

WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT.

THURSDAYDECEMBER 11. The President's Message.

EBENSBURG:

Immediately after its promulgation, we last week had the President's Annual Message struck off in an "extra," which we distributed to a majority of our county readers. Not having enough copies to go all around, we omitted sending them to such as we imagined would be supplied from other sources. If any of our subscribers have failed to receive the document, and desire a copy, upon application at this office we will endeavor to accom-

Will There be Peace?

medate them.

We have now had a full year and half of Civil War under the auspices of Border-State policy and Pro-Slavery Gencrals, and those who would have that policy and those Generals now say that we have made little or no progress toward suppressing the Rebellion. From and after the close of this month, the President proposes to try a different policy, nuder the lead of Generals who mainly ita success ?

On this interesting topic, the New York Tribune observes: We say, Let the cfforts to be made under the new be as generally and fairly supported by the loy- to be, however, that Gen. Pemberton has al States as those under the old policy have been, and three months will see the Rebellion utterly squelched. We do not ask half so long a trial as the opposite line of operations at Meridian Junction, policy has had; give us six months' fair on the Mobile and Mississippi Railroad. trial of the Emancipation policy, and if it does not bring the traitors to their marrow-bones, we will own that it is a failure, and unite in urging the Government to make the best attainable peace. But we do not believe that more than three months

will be requisite. The standing boast of the Rebels is the unanimous determination of their people to fight to the last man against what they term "subjugation." They are "defending their homes and hearthstones," they corps of Beauregard, we insure the final tell us, and can never be conquered. But the Three Millions and odd of Southern people who have no homes that they can call their own-who are themselves the and plow-field conveniences of the leading traitors-these nobody pretends to consider sharers in the unanimity and resolution so boasted. On the contrary, though they love the wretched huts which serve them for homes, and would like to live and die between the hills which bounded their infantile vision, they are ready to fice all these at the book of the first man who offers them Freedom -These Three Millions are the great industrial resource of the Rebellion until Freedom is placed within their reach, when they become its chief weakness and danfirst summons to any flag under which they are promised Liberty. They cannot be burned like cotton-bales, though they sometimes are as insurgents, but this is a tedious and difficult process, by which but a small portion of them can be put out of the way; they cannot be concealed like plate and jewels; they cannot be run off to the side which promises them liberty; and from that moment they become a burden and a peril to the other. Enforce the President's Proclamation of Freedom. and even though we should win no decisive victories, Slavery must rapidly dissolve and vanish, leaving the Rebellion no excuse for prolonging its miserable existence. We believe JEFF. DAVIS would himself proclaim the extinction of Slavery throughout his dominions but for the

impossible. Give the new policy a fair trial. Let each Union Army advance into the Rebel territory bearing proudly on its banners. "Freedom for All." Let our gunboats and iron-clads run up the rivers and inlets of Jeffdom, proffering Freedom to All --Let every Union post and picket proffer liberty and welcome to every fugitive from Rebel Slavery. Then our Generals back of the trigger.

chrious truth that this would render Se-

will no longer march blindly and fight enemies of unknown strength just when and where those enemies shall see fit; then the Rebels will have to picket and watch against contrabands in their rear as well as Union soldiers in their front. The clusion calmly, slowly, and without paspolicy thus inaugurated practically sub- | sion ; while, at times, we see what might | the Administration. tracts Three Millions from the number against us and adds it to those ready and anxious to work for us. It adds another New England, Pennsylvania or Ohio to the effective force of the loyal States .-Who but a traitor at heart can hesitate as to its enforcement?

