As on the battle field so in the council, their patriotism is undoubted. They form the very vanguard of progress, and will rally around every American Statesman, who is true to the spirit of liberty. They seek no special privileges-they have no separate interests-they wish to secure only that influence in public affairs to which they are justly entitled by their intelligence and numbers. Separated king in their boots"-or shoes, as the though they may be, by language and literature, this pledge I can give, that their labors are for national advancement, and their aspiration to attain the highest state by the Copperheads for the next Presidenof political and social life. And never ey. The Dem. & Sent. is a journal of will the American nation regret having extended to them the hand of a common brotherhood. I am utterly opposed to all movements, tending to separate political action, and the movement inaugurated in | be the case. We, in common with fully the Cleveland Convention, if persisted in, two-thirds of the people of this great and and carried out as designed by its prime instigators, will lead to the reorganization in self-defense of a native American party and ultimately to civil war.

PERSEVERE TO THE END. There is in the Capitol a great national painting, illustrative of the idea:

"The Star of Empire westward takes its way.

You stand amid the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, that great back bone of the American Continent. On the right stretch the broad and illimitable prairies, while in the distance, illumined by the highest office in the gift of the people. setting sun, you have glimpses of the golden plains of the Pacific. An emigrant train is approaching the summit, and you see the weary cattle, the jaded teams and the well worn barness. You see the stalwart pioneer and his devoted wifevigorous with hope meeting the earnest gaze of his beloved. One more adventurous, who has already reached the heights. waves in the balmy breeze the flag of the tootsteps, that they might share with him the glories of a vision unsurpassed in splendor. They have reached the summit, and cager expectation lights up each countenance. Many days of toil, and nights of vigil, many dangers, hardships and privations will yet be theirs, and yet they turn not back to the homes they left behind them. Should they return they gould not gather up the "household gods' now scattered, but failure, poverty and not of the past, but only of the bright future. They press forward to that golden land of promise, trusting in Providence and their own strong arms. Thus it is with us as a Nation. Our

eagles are planted in the heart of the rebellion, at Chattanooga, overlooking the plains of the States of the Gulf. Shall we return? Can we return? Can we restore the precious lives? Can we gather up our wasted treasure? Shall we it. confess failure and stamp ourselves with disgrace? God forbid! We must press on into these plains, where permanent peace welcomes our advent. Strong in the justice of our cause, relying upon the succor of Providence and the devotion of of ascent. He did not tread therein. He our people, we cannot fail. How long this war may last, and how many sacrifices are yet in store, I know not-but this I know, and it is the conviction of my inmost soul-come weal or woe-we must persevere to the end.

Petitions are in extensive circulation in Lancaster county, praying the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the construction of a railroad, to start at some point on the Susqeuhanna river, between the mouths of the Conestoga and Conewaga creeks, and thence to run westwardly by the most practicable route to the Broad Top and Allegheny Coal Fields, to be ealled the Susquehanna and Allegheny failure to reach out and take Richmond

Some bold burglar broke into the banking establishment of James Gardner, Hollidaysburg, a few nights ago, and relieved it of revenue stamps and postage currency of the value of \$500. An at-, demoralized foe subsequent to Antietam, tempt to force open the safe, in which was locked up a "pile" of greenbacks, proved unsuccessful.

The following banks in Pennsylvania have been designated as depositories not only to shake the confidence of the of public money:

First National Banks of Carlisle, Erie, Meadville, Philadelphia, Scranton, and

of parts of Venango, Clarion and Warren, wanting in every attribute constituting a will be presented to the Legislature at its present session.

Congressman M'Allister and Legislator Pershing will please accept the thanks of The Alleghanian for favors con- and none more signally failed to take ferred, in the shape of valuable public

The special election in the Indiana district for a successor to Senator Harry White, takes place on the 19th inst.

The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY:::::::FEBRUARY 11

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

Maj. Gen. George B. M'Clellan. Our highly esteemed cotemporary, the Dem. & Sent., affects to believe that The Alleghanian, the administration, and "abolitionists" generally, are absolutely "quacase may be-by reason of the possibility of the nomination of General M'Clellan presumed worth and reliability,-one which would no sooner tell a wilful untruth than eat its supper,-therefore this must enlightened Union which the rebels are trying to smash, must be at the present moment shaking and quaking, shivering and quivering with awful dread lest this avenging Nemesis-this Damocles with suspended sword-this terrible caller of the people to account and the rulers to judgment-this General M'Clellan may make the landing next Fourth of July and become the Copperhead candidate for the

Let us see how this is: the masses swore by him, and called all their new babies and fast horses after him. the hardy youth, buoyant of step and Many considered themselves uncommonly lucky if they could touch only so much as the hem of his garment. They placed the most implicit confidence in his military free, and calls upon his companions to ability, and took it for granted he was summon their strength and follow his loyal and patriotic. As before remarked, this was some days since—the order of things is changed now. In July, 1862, the President even may have thought him the man for the crisis. He don't latterly, nor does anybody else. General M'Clellan, by his own incompetency, or else incompetency and disloyalty combined, has forever lost to himself the splendid name and fame with which he was once disgrace would be their lot. They think invested. His military ability proving a nonentity, and his loyalty not above repreach, his reputation rested upon an unsubstantial foundation. The foundation, in the providence of God, wasted away, and with it disappeared the spurious reputation. Requiescat in pace! No amount of blathering or systematic puffing and blowing will be able to resurrectionize

Starting out with an army the most magnificent the continent ever saw, General M'Clellan's path to the topmost niche in the temple of Fame seemed plain and easy went in another direction-downward To say nothing of his eternal and incessant whining for "more men," when reinforcements could not be got to send him, and his gratuitous advice to the President and the nation touching the slavery issue, the General's blunders and dilly-dallying before the wooden guns of Centreville; his temporizing and time-serving policy on the Peninsula, where his army was only saved from utter destruction by its own magnificent fighting, and not through any especial merit of its commander; his after the battle of Malvern Hill, when the avenues of approach to that city lay invitingly open before him; his apparent unwillingness to pursue a defeated and when a few vigorous strokes must have closed the war-all these episodes, which are matters of history, with others, tended loyal men of the North in this very "Little Napoleon," but also to make him an object of mingled pity and execration. Tried in An application for the erection of the balance, neither once, twice nor thrice, new county, to be called Tionesta, out | but a multitude of times, he was found great General. No other military man of the age was ever afforded such splendid opportunities to distinguish himself as he, advantage of the same. Cast a retrospeetive glance over his entire career, and then say-do we judge him harshly? Other Generals, we know, have failed to

do what was expected or required of them, but, then, it has not been attempted to make martyrized Presidential candidates out of them.

So "augers that won't bore" not being wanted, he was laid on the shelf to make room for somebody else.

This was General M'Clellan as a soldier As a politician we have him in his Artful Dodger role of last fall. Against what must have been every honest emotion of his heart; in opposition to his reiterated professions of enlarged patriotism; in direct antagonism to the genius of the free institutions in behalf of which he had unsheathed his sword; like a paltry, contemptible thing, at the eleventh hour he came out in a card favoring the election of Judge Woodward, a professed man, and always his patron and friend .-Woodward and his partisans, but he also political doctrines. He admitted that Slavery was "a divine institution," to think against which was a sin, and to talk against which was a crime. He agreed that the war was a causeless and unholy war, and that it ought to be estopped by some sort of submission on our part. He tacitly endorsed the lie that the North is wrong and the South right in this contest. His record, although brief, is equal in blackness and darkness to that of the most blatant and broad mouthed Secession Copperhead in the land. The lamented Douglas said there could be but two sides in this war-patriots and traitors. General M'Clellan evidently is not a patriot.

It may be interesting to here note that the General's celebrated Woodward card proved to be tremendous papers. Where, in 1862, the Democratic majority for State officers was 3,715, in 1863, thanks to the

lan's military career was a most egregious failure, and seeing that his political career is a horse of precisely the same color, that "dead cock in the pit." Should be be nominated by the Copperheads, however, for the Presidency, -- which to our mind is an event scarcely possible,-he will rud the most magnificently small vote it is possible to conceive. Father Abraham can and will beat him to the tune of hundreds of thousands. In fact, nobody will vote for the former at all excepting that insignificant handful of demagogues who dote on egotism and incompetency, and consider disloyalty a shining virtue.

The Dem. & Sent. must be right-we are "quaking in our boots"-muchly!

The Bounty Question.

In view of the fact that volunteers for the military service of the United States have not come forward in any great number in Cambria county since the late calls, and remembering that we have a large quota of men to furnish on or before the 10th day of March next,-all of whom must be forthcoming at the appointed time,-would it not be well in our County Commissioners to attempt the experi. | content. ment of stimulating enlistments in our midst by offering, in addition to the Government bounty, a local bounty of say One or Two Hundred Poliars per man? This amount may readily be realized by loan, and a tax levied for the reimbursement of the same. No true patriot would object to this. To be sure, the proposed tax must fall not only upon those who are liable to draft, but also upon those who are exempt; but when it is taken into consideration that the latter have the same interest in the preservation of the Government which protects them that the former have, their right to assist in its maintenance will not be denied.

The Government bounty ceases to be paid the first of March. After that date there will be little or no volunteering .-We have only a triffe over two weeks' grace left us. If the Commissioners take action now, and pledge themselves for the payment of One or Two Hundred Dollars bounty to each man enlisting-this, with the Government bounty and any additional bounty that may be offered by the several sab-districts throughout the county, we have no doubt, would have the effect of securing our quota within the specifica time, and thus do away entirely with the necessity of a draft within our limits.

We make this suggestion for what it is worth, hoping the Commissioners may give it at least due consideration.

Read Mr. Meyer's speech on the outside of to-day's paper. It is an able and instructive document, and will repay an attentive perusal.

M. D. Magehan, Deq., Dec'd.

We had intended writing a biographical sketch of the subject of this notice, whose sudden death on Saturday last will cause many a tear and heartfelt sigh of grief throughout the State, but the following | mark, was one Duchy. In 1848 and tribute, from the pen of a gentleman intimately acquainted with the deceased, is infinitely superior in every respect to any we could have prepared, and spares us the sad alternative :..

[COMMUNICATED.] Mr. Editor: - Michael Dan Magehan, Esq. the oldest member of the Ebensburg Bar, is no more! He died at his residence, in this borough, on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., at 9 o'clock, after an illness of only four days. He was born in Allegheny Township, in this Kingdom, would take from them their county, in August, 1805, and at the time of his death was about 58 years and 6 months secessionist, over Governor Curtin, a loyal he entered the law office of Gen. Wm. R. Smith, (now a resident of Wisconsin,) who was then a prominent and leading member of And not only did he take side with the Huntingdon Bar, and after having qualified death of William IV., the last male himself for the active duties of his profession, endorsed per se their odious and pernicious he was admitted as a practising attorney of the several Courts of this county in October, 1827. He soon rose to a high eminence in his profession, especially as a criminal advocate, and took rank with the foremost members of the Bar, in this and the surrounding counties. In a year or two afterwards, during the administration of Gov. Wolfe, he was appointed by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth his deputy for Cambria county, and was continued in the same office for several years. In 1844, the people of his native county elected him as their Representative to the lower branch of the Legislature, and re-elected him to the same responsible position in October, 1845. As a ready and duent debater on the floor of the House, declared united to England, with permiswhich then numbered amongst its members many able and experienced men, he acquired a reputation of which his constituents (his "frosty sons of thunder," as he delighted to call them,) felt a just and manly pride. That the subject of this brief notice was gifted with more than ordinary ability, will be conceded by all who enjoyed his acquaintance. He had strong hold on the affections of the people of Cambria county, and this was to be attributed to the warm impulses of his kind and generous heart, more than to any other cause. From a long and intimate personal acquaintance with the deceased, the writer of this imperfect tribute to his memory is well satis-fied that he never cherished in his heart a aforesaid card, the Union majority reached fixed feeling of resentment against a single the Danish family. The Augustenbourg 15,000 and over. Such is the power human being. If he had his enemies, and line was passed by because it had fought General M'Clellar, we know, at one sometimes concentrated in a single name! who has not, like angels' visits, they were few and far between. That he had none in this sometimes concentrated in a single name! Schleswig-Holsteiners, in 1848—'49, and ARTHUR W. LITTLE. time was quite popular. Some days since In view of the fact that General M'Clel- community, in which he spent the best portion of his life, and where he was best known, was fully attested by the vast concourse of people, of all ages, who sadly followed his remains to heir final resting place on last Sunday afternoon. Living, he was respected; dead, let his retired hero and statesman is certainly a memory be cherished; and whilst his untimely loss to his bereaved family is irreparable, let them, as well as his legion of friends and acquaintances, indulge in the pleasing and Christian hope, that when his immortal spirit winged its flight to another world, it might with truth be said: "O Death! where is thy sting ! O Grave ! where is thy victory !"

Educational.

Critical. The other week, our neighbor of the Dem. & Sent. spoke, in an article credited to the Philadelphia Age, of a certain proposition being as plain as that "two and two make four," as being as easily "demonstrated," and equally "axiomatic." Now, we have no wish to be hypercritical, but we would like our good neighbor, or any person who is so inclined, to prove that two and two make four, or reduce that universally accepted assertion to a demonstration, or show wherein it is axiomatic. For our humble part, we incline to think that it cannot be proved, nor demonstrated, nor shown to be axiomatic. All you who doubt our words may take down, dust off, and ransack your neglected geometry to your hearts'

Light Wanted .- It is a shame that, of all the counties in the State, Cambria alone should figure without a report in dent. It is singular if that worthy and capable Superintendent, W. A. Scott, left no statistics when he resigned to take his place in the army from which might have been gathered sufficient da to form a report of what had been done. But laying this aside, why is it that there is no account of what was done during the nine months in which the position was held by W. A. Scott's successor?

News from Washington up to the 8th inst., says: The late reconnoissance in force, by three corps of the Army of the Potomac, of which the military authorities requested that no mention be made until the United States and France are without fully completed, has been accomplished. The object in view was ascertained, viz: the finding of Lee and his army, in full force, a few miles scuth of the Rapidan

When our troops pushed across at Germania Ford on Friday, they found the rebel rifle pits in the immediate vicinity occupied by but twenty-five pickets, who threw down their arms and surrendered, stating that there was no rebel force within ten miles of their position. Our Torce, we drove them from their position, with considerable loss, our loss amounting in the whole affair to between 200 and 300 men killed, wounded and missing. A considerable portion of our army, which for February, have been received. They are had recrossed to this side of the Rapidan, all first-class publications. was in line of battle last night, to meet an attack from Lee, reported crossing the river. of the "Amidon Wringer.

The Danish Question Stated.

The Danish question, which has lately caused so much agitation in Europe, really lies in a nutshell. Formerly Schleswig-Holstein, a part of Germany forming the southern portion of the Kingdom of Den-1849, its inhabitants, backed by Prussia, revolted against the Danish rule, and very nearly succeeded in casting it off. In 1850 and 1851, Austria and Prussia assented to the severance of Schleswig from Holstein, both to be retained by Denmark. Schleswig-Holstein geographically belonging to Germany, it was promised by Frederic VII., of Denmark, that they should retain their national privileges, and not be united to Denmark by any act, which, incorporating them with that own independent Legislature.

In like manner, in the hundred and twenty-three years (1714-1837) which elapsed from the accession of the Guelph dynasty to the British throne, to the sovereign of that line, Hanover, a German Electorate originally belonging to the Guelphs (made a Kingdom in 1815,) was governed by or in the name of the British Evan Lloyd, dec'd., situate about 2} miles Sovereign, but had its own laws, its own | south of Ebensburg, will be rented for one or Legislature, its own nobility, wholly inde | more years. pendent of England, and belonged to the German Diet, precisely as Schleswig-Holstein does now. The Hanoverians would have revolted, with the sympathy of Germany to aid, had the King of England half mile distant from the former, with about issued a Proclamation or the British Parliament made a law, by which Hanover, losing its individual nationality, would be sion to send a few members to the British Legislature, its own local Parliament being

abolished. In 1852, Austria and Prussia, with England, France, and other Powers, agreed to appoint a successor to the reigning King of Denmark, who was childless, passed over the Duke of Augustenbourg, the King's nearest male relation, and head of the first ducal line of Holstein-Sonderbourg, to elect Prince Christian, a younger son of the Duke of Sonderbourg-Glucksbourg, which is a junior branch of Glucksbourg branch was selected because it had taken part with Denmark. The Augustenbourg family claim Schleswig-Holstein by hereditary descent as next | HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS, male heirs to the late King of Denmark. But this claim might not have been allowed had other circumstances not belped it.

When, in May, 1852, the succession to Denmark was diverted into the Glacksbourg family, an arrangement from which the Danish Parliament withheld assent until the last day of July, 1853, the King of Denmark solemnly promised to respect the rights of Schleswig-Holstein. But Frederic VII., broke this promise by issuing the Patent of a new Constitution. incorporating these Duchies with Denmark. His successor, the Glucksbourg cadet, withdrew that Constitution, but, in I November, immediately after his accession. as Christian IX., issued a new Constitution, which, if carried out, will swamp Schleswig-Holstein, as much as the incorporation of Hanover, with England would have swamped Hanover. Christian IX., will not see that if he is independent, as King of Denmark, he is a member of the German Confederation, as Duke of Holstein. He refuses to withdraw his act depriving Schleswig-Holstein of their nationality. and Austria and Prussia have consequently ceased to hold diplomatic relations with him, thereby surrendering him to his

England proposes to submit the question to a Conference, but France holds back, remembering how recently and how incivilly Lord Russell declined attending the Congress. The feeling in the Duchies | is in favor of Prince Frederic, of Augustenbourg, and unless England send an the annual one of the State Superinten- army and a fleet to assist the tather of the Princess of Wales, his Majesty may find himself minus Schleswig and Holstein some fine morning in the spring. Denmark, with the Duchies, contains 1,307 square miles (exactly one mile more than the area of our little Rhode Island) and 2,605,024 inhabitants. Take away Schleswig-Holstein, and the Kingdom of Denmark will consist of only 715 square miles, with a population of 1,650,798.-This is a petty sovereignty, but its affairs may make Europe drift into a general war .- The Press.

A Washington dispatch of Friday says: The rumors recently put forth of real or apprehended difficulties between foundation.

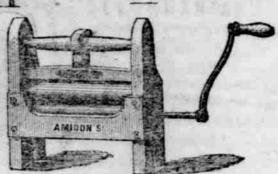
"The American Exchange and Re iew: a miscellany of useful knowledge and general literature. Especially devoted to Finance, Insurance, Manufactures, Patents, Trade, Commerce, Mining and Railway Intelligence, Art, Joint Stock Corporation Interests, Physics, Social and Economic Science. Whiting & Co., Publishers, 521 Chestnut st. Philadelphia. Terms, \$3.00 per annum .-Postage, 24 cents per annum.

The way to prosper in business is forces pushed ahead in the direction of prices, tell the truth about them, and adverto sell good articles, sell them at reasonable Orange Court House, but had hardly gone tise. This is precisely the course adopted by two miles when they were opened on by James M. Thompson, proprietor of the new twelve rebel guns. Attacking the rebel store in the P. O. building, Ebensburg, Give him a call and be convinced. The Continental Monthly-

The Knickerbocker Magazine-

Godey's Lady's Book-Peterson's Magazine-See Geo. Huntley's advertisement

LI OUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION



You all want a Clothes Wringer, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength, and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotion.

