The Alleghanian.



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

EBENSBURG: . THURSDAYJUNE 25 NATIONAL UNION TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT : ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT : ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. UNION COUNTY TICKET. CONGRESS : A. A. BARKER, cf Ebensburg. Subject to decision of Congressional Conference. ASSEMBLY : EVAN ROBERTS, of Johnstown. SHERIFF F. M. FLANAGAN, of Clearfield tp. COMMISSIONER : ABRAHAM GOOD, of Taylor tp. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR : GEO. SETTLEMOYER, of Summerhill AUDITOR : THOMAS HOLLEN, of White tp.

THE Congressional Conference for this (the XVIIth) District meets at Tyrone City, Blair county, on next Tuesday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

That Address.

Phil S. Noon, Esq., in his official capacity of Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Cambria county, has seen fit to dawn upon his constituents with an "Address" of two columns and over in length. We do not remember of over before seeing or hearing of a Chairman of be successfully denied,-then what bea County Committee of this county figur- comes of the grandiloquent assertion that ing in the role of author and promulgator of a like document; and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that the exigency which demands the appearance of this. at the present time, must be indeed startling. It looks to us very like as if some of the members of that delectable organization were about to make good their oftrepeated threats of opposition to the ticket the government, and hostilities already placed in nomination at their late Convention, and that the "Address" was brought forth as a probable preventive of all such unbusiness-like exhibitions of disaffection and contumacy. However this may be, the "Address" is published. And as it thereby becomes public property, we propose to discuss briefly one point of it, and destruction. And as if this were not only one.

hands folded across his breast, allowing the infernal scoundrels of the South untrammeled opportunity to get their "rights;"-sat so long, in fact, that he only allowed himself to awake from his slumber when, in pursuance of their determination to achieve their "rights" by a grand coup d' etat, the traitors sat down before Fort Sumter and demanded its prompt evacuation by the U.S. soldiers garrisoning it. We suppose James, of himself, would have been nothing loath to have acceded to this mild request; and we are sure his Cabinet would not. But the pressure of public opinion brought to bear was too much for the O. P. F., and he was constrained to inform the chivalry that for once, and for the first time, he

sat long in the White House, with his

couldn't accommodate them. Here is the point to which we desire to particularly call the attention of the Chairman of the Dem. 'Co. Committee. In conformity with the unmistakable demands of the people, in January, 1861, President Buchanan dispatched an unarmed vessel, the "Star of the West," with reinforcements and provisions, to the relief of the garrison at Fort Sumter. - This vessel was fired upon by the rebels whilst in the act of attempting to enter Charleston Harbor .-This, be it remembered, was in January, two months prior to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. It will not certainly be held that, by thus firing on our national ensign, the rebels did not virtually declare their determination to try a tilt with the United States. It will not be held that, by this first overt act of treason, the dogs of war were not let slip, to desolate the land. It will not be held that hostilities did not as much exist between the government and the disaffected States immediately on the firing of the first gun at the "Star of the West," in January, as they did on the 12th April, when Sumter was pombarded. If these conclusions be not denied,-and we do not see how they can

The Electoral Vote of 1864.

Under the present apportionment, the following is the electoral vote of the several States which will participate in the coming Presidential election:

California 5	Missouri11
Connecticut 6	New Hampshire 5
Delaware 3	New Jersey 7
llinois16	New York
Indiana13	Ohio21
lowa 8	Oregon 3
Kansas 3	Pennsylvania
Kentucky 11	Rhode Island 4
Maine 7	Vermont 5
Maryland 7	West Virginia 5
Massachusetts12	Wisconsin 8
Michigan 8	
Minnesota 4	231
STATES PROB.	ABLY VOTING.

Arkansas...... 5 | Nevada...... Colorado 3 Tennessee10 Louisiana...... 7 | Virginia (part)..... 5 Nebraska..... 3

The following States, now in rebellion, would have been entitled to fifty-four electoral votes :

In the event of a vote of all these States, the whole number of electoral votes would affairs of the country. have been 321, making necessary to a choice of President and Vice President, 161. If we omit the votes of the States and districts in rebellion, and include those which will enter the Union, or will have returned to allegiance, the whole number of votes will be 267, of which 134 will be sufficient to elect.

Congressional.

[From the Johnstown Tribune, 17th inst.] We have claimed the nomination for Congress as due to Cambria county, and we beg our friends throughout the distriet not to lightly disregard our rights. For years we have been steadily fighting a hopeless battle at home, and by our votes electing gentlemen abroad to office for which we have received no other reward than the approval of conscience.

The time has now come when, in all modesty, we can make a request and expect it to be granted. We offer a candidate for Congress, and insist upon it that he should be nominated. It should be done not reluctantly-but with generous feeling, and he should receive an enthusiastic support. A decent regard for the large body of loyal voters in Cambria county, and their faithful services in times past, would concede so much, and the candidate is eminently worthy of it. * * * * * We claim Mr. Barker's nomination as due to the county, and to himself, and we also think that it is the best thing for the district at large. He, more than any other man, will consolidate the loyal sentiment and rally the Union vote. In this county, in particular, his name is a tower of strength, and will give resigning; and, to crown all, he found the irresistable force to the ticket. He is well known ip the other counties, and has this in his favor-that he has no bitter enemies in his own party. The Copperheads hate him, of course; and we like Blair county has no claim; Huntingdon will have her man; Mifflin, we believe, offers no candidate. We are is good hopes that Mifflin, at least, will support Cambria, and there is every reason why it should do so; for we cannot suppose for a moment that every consideration of justice, and every obligation of gratitude, will be disregarded, and the question decided upon personal preference alone. We say to the Union men of Mifflin county-you have, your choice between consolidating and strengthening the Union party, and favoring some particular individual. Upon your determination depends the success of the ticket in this Congressional district. There are many reasons-reasons which it is not becoming in us at this time to advert to-which oblige us to say, that the just claims of Cambria county cannot be disregarded without strengthening faction, creating strife, and insuring the election of a Copperhead to Congress.

necessary. His reply was sure to be radical. To another the President is said to have remarked : "Don't be concerned, sir; when Andy Johnson was last here he said, if it was necessary to carry on the war for thirty years, he was for carrying it on."

Nomination of Gen. Fremont.

From the Boston Advertiser.

General Fremont, with entire disregard for the effect upon his own reputation and his future chances for historical justice, and certainly with every little prospect of accomplishing any practical end, has undertaken that which in his own words is "creating a schism in the party with which he has been identified," the party of liberal principles and sound progress. The letter in which he takes this step, so much regretted by many who do not look unkindly upon him, is frank and its language well chosen. Its ideas do not seem to us, however, to be clearly defined, nor its views well matured, while we are certain that the conclusion is one which will finally bring shame and mortification upon General Fremont, though happily, so far as we can judge of the future, it does not threaten any serious influence upon the

This election, General Fremont remarks. is not merely a choice among the candidates. We are at a loss to conceive what meaning attached in his mind to this broad statement, which he lays down as a foundation for his subsequent opinions .--Apart from the fact that he has found no difficulty in being made a candidate,-he cannot mean to seriously argue that anybody disputes or seeks to hamper the right to make as many candidates as parties may choose, whether in sympathy with or in opposition to the administration. Nor can he intend to assert that party discipline has been changed so as to diminish the ordinary freedom of selection. ' Of the measures to which his friends object, as intended to forestall the votes of the convention to-day, the most that can be said is that they follow the ordinary practices of parties in power; while it is certain that they would now be fruitless, were they not sustained by a great body of public opinion. But especially does this expression appear to us inexplicable, when in a latter part of the same letter we find General Fremont undertaking, by the supposed terror of his opposition, to interdict a certain nomination at Baltimore. On

Vallandigham.

A month ago a report was put in circulation-in what quarter we do not now remember-to the effect that a scheme was on foot among the Copperheads to bring Vallandigham from Canada, and to defy the Federal authority. It appears to have been well founded, for this individual has arrived among his friends in Dayton, who at once chose him to repre- The draft and the volunteering system sent them in the ensuing Chicago Con- may go along together. One will yield vention. Than this last act, nothing money to keep up the other; and both could be more proper. An undisguised traitor, who would rejoice, as he never the Cincinnati Gazette, and we unhesita. before rejoiced, on the downfall of the tingly endorse its sentiments. Government and the complete success of the rebellion, he, above all other men, would be at home in the Chicago Convention.

But this view of the subject aside: The scheme of which Vallandigham's sudden appearance in Ohio is a part, has been planned with sole reference to producing domestic discord, and, if possible, a revolution in the North. Tried and condemned as a traitor, he was banished to the South, instead of being sent to Dry Tortugas, according to the original finding of the Court. Assisted by the rebels to escape through the blockade, he found an asylum in Canada, at a point near the border, where he could continue to work

mischief and virtually nullify the action of the Government. Failing to produce all the mischief he wished, with a boldness that proves that he has not acted solely on his own responsibility, he crossed the border and now defies the provisions of the tenth article thereof ; Government.