Peace, then, in our judgment, cannot be far off. The Rebels are, according to their own and all other accounts, intensely weary of the War. Self-indulgent in temper and habits, they are suffering unimaginable privations. Indolent to a proverb, they are compelled to make unheard of and unceasing exertions. Accustomed to sit by the fire and do little or nothing in Winter, they are camping out on bleak hillsides without tents, blankets or shees. But for the hopes inspired by recent Democratic successes in the Free States, they would be ready now to give it up. Let it be shown that the War under the Emanand they will soon know that their time has come. We are at all events morally certain to have Peace in Spring; let us strain every nerve to make it enduring, because based on Humanity and Free-

The War.

The news from the various departments of the army are highly interesting.-General Grant had advanced at last accounts to Abbeville, Mississippi, and ocbelieve in it. What are the chances of cupied that town. Gen. Sherman is at Senatobia, on the Memphis and New Orleans Railzoad. He will form a junction with Grant's main army at Grenada June tion, where the rebels will probably make fallen back to Jackson, which is on a line running east and west through Vicksburg. It is plain that General Grant now has the will end the war in the Southwest, as the enemy's entire communications would be iu our possession. The hopelessness of the rebel cause is evident if we can destroy or even keep busy during the winter, the army of General Lee, which is now grad ually falling back to the James river, from a fear of disasters in the Southwest and a flank movement in the region watered by the York and James rivers, whereby the hope of the success of their cause will be annihilated. By engaging the attention of this army of Lee and the fragmentary salety and success of Gen. Grant's plan. Victories of the most substantial character await our armies in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The expedition of Gen Banks, which sailed from New York chattels, the implements, the household Thursday, will be heard from in a few days and it will do much to crush that power which is now sustaining the rebellion at a future. "We cannot (he says) escape point the very announcement of which will create surprise. The Army of the Potomac will soon be performing its important part in this last grand effort to save our country from destruction; for the war cry is upon the air-action, vigorous | will light us down, with honor or dishonor, and continued. The new year will be ushered in amid the roar of our artillely and the steady onward tramp of our invincible divisions and corps.

Order to Cross the Potomac.

The following is a copy of the official despatch from General Halleck to Generger. They stand ready to rally at the al M'Ulellan, ordering him to cross the Potomac and pursue the defeated enemy. after the victory of Antietam:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6, 1862. MAJOR GENERAL M'CLELLAN: 1 am instructed to telegraph you as follows: The President directs that you cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy. or drive him South. Your army must move now while the reads are good. If you cross the river between the enemy so easily and securely as horses. Being and Washington, and cover the latter by his righteous course even to the end. He ber of one of the most wealthy and influhuman, they want to be free; they incline | your line of operations, you can be reintorced with thirty thousand men; if you move up the valley of the Shenandoali, can be sent you. The President advises the interior line between Washington and | applaud, and God must forever bless." the enemy, but does not order it. He is very desirous that your army move as soon as possible. You will immediately report what line you adopt, and when you intend to cross the river; also at what point the reinforcements are to be sent. It is necessary that the plan of your operations be positively determined on before orders are | financial affairs receive the President's ocssion an absurdity and lasting Disusion

> concur with the President in these in H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in chief.

The New York Tribune, Times, Her-

The President's Message.

From the Philadelphia Press.

he never takes up any subject without exhausting it. He approcahes every conbe called hesitation and irresolution, in the end we know that the spirit of the patriot has inspired every sentiment and deed. So much magnanimity-so much justice-so much consideration for minorities-so much humanity-so much forbearance to those who have erred-we We can only properly understand the position of the President, as it is announced in his message, by recalling the great events of his present Administration .-We must remember that the ruler who now argues the necessity of Emancipation was, in the beginning, its sincere and consistent opponent. He removed Fremont, and revoked the order of General Hunter, and begged the pro-slavery men of the Border States to make Emancipation a civil measure by accepting the resolution passed by Congress at his solicitation. In all this action we saw the forbearance of a kind and paternal ruler a-Chief Magistrate who did not wish to

deal with the Southern rebels except as erring and wayward children. But when the rebellion assumed its present proporcipation policy is to be vigorously pressed, | tions, and sought to overwhelm the whole Republic in ruin-when the issue became the death of slavery or the death of the Republic-he boldly declared Emancipaion. And this declaration he sustains in one of the most convincing, carnest, and affectionate state papers that ever came from a President of the United States.