THE AMIDON WRINGER

has been placed in competition with all the principal Wringers in the market, and has in every case come off victorious. It is easily and firmly attached to any style

of tab, without the turning of screws. It has no cog wheels, galvanized frame, or iron screws to rust and break. Please call and examine an Amidon

Wringer before you purchase any other.
For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY. Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1863.-tf

The property belonging to the heirs of

Said property consists of two detached farms, No. I having a dwelling house, bank barn, and other necessary out buildings, in good order, a good bearing orchard, and about 70 acres of cleared land, and No. 2, about one 50 acres cleared. Said farms are well suited for tilling or grazing purposes. Possession given immediately if desired

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Ebens-urg. ELIZABETH LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1863.

CENTS REWARD!

Ran away from the subscribers, on the 1st of February, inst , WILLIAM T. BENDEN an indentured apprentice to the Farming business. He is about five feet one inch high, dark complexion, blue eyes, and black carly hair. All persons are cautioned against harporing or trusting him on our account, as we will pay no debts of his contracting. J. & W. BENDEN.

Feb. 11, 1864-3t. SILKS AND DRESS GOODS Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Dress Trimmings,

White Goods, &c. No. 325 Market Street, Philadelphia.

434 Market st. & 429 Merchant st., PHILADELPHIA

Feb. 11, 1864-tf.

ATSON & JANNEY. IMPORTERS AND JORBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., &c. 323 Market St., PHILADEL PRIA

IST OF LETTERS-A Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensourg, Pa., up to February 1, 1864:

Jacob Adams, David J Jones, Rachel Burk, 2 John C Jones, 2 Sarah Bowers, Wm J Jones, Clara Bartlet, David P Jones, izzie A Brady Wm D James, Chas Bradly, Benjamin James, Susan Bigler, Catharine Jones, Wm A Bagley, Wm Larimore, Michael Murry, John Bolin, Eachel Morrison, 3 Robert Boggs, King Mach. fary Clements. Charles Marray, Rosanna Caine, Wm Nicholas, Catharine Donavin, Ames M O'Neal, Sarah Powell, Rachel Evans, John A Plowman, Gabriel J England, David Rowland, Thomas J Evans, Isaac Rowland, D E Evans, (weaver) Owen Rowland. Daniel Evans. Mary E Smith. Elizabeth D Evans, John Farreil. Barbara Gates, Theodore Gobert, Helen J. George, Mary Hughes,

Eliza Simmons, Maria Shaffer, Margaret Shirar, George Sharar, Mrs John Sharp, Mrs C Stratton, Ellen Will. Wm H Hoover, Thos W Williams S W Jones. Owen M Jones,

Persons calling for the above letters will lease say they are advertised JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. February 4, 1864.

TOR SALE -

A Faber ENGINE, 8 inch cylinder, 26 inch stroke, nearly new, in complete order, pumps, one eistern holding 30 bbls. water, boiler 26 inches, 20 feet long, fire front, all complete. Price \$650. Will take Lumber at cash prices in payment of same. H. F. LUDWICK.

Manor Station, Pa. RR., 24 miles cast Pittsburg, Dec. 3, 1863.

TXECUTOR'S NOTICE.-Lette's testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Pringle, late of Summerhill townshtp, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated for set-tlement, at the late residence of deceased,

Mr. John Pringle's, near Wilmore station . WASHINGTON GEER, Extr. Jan. 7, 1864.6t

HUGH A. M.COY.

Saddle and Harness Manufacture EBENSBURG, PA Office one door east of Davis, Jones & Co.'s A large stock of ready-made Harness, Sad

dles, Bridles, &c., constantly on hand and sale cheap. INSURANCE AGENCY .-James Purse, agent for the Blair county

and Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Johnstown, Pa. rance in any part of Cambria county upon application by letter or in person. Ebensburg, March 12th, 1863-tf.

See new advertisements.