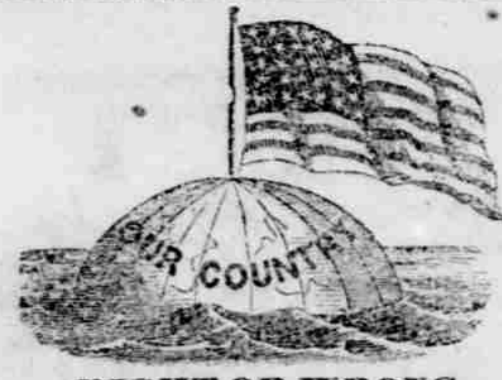


The Alleghenian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

Which—War or Peace?

The *Dem. & Sent.* still continues its maniacal ravings against the Administration. It seems to view everything through colored glasses, and to adopt the sentiment "What good thing can come out of Nazareth?" Its fiery indignation bursts forth in a red-hot flame in a recent article with the caption "Why the Abolitionists don't want the war to stop." One would think in perusing this article, and others in the same paper, he was reading some blatant rebel sheet "away down South in Dixie." We can see no difference in the sentiments and the revengeful way it belabors the Government and the war.

The article in question deals, as usual, in hard names and false allegations. The first one made is that the "Abolitionists are growing rich in affluence on the blood of honest men." Who are these "Abolitionists," and who are the "honest men" referred to? If by "Abolitionists" are meant all who support the Administration and the Union, the crowd is rather a respectable one—quite a majority, neighbor! If it is meant all who are opposed to Slavery, the number increases again. Besides all this, we have a decided plurality of this same class in the army. Even those who enter the service with pro-slavery proclivities soon get their eyes open to the enormity of Slavery. Who were those who first responded to their country's call? Who are now enlisted by the thousands, Copperheads, or those who are driven to the slaughter pen? No, no; it has been an uprising of the noble brave who willingly offered their lives on the altar of their country. Are not these same loyal thousands lavishly distributing treasure as well as blood for the suppression of this unholy rebellion? Where is the propriety of bearing false witness against their honesty by branding them with "speculation and rapine?" That there is some speculation in the war, we shall not attempt to deny, but we have every reason to believe that many of these cormorants are found in the Copperhead ranks—old political hacks who under false pretences have wormed themselves into the employ of the Government, in order to carry out the rascality they learned in their own party.

"Old Ben Butler" comes in for his share of anathema. What has he done to merit such a castigation from the secession organs North and South? Once he was the right hand man of Jeff. Davis. Once he had the confidence of the faithful—"now none so poor as to do him reverence." But because he was an honest man, and refused to bow the knee to Baal, because he has given his entire energies to the support of the Government, because he has dealt Seocessia many a hard and effective blow, his former *ardent friends* now repay him by calling him a "beast," and Northern journals with Southern principles re-echo the vile epithet, the *Dem. & Sent.* joining in the howl. O consistency, thou art a jewel!

Who is meant, in the article referred to, by "mercenary minions of old Lincoln," and by "Yankee hirelings?" Is it meant the brave soldiers who are jeopardizing their lives for our defence? Or is it meant those who are under the civil employ of the Administration? In either case, we have no hesitation in saying it is a base slander on the integrity and patriotism of these men, which deserves instant rebuke. When, in the history of this nation, has any administration awarded places of honor and trust with such impartial hand? Men of all parties have been appointed to posts of honor and distinction, and no other guaranty has been required than a pledge of loyalty and capability. And yet all these high-minded men must come under the name of "sanguinary beasts!"

New England seems to be a great eyecore to the *Dem. & Sent.* Hear it prate! "Since the landing of these hypocritical fathers (the Pilgrim Fathers) on Plymouth rock, they have engaged in

every species of insanity; New England is the hot-bed of fanaticism and has been the fountain source of all our National evils." Oh! yes; if New England, *hated* New England, could only be "left out in the cold," what a satisfaction it would be to all southern sympathizers! But, pray, of what kind of "fanaticism" has New England been guilty? Is it her schools, academics, and colleges; her loom and anvil; her ingenuity and enterprise; her commerce and manufactures; her industry and thrift by land and by sea—is it these which constitute her "fanaticism?" Impartial history, we trow, will locate the "source of all our National evils" in the fountain head of—*Slavery*. From this dark and fetid pool has flowed all the evil and distress which now overwhelm the land. So says a Dickinson, a Butler, a Johnson, a Gant, a Maynard, a Holt—all good Democrats, and so says every honest-minded man, whether Democrat or Republican.