The President avoids either extreme of this complicated question. He does not sustain Emancipation merely because it gives freedom to a number of black laborers, nor because it gratifies a humanitarian spirit in the North and European States. To him it is a question of justice, and a question of policy-of justice to the white people of the South, who are oppressed by the overburdened condition their labor system, and a question of policy which all who are acquainted with a stand. The general impression seems the influence that slavery has exerted on this war will readily acknowledge .--Emancipation will make a crushed, despised, and almost useless race, a free and Halleck reports that on the 27th of August available people. Emancipation will make there was "every prospect that Jackson advantage of breaking through the enemy's the negro better than a slave, if he is not as efficient and capable as the free white man. We must dispose of these people army had then arrived at Alexandria Such a movement, if successfully executed in some way. If we keep them in slavery, we cultivate and cherish treason in our midst. If we endeavor to colonize them in other countries, we attempt what may, for years to come, prove an impracticable measure. If we throw among them the fire-brand of insurrection, we turn the social condition of every slave State, loyal or rebellious, into anarchy. Blood will flow; and death, with its attendant horrors, will come without reason, and go without retaliation. Therefore, there is only one ground that reasonable men can occupy, and this is the ground set forth by the President in his proclamation.-There must be emancipation; there can only be equitable emancipation; and adopting the amendments to the Contsitution he proposes, we advance very far

history. We of this Congress, of this Administration, will be remembered .-Neither personal significance nor insignificance can spare one or another of us .-The fiery trial through which we pass to the latest generation." In a spirit like this we trust the country will answer the President's call, and that Congress will enter upon its new duties with a sublime and self-denying courage. We can very | Van Dorn's staff, was fatally wounded .will produce on all parts of the country. horse. He was a ked if he was injured. attend the Southern conspirators, as they | walked to the shady side of a house, fell see this just and holy purpose custained in a reclining position, and drew his Those who have been against us during a Minie ball passing through his bowels; all this crisis, will be against us now, but, with a full sense of his injury, he a just and honorable manner. But we endeavoring to attract as little attention are convinced that the millions who think | and create as little alarm as possible. He and direct public sentiment, those who died a few hours after receiving his are sincerely loyal and anxions to save wound, with unsurpassed coolness and this Union, will sustain the President in resignation. Major Balfour was a memoffers us peace, and justice, and honor .- ential families of this State, was the In his own quaint and nervous language, nephew of President Davis, and the pride we can say to the country : "The way is and hope of his family. He was a gentlenot more than twelve or fifteen thousand plain, peaceful, generous, just-the way man of excellent education, high polish,

to the consummation of this great idea.

There is something manly, too, in the

President's bold and frank appeal to the

It is gratifying to find that our foreign relations are in such a prosperous and happy condition, and that the uneasiness which was caused by the interchange of potes on the American question between age from the Westminister Review-the the great Powers has not affected the logical conclusion of a very able review of diplomacy of the Administration. Our the whole question:

of War and the General-in-Chief fully of strengthening the currency. We also see that the war has not affecthat this intricate and elaborate depart | whose defence they have drawn it." ment of the service exhibits a decided improvement. We are glad to know also ald, Philadelphia Press, and other leading that means are being taken to establish All our compremises, however well intendaily journals, have increased their price a cheap and expeditious foreign postal ded, where the great principles of the from two cents the single number to three system. This will do as much to unite rights of man were involved, have been and harmonize Europe and America as unfortunate; and now we are called upon Gen. Stone be given a command in his The great drawback of war-the draw any oceanic telegraph, and we trust the to face the naked and tremendous issue corps. It was returned to him, endorsed

The Indian affairs in Minnesota receive The Scott-Buchanan Difficulty. an incidental allusion, and the President suggests to Congress the propriety of re-It must be said of the President that | modelling our whole Indian system. Altogether the message is extremely comprehensive and satisfactory, and will do much to justify the public confidence in 21st of October last. To this ex President clon, while we state a few facts so plain

General Hallech's Report.

The report of the Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States, Major General Henry W. Halleck, has been made public. That report is the most important document yet given to the do not often see in those who rule empires. American public. It is the history of the war on the Potomac, and begins with General Halleck's visit of inspection and consultation to the Army of the Potomic at Harrison's Landing, on July 25th, 27th. His object was, if possible, to cause an advance on Richmond from the James river; or if this was not possible, to unite the armies of M'Clellan and Pope for combined operations on some other line. He relates that General M Clellan at first required 50,000 additional men to at empt the assault of Richmond. He was informed that only 20,000 could be spared; offered to make the attempt with their increase but, when Gen. Halleck left him, once more changed his mind, and telegraphed that he would require 35,000-a number which he already knew it was impossible to send. As General M'Ciellan thus gave up, in effect, the attempted assault on Richmond from the James, he was ordered on July 30, to prepare for a removal of his army to Acqu'a Creek. General Burnside, ordered to the same point with his army on the 1st of Aug., reached it on the 3d. General M'Clellan, ordered on the 3d of August to withdraw his whole army, sent a protest on the 5th of August, dated at noon on the 4th. To this it seems General Halleck replied, with what will appear to many singular mildness, next day, the sixth; and not till eight days after he had received the order for moving his army, did Gen. M'Clellan begin to obey. Meantime the rebels were pressing Pope On the 9th-six days after M'Clellan had been ordered to move-the battle of Cedar Mountain was fought. Despatches captured showed that the whole rebel army was moving towards Pope, who was ordered to fall back. Though the army of the Potomac was so long delayed, yet General would be destroyed before reinforcements could come to his relief." M'Clellan's Hooker and Kearny were already with Pope. Heintzelman also came into action the next morning ; but Fitz John Porter. "ordered to be at Bristow's Station on the morning of the 28th." "for some unexplained reason did not comply with this order, and his corps was not in the battles of the 28th and 29th." the decisive battles of that campaign. General Hulleck complains that some of the corps of the Potemae army behaved very badly. On the 3d of September Pope brought his army within the defences of Washington, where it came under command of M'Clellan .-He was at his own request relieved Thus ended this movement, of which General Halleck makes this simple but pres nant remarks : "Had the Army of the Potomac arrived a few days earlier, the rebel army could have been easily defeated and perhaps destroyed." But the reader of the report will remark that, had General M'Clellan promptly obeyed orders, instead of Littering away cleven precious days, the Army of the Potomac would certainly

> DEATH OF A NEPHEW OF JEFF DAVIS -A correspondent of the Mebile Register. writing some incidents of the battle of

have "arrived a few days earlier."

Corinth, gives the following : "At Davis' Bridge, on Sunday, the accomplished and gallant Balfour, of Gen well anticipate the agitation which the He was observed to suddenly turn deathly endorsement of this emancipation measure pale, and dismount cautiously from his We can realize the dismay which will and replied in the negative. He then by the power of this great Republic, revolver. He had been mortall; wounded, when we ask them to end the rebellion in coolly resigned himself to his fate, which, if followed, the world will ever and was an encyclopedia of general inforformation, obtained by study and travel."

COMPROMISE. - There are those who still prate of compromise in our quarrel. To such we commend the following pass-

"There is no possible ground for com-

exhausted," most truly says the reviewer. proposed convention will be successful .- | magnified by these very compromises. | "not granted."