The only question in the case is, how ought the Government to act? There would seem to be but one way. Vallandigham's sentence either was or was not just. If it was, he has but aggravated his original offense, and the Government is bound, not only by every consideration entering into his case at the start, but by every consideration that attaches to his presence here now, to vindicate its former action and inflict proper punishment for any new offense that may have been committed. If his sentence was not just, or if Vallandigham has been punished sufficiently, or is too insignificant for further notice, then the Government has nothing to do but to overlook his reappearance in Ohio with the avowed purpose of defying its power.

Considering the circumstances of Vallandigham's reappearance, the Government cannot take this last view of the subject. Neither his presence nor his purpose can be ignored. The manner of dealing with him is for the Government to decide, and herein may be some question of policy, though not of right. The traitor undoubtedly seeks martyrdom indeed, this is avowed. But the Government has a principle to vindicate and a country to protect. While it is hurling our armies upon the rebellion, can it excuse the man who, by every means. aids the rebellion and openly rejoices in their defeat? The more extensive the scheme with which he is connected, the greater the neccessity for prompt and vigorous action. The reappearance of Vallandigham at the moment when Morgan, no doubt. intended to be in Ohio, furnishes ground for connecting the two. That there exists a scheme for producing discontent, and, if possible, domestic revolution, is searcely denied. Of this purpose, with the view of affecting the Presidential election, there has been warning, new proved to have been timely, though unheeded. Whatever embarrassments Vallandigham's reappearance may impose on the Government-and we do not see why they should be deemed to be serious-we are of the opinion that the event will impose greater embarrassments on the Democratic party. It must take or reject him. They can do neither without creating a division among themselves; and however loud the simon-pure Copperheads may rejoice in the reappearance of their favorite leader, another, and, we believe, a larger class of Democrats, will wish he was at this moment in Dry Tortugas, or some other not less remote place .- Pittsburg Commercial.

call for this severe measure. Among these means, a reasonable number of new regiments might be raised, on the same terms as before, to replace those who have declined to re-enlist, chiefly because of dissatisfaction with their officers.-These will naturally have enough of the veterans to give them a nucleus, and these veterans will be influential enough to prevent the election of incompetent officers. together will keep up the army. So says

MARM FOR SALE !-

The subscriber will sell, at private sale his FARM, situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, 31 miles west of Ebensburg, con. taining 261 acres, about 45 acres of which are cleared. The improvements consist of a twostory Plank House, square-log Barn, and the usual outbuildings. A young Orchard of superior Fruit Trees is growing thereon. The unimproved portion of the Farm is covered with excellent timber, suitable to be converted into lumber.

10 Any person desiring a bargain will please call, for particulars, on the subscriber on the premises. JAMES N. EVANS. June 23, 1864, 3t,

JOINT RESOLUTION,

PROPOSING CERTAIN AMEND. MENTS 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

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 he 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 this 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." SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as 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."

· Among a multitude of other sophisms enunciated by the Chairman as the basis to the Union, to the Administration, and to the war, we find the following :

power, our country was peaceful, prosperous and happy-the admiration of the world -the asylum of the oppressed-the home of tory. liberty.

Democratic politicians and Copperhead orators-have iterated and reiterated the calumny contained in the foregoing extract so often and so loudly that we have no doubt they have well-nigh come to believe and accept as truth the palpable lie. Let us look at the facts, and see whether our country was in reality "peaceful, prosperous and happy" when Abraham Lincoln came into the Presidential chair.

It was in the fall of 1860 that the peoof the South, seizing upon the election of an anti-Oligarchist to be ruler of the nation as a favorable pretext, first e.mbraced the idea that they would secede. From November of that year until January of the year following, they ventilated a vast amount of gas concerning what they would do and how they would do it if they didn't get all their "rights."-Prominent among these "rights," they held, was the right to dictate who should be President, and the right generally to do pretty much as they pleased in the Union. James Buchanan was at that time President of the United States. James was unhappily a traitor at heart. He it

"our country was peaceful, prosperous and happy" upon the accession of Abraham Lincoln to power!

The fact is, instead of succeeding to the rule of a peaceful and prosperous country, on the 4th March, 1861, when he was inaugurated President, Mr. Lincoln found one section of the country arrayed against begun; our forts and arsenals, many of them, in possession of the insurgents; our navy literally scattered to the four winds; our army utterly demoralized, and its most efficient officers all resigned or very Capital threatened with invasion and enough, the treasury was soon discovered to be bankrupt, public confidence and securi- him the better for that reason. ty destroyed, and anarchy and chaos of the opposition of the Democratic party ruling the hour. These are matters of record, and all the pronunciamentos of the Chairmen of all the Democratic Coun-"When he (Abraham Lincoln) assumed ty Committees in the world were impotent to make them go down otherwise into his-

> "Our country was peaceable, prosperous and happy" when Abraham Lincoln was called to the Presidential chair! Peaceiul !-- and the toesin of war already sounded that was to awake to the conflict two or three millions of people ; prosperous !- with industry standing stock-still in her mills and factories, awaiting the issue of the conflict between Nation and State ; happy !-- in the knowlege that the knife was already whetted that was to drink deep of traternal blood ! Hereafter, in the fulmination of his "Addresses," the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee should be more scrupulous as to his statements.

> from this District, has made a bid for renomination by the Copperheads! On Wednesday last, when the question came up before the House of Representatives whether Slavery, after having incited and tenaciously upheld a most wicked conspiracy against the life of the nation, should not die, and the Constitution be so amended as to forever prohibit its revival in any part of the Republic, our honorable representative saw fit to deliberately

Andrew Johnson.

Andrew Johnson took strong ground early in the great struggle, and has

now that I suppose treason has got to be respectable; but, God being willing, whether traitors be many or few, as I have hitherto waged war against traitors and intend to continue it to the end."

In the Senate of the United States, on being asked by Joe Lane, of Oregon, what orthodox language:

"The distinguished Senator from Ore- formed a junction with Butler, and now the commutation money has not been "rights," through the instrumentality of Tavern : uents have latterly expressed themselves gon, asks me what I would do with the threatens Richmond from the direction of applied to the procuring of volunteers .-Adam Kuntz, Cambria Boro ; M. Eichensehr, helping them rob the national treasury. deplete Northern arsenals, and demor- as greatly dissatisfied with his general rebels, were I President of the United Petersburg, placing the rebel army in an The War Department has neglected this Cambria Boro ; F. A. Gibbons Allegheny the JOS. M'DONALD, Clerk Q. S. States? I will tell the Senator. I would exceedingly perilous position. The de- means of recruiting the army, which alize the army and scatter the navy-all course in Congress. The Copperhead June 16, 1864. have them arrested, have them tried, and fences of the latter city have been assailed might have been worked with great benefit portion of these will be unable to find to the especial benefit of our Southern if found guilty, by the Eternal God, I by our forces, but beyond the carrying of to the service, apparently under the idea COAL! COAL! COAL! The subscriber is now carrying on the fault with this vote. would have them executed." some of their lines of entrenchments and that a single campaign was going to finish cousins, and to the benefit of their schemes Concerning Go7. Johnson's present the taking of several guns and many pris-Colliery of Wm. Tiley, Sr , at Lilly Station, the war; and now Congress is asked to _of rebellion. He it was also who was the legislate more severe measures to make up on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cambria counsentiments, the following is related : oners, no result has been arrived at. Les BO Henry W. Johnson, of Canandaioriginator of the highly refreshing idea In reply to an officious suggestion made is reported to have crossed the James, to Mr. Lincoln, to apprise Andy Johnson to interpose his army between Grant and ty, and will be glad to fill all orders, to any for the neglect of the proper means. gua, a colored man, was admitted to the Until the War Department has tried all amount, of citizens of Ebensburg and vicinthat "whilst no State had a right to secede bar in Rochester, on Wednesday last, ity. Satisfaction as to quality of Coal guarthe means of raising men by volunteering, antied in all cases. after passing an examination with a large of the policy of writing a radical letter of Richmond. A great battle cannot much from the Union, the Union had no power WM. TILEY, Jr. that created the army, it has no cause to April 28, 1864-6m acceptance, he said that was wholly un- longer be delayed. to prevent a State from seeeding !" James | class of students.

the face of the matter it would seem that if there in any question as to the right even to have candidates, it is General Fremont himself who disputes it, and that Baltimore is the scene of its jeopardy.