This war costs New England nothing, echoes the *Dem. & Sent.* False! every word of it false! It is a basile, and the editor of the *Dem. & Sent.* knows it. Has she not in common offered of the best blood that flows in her veins? Were not her sons among the first to answer at the roll call of the nation? And are they not among the last to "rally round the flag," and "rally once again?" Who but sons of New England first spilt their blood in the streets of Baltimore, as they first spilt their blood at Lexington in the day of the Revolution. "Cost New England nothing!" Has she not freely contributed of her means which have been earned by her own honest toil? And is not every cent's worth of her property pledged for the support of the Government?

Talk not to us about her sons stealing negroes, when the whole slave system is founded on theft, and when every sympathizer with Slavery at the North is encouraging theft. They who bring the thief to justice must not be confounded with the thief. Let not our neighbor cry too lustily "stop, thief," lest he might be set on and dogged down in the chase. It is not the "Abolitionists" who are prolonging the war, but the miserable, whining lick spittles of the North, who are cowardly seeking the overthrow of the Union. These are the sycophants who are forever crying "peace on any terms," that are lending "aid and comfort" to their "erring brethren of the South." The marshaling thousands who are now rallying from the hillside and the plain will soon hunt the demon Rebellion to his death. And when the last battle is fought, and the last victory won, these Copperhead vipers will become a hissing and a by-word through all the generations to come.

It is not enough for the Copperhead press to vilify the Administration, to weaken the public faith, and to discourage enlistments, but it must needs give the Finances a stab. The *Dem. & Sent.* gives vent to a characteristic philippic against our "National Prosperity." It says that "our money has no real value. It is a mere promise to pay, based upon nothing." Wonderful acumen! No real value, has it? Then we are already bankrupt, and in as bad a condition as, if not worse than, the so called Southern Confederacy. Not so fast, neighbor; your logic is all both. It is a well known fact that our credit is good North and South, at home and abroad. Through all this dreadful struggle, we have never asked a foreign loan of a single dollar. Our Secretary of the Treasury is accredited upon all hands to be an able financier, and it is generally agreed he has managed the financial affairs of the nation beyond the most sanguine expectation of the people.

But "our money has no real value." Is it not a fact that "Greenbacks" are the most eagerly sought and most carefully preserved of all paper currency? Is it not a fact that every man will pay out all the rags in his pocket before he will give one of these same Greenbacks? And yet our money has no real value. Strange inconsistency! "Promises to pay, based upon nothing." The "United States promises to pay;" therefore the United States is nothing! What an exalted opinion our neighbor must have of his Government! Away with such captiousness; put your shoulder to the wheel, instead of placing obstructions on the track to cripple the motion of the ship of State, and push on the column.

The dead lock in our State Senate has at last been happily broken, Dr. Thomas St. Clair, the newly elected Senator from the Indiana district, having taken his seat in that body. The people have spoken, and the wheels of the government again revolve.—Dr. St. Clair's official majority in his district was 1,984, Armstrong county giving him a small majority.

Call for a Republican National Convention.

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Hon. Edward D. Morgan, in Washington, Feb. 22d, at noon, and was called to order by that gentleman as its chairman. Hon. Edward M. Pherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected secretary of the committee in place of Hon. George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country.

Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a national convention in the following terms:

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago, on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States."

A resolution was also adopted, inviting the territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The committee was entirely harmonious in its proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

LAST WEEK'S *Cambria Tribune* criticizes severely the failure of our Representative in Congress, Hon. A. M. Allister, to vote either aye or nay on the final passage of the Enrollment bill, and classes him with "that contemptible set known as 'doggers.'" We think our honorable Representative must have been away from Washington city at the time of the passage of the bill. Had he been present, we are convinced he would not only have voted, but voted *aright*. Our impression is, that he is neither ashamed nor afraid to go down on record as a true friend of the Union.

Lincoln—Chase.

