

The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG:
THURSDAY.....AUGUST 4.

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.

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, which adjourned over without making a nomination from the 28th June last, met at Tyrone again to-day—Wednesday. We go to press too early to give the result of its deliberations.

Spirit of the Opposition.

Ever since this Rebellion began, there has been a party in the North bitterly hostile to the war. No means have been left untried by them to clog the wheels of government and cripple the Administration. Their opposition has not been to the rebels, but to the President, and it is not difficult to discriminate with which party their sympathies are enlisted.

But, lately, this opposing spirit has become, if possible, more malignant.—Every covert seems to be swept away, and the skulking foe, who has so long been dodging behind their hiding-places, now begin to show their cowardly faces and bellow most furiously. Their dagger-points with which they have been so long stabbing in secret, begin to be exposed more openly and defiantly. Their watch-dogs, with "wide cerberian mouths," which so long snapped and growled within their kennels, now begin to show their teeth and grin at the door; while all the lesser brood of whimpering curs take up the howl to bay down the Government.—Their public prayers, from the great oracles of the party, whose word is gospel, down to the little filthy sheets which pipe the same song, have become more insane in their ravings and reckless in their spirit than ever before. According to these quibblers, everything "Old Abe" does is wrong, and everything everybody else does under the employment of the Government, whether Republican or Democrat, is included in the same dark catalogue of unparadonable political sins.

The war, according to this "evil-eyed" fraternity, has been an unholy crusade upon the South since the beginning. And although they have been nursed and shielded under the banner of our country, yet they like the Confederate rag better; and, although their traitorous carcasses are protected by loyal bayonets, yet they have no word of cheer for the brave soldiers who defend them. Sneaking, white-livered poltroons that they are, they can secretly rejoice over rebel success, and elongate their hypocritical faces at a reported victory on our side. And yet they have the effrontery to talk about the sacredness of the Constitution and the Union! Then, too, mark the devilish spirit manifested by these Benedict Arnolds when we are visited by one of those marauding raids. The policy of these sympathizers is, first, to deny the fact of the rebels' presence at all, as long as their lying will serve their purpose, in order to discourage volunteering; and give the rebels a good start. Then, when they can no longer stifle the truth, they change their tactics to heaving vile abuse on the Governor and President, because they did not sooner provide for the exigency! In infernal derision they call on the "Loyal Leaguers" to "go in," "forward—to the front," as if they had no interests at stake and no homes to guard; as if it was the duty of loyal men, alone, to drive back the invaders to save their babies, while they stay at home and jest like very har-

lequins. Has the world ever produced a more provoking type of treason than this!

Then, too, after resorting to every subterfuge to prevent enlistments, their heaviest thunder is directed against the Draft. Every artifice has been employed, and every vile slander circulated, to embitter the public mind against this legal mode of procuring soldiers. The "commutation clause" was most bitterly assailed when first introduced, and its repeal was just as severely handled by these croakers—just to be contrary! They are determined to be satisfied with nothing that originates with the present Administration. When every other dodge seemed to fail, to annul the draft, they at length hit on one, which seems to be in perfect keeping with their sneaking proclivities. The leaders of the conspiracy advise their willing dupes to run away, and some of their poor, silly tools, obeying their instructions, have sought safety in flight, thus abandoning their homes and bringing disgrace upon themselves and friends. After all this trickery and playing into the hands of the rebels, these traitors at the North are forever complaining about the length of the war, and wondering why Lincoln does not make peace! Let them read the answer in their own hollow-hearted professions of loyalty, and in their own underhanded games they play with the rebels in arms. If they had stood by the Government in every hour of trial, and given their hearty support to crushing the Rebellion, we might have had an honorable peace long ago. But instead of this, by their sympathy with treason they have prolonged the war, and we may truthfully say that they

"In every battle kill our soldiers,
By the help they give the foe."

And now the question naturally arises, why all this malignity at this peculiar crisis? Why does the wounded serpent writhe so fearfully, and spit its venom out so rancorously? There seems to be one solution of this query. It is the desire for power, overriding every other consideration, that spurs the vaulting ambition of this uneasy faction. It matters not to them whether slavery "goes up or down," whether the nation lives or dies—they have their covetous eyes set on the reins of government, and are determined to clutch them though they ride to ruin. The election day comes on apace, and the fever of their desire grows hotter; and as the "dog-days" wear along, their copperish natures have become more venomous, and their moral vision more blinded, until maddened into frenzy they strike their poison-fangs right and left indiscriminately. But we tell this serpentine crew, one and all, plainly, that the seed of Liberty shall bruise the serpent's head, and the chilly blasts of disappointment are coming, and they shall be stretched out by the frosts of winter never more to quicken into life.

Wanted: Some Other Man.

The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* is the central Copperhead organ of Pennsylvania. If it is noted for anything, it is for its fierce and determined opposition to the Administration and the war. When it speaks of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, which is not seldom, it is to call them fools and knaves; and it invariably designates the war as an inexcusable crusade against slavery. In fact, such is the general unenviable reputation of the *Patriot & Union* in matters pertaining to the current politics of the country, that it has been dubbed the "Tory Organ," by which title it is hailed far and wide. One of the editors thereof is Capt. J. K. Hite, of Johnstown, this county.

It is understood that our County Commissioners have returned the name of this Editor J. K. Hite to the Governor for confirmation as the agent for Cambria county to recruit in the seceded States.—We know Mr. Hite to be a good man personally and socially, but we submit with his political antecedents that it would be positively injurious to the interests of the county to appoint him to the position designated. Holding the views he does with relation to the war, how is it possible for him to acceptably serve his constituents as recruiting agent? Is it to be expected that he would try even to deserve success in obtaining volunteers or substitutes to fill our quota? To serve at one and the same time God and Mammon is an impossibility—it were equally impossible for Capt. Hite, or any other man, to prove an available recruiting agent so long as he allows himself to remain an opponent of the war.

We have no fear that Capt. Hite will accept the nomination. He couldn't do so consistently. Neither do we write this in disparage, particularly, of the poli-

tics of the gentleman. Our only object is to impress upon the minds of our County Commissioners (who are all Democrats) that this proposed recruitment of our armies in the seceded States is a matter of vital importance to us. Who will say otherwise when it is known that for every volunteer obtained from that section, even though he be a "luck nigger," one of our own citizens is exempted from military service? And in order to render it as effective as possible, it becomes their bounden duty to recommend for appointment as recruiting agent for such service a man who is thoroughly imbued with the idea that the Union must be preserved—that the rebellion must be put down—that peace must be arrived at only through the utter and irremediable discomfiture of the traitors who commenced the fight. Such a man would prove of avail as recruiting agent—a Copperhead could not and would not.

Another Raid—Burning of Chambersburg.

For the fourth time, at least, the rebels have entered the State, carrying desolation and destruction wherever they set foot. This time, however, they have capped the climax of their brutality and utter disregard of the usages of honorable warfare, by burning to the ground the beautiful city of Chambