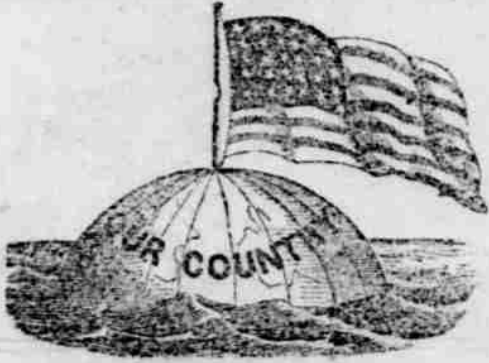


The Alleghenian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:

THURSDAY: APRIL 14.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION!

The Loyal Men of Cambria county, comprising the National Union Party, will meet in County Convention, at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH APRIL, INST., at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting a Representative Delegate, and to appoint Conferees, to meet like Conferees from Blair and Clearfield counties, to elect a Senatorial Delegate, to attend the Union State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Convention. JOSEPH MILLER, Chairman Union County Committee.

Developments of American Patriotism.

War is a disturbing element in society. It turns and overturns; buries and brings to the surface; shows men's treason, and other's patriotism; the meanness of some, the benevolence of others. It brings to light many things that would have remained hidden from human sight, had it never happened. This is especially true of civil war. We find an application of these general truths in the present rebellion. How little did we know of ourselves, of our resources, our power of endurance, of the effects of civil war upon our commercial and social prosperity! Prior to the rebellion our opinions were speculative; now they are forced upon us by the stern logic of events. They are realities.

With a divided country, who would have thought that we could carry on a war of such gigantic proportions, and depend on volunteering to raise our men? Who would have thought it possible to have raised in the free States between two and three millions of soldiers, except by the compulsory process of a draft? And yet it has been done. The world never saw the like before. No other government that ever existed could have done it; no other government would have had sufficient faith to have made the experiment. And yet we have done it, and that, too, with a divided sentiment at the North. No such evidence of patriotism ever before astonished the world. The draft ordered last summer was not so much because we could not obtain men by volunteering enlistments, as to vindicate the authority of the government, and show Northern traitors that the government could raise men in that way, if necessary. It accomplished its purpose, and settled the question that troops could be raised even under a conscription law; and it settled another, that while this could be done, the old process of volunteering was far preferable.

The loyal people of the country have not only seen the experiment of raising men tried, but they have developed their patriotism in the financial success that has attended the efforts of the government in the suppression of the rebellion. It is true that all the way along we have had a set of croakers, who have been prophesying evil—that the currency would break down, that the credit of the government would become impaired, and that we should fail in the "sineus of war." But these forebodings from quasi traitors have only reacted upon the heads of their authors, and covered them and their miserable predictions with shame. The credit of the government never was better in the world. It has thus far stood like a rock against the eternal surgings of the ocean. It is true we owe a great debt, and it is increasing every day, and will continue to increase so long as the war lasts,—but who are our creditors? Not the capitalists and bankers of the old world, but our own people. The government owes its own citizens. The money is all here; it has not been carried off out of the country; it only passes from one pocket to another. We here venture a prediction: the government credit can never be broken down, so long as its own citizens are its creditors. The last man and the last dollar will go before

a catastrophe of this kind can happen.— Does any man suppose that our people, with their pockets full of greenbacks and United States bonds, will allow the credit of the government to be impaired? The people are willing to trust the government; they are willing to loan to the government; they are willing to invest in U. S. Stocks and securities. They are doing it every day, and will do it so long as the government needs money, beyond the amount raised by taxation.

Another development of the war, is the willingness with which the people submit to taxation for the support of the war.— The internal revenue is an onerous tax, but none but traitors and niggardly patriots complain of it—in fact, there is but little complaint from any quarter. The stamp act of the British Parliament was one of the principal causes of the revolution, but the stamp act under our revenue system is submitted to with scarcely a murmur. The true patriot, when he places a stamp upon a legal instrument, says within himself, "there is so much contributed by me to aid my government in crushing this infernal rebellion." He pays it cheerfully. The same remark will apply to the high rate of duties imposed as a tariff upon imports. We pay them cheerfully, because they are helping crush out the rebellion.