This declaration as to candidates also throws into a disadvantageous light Gen. Fremont's charge that the war is managed "for personal ends." What are the ends disclosed by this letter? A design to unseat Mr. Lincoln, if possible, even at the risk of electing a favorite of the Fernando Wood party,-and to secure General Fremont's own election, it may be, by that most desperate of political expedients, an attempt at schism among his own political associates. Can any but "personal ends" be discerned here? Can any generous regard to the public welfare, any large views of the condition of our affairs and the dangers which threaten, or any efforts to seek for the most practical means of advancing the great cause in which we are now engaged, be detected here? We think not. The views taken relate to personal issues ; the "ends" are personal ; and as such they will give a coloring hereafter to the whole of General Fre-

mont's political record. But General Fremont lays some stress upon the reformation of certain "abuses' and the restruction of certain "extraordinary powers," and for this ostensible purpose he is willing to risk a break-down of the war, a surrender of the government into the hands of a compromising democracy, and an inglorious termination of this costly struggle. The people of the country will not agree with him. The people will not agree that this is the time to stop and settle the questions of habeas corpus and military powers, while armed rebellion is not yet suppressed. They prefer to save "Liberty and Union," - not "Lib-erty first and Union atterwards." General Fremont will find that he has as little power to divert them from the great ob-

ject of the moment, and to lead them to HON. A. M'ALLISTER, Congressman the Government against secession and two years have been vainly practicing the treason. In his speech against Breckin- same sort of strategy. And in any case, General Fremont's title to the leadership "Traitors are got to be so numerous in any such collateral erusade ; for military power has seldom been stretched further and with less cause than by General Fremont himself in his military career in Missouri, while as for the liberty of the treason, and in behalf of the Government press, the St. Louis Evening News, supwhich was constructed by our fathers, I pressed by him in September, 1861, if we remember rightly, can testify his devotion to that safeguard of public rights.

he would do with the rebels, Senator ments, to encourage the fulfillment of in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Session Gen. Grant, by another successful vote nay. He placed himself on record as of Cambria county, and will be acted on by was who afforded the conspirators every quotas by volunteering. The commuta-Johnson replied in the following strictly left flank movement, has placed his army being opposed to sacrificing Slavery that the Court at the next Argument Court, to means within his power to secure their tion clause has not had a fair trial because on the South side of the James River and the Union might live. Mr. M'A.'s constit-

Proposals to Abolish Commutation.

The Secretary of War has communicated to the President the result of the draft fritter away time and strength upon side in a number of sub-districts, as specimens steadfastly held it ever since, in favor of issues, as the Democratic leaders, who for of its efficacy in recruiting, and has thereapon recommended the repeal of the three hundred dollar commutation clause, and ridge in the extra session of 1861, he we suspect the country would question an immediate draft without pecuniary exemption, as the only means of keeping up the army. As a mitigation of this, he proposes to draft for a shorter term of service. The President has transmitted this to Congress. We hope that body will deliberate before it makes this radical change.

In the first place, the draft and the commutation clause have neither had a fair trial. The military authorities have demoralized the draft by various postpone-

HENRY C. JOHNSTON. Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNEY,

Speaker of the Schale.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE) COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, April 25, 1864.

Pennsylvania, ss : I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of ---) the original Joint Resolution of the leneral 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 ELI SLIFER above written.

Secretary of the Commonwealth

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the for their adoption or rejection, on the UEST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the me and manner of submitting to the people or their approval and ratification or rejection the proposed amendments to the Constitu tion," approved the twenty-third day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four ELI SLIFER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth May, 5, 1864-te.

WTOOD MORRELL & CO., JOHNSTOWN, PA WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE, Keep constantly on hand the following arti-DRY GOODS. HATS AND CAPS, CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, CLOTHING, BONNETS, HARDWARE, NOTIONS. QUEENSWARE PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES. FISH, SALT, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON FEED OF ALL KINDS, VEGETABLES, &C. Clothing and Boots and Shoes made 'o rder on reasonableterms. Johnstown March 1 1860-tf. DROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE 17TH DISTRICT, PA., Hollidaysburg, June 6, 1864. Circular No. 59 Drafted men are not allowed to enlist as volunteers after being drafted. The credits for drafted men will remain for the sub-dis tricts from which they were drafted, no maiter whether local bounty has been paid to such men or not upon illegal enlistments. By order of Lt. Col. J. V. BOMFORD, A. A. P. M. C ALEX. M. LLOYD, Capt. & Pro. Mar, 17th Dist. Pa. June 9, 1864-3t. ICENSE NOTICE .-- · 4 The following petitions have been filed