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

SIR: An official report of mine, made to President Lincoln March 30, 1861, on our Southern torts, was published on the Buch anan replied, at great length, in the same month. A short rejoinder from me followed early in November, and here is another paper from Mr. Buchanan, dated the 17th of the same month, and on the same subject. A brief notice of this pa per shall terminate my part in this con-

Mr. Buchanan has intimated that have been actuated by a feeling of personal ill-will towards him. This is mijust had no private resentment to gratify .-On the contrary, I have well remembered e many official courtesies received from im as well as from Mr. Floyd, both as Jovernor of Virginia and Secretary of War; but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obliga-

I had said that, with a view to the meditated rebellion, Secretary Floyd had ordered 115,000 extra* stand of muskets and rifles from Northern depositories to Southern arsenals. To this Mr. B. now replies in substance-1. That the transfers were made under an order dated nearly a year before Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency. True; but if Mr. B. has persuaded himself that the revolu had not long, long before been planned, dependent on the election of any Northern man) it is not likely that he will ever make a second convert to that opinion. 2 He only gives 105,000 as the number of arms transferred, omitting the 10,000 rifles. S. He says that the muskets (105,000) were condemned, and that pur chasers could not be found for many of them at \$2.50 each. Now, here is an official statement, made to me eighteen months ago, (just received from my papers at Washington,) showing that 65,000 or these arms were "percussion muskets," probably entirely new, and 40,000 others. termed "muskets altered to percussion." with 10,000 "percussion rifles,"-not on of the 115,000 was ever "condemned." but all precisely like most of the small arms issued troops (regular and volunteer) in 1861. 4. Mr. Buchanan further inti- Yes. qualize, in some degree, the deposits smong the different States, as if these had any State pride in allowing storage to Yes. the property of the United States within their particular limits. If so, why not establish storage places in the great States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, within which the United States has had no deposit of arms and no arsenal? 5. Mr B supposes me to brand the transferred arms with the epithet "stolen." In my rejoinder to him I nowhere use that term ceauso I knew the transaction, though very quietly conducted, was officially te corded, and the freight paid for by the United States, whose property the arms continued to be in their new deposito-

Mr. Buchanan mixes up-perhaps ought rather to say, seems to confoundquite a different class of arms with the foregoing : the quota of arms distributed among the several States under the annual appropriations towards arming the whole body of the militia of the Union. Thus he says, "The Southern States received in 1860 less, instead of more, than the quota of arms to which they were entitled y law." This is most strange, contrasted with information given to me last year and with a telegram just received from Washington and a high officer-not of the Ordnance Bureau -- in these words and

"Rhode Island, Delaware, and Texas had not drawn at the end of eighteen sixty (1860) their annual quota of arms for that year, and Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Kentucky only in part; Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kansas were, by the order of the Secretary of War. supplied with their quotas for eighteen sixty one (1861) in advance, and Pennsylvania and Maryland in part."

This advance of arms to eight Southern States is a sufficient commentary by itself on the transfer, about the same time. of the 115,000 muskets and rifles.

In respect to the heavy cannon ordered from Pittsburg to the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Buchanan has shown me that I was in error in saying that their shipment was countermanded in March instead of January, 1861. This was the only immaterial part of my statement; for I was correct in the declaration that I gave information to Mr. Secretary Holt that Robert Davis, for a limited time, where all the shipment had commenced, and that having unsettled accounts will save costs by he ordered the guns to be relanded, and calling soon. stopped the robbery.

WINFIELD SCOTT. New York, December 2, 1862.

* Over and above the previous and usual deposits in the Southern arsenals.

Nothing could better illustrate the soundness of our national currency than the fact that the parties who took the late given for building bridges and repairing carnest consideration; and we are glad to promise; these the Americans themselves thirteen million loan were unable to find find that he looks forward to an early have long since exhausted. The princi- in the market sufficient Government paper I am directed to add that the Secretary resumption of specie payments as a means ples at stake have come face to face; they with which to make their payments into do not admit of mediation. The South the treasury. The banks on which their have taken sword, and have but hastened cheeks were drawn were unable to pay in ted the Post Office arrangements, and the inevitable doom of that institution in that currency, and were obliged to certify a part of the checks. This fact shows "These the Americans have long since the confidence of the public in the paper of the Government.