Another development of patriotism is found in the large bounties paid our soldiers. No other government ever did it before us; we never did it ourselves, before the inauguration of this war; yet we do it, and do it cheerfully. The whole history of the world and all its wars, from the creation up, will be ransacked in vain to find a single instance where soldiers have been paid so liberally as we pay ours.— Poor men who have struggled all their days in poverty, by enlisting and receiving the generous bounties paid them, have placed their families in comfortable condition, and provided for them neat, comfortable homesteads. It is true they run the hazard of war by entering the military service, but what business can any man engage in that will yield so generous return, without some hazard and risk connected with it? Well, the people pay these bounties cheerfully—as a general rule they don't complain; they are willing the patriotic soldiers shall be paid, not only generously, but bountifully.

But another element of character has shown itself in this war, which lay partially dormant before. We refer to the liberality of the people in furnishing voluntary aid to the soldiers in the field and hospitals, and to their families at home. They don't stop with paying them extravagant bounties. Look and see what our sanitary and christian commissions are doing; our "Soldiers' aid and relief associations," and other benevolent institutions now in active operation for the relief and comfort of the soldiers. The people are contributing their millions upon millions, and they do it voluntarily, and with just as much cheerfulness as they would give a single dollar. Then look at the aid furnished by towns and municipalities in this State for the families of the soldiers. No such liberality was ever known or heard of before this war commenced. We take great pleasure in calling attention to these developments of American patriotism. They are full of hope and encouragement. They are so many evidences that the country will be saved. They shine out like the day star of hope amid the general gloom, harbingers of "better days coming," when the rebellion will be over and the sun of freedom will illuminate the whole Western hemisphere.

CONNECTICUT.—The election, on last Monday week, in Connecticut, was all on one side. There has been no such sweeping triumph for any party in that State for thirty years. The Copperheads tried the "still-hunt" dodge, but it was of no use. The people had made up their minds that the rebellion must be put down, and they voted as they thought would clearly indicate that determination. That is the whole story. There was good work on the right side, but not nearly so much of it as in 1860, when the Republicans carried the State by 1,000 majority, or last year, when the other Seymour was beaten by 2,599. Now, the Union majority on the State ticket is probably something over 8,000, and the new Legislature is right as a book. The State is overwhelmingly for the Union cause, and for the candidates who unconditionally uphold it.

On Saturday, at the opening of Congress, a resolution was offered by Mr. Colfax, to expel Mr. Long, of Ohio, for disloyal sentiments uttered in his speech the day before. During the discussion, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, expressed his gratification at the secession of the South.

National Union State Convention.

The State Central Committee met at the Jones House, Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, and, after a full and free interchange of opinion, unanimously resolved to hold a State Convention on Thursday, the 28th day of April, inst., in the city of Harrisburg, for the purpose of electing four Senatorial delegates to represent this State in the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore, on the seventh day of June next.

The committee was fully represented from every part of the State, and the expression of opinion was unanimously in favor of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

The following is the call for the Convention:

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union Party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at noon, on Thursday, April 28th, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees. The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union Party, to be held at Baltimore, on the 7th day of June next, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions, and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the cause alike by the bullet and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee. WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman. GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, Secretaries. W. W. HAYS.

Elsewhere we print a call for a County Convention to elect a Representative delegate, and to appoint Conferees to meet like conferees from Blair and Clearfield counties to elect a Senatorial delegate, to attend the State Convention. We direct the attention of the Union men of Cambria county to it.

The Monroe Doctrine.

A most important measure has been presented and unanimously passed in the House of Representatives, the consequences of which, should it go through the Senate with the same celerity and unanimity, may possibly have a most decided bearing on our future relations with France. The Monroe doctrine is right in principle, right in theory, and right in practice, and now that events transpiring in Europe show, beyond a doubt, that a monarchy is to be established in Mexico, upon the prostrate form of a Republic stricken down by the power of a leading monarchical Government, for the avowed purpose of establishing a similar monarchy in Mexico, it is meet and proper that the United States, the leading republic in the world, and the greatest Power on the Western Continent, should speak out the sentiments of the people. The resolution which was passed presents a protest to the world against the acknowledgment of a monarchical government in Mexico, and reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the Congress of the United States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators to the deplorable events that are now transpiring in the Republic of Mexico; therefore, they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical Government erected on the ruins of any republican Government in America under the auspices of any European power.

But what is the Monroe doctrine—this continental policy—of which we are so tenacious—the overriding of which has for the first time been attempted? This question is fully answered by the following quotation:

Extract From President Monroe's Annual Message, Dec. 2, 1823.

"The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of our most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Government who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great considerations, and on just principles, acknowledged, we

could not view any interposition for the purpose of expressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Copperhead Calculations of Success.

In conversation with a shrewd though rabid Copperhead, a few days since, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, on the subject of the approaching Presidential campaign, he was unreserved in his confessions as to what the calculations of his party were for success. In the first place, he asserted that without disaster to the federal armies now in the field, no copperhead candidate for the Presidency could be elected; and as success at that election was of paramount importance, it would become the duty of all men "loyal to the Democratic party," we quote his own language, "to contribute to the disgrace of the Administration in power, by the defeat of the federal armies in the field." After this confession of a monstrous desire, the conversation went on with the declaration "that the mere sacrifice of a few thousand men in the army was of small consideration, if the result would tend to the triumph of the Democratic party. If the defeat of the Army of the Potomac can be secured; if the butcher Grant can be snubbed in the South; if the best Butler can be roasted in Norfolk, the Democracy will have small trouble in electing McClellan President, as all these disasters could be hid to the account of those who drove Little Mac from the army. The Democratic party has a mission to fulfill, in the success of which they must not be deterred by considerations of humanity. Every sacrifice must be made to overthrow the Government in its present shape and tendency. Abolitionism, with its kindred spirit of freedom, must be crushed out; and on the ruins of these modern Democracy, with its twin sister, slavery, must be established. And to do this at the coming Presidential election, we (the Democracy) must secure the defeat of the federal armies in the field."

We forbear quoting any further from a conversation which at once developed the designs of the Democratic leaders and showed how desperate men can become who are led on by political passion and prejudices. Those who have watched the course of the leaders in question, cannot fail to see the corroboration of the assertion that the armies must be defeated in the efforts which these politicians have been making to disgrace and impair the influence of the National Administration. We all know that the more those in authority are slandered, the less becomes the influence which they wield, and as this is lessened, of course the Government is weakened. The man who would deliberately slander and misrepresent the Government in perils such as surround it in this crisis, would not scruple to aid in the defeat of the armies in the field. One act in this connection, is no worse than the other. It is not more criminal to traduce the government with slander, than it is to assault with armed force. It is not more treasonable to enter into armed organizations for the overthrow of the Constitution, than it is to enter in political combination to accomplish the same end. And that the Democratic leaders are entering into these combinations, the spoken and printed words of those who represent that party, ample testimony. It is such testimony which the people must accept and guard against now, or encounter disaster in the future which no human effort can retrieve.— Indeed with the knowledge of such facts before the great loyal masses in the free States, every precaution should be adopted to frustrate the design of these bad men. Each community should so organize its loyal element, as to be ready at a moment to meet and contend with a foe thus unscrupulous in his designs and bold in their announcement. If the armies in the field are victorious, the triumph of loyal men at the ballot-box, in the coming Presidential election, will be a certainty. But if the rebels succeed—if disaster attends our military operations, victory will crown the effort of the political friends of the slave-driving traitors, and then farewell to freedom and Union forever!

There is significance in a general order just issued by Gen. Grant, from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. It directs that public and private property for which transportation is not furnished by existing orders, shall at once be sent to the rear; that all sutlers and private citizens shall leave the army by the 16th inst.; that only members of the Sanitary or Christian Commissions and registered newspaper correspondents can remain.— All furloughs and leaves of absence are stopped, and all officers and men doing duty in other corps than their own are ordered to return to their regiments.— Gen. Grant visited the extreme front of the lines on Friday. He made a close observation of the regiments and brigades as he passed along, expressing himself highly gratified with their condition. He also made a careful reconnaissance of the enemy's defensive works on the Rapidan, and returned to his headquarters the same evening.

The Washington correspondent of the Norristown Free Press, states that the full-length portrait of ex-President Franklin Pierce has been removed from the rotunda of the Capitol and cast among the rubbish.

M. P. Gentry, late a member of the Rebel Congress, lately reported himself at Nashville as a prisoner.

What Has Been Done.

If there is a reader disposed to doubt or despond, let him take a map and trace a line around the area of country now held by the rebels. Practically, the Tombigbee is their western limit. Then we come down to the Tennessee river, and the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.— Our line passes through Huntsville, (Alabama,) Stevenson, Bridgeport, Chattanooga, Loudon, Knoxville, Morristown, Cumberland Gap, the crest of the Alleghenies, to Romney, Winchester and the Rappahannock; to say nothing of what we hold in the Carolinas, or at Norfolk. How much of strength and resources have the rebels within that limit. Without counting some points in our possession, the rebels may fairly be said to have Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and two-thirds of Virginia. They do not pretend, and cannot pretend to draw any resources from without those States, except a small portion of Mississippi, which is fully balanced by what we hold in the Carolinas. Now, what does it amount to? Just this:

Table with 2 columns: Population type and number. White population, 2,800,000; Black population, 2,100,000; Total, 4,900,000.

The Confederacy began the war with more than double this strength, and the strength we now oppose to them is five times as great. No man can look upon these preparations, and especially upon their exhausted country and upon our increasing wealth and population, without seeing that it must be nothing short of a vast miracle which can save the rebels from subjugation or destruction. Certainly, they can choose between subjugation or destruction; and perhaps the world will be no loser if they continue to choose it.

Mr. Singleton says, if Grant advances from Chattanooga into Georgia, Lee must retreat. He is entirely right. The whole of Eastern Virginia must be abandoned soon, for two reasons: first, because our armies advancing from Chattanooga cannot be resisted without taking part of Lee's army; and secondly, because if our march there is not arrested, Lee cannot support his army at all. Grant may suppose that it will take two armies to advance from Chattanooga—one into Georgia and one up the Valley of Virginia. Suppose it does; will it not take two armies to take Richmond?—one to defend Washington, and one to advance. Richmond, to be taken beyond a doubt—making everything certain—must be attacked by a march to the west of Lee, either above Gordonsville, or in the Shenandoah Valley. If this be done, Washington and Baltimore must be defended by an army strong enough to defeat Lee, for they are quite willing to exchange capitals, whenever we are.— Unquestionably, we cannot 250,000 men on the Rappahannock, if we choose. But the same forces—150,000 marching into Georgia and 100,000 up the Valley—would destroy the rebel armies and capital by the 1st of August, and bring the war to a sudden and final termination.— Mobile and Charleston are of no sort of use to us, till Lee and Johnston are beaten, and then they fall, of course. It does nothing toward ending the war, to dot the coast with predatory expeditions.

\$100 TREASURY NOTES—A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—One of the most dangerous counterfeits ever issued is the imitations of the \$100 Treasury notes which are now being extensively circulated. The following is a description of the counterfeit: On the counterfeit the number of the note is larger and less brilliant in color than the genuine. The imprint of the American Bank Note Company at the top is also larger, the double rule running from it is heavier, and the terminal curve twice as large, while there is a diagonal shading at the joint of the imprint with the rule, which does not appear in the genuine. On the right end of the back of the bill the "100" in the circles are inverted, thus: "001." In the genuine the "100" in the circles on the left end reads thus: "001"; in the counterfeit they are thus: "100." The outside circle of the 100 in the lower left corner of the genuine touches the lower border; in the counterfeit it does not come within one-sixteenth of an inch.— The paper is also heavier and somewhat greasy in the counterfeit, and there are other slight differences, but the spurious is so well executed that several Wall street bankers exchanged it without hesitation. This counterfeit is said to be extensively circulated in the West. Three members of the gang have already been arrested, and detectives are on the track of the others.

Philadelphia, laboring under one of her semi-occasional paroxysms of greed and grasping, is now making a strenuous effort to have the State Capital removed to that city, and a joint resolution to that effect has actually passed the Senate on second reading, by a vote of 19 to 10.

William D. Ticknor, the well known Boston publisher of the house of Ticknor & Fields, died very suddenly on Sunday morning, at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia.

Chief Justice Taney resumed his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court on Friday, having entirely recovered from his sickness of three or four months' duration.

John C. Rives, for about 30 years the publisher of the Congressional Globe, died yesterday at his residence in Washington, aged 63 years.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BLACKSMITHS.

Four-fifths of time and hard labor saved by using ISAAC C. SINGER'S NEW AND COMPLETE TIRE AND BAND BENDER.

Patented March 10, 1863. Its chief advantages are: 1st. Having strong gear wheels to obtain power, one man can operate it to bend cold wagon tire, any size under 1 by 4 inches. 2d. Having movable collars, to hold the bar square on the portable rollers, it takes all twist out of the bar, while bending in a regular circle. 3d. It can be shifted to bend to any desired circle, from one up to twelve feet, in one minute. 4th. Having a movable center post, which can be quickly taken off, tires and bands are easily taken out. 5th. The upper ribbed roller will always draw the bar through. 6th. Being gauged and numbered, a card with directions accompanies it. The Machine in good (oil the journals) running order, bolted upon a strong piece of timber, without leg or crank, for \$35, or with legs and crank for \$50. All cash orders promptly attended to. State and County Rights for sale. ISAAC C. SINGER, Ebensburg, April 14, 1864-tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cambria county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Paul George, administrator of Thomas H. Porter, deceased, upon his second and final account of the personal estate of the said deceased, hereby notifies all persons interested in said fund, that he will attend to the duties of his said appointment at the office of Wm. Kittell, Esq., in the borough of Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of MAY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. JAMES C. EASLY, Aud. Ebensburg, April 14, 1864.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Glass, dec'd., late of White township, Cambria county, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to call and settle the same immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. The undersigned will be at the late residence of George Glass, dec'd., every Saturday afternoon for the purpose of making settlements. DANIEL A. GLASS, Exr. White tp., April 14, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS.

- Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to April 1, 1864: Daniel Ash, Miss Mary Jones; Abraham Brown, H. Keating; John Connell, Elisha J. Keith; Wm W. Davis, Simon Kohler; Miss Anna Maria Davis, John Lantry; John Donavin, Christ M. Greiger; D. Eger, James K. McCoy; Miss Jennie W. Evans, David Miller; Miss Della Evans, Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan; Miss Harriett Evans, Miss Mary Elizabeth David D. Evans, Phelix; Nimrod Foeller, John Pryce; Edward Francis, Miss Mary Reese; Mrs. Sarah Griffith, E. R. Roberts; Morgan Hughes, J. Kelly Ried; Frederick Hill, Richd. Roberts; David Howell, Henry Semors; E. Jones, James K. McCoy; E. T. Jones, William Stuver; Mrs. Margaret Jones, Wm. Shaffer; Miss Mary Jones, Miss Jennie Stewart; Benjamin Jones, Joseph S. Wills.

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

ELDERSRIDGE ACADEMY.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES. Will open its thirty-fifth session on Wednesday, 20th April next. For further particulars address

Rev. ALEX. DONALDSON, Prin. S. J. CRAIGHEAD, A. M., teacher Education Miss H. N. BRACKEN, teacher Female Dep't. Eldersridge, March 17, 1864.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Blacklick township, Cambria county, some time in December last, a BRINDLE STEER, right horn broken, white mark on forehead, and one horn rump, supposed to be about 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. LEONARD OTT, Ebensburg, March 17th, 1863.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE HUNTINGDON, CAMBRIA AND INDIANA TURNPIKE ROAD CO.

The Court of Huntingdon county at the January term, 1864, directed to be paid to said Creditors two and one-fourth per cent. on their claims on which former dividend have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their agents. JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator. Spruce Creek, February 18, 1864.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Lumbe: Dealers, doing business at 223 & 231 North Broad st., Philadelphia, under the title of E. & J. B. Davis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled in Ebensburg, by E. W. Davis, and in Philadelphia by J. H. Davis. E. W. DAVIS, J. H. DAVIS. The business will be continued at the same stand by James H. Davis. March 31, 1864.-37

FOR RENT.

The property belonging to the heirs of Evan Lloyd, dec'd., situate about 2 1/2 miles south of Ebensburg, will be rented for one or more years. Said property consists of two detached farms, No. 1 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 half mile distant from the former, with about 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 Ebensburg. ELIZABETH LLOYD. Ebensburg, Feb. 11, 1863.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

James Purso, agent for the Blair county and Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Will attend promptly to making insurance in any part of Cambria county upon application by letter or in person.