The Alleghanian.

Exit! the Raiders.

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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAYJULY 21.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION SHALL OUR SOLDIERS VOTE? **CPECIAL ELECTION:** TUESDAY, AUG. 2, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT : ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT : ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. UNION COUNTY TICKET. CONGRESS : A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg. Subject to decision of Congressional Conference. ASSEMBLY : EVAN ROBERTS, of Johnstown. SHERIFI 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.

Shall Our Soldiers Vote ?

On the outside of to-day's paper w print the Address of the Union State Central Committee, touching the question as tive detachments must also have been to the right of our brave soldiers to vote. It constitutes a most powerful and patriotic appeal in behalf of the proposed measure, and thoroughly exposes the shallow inconsistency of the people of a free our troops sent out on the scout, State attempting to disfranchise her own | darkness put an end to the pursuit. Our citizens who are fighting her own battles. After this exhaustive review of the subject, we will not add a single word in favor of the measure, as a measure, beyond advising our readers, one and all, to read the Address, and be guided by its teachings. While it is plain and incontrovertible that our soldiers should have the right, if as the "two days seige of Washington," they have it not already, to vote, it is equally apparent that the Copperheads, for political purposes, are determined they shall not be allowed to exercise that peculiar privilege of a freeman. Their secret couclaves, in many parts of the State, are already devising plans to prevent a majority of votes from being cast for the amendment. They are arranging for a quiet but concentrated Copperhead oppo- these points may probably be elicited by sition. Of course they dare not come out openly in the canvass-that would insure their failure from the outset,-but they hope that the Union men will permit the | ing from the city the "raiders" burnt the election to go by default, the votes which Copperheads will be certain to poll sufficing to defeat the measure! Therefore, let the Union men of every district be on the alert. Let every arrangement be made to foil the amiable designs of these self styled "friends of in rapid retreat southward, laden with a the soldier." Arrange for a full vote and profusion of stolen booty, with our forces determined victory on that day. Let our in close pursuit. soldiers in the field know that the people of the noble Old Keystone State are proud to recognize the citizenship of their sons and brothers, and that they will never connive at the fraud which robs the soldier of his vote! Men of Cambria ! have you considered this question in all its bearings? Have while they are afraid Vallandigham, Ben you thought of the issues involved in the cauvass? Have you determined to vote and cast your influence toward the enfranchisement of the soldier? If you have not, you have not done your duty as a citizen, and after generations will be ashamed of you. If you have, you are worthy to live in a free State and be ranked with free people.

The rebels who for a number of days, tion. of late, played sad havoe in "My Maryland," and who even attempted to capture the National Capital by surprise,-to the intense alarm of we staid loyal Northerners, - have all evanished, gone whence they came, skedaddled. The raid, or invasion, or whatever you choose to call it, is there-

The

fore practically at an end; and we are at liberty to breathe free once again. The following paragraphs from the National Intelligencer of Friday will show the situation of affairs around Washington at that date :

The military demonstration made by an unknown force of the enemy on the out- appal even the jesuitical controllers of skirts of the National Capital, within the last few days, has come to an end. This demonstration did not take the form of anything like an "attack on the city," except in front of Fort Stevens, where some skirmishing declared the presence of a hostile force on Monday and Tuesday last. The number of the enemy's force at this point, or at any other, was utterly unknown to our military authorities, but it has been subsequently developed that at this locality it never much, if at all, exceeded five or six hundred men. We have received information to this effect from officers who have traced the marks of the encampment of the besiegers since their evasion during the night of Tuesday last, after the reconnoissance which, late in the evening of that day, was ordered by General Wright for the purpose of feeling the strength of the enemy. It is, moreover, confirmed by the testimony of persons who have come into the city since the seige was raised.

Some slight demonstrations were made by the enemy at two other points on our northern and northeastern front, but the number engaged in them, or in the dash made on the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, on Tuesday last, is, of course, unknown, though, from the poverty of their achievements, these co-operasmall.

The reconnoissance on Tuesday evening, in front of Fort Stevens, resulted in a smart brush with the beseiging party, who were easily driven by the small body of until troops lost about three Lundred men in killed, wounded, and missing, in the attack. The insurgent loss was not so great, from the paucity of their numbers in the engagement. They left upwards of ninety of their wounded at the house of Mr. Blair, and a few of their dead on the field. At day-break yesterday morning the enemy was no longer visible, and so, for the present, ends what will pass in history which terminated as mysteriously as it began. We shall be able to clear up the mystery in a day or two, till which time we reserve further comments on this suggestive subject. The location, number, and distribution of the other forces engaged in the invasion of Maryland, during the sicge of Washington, are unknown to us, and we presume equally unknown to our military authorities. Further information on all the pursuit of the enemy, which is now being pressed by the experienced and gallant troops of the 6th Army Corps. We regret to state that before decam >country seat of the Hon. Montgemery Blair, the Postmaster General, and rifled the mansion of his father, Mr. Francis P. Blair, abstracting, it is supposed, the papers and correspondence of this gentleman covering a period of forty years.

Rebel-Copperhead Pro- the North, instead of helping the cause of gramme for the Coming Elec- the rebels, will strengthen and intensify

The following article from the New York Herald should be read by every patriotic man in the land, as it truly indicates the intentions and the objects of the copperhead faction in the coming political bellion in the South. But the stirring contest. The Herald, perhaps more than any other journal in the country, is familiar with the workings of the copperhead organization, and may fairly be regarded as its central organ. There is no doubt that the magnitude of the schemes being concocted by the copperheads to organize rebellion in the free States begins to

the Herald; hence they "wash their hands" of them and their consequences. Read :-George N. Sanders, with some twenty

or thirty rebel politicians and officers, is now at Niagara Falls, plotting and scheming in behalf of Jeff Davis and his villainous cause. Remaining, as they do, on the Canada side, they are in a favorable position to operate upon the politicians who visit that locality during the hot season. From all accounts they are making ington and its vicinity for one handred the most of this advantage. They have concocted a grand scheme for the control of the Chicago Convention. Their project contemplates forcing a rupture and division of the Convention, after the manner of the split at Charleston in 1860 .--This is to be brought about in a way that will embitter the copperhead and peace factions, and, with them thus maddened, inaugurate a system of riot and insurrection, not only in the West, but also in this and | applicant must have furnished forty (40) other Eastern cities. The split in Charleston in 1860 was accomplished by the scheming of Yancy, Slidell, Davis, and other leaders in the Southern States, for the very purpose of bringing about a state from twenty-five (25) to forty (40) men of affairs that would give them a plea to must have been furnished as above. inaugurate a rebellion.

A break up in that Convention was necessary, or rather a preliminary step in must have been furnished as above. preparing the public mind of the South for the revolution which was already lished by the United States at Harrisburg, planned by the leaders. In accomplishing | Philadelphia and Pittsburg, in charge of this result they were assisted by the Al- which camps, commanders and skillful bany Regency and other unscrupulous surgeons will be appointed. politicians of the North. The events of IV. Transportation will be furnished four years have since rolled around; the on application, in person or by mail, to upon, to be followed by revolution in the North, as the last hope for their sinking cause. To accomplish this the rebel agents, under this order, will be paid by the Unirebel blowers and rebel plotters have been | ted States disbursing officer, at the proper rushing back from Europe, and have made Canada their base of operations. The country from Montreal to Niagara Falls and (40) cents per day for each man mustered Windsor, opposite Detroit, is filled with into the service of the United States, on them, all directing their efforts apon the the affidavit of the officer furnishing the Chicago Convention. Vallandigham was the men, supported by the receipts of the sent back to Ohio to play his part of the party to whom the money was paid.game there. But in order to accomplish | Names of the men, and the dates between their end, time was needed. Accordingly the postponement of the Chicago Convention was essential. The peace faction and their organs boldly came out for an adjournment. Dean Richmond and the Regency became willing agents in their subsisted and supplied as other troops in hands, and the time asked for by the rebel the United States service, and mustered conspirators in Canada was obtained .-a Northern revolution has been accomthe same class of Northern politicians who | the United States service. played into the hands of the Southern conspirators at Charleston. What now do we see ? Sanders and his rebel plotters are actively at work perfecting their scheme .--Already the Democratic Convention of Keptucky has adopted peace resolutions, and done all it could to assist Sanders in laying his wires for the Chicago Convention. Fernando Wood's seedy peace comthe meeting of the Chicago Convention, mittee assembled in this city to add its voice and support to the plot of the rebeis. The Chicago Times, Cincinnati Inquirer, and other peace papers of the West, have enlisted in Sanders' cause as far as they dare. Such twaddling journals as the News and World, of this city, and the Atlas and Argus, at Albany, have been gradually working themselves into the ones of the party have cast their "evil" same scheme, and under the influence of eyes upon Gen. Grant, in the hope that the conspirators. Some forty or fifty he will consent to become their candidate. rebel politicians, with Sanders at their This forlorn hope, however, will hardly head, and a few Copperheads of the North, succeed, for the Milwaukie Sentinel, a met at Windsor, about the 5th of this paper in the interest of Gen. Grant, avers | month, and perfected their arrangements sources that General Grant has peremptorily A split in the Convention is the first prepared for defense, the rebels will not refused, in advance, any offer of the Pres- move ; then insurrection, riot and rebel-

the Union feeling here, and make President Lincoln's re-election as certain as the

sun rises and sets on the election day. It is true that, through the Regency and other unscrupulous politicians of the North, the rebels were enabled to bring about a division at Charleston which led to a reevents of this war have so educated the people at the North that, with all the assistance of the Regency, the peace faction, the News and other organs can give, they cannot repeat this result. The only effect of these schemes, if they continue, is to bring about the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. This is the natural result and logical conclusion of their course.

"For One Hundred Days."

The following instructions have been issued by Gov. Curtin, to govern the accepting and mustering into service of the one-hundred days militia :---

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MI-LITIA, HARRISBURG, July 5, 1864 .-General Orders No. 50 .- In response to a call of the President of the United States this day made, for twelve thousand militia or volunteer infantry, to serve at Washdays, unless sooner discharged,

IT IS ORDERED:

I. Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereafter indicated, and will, as rapidly as possible, be formed into companies and regiments.

II. Persons proposing to organize companies will be accepted under the following provisions, viz:

To be commissioned a captain, the or more men, who have passed surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the United States service.

To be commissioned a first lieutenant.

To be commissioned a second lieutenant from fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) men

III. Camps of rendezvous will be estab-

The State Millitla.

We are assured, says the Pittsburg Commercial, that the law passed at the last session of the legislature, relative to the State Militia, though' very good in most respects, is defective in one vital subsequent experience, it seems, has demonstrated the fatal defect.

We understand that His Excellency, Gov. Curtin, will bring the subject before the Legislature at the extra session next month, when it is probable the necessary revision will be made. Meantime, it may be well for the representatives to fortify themselves with practical suggestions and the results of such inquiry as they will be able to make into what is wanted to give

system for our State. subject has required so many attempts be- | mous vote.

fore anything like perfection has been reached, as that of the State Militia. In our article entitled "Congressional," pub-New York this has been the case. There, lished some weeks ago, has been made though the Legislature has made repeated attempts, and large sums have been expended, we are assured that little more than the form of an organized Militia exists. Although it serves the present purpose of the Press of that State to institute comparisons, nevertheless, so utterly worthless is the Militia system of New York, that only a few months since, when a con- Barker as our choice-and one who i spiracy was discovered to liberate the worthy of it. But in no possible continprisoners on Johnson's Island, Gen. gency can we vote for a copperhead-or Dix was unable to procure in time a single fail to give the gentleman nominatedman from New York, and was compelled whoever he may be-our hearty support to call on Pennsylvania for the necessary For Messrs. Hall and Dorris we have no force, which was promptly furnished him | other feeling than fraternal regard, and

from Pittsburg. Surely there are abundant reasons why in the district which we deplore, and are border. It may happen again, as it has district. just happened, that we may be called upon by the Federal Government to protect the Capital, and we know not at what moment we may be summoned, in the defenseless condition of that State, to go to the assistance of New York, or, as on a former occasion, to furnish a force for an emergency within her borders, for which

she is unprepared.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.] Congressional.

We publish on our outside a detailed report of the proceedings of the Congressional convertion of this district.

The meeting adjourned without effect. respect-it does not provide for enforcing ing a nomination, for the reason that no it. We understood at the time, that the one of the delegates of Messrs. Hall and law was everything that was necessary to Dorris would give our candidate, Mr give us a thorough militia system; but Barker, a vote. We are glad to say that although the contest was long and anima. ted, it was conducted in the most friend.

ly spirit, and the Conference adjourned in the best feeling.

We have to thank the gentlemen from Mifflin county for the warm and true friendship which they have shown to us of Cambria, and the firmness which they have displayed in preferring principle to mere local or personal interest, Be sure, gentlemen, that your conduct will be reus a thorough and permanent military membered here. The convention assembles again in August, at which time we

So far as our observation extends, no hope Mr. Barker will receive an unani

While on this subject we may say that use of to show that we would not support the nomination, if it was not given to our candidate.