Elsewhere we publish the celebrated Chase Circular, concerning which so much has been said and written of late. The Circular is now claimed to be a forgery, gotten up by some one simply for the purpose of obtaining an expression of the sentiment of the country on the Presidential question. If this latter was its mission, it was successful, for a very general expression of opinion has followed its publication; if it is a genuine document, then the following strictures from the *Pittsburg Gazette* become eminently appropriate, embodying as they do our convictions in the matter to the dotting of an *i*, or the crossing of a *t*:

We have not one word to say against the fitness of Mr. Chase for the high office of President of the United States. He is a statesman and a patriot. He is anti-slavery to the backbone. He is certainly honest. If he should receive the nomination for the Presidency by a convention of our party, we would work for him up to the day of the election with all the ability we possess. If elected, as we believe he would be if fairly nominated, we feel sure that he would make a good President.

Having said this much by way of indorsement of Mr. Chase's fitness, we feel that we have some right to criticize the means by which his nomination and election are sought to be secured. Mr. Chase and his interests are not in good hands. We might almost say that Mr. Chase is not in good company. For weeks the country has known that there was a movement on foot to make him President upon the conclusion of Mr. Lincoln's term.—The nature of that movement—the fingers with which it was manipulated—the oil which lubricated it—were not so well known. Its secrets, however, have been at last disclosed.

The telegraph yesterday morning bro't us two items of important intelligence—one to the effect that the National Republican Committee, of which Senator Morgan is Chairman, had adopted a call for a national convention to meet at Baltimore on the 7th day of June next; another consisting of the Chase circular, which advocates the nomination of Mr. Chase by the convention just called. Both documents—the call and the circular—were evidently the result of concerted, as they were of simultaneous action. The "Chase movement" produced them.

We object to both. If there were no other reason, we object to the call for the convention because it has been hitched on to the movement in favor of Mr. Chase. But we object to it for other reasons. It is premature. The Union party of the country had not called for it. The public mind was not prepared for it. The military situation forbade it. The action of the Opposition party in calling their convention to meet a month later, viz: on the 4th of July, absolutely prohibited it as a matter of common sense. We hope—we earnestly hope—that the Committee may be induced to reconsider their action

and postpone the holding of the convention until August or September.

Touching the circular, we do not hesitate to say that we do not like its tone.—More than this, we do not like its assertions. It is not *manly*. It is not *truthful*. It is *mean*. This base attack upon Mr. Lincoln and his Administration will not make any friends for Mr. Chase among honorable men.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Governor Curtin has issued the following proclamation, cautioning the citizens of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania veterans against volunteering from other States:—

Whereas, For some time past it has been known that persons, professing to be agents of other States, have been busily tampering with our citizens at home and in the army, endeavoring, by false representations, to induce individuals to enter or re-enter the service as from those States, and remonstrances have been in vain made against the continuance of this paltry system of seduction;

And Whereas, Information has now been received that one of the regiments of Pennsylvania (the "Bucktails"—*Ed.*) has enlisted almost bodily as from another State; and it appears to be necessary to take some public means to put our citizens on their guard against the arts by which results so disastrous to the men and their families may be effected in others of her regiments which Pennsylvania has delighted to honor:

Now, therefore I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this, my proclamation, addressed to all citizens of the Commonwealth, but especially and emphatically to her veterans in the army, cautioning them against allowing themselves to be seduced from her service.—By enlisting in regiments of other States they deprive their families at home of that generous and liberal aid which our law has provided for them as a right, and not as a charity; they will not enjoy the right of suffrage which an approaching amendment of the Constitution will give to our absent volunteers; they cut themselves loose from the ties which bind them to their homes, and which bind Pennsylvania to give them constant care and assistance in the field, an obligation which our State has never neglected. If wounded or sick, they will no longer be fostered by our agents, and received with applause and consideration, as men who have done honor to Pennsylvania; they bring the history of their regiments to an abrupt close; their names will no longer be entered on our rolls; all the glorious recollections of their valor and sufferings will be sickened by the fact that they have abandoned their native State; deserted the great Commonwealth under whose banner they have earned for themselves and for her the highest reputation for courage and all the martial virtues, and that they have done this under inducements which are in fact unfounded, and at the very time when their friends and neighbors at home were preparing for them bounties probably larger than those offered by other States, and certainly much larger, if the support afforded to their families be taken into account.

I therefore appeal to our noble volunteers not to abandon the Commonwealth. She has been proud of the glory which their course hitherto has shed abundantly on her. As a mother she has a right to the honors to be won in future by her children. Stand by her, and she will stand by you, and you will have the richest reward in the grateful affections and sympathies of your families, your friends, your neighbors and your fellow-citizens.

But if you leave her for the service of other States, you throw away all these, for their people will regard you merely as mercenaries, and when they have fulfilled their bargains, will leave you and your families to shift for yourselves. Recollect your homes and your families and your friends and the banners which the Commonwealth first bestowed upon you, which you have carried so gloriously upon many a bloody field, and which, defaced by shot and shell, but still bearing the names of the battles in which you have been distinguished, she has provided for receiving at the close of the war, and preserving as holy relics of your patriotism and devotion to the cause of our common country. These things are worth more to you and to your children than money. Do not grieve and disappoint your friends by abandoning them all.

I take this occasion to enjoin upon all Magistrates, District Attorneys and other officers, a strict vigilance in enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth against all persons who shall within this State attempt to recruit volunteers for other States.

A. G. CURTIN.

Owing to the fact that tremendous accessions are now being daily made to our armies, through volunteering, Congress has extended the time for the payment of bounties until the 1st of April. This is understood to be equivalent to the postponement of the draft until that date.

The *Johnstown Tribune* hoists the names of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and Andrew Johnson for the Vice Presidency.

Mrs. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison died on Friday last, at North Bend, at the advanced age of over 88 years.

The President having signed the new Enrollment bill, it is now a law.—We will publish it in full next week.

The Chase Circular.

[STRICTLY PRIVATE.]

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) February, 1864.
Sir: The movements recently made throughout the country to secure the re-nomination of President Lincoln render necessary some counteraction on the part of those unconditional friends of the Union who differ from the policy of his Administration.

So long as no efforts were made to forestall the political action of the people it was both wise and patriotic for all true friends of the Government to devote their influence to the suppression of the rebellion. But when it becomes evident that party machinery and official influence are being used to secure the perpetuation of the present Administration, those who conscientiously believe that the interests of the country and of freedom demand a change in favor of vigor and purity and nationality have no choice but to appeal at once to the people, before it shall be too late to secure a fair discussion of principles.

Those in behalf of whom this communication is made have thoughtfully surveyed the political field, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

1. That, even were the re-election of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

2. That should he be re-elected his manifest tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy will become stronger during a second term than it has been in the first, and the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation suffer proportionately; while the war may continue to languish during his whole Administration, till the public debt shall become a burden too great to be borne.

3. That the patronage of the Government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the "one term principle" absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions.

4. That we find united in the Hon. Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during the next four years than are combined in any other available candidate; his record, clear and unimpeachable, showing him to be a statesman of rare ability, and an administrator of the very highest order, while his private character furnishes the surest obtaining guaranty of economy and purity in the management of public affairs.

5. That the discussion of the Presidential question, already commenced by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, has developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase unexpected even to his warmest admirers; and while we are aware that this strength is at present unorganized, and in no condition to manifest its real magnitude, we are satisfied that it only needs systematic and faithful effort to develop it to an extent sufficient to overcome all opposing obstacles.

For these reasons, the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which shall present his claims fairly and at once to the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has its connections in all the States, and the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency. We wish the hearty co-operation of all those in favor of the speedy restoration of the Union upon the basis of universal freedom, and who desire an administration of the Government, during the first period of its new life, which shall, to the fullest extent, develop the capacity of free institutions, enlarge the resources of the country, diminish the burdens of taxation, elevate the standard of public and private morality, vindicate the honor of the Republic before the world, and in all things make our American nationality the fairest example for imitation which human progress has ever achieved.

If these objects meet your approval, you can render efficient aid by exerting yourself at once to organize your section of the country, and by corresponding with the Chairman of the National Executive Committee, for the purpose of either receiving or imparting information.

Very Respectfully,

S. C. POMEROY,

Chairman National Executive Committee.

The Conference committee having agreed, Congress on 26th ult., passed the bill creating the rank of lieutenant general. It was duly engrossed and signed by the President, who was at the Capitol at the time of its passage. The same night the President issued the commission of lieutenant general to Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, who thus holds the only position ever conferred on any person in this country except George Washington, Gen. Scott's rank of lieutenant general being merely that of brevet. The new law is so worded that the lieutenant general is only ex-officio commander-in-chief of all the armies; and therefore it does not disturb Halleck unless the President requests him to retire.

At a caucus of Union men at Columbus, Ohio, on Friday night last, the following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the people of Ohio, and her soldiers in the army, demand the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States."