> Gen. Hooker has sent an application to the War Department, asking that

A Short Catechism on the Eman. cipation Pelicy.

The elections over, we may possible gain the attention of the thousands who were frightened by the clamor of "nigger inva. that the way faring man though a fool need but err therein!

What do the negroes of the South rua

away from? Slavery. What do they hope to gain by coming into Illinois? Freedom.

If, then, you give the negro freedom where he is and convince him that he will not again be reduced to slavery, he will have nothing to gain by coming into Ihin ois, will he? Not

What climate does the negro prefer? What parts of the world's surface does he naturally seek to find the conditions best adapted to his physical organization? The tropics.

What productions are the negroes on this continent most skilled in cultivating? Cotton, rice, sugar and toblecon In what States are these stuples princi-

pally raised? The seconding States of It, then, slavery were abolished all over the Union, and the negroes allowed to

choose the places where they would live, where would they be likely to fix their homes? In the Gulf States. Is it for the interest of the whole country

that the production of cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco should be continued in the United States? It is. Are there white laborers enough in the country to produce the requisite crops of

cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, besides carrying on the agricultural and manufac. turing parsuits of the North? No. Could the white laborers of the North endure the exposure and hardships of the

rice swamp-, cotton fields and cane brakes of the South? Probably. Could the white laborers of the North e induced to abandon their homes and their remunerative employment here to

try the experiment? Certainly not. Could they, in any event, produce those necessary staples as cheaply as the negroes, who are accustomed to the work?

Must the negroes live somewhere?

Will not the negroes continue to run away from the South, and "invade the North," so long as slavery continues?

Here is an argument which ninety-nine Northern men in every hundred will probounce unanswerable in favor of emancipaing the slaves and employing them where they are, in cultivating the cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco of the South. How else can you stop the "negro invasion?" So long as slavery continues, so long will they brave hunger, thirst, whips, bloodhounds and fugitive slave laws to scenre freedom. When you bring freedom to their doors, they will not seak it elsewhere - Chicago Trib.

ATOTICE OF APPEALS .-

The Assessor of the 15th Collection District of Prunsylvania hereby gives notice hat, in pursuance of the provisions of the 15th section of the Excise Act of Congress, approved the 1st day of Ju'y, A. D. 1862, he will hold his Appeals in the counties comprising his District, as follows : Camtria-At Essasure, the 15th, 16th and

7th days of December, A. D 1862. For the county of Blair-At Hollidaysburg, the 19th and 20th days of December. For the county of Miffin-At Luwisrown, the 23d, 24th and 25th days of December.

At Hustiscoon, the 20th, 30th and 3'st, to be adjourned beyond said days if necessary. Assistant Asses ors are hereby notified to have all their returns made out in a legible manner. All accounts, according to a recent iccision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, must be made out in mercantile

tyle, verified and receipted. No Assessor or Assistant Assessor is qualified to administer an oath by virtue of his office. But one return of the property of residents of your divisi n is necessary to be made. The second list refers to property of on residents. In such ca-es you will consult the law and follow it strict!

THOS. P. CAMPBELL, Assessor. November, 28, 1862-td.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Summerbili Township, Cambria county, some time in October last, one two year old BLACK SEIFER, with a white spot on its forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay all necessary HENRY WEAVER.

Alssolution. I The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Davis, Jones & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business will be settled by either of the partners, at the stand of

THOS. GRIFFITH.

TOB WORK

OF ALL KINDS

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

"ALLEGHANIAN" OFFICE,

HIGH ST., EBENSBURG, PA

PUBLICATION OFFICE: DAVIS & JONES' BUILDING-UP STAIRS THIRD DOOR BACK.

GIVE US A CALL