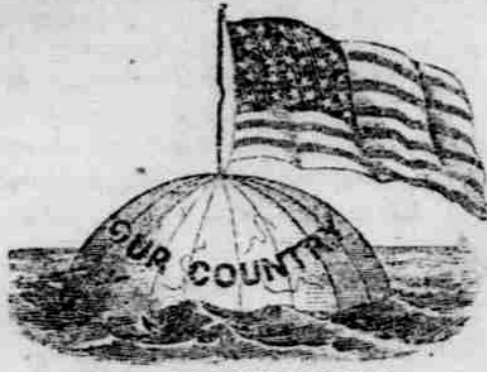


The Alleghenian.



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, JULY 23. Day of National Thanksgiving.

President Lincoln has just issued the following proclamation, requesting that Thursday, August 6th, be set apart as a day of National Thanksgiving. It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for argument and confidence that the union of these States will be maintained, their constitution preserved and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I do set apart THURSDAY, the sixth day of AUGUST, next, to be observed as a day of National Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the councils of the government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate and family, to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

Copperheadism.

If there is one thing which, more than any other upon the face of God's green earth, merits the condemnation and contempt of all honest men, it is that fishy band of domestic traitors denominated Copperheads. We regret, we deplore the necessity which compels us to write thus, but it is upon us, and a keen sense of our duty as a faithful journalist admonishes us that the truth must be told, and we mean to do it.

When the present deplorable war was forced upon the Government, it was hoped that the people of the North in a time of common danger, would ignore all political distinctions, and devote themselves as one man to saving the nation. It was believed that party issues and party names would be buried and forgotten, until the treason and rebellion of the South should be effectually crushed and punished, and our country again restored to peace and prosperity. Such indeed was the hope and the desire of the loyal men of all parties, an illustrious example being found in the late Senator DOUGLAS, who declared that, in this war, there could be no party designations except "patriots and traitors." Whilst the force and truthfulness of that remark is felt and appreciated by all, yet it is hardly probable that the great man who uttered it could have believed that so large a proportion of these traitors would be furnished by the free North. It seems to have been reserved for those who have survived him to realize this bitter truth. A political organization, arrogating to itself the high-sounding title of "Democracy," has been found in the Northern States, which in its connections and consequences is of the most dangerous character, and the more to be dreaded as it exists in our midst.

The result is, that whilst our loyal fathers and brothers and sons are pouring out their life-blood upon the battle-field, in defending our glorious Government, we find that same Government assaulted by a worse enemy, if possible, than the armed traitors of the South—an enemy here at our own firesides. In the earlier stages of the Rebellion, when popular feeling was at its highest pitch, these men were comparatively quiet, but as the war progressed they became more bold and defiant, and we now find them arrayed in open hostility against every measure

which the Administration proposes or adopts for the national safety. Neither in their public assemblies nor in their newspapers do we ever find them using a word of censure for the cause of the South. If they make a comparison between the leaders of the bogus Confederacy, and the loyal Statesmen of the North, they invariably make it to the prejudice of the latter. They pay glowing compliments to Southern States as having furnished great men in the past, but they are studiously silent as to the fact that those same States have also reared the arch-traitors of the Rebellion. They are always casting doubts upon the ability of our people to preserve and maintain the Union; and whilst they are too cowardly to endorse the right of Secession, they attain the same end by their expressed jealousy of the Central Government, and the great ad which they make about the rights of individual States. They attribute all the misfortune as well as the cause of the war to the accession to power of the Republican party, but they carefully avoid saying aught of the eight years under PIERCE and BUCHANAN, which "their Southern brethren" devoted to preparation for this bloody war.