The members spontaneously arose to their feet, and gave cheer upon cheer at the commencement of the passage of the resolution.

HOW TO TREAT LIBERTINES.—A war widow tricked a libertine out in Allegheny county, New York, by taking his five hundred dollars to get ready for a proposed elopement, and then sending him the following "billydix":

"Mr. —: I have to inform you that circumstances beyond my control will prevent me from fulfilling my engagement to clope with you to-night. I expect my husband home on furlough soon to spend Christmas and New Year's, when we shall enjoy a hearty laugh at your discomfiture. Meanwhile I will keep your money as a Christmas present for him, and when this cruel war is over, it will come handy to assist him to start in business. Yours, tenderly,
G. T. N.

P. S.—When next you undertake to play the libertine, you would do well to select your victim outside of Old Allegheny county; and, above all, beware of a soldier's wife."

Upon the above, the *Harrisburg Telegraph* in allusion to the Johnstown tragedy, says:

"If the 'war widow,' whose transactions in a sister county in this State, have produced such terrible results, had been as true a woman as the wife above referred to, she would not have made a wreck of herself, a widow of an innocent woman, orphans of nine children, a murderer of her husband, an outcast of an only son, and sent a soul unprepared into the presence of its God. Where true women exist—where the strong wife loves and lives—libertines do not flourish, and husbands do not become murderers from jealousy."

Hon. Geo. A. Coffey, U. S. District Attorney for the eastern district of this State, died suddenly in Philadelphia on Saturday week last of paralysis. He was a native of Indiana county, a cousin of Maj. White, late Senator and now a prisoner in Richmond, and a brother of Hon. Tician J. Coffey, Assistant Attorney General. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, and at an early age entered the Methodist ministry, where he rose to great distinction—having filled the leading stations of that church, at Washington and Baltimore. About 1853 he was admitted to the bar, and has since devoted himself to the practice of the law. He was an earnest and active politician and a brilliant man.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—Pint bottles, at fifty cents, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping shins, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, 50 cents laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all druggists: Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Feb. 11.]

Since the dead lock on the wheels of our State Senate has been removed by the election of Dr. Thomas St. Clair as Senator from the Indiana district, the most important question, beside which all other questions, the "goose question" included, sink into comparative insignificance, is—Will Pennsylvania escape the draft? Without attempting to determine it, we would advise our readers to go to James M. Thompson's store, Ebensburg, when they want to buy cheap Winter Goods of all descriptions.

MAMMOTH ENGINE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY! N. F. Ames would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has opened a Photograph Gallery on Centre street, one square north of High street, Ebensburg, where he holds himself prepared to execute in the highest style of art all manner of pictures, such as PHOTOGRAPHS,

AMEROTYPES, and MELANOTYPES at the very lowest possible prices. Metallic pictures for 25 cents, which can be enclosed in an envelope and sent any distance without extra postage. Pictures inserted in lockets, breastpins, finger-rings, &c., in a neat and durable manner. Oil Paintings, Daguerotypes, &c., copied. Out-door views and miniatures of deceased persons taken on short notice.

Pictures taken equally well in clear or cloudy weather. He cordially invites one and all to call and examine specimens, whether they want pictures or not. N. F. AMES, Artist. March 3, 1863-34

NOTICE.—Ran away from his father, a lad about 14 years old, named J. C. R. COBLE. Any person harboring him over night, or trusting him to anything, or hiring him to work, or giving him anything whatever, shall be fined \$50 for the first offence, and \$25 for every subsequent offence. S. J. COBLE. Newmen's Mills, March 3, 1863-34

GREEN & BROTHERS.—Lumber Merchants, PLANING MILL, SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, CHESS SPRINGS, CAMBRIA CO., Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Lath Venetian and Panel Shutters, made to order and constantly on hand. In connection with the mill is a patent Grist Mill, where corn, chop, &c., can be procured at short notice. Sept. 3, 1863-ly.

FOR SALE.—A Faber ENGINE, 8 inch cylinder, 26 inch stroke, nearly new, in complete order, 2 pumps, one cistern holding 30 bbls. water, all boiler 26 inches, 20 feet long, 8 1/2 feet complete. Price \$650. Will take Lumber at cash prices in payment of same. F. LUDWICK. Manor Station, Pa. RR. 2 1/2 miles east Pittsburg, Dec. 3, 1863.