Our friends should understand us better, for no enemy will lay that flattering unction to his soul. We will do what we can for our county-it deserves the candidate. We will do what we can for Mr. we merely alluded to a condition of things

no time should be lost in perfecting our in no sense responsible for, when we said Militia system by all the light we can ob- that the just claims of Cambria county tain. Experience has shown our extreme could not be disregarded, without enliability to be visited by the enemy on the dangering the success of the cause in the

> Again we say-gentlemen of Mifflin we are indebted to you, and you may make the obligation as much greater as you please. From true men we are always willing to receive favors, and your disin terestedness shall not prevent us sooner or later from repaying you.

DR. T. C. S. GARDNER, PHYSICI AND SURGEON. Tenders his profession al services to the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding vicinity. Office in Colonada [July 21, 1864-tf. Row.

For the guidance of our readers, we submit the legal form of the ballots to be used in voting for the Constitutional Amendments, three in number. As follows:

FOR THE AMENDMENT. Second Amendment. run against Mr. Lincoln. This information | road for the success of the confederacy .-FOR THE AMENDMENT. Third Amendment. FOR THE AMENDMENT These tickets are to be folded so as to enclose the words "for the amendment," who know him, know that he is not apt to It is revolution at the North or death to leaving outside for perusal as the ballot is waver when he has made up his mind one their cause. Hence their determination and the desperate chances that they are way or the other. distributed to the boxes the words "first taking. amendment." All the amendments are the The centennial anniversary of the important, and it is the duty of every man brated at the French line, on the Fort ly blind to the real results of this course. tober next, and continue three days. truly devoted to-the Union and the Comgrounds of the town, on Monday, July A copperhead division at Chicago, or atmonwealth zealously to labor for their tempt at insurrection and revolution at | has transpired since last week. endorsement at the ballot bez.

- The latest news represents the raiders

Gen. Grant and the Presidency.

Our copperhead friends have postponed mainly for the reason that they have no available candidate at the present time .-The tail of the M'Clellan kite was too heavy, and brought him to the ground, Wood or Fernando Wood, would not be endorsed by the rank and file of the party. Under these circumstances the knowing that it "knows from perfectly reliable for operations at Chicago.

rebellion, with all its evils and suffering Col. J. V. Bomford, U. S. A., superiain the South, has been inaugurated and tendent of volunteer recruiting service at kept up ; but they are at length driven to | Harrisburg, for the western district ; or to desperation, and are in straitened circum- Major C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A., superinstances. They are compelled to resort to tendent of volunteer recruiting service at some scheme to secure a diversion in Philadelphia, for the eastern district of the North, or go under. A plot for a Pennsylvania, to the camp or camps of split and break up at Chicago is resolved | rendezvous, in their respective districts, to whom report must be made.

> V. Actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops, raised post, for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days, at a rate not exceeding forty

which each man was boarded and lodged, must be stated in the accounts rendered. VI. The troops will be organized according to the general regulations of the service, armed, clothed, paid, transported,

VII. As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable experience, appointments of field officers will be made, except under peculiar circumstances, from men who have been in service and have been honorably discharged.

VIII. No bounty will be paid the troops, nor will this service exempt exempt from draft; but if any officer or soldier in this special service should be drafted, he will be credited for the service rendered.

A. G. CURTIN, By order of Governor and Commander-iu-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't Gen. Penn'a.

for The Washington Chronicle expres ses its solemn conviction that the attack on Washington by the rebels will be repeated, and earnestly recommends that preparation be made for them. The remark will apply as well to the States on the border, which have been annually overrun and despoiled. If we are again caught unprepared, few will be disposed to defend our State, or accord to us even their good feeling. So long as we are not hesitate to invade our State.

Exemption from these annual visitaidency. He replied to those who were lion-thus using the same means that tions can be secured only by being preseeking to learn his views on the subject, were resorted to in 1860 to force the South that while the war lasted, no eartily in- to commence the rebellion to inaugurate a pared to resist the invaders, and for the defense of our property. We have learnducement could take him voluntarily from revolution at the North, in the hope of by ed that we must rely on ourselves. The his present position. And even that that means diverting attention and bringchanged condition under which we are First Amendment. should the war come to a speedy close, he | ing about a division that will enable them would be the most ungrateful of men to to delay their final overthrow and open a living makes it necessary for every community to be organized under military comes to us through the most trustworthy That Jeff Davis and the rebel chiefs have discipline. It is the defenseless that the sources, and affords us conclusive proof been driven to this as a last resort is now rebels assail first. This has been shown that Gen. Grant has fully determined not apparent. It is their last hope for the success of the bogus Southern confederacy. on repeated occasions, and the practice will continue so long as we are not organized and armed for our own protection. The Annual Fair of the Indiana County Agricultural Society will be held But they entirely mistake the Northern on the grounds of the society, near that settlement of Ticonderoga will be cele- element. The peace politicians are equal- borough, commencing on the 4th of Oc-No war news of especial interest

We are sure the Governor of our State is fully alive to the importance of the subject. It is no fault of his that we have not at this moment a perfect system .---He will have performed his duty when he has again called the attention of the legislature at the ensuing session to the highly important question. Although the session will be for a specific object, we presume the emergency of the situation will be a complete excuse for taking it up for the purpose of taking such action as experience has shown to be necessary and the public defense demands.

Another Draft Ordered --- 500,-000 More Men.

BY THE PRESIDENT-A PROCLAMATION : WASHINGTON, July 18 .- Whereas, By the act approved July 4th, 1864, estitled An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, it is provided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time, hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two or three years for military service, into the service of the United States by and that in case the quota of any part Thus the first step towards bringing about regiments, as soon as filled to the mini- thereof of any town, township, ward of a mum strength, the term of service to be | city, precinct or election district, or of a plished by the aid of the Regency, and reckoned from the date of muster into county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled :

And whereas, The new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforesaid act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrison and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service; provided nevertheless that this call shall be reduced by all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebeltion, and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under the call for one, two or three years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by the law for the stamp and direction for post-marking with-the period of service for which they enlist. the period of service for which they enlist. And I hereby proclaim, order, and direct, that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being filty days from

the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year shall be had in every town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or county not so sub-divided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it under this call, or

DAY UP! PAY UP!!

I respectfully request all my old friends nd customers to call and settle up their acounts before the 10th day of August and save cost, as, after that time, I shall put my Books in the hands of an officer for immedi ate collection.

GEO. HUNTLEY. Ebensburg, July 21, 1864-tf.

NTOTICE .--

There will be an election held between the hours of two and four o'clock, P. M. Monday, the 1st day of August next, at Cres son, Cambria county, for seven managers for Cresson Springs Company. To serve for th term of one year. A. S. BELL, Sec'y July 21, 1864-tal.

CTRAY MULE .--

S Came to the residence of the subscribe near Hemlock, Washington township, on th 10th inst., a bright Bay Mule, about 13 hand high, collar marks on each side of neck an black stripe along her back, and has no been shod for some time. No other mark discernible. The owner is requested to com forward, prove property, and take her away otherwise, she will be disposed of accord to law. PHILIP PRITSCH July, 21, 1864-alalr.

ETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, July 1. 1864. Hartman Baricks, Miss Sofia Hite, Miss Kate Bigler. Samuel Jenkins M. Barnheiner, Miss Mary Ann Jones Dr. Ash Bunnt, Mrs. Eliza J. Kirth, P. H. Berlin, Dr. Wm. Krupp, Miss Hannah Crum, Abram Lance, Miss Mary Mills, Miss Jane H. Davis, Mrs. Mary E. Murray Orin B. Edgerly, Rev. Mr. Ford, John Thomas, (Teach Pubs. Genius Liberty # er) Charley M'Coy, Hugh R. Hughes,

Rupart Wofl. To obtain any of these letters, the appl cant must call for "advertised letters," give 1 date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

It not called for within one month, the will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of letters by carriers, at th residences of owners in cities and large town secured by observing the following rules 1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and Stat 2. Head letters with the writer's post of and State, street and number, sign them plan ly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitor in a town or city, whose special address ma be unknown, should be marked, in the lowe left-hand corner, with the word "Transient. 4. Place the postage stamp on the appt right-hand corner, and leave space between

N.B .- A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days of less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be com-plied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.-Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. June 16, 1864.

THIS WAY FOR LORETTO, CHES. any part thereot which may be unfilled by SPRINGS & ST. AUGUSTINE! volunteers on the said 5th day of Septem-The subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Horses, Hacks, Carriages, &c., of the ber, 1864. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set late firm of Ryan & Durbin, begs leave to my hand, and caused the seal of the inform his friends and the Public in general United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of July, 1864, and of the independence of July, 1864, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. His line of Hacks connects with all the on the Pa. R. R. allowing passengers no delay whatever. JOE F. DURBIN. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. | tended td.