They unscrupulously charge the inauguration of active hostilities, upon the Administration of President LINCOLN—and this they did, too, when the sound of the rebel gun fired at the Star of the West and at Fort Sumter had scarcely ceased to ring in their ears. The greater the leniency and latitude allowed and showed these men by the administration, the bolder and more impudent have they become. They affect to draw a distinction between the Government and the officials who administer it, and whilst they pretend friendship for the former, vilify, and abuse and hinder the latter in every way possible. The Administration cannot do a solitary act, or propose a single measure that meets with their approbation; on the contrary every movement intended for the suppression of the Rebellion is denounced by them as impolitic, illegal and unconstitutional. It has been so with the National Tax; with the Conscription and Confiscation acts; and with the Proclamation of Emancipation. They have counselled resistance to all these measures, as well as to what they lyingly call the "illegal and arbitrary arrests of peaceful and unoffending citizens"—such "citizens" being neither more nor less than open-mouthed, black-hearted traitors, like CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The men who control this Copperhead organization pretend to represent the Democratic party of the country; and this may be true, if black can be white, or sinners be saints, at one and the same period of time. But we deny their right, so impudently assumed, to speak for the true Democracy of the country; for there are hundreds and thousands of true, loyal Democrats in Pennsylvania, and other States, who neither sympathize nor act with them, but, on the contrary, loathe and despise both them and their traitorous schemes, from the bottom of their souls. Copperheads are not and cannot be Democrats. They are lineal descendants and camp followers of the Tories and traitors of the Revolution, and of the miscreants who, in the war of 1812, sympathized with Great Britain. They are wonderfully true to the traditions of their traitorous fathers, and are effectually tarred with the same dirty stick. When Government is in trouble, it does not lack for traitors to strike at its existence; but when upheld and sustained by good men, it survives the shock and resumes its onward course, its enemies are well marked and known. It has been so in the past; it is so now, and it will be so in the future. The perfidy of the Copperheads, whose abominable teachings have prolonged this wicked war, and even caused blood to flow in the streets of New York, will never be forgotten. It will stick to them like the shirt of Nessus, and go down, as a hateful legacy, to their children's children.

Authors on Zoology tell us "The Copperheads are perhaps more to be dreaded than the Rattlesnake, since they are equally venomous, and give no warning of their presence." The name was certainly well chosen when it was applied to certain bipeds, styling themselves men, known as rebel sympathizers in the North. They are quite as sneaking in their movements and none the less deadly in their venom. But their degradation still appears more evident, and the term more befitting, when we see with what perfect nonchalance it is received and adopted by themselves. In fact since their degeneracy, they seem never to have found an appropriate name until this one was provided for them. They pride themselves

in it, inasmuch as "Copperhead" fits so well, that the gentlemen—if there are any left among the serpentine crew—expose them in their breastpins, and the ladies (?) sport them in their braids—"How are the mighty fallen!" Fallen from the dizzy heights of proud ambition in other days, down, down, to the level of crawling slimy snakes!

Of all the mean, cringing Copperheads that ever crept the earth these are the most hateful. We have them among us, burrowing in the cellars, creeping in the bar-rooms, and sunning themselves at the corners of the streets. They pollute the very atmosphere with their hot, fetid breath, and disturb the peace of the community with their incessant hissing. Then there are some big snakes among them with more venom in their eyes, more volubility in their tongues, more poison in their fangs and more cunning in their brains, who at their back lead on the lesser brood and goad them to madness to snap and bite.

The Copperheads have lost all sense of patriotism and are determined like the "Old Serpent" their father, since they cannot "rule in heaven," to "reign in hell." They sometimes meet together in their dens, to hold conventions and pass resolutions, but they are not to strengthen the hands of the Administration to strike more valiant blows against secession.—Their main object seems to be to sow discord in the North, advance party interests, and inoculate their deadly views into the veins of the body politic and endanger our national life.

They have shown the color of their skin in the late invasion. When the tocsin of alarm was sounded, and our own patriotic Governor appealed to the honor of the State, these same contemptible Copperheads, obtruding their snouts from their hiding places, could sniff nothing but "Administration lies," and their leaders propagated the known falsehood through the country that "there was not a rebel in Pennsylvania," and their silly dupes swallowed it down! While the noble-hearted freemen went off in a trice, to repel the haughty invader from our soil, these serpents true to their instinct coiled themselves up at home, to wait and see if there were any rebels coming, or if it was only a "lying report of our telegraph wires" or "a great scare."

Ever since the war began their malicious spirits have been exhibiting their mercurial loyalty. Whenever victory crowns the Union arms, consternation seizes them and they dodge in the grass as if they were pursued by a sharp stick, but only let a reverse attend us, and you might see them bobbing up their heads, grinning their teeth and laughing with devilish glee over the misfortune. They have been so long accustomed to bow the knee to Beal, to crawl on their bellies to eat the dirt, and lick up the spittle of the South, it seems like a second nature to follow up their snake-like proclivities.

The Copperhead is by far a more detestable snake than the Rattlesnake, for while the Rattlesnake refuses companionship with Northern Copperheads with all the profession of love for their "erring brethren." See with what contempt they were treated by the rebel Gen. JENKINS in the late invasion. If they only knew with what utter scorn they are held by the lords of the South, they would cease their pretensions of sympathy. They scoff at their friendship, they discard their proffers of peace, and spit in their faces, and yet they cling to them and worship them with more than idolatrous worship. What a pity these lords of the lash did not have the full control of them awhile, that they might feel the weight of their displeasure to their heart's content, until this hound-like sycophancy was lashed out of them!

But the day of reckoning is coming, and "when this cruel war is over," there will be time to pay the full deserts of such cowards. The hand-writing stands against them on the wall, and the time of interpretation will come. We trust in God the last rebel horde is driven from our border forever, and never again may our sacred soil be pressed by their vandal feet. It is high time for Copperheads to begin to scatter for their holes! Bury yourselves, ye recreant reptiles, deep, deep from the light of day.

Of living Copperheads, CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM is perhaps the highest type, and we are sure that JAMES SKIPE TOOP is the lowest. The evil that such

creatures do "lives after them," and there is no good to inter "with their bones."

Traitors to their country either North or South, shall all have their names registered upon one common black list. ARNOLD, BURR, BRECKINRIDGE, WIGFALL, LEE, BUCHANAN, VALLANDIGHAM, JEFF DAVIS, and a host of others, who have conspired against the Government, shall occupy one dark column, with all their aiders, and abettors, and apologists; and there is no escaping the fierce judgment of an incensed people. The accumulated curses of unborn millions will follow them down to the latest posterity, and the roll of infamy shall grow blacker and blacker to all eternity.

Union State Convention.

The Union State Convention, called originally to meet at Pittsburg, on the 2d of July, was postponed to the 5th of August, in consequence of the rebel invasion. The Union Committee recognized the fitness of postponing all political movements while there should be a foe upon loyal soil, and thereby relieved many delegates to the Convention who are now in the ranks to defend the border.

The names of quite a number of able and meritorious men have been suggested for the Union nomination for Governor. Messrs. John Covode, of Westmoreland; J. P. Penny and J. K. Morehead, of Allegheny; W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne; Jas. H. Campbell, of Pottsville; M. M. Michael and John C. Knox, of Philadelphia; Jas. L. Reynolds, of Lancaster; Heister Muhlenberg, of Berks; F. Jordan, of Bedford, and probably others whose names we do not now recall, have been advocated by their respective friends; but the manifest unwillingness of the party to relieve Gov. Curtin from a re-nomination has deprived the struggle of its usual animation and earnestness.

Rarely in the history of politics in this State has there been such a spontaneous expression of preference for a candidate as has been exhibited in the demand for Governor Curtin's re-nomination. We have reason to know that he earnestly desired to be allowed to retire at the close of his present term to rest from the herculean labors imposed upon him by the war, and to recruit his exhausted health. In fact his declination was regarded by himself and personal friends as an imperative physical necessity, and it was made in the best of faith, and we doubt not that to this day Gov. Curtin desires nothing so much as that his party may accept it. But in the face of the formal announcement of his wish and purpose to retire, half the delegates have been positively instructed to demand his acceptance of the responsible trust, and with those previously chosen will insist upon making him the Union standard-bearer in the coming contest. His matchless fidelity to his great State; his ceaseless devotion to our brave soldiers in the field; his earnest care for our wounded and heroic dead, and the high measure of ability he has displayed and the success he has achieved in his administration of the government generally, have endeared him to the people of Pennsylvania to an extent that is measured by no party lines, and against which the fiercest political malice must hurl its weapons harmlessly. His re-nomination therefore may be regarded as settled; and however reluctant, Gov. Curtin cannot decline it.

The nomination for Supreme Judge will probably be tendered to the West, and if so, Judge Agnew, of Beaver, will doubtless be chosen. He is one of the ablest jurists of the State, and would be an ornament to the highest judicial tribunal of the State.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN EX-SHERIFF.—Josiah W. Elwood, a resident of Stewartville, Indiana county, made a deposition before Alderman Taylor of Pittsburg, in which he asserts that he went to Indiana, Indiana co., for the purpose of joining a cavalry company, being raised by David Ralston, formerly Sheriff of that county; and that in the course of conversation it appeared that the company was being raised for the purpose of resisting the draft! Ralston further told him that at the time the nine months men returned to Indiana, and demanded that the editor of the Indiana Democrat should hang out the "Stars and Stripes," he (Ralston) had men concealed in his stable, with sixty rounds of ammunition, for the purpose of firing upon the soldiers, in case they attempted any violence upon the building.

Mr. Ralston hearing of the charge, and that a warrant was issued against him, gave himself up to Deputy Provost Marshal Johnston, of the 21st District, and was taken to Pittsburg. Mr. Ralston refused to offer bail, and volunteered to send, at his own expense, for all the witnesses that the commonwealth may wish to summon, feeling assured that he will readily prove the falsity of the assertion.

The Attack on Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1863.—It is understood, on good authority, that the Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, stating that the Chattanooga Rebel announces the capture of Charleston on the 14th inst.

Another report is as follows: "Gen. Beauregard has evacuated and burnt Charleston." This last statement is said to have come via Chattanooga, from a rebel picket, who is reported to have told the story.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of William Kittel, Esq., Adm'r, of Anthony Litzinger, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. J. E. SCANLAN, Auditor. Ebensburg, July 16, 1863-31.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to July 1st, 1863: Maria Arthur, 3; Mrs L S Ames, H H Adams, Andrew Anderson, J G Aitart, George M Brown, Uriah Brown, John B Beertman, Susan D Brown, Miss Susannah Berkey, Elizabeth Berkhoffer, Miss Janey Calaghan, Mrs Jennie Davis 3, Anna Maria Davis, Catharine Donaphon, Mary Donegan 2, Thos E Davis 2, Thos Edwards, John Henry Evans, Evan G Evans, Annie Evans, John H Evans, David L Evans, Lottie A Evans, Joseph Funk 2, Wm Farmer, Joseph First, Nimrod Foeller, Miss Catharine Floot, Miss Mary A Griffith, John Garvey, Mrs Elizabeth Glover, John W Gillispie, Gottfried Greig, Frederick Hart, Mary Jane Hughes, Joseph Heiner, L J Haines, Miss Kate Ivory, David Jones (West), Mrs Evan O Jones, Evan W Jones, Daniel A Jones, Wm A Jones, Miss Mary James, Jas D James, (North), Miss Mary Jeremie, Owen M Jones, Mrs Emma Jones, Thos James. Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

Great Excitement Downtown!!

Although the Union is about to be dissolved, W. DAVIS has just received and offers for sale (not the largest, but the most varied assortment of Goods ever offered to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity) consisting in part of: DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS, HOSIERY, SHOES AND SHOES, NOTIONS, Ac, Ac, Ac. HARDWARE, Ac, Ac, Ac. In fact, every article commonly kept in a country store can be had, all of which he offers at REDUCED PRICES, (call and examine for yourselves. Goods exhibited free of charge. Grain, lumber, &c., taken in exchange for goods. All persons indebted to me are respectfully requested to call and settle on or before the first day of January, 1864. N. B.—Those indebted to the late firm of Davis & Lloyd either by note or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given. W. DAVIS, Ebensburg, December 6, 1863.

A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the tenth article thereof: There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows: Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution to be designated sections eight and nine, as follows: Section 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills. Section 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth. JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY, Speaker of the Senate. OFFICE OF SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863. PENNSYLVANIA, SS: I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of Commonwealth.

Blanks of all kinds printed at this office.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE! NOT ALCOHOLIC. A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC.

DR. HOOFLAND'S German Bitters.

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa. Will effectually cure LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DIS. EASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, such as Constipation, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the heart, Choking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of heat burning in the face, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of Spirits. And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Billions Fever, &c. THEY CONTAIN: NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY! They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects; yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to use them. J. NEWTON BROWN. PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 23, 1861.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!

Will build up the constitution, and give health and strength to an overtaxed and diseased system. PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1862. DR. C. M. JACKSON—Dear Sir: While in Virginia, owing to the change of water, I was taken with a severe diarrhoea, which seemed incurable, and which greatly weakened me. When we reached Martinsburg, I feared that I should have to come home; but noticing some of your Bitters in the store of Mr. H. B. Price, in that town, I purchased a supply, and decided to try it. I therefore took a few. The diarrhoea was quickly checked, and I experienced no return of it. A number of my comrades who suffered in the same manner and from the same cause, with whom I shared the Bitters, join me in this certificate. I expect to return to the seat of war with the Legion, and I shall certainly take a supply of the Bitters in my knapsack. I would not be without it for its weight in gold, particularly on going into a limestone region. Yours, truly, A. E. ALMEUS, Company H, Scott Legion.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the wrapper of each bottle. Price per bottle 75 cents. Or Half dozen for \$4.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the interesting preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward by express, securely packed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY.

No. 631 ARCH ST. Jones & Evans, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON, & Co.) PROPRIETORS. For sale by Dr. G. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., SIMON JOHNSON, corner Fourth and Smithfield sts., Pittsburg, and by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. [July 9, 63.]