerset, 2; Sullivan and Wyoming, 1; Susquehanna, 2; Tioga, 3; Union, 1; Venango, 1; Warren, 2; Westmoreland, 3; York, 3.

The People's Resolutions.

The following are the patriotic and high-toned resolutions adopted by the People's State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Thursday of last week. They constitute a Platform long enough and broad enough for every true friend of the Union and the Constitution to stand upon and do battle for. Read them carefully:

Resolved, That the convention, representing as it does the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania without distinction of party, re-affirms the sentiments embodied in the resolution adopted at a meeting of the loyal members of Congress at the national capital, July 12th, 1862, viz:

"That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic; that to this end we invite the co-operation of all men, who love their country in an endeavor to rekindle throughout all the land such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt."

Resolved, That we have continued confidence in the honesty, capacity and patriotism of President Lincoln and his constitutional advisers; that we approve the principles on which his policy, both foreign and domestic, have been conducted; that we sanction and sustain all the measures which he has found it necessary to adopt to guard the government against the assaults of traitors, their sympathizers and abettors; and that we esteem it eminently fortunate that in this most trying crisis of our cherished Union, we have at the helm of public affairs one so upright, temperate, prudent and firm as he has proved himself to be.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of this Commonwealth, marked, as it has been, by extraordinary vigor in the discharge of all public duties, by untiring zeal in the cause of the country, and especially in recruiting forces for the national army, by enlarged and liberal care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the army of the state, by a wise and prudent economy in the expenditures of the funds in his care, and by the unsparing devotedness of all its members, and in particular of the Governor himself, to the constant, harassing, complicated and novel labors which the exigencies of the great rebellion have imposed.

Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis: those who are loyal to its constitution and every inch of its soil, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union, and maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country, or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies; that we fraternize with the former, and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all former party names and distinctions, we call upon all patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

Resolved, That the government of the United States and its people, with an occasional exception among the reckless inhabitants where this rebellion was fostered, have wisely and studiously avoided all interference with the concerns of other nations, asking, and usually enjoying, alike, non-interference with their own, and that such is, and should continue to be, its policy; and that the intimations of a contemplated departure from this sound rule of conduct on the part of some of the nations of Europe, by an intervention in our present, is as unjust to them as it would be to us and to the great principles for which we are contending; but we assure them, with a solemnity of conviction which admits of no distrust or fear, and from a knowledge of and a firm reliance upon the spirit and fortitude of twenty millions of freemen, that any attempt thus to intervene will meet a resistance unparalleled in its force, unconquerable in its persistence, and fatal to those whom it is intended to aid; and that it will tend only to strengthen and elevate the republic.

Resolved, That the skill, bravery and endurance exhibited by our army and navy have elicited our admiration and gratitude; that we behold in these qualities the assurances of sure and speedy success to our arms, and of rout and discomfiture to the rebels; that we urge the government to aid and strengthen them by all the means in its power, and carefully to provide for sick, wounded and disabled soldiers and their families; to prosecute the war with increased vigor

and energy, until rebellion is utterly crushed, the integrity of the Union in all its borders restored, and every rebel reduced to submission, or driven from the land; and that to accomplish these ends we pledge to our rulers our faith, our fortunes and our lives.

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. David Wilmot, in the United States Senate, is manly, consistent and eminently patriotic, and we hereby endorse him as a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State.

Col. John W. Forney arose, and spoke to the resolutions as follows:

What voter, what Democrat, who has lost a brother or a friend in the army, will not, when the argument is put to him, see the propriety of these resolutions? In the battle of Red Bank, in 1777, a regiment of Rhode Island blacks reached the ground in time, and turned the fortunes of the day; and Andrew Jackson called on the free blacks of Louisiana for the defence of that Territory, and by their bravery victory was won. Do not be afraid, gentlemen, of being called Abolitionists. The only Abolitionists to-day—the only practical Abolitionists—are the rebels themselves. They have set more slaves free than ten thousand General Hunters could have done. We did not begin the rebellion. Edward Evergtt, at Albany, in 1860, when making a speech, said to the Democratic party, "Gentlemen, you have a majority. Unite—come together, and you will beat us. If not Mr. Lincoln will be elected, and you must take the consequences." The Democratic party produced this state of things for their own aims, and they desired it. The great object of the Democratic party, fellow-citizens, is scarcely to be concealed. I say the Democratic party, because they insist upon calling themselves such. They desire a peace, and in order to effect that peace and to degrade us, they are trying to divide the Northern people. They are for uniting the South and dividing us. This is their object, and what a peace it will be! Does any man suppose that such a peace would end the war? The first attempt would be to throw Pennsylvania into the arms of the South, as was Wm. B. Reed's plan. Then there is Fernando Wood's idea of making New York city a great free city. Then California would secede; Oregon would secede, and the great West would finally secede, and in this Secession do you not suppose that there would be an internal war? A war of section?—Such a war as the world has never seen. Can it be supposed for a moment that a man, looking at the probability of things, does not see them as I do?

Hence it is that the republican party deserves all honor for the manner in which it has departed itself in this struggle. It was God's providence that a Republican President was elected in eighteen sixty. I have seen so much duplicity under the head of democracy; I have seen so much falsehood, such an utter disregard of the most solemn oaths and obligation; I have seen a ruined country as the legacy of that party, that when Mr. Lincoln was elected President, I hailed it because I knew he had no record to fall back on.—His hands were clean. He was clear of the taint of Southern traitors. I hope these resolutions before us will be unanimously adopted. What is to be hoped is unity among ourselves. If we cannot harmonize, the battle must go against us. If the friends of the Administration and the war cannot come together as one man, the Breckinridgers must triumph in the coming election, and your House of Representatives will be turned against us, and our President will be harmless, so far as the exercise of power is concerned. We can afford to lay aside the name of Republicans, Americans, and Democrats, and remember only the Republic. It may be—though I trust in God it is not so—it may be that we shall never have a united country again; and, gentlemen, the only way to secure such a country is for ourselves to be united.

—We will publish Col. Forney's able and patriotic speech entire next week.—We had intended laying the remarks of Hon. John C. Knox, upon the occasion of his assuming the duties of Presiding Officer of the Convention, before our readers in this issue, but our space will not allow. We will try and print them in our next.

POSTAGE STAMPS A LEGAL TENDER.

The news that Post-Office stamps have been enacted into "currency" by Congress is received everywhere with satisfaction. It will give the coup de grace at once to any scheme for flooding the country with worthless "Shinplasters," and likewise go far to remedy the present inconveniences arising from a scarcity of small change.

Maj. General Halleck has been ordered to report at Washington, where, it is said, he will be entrusted with important duties—probably the command-in-chief of all the Federal forces.

The nominations of the Loco-Foco party of this State are as follows: Auditor General, Isaac Slenker, of Union county; Surveyor General, James P. Barr, of Allegheny county.

Everything has been remarkably quiet before Richmond during the week past, and the health of our troops is rapidly improving.

Large and enthusiastic war meetings were held in New York, Harrisburg and Pittsburg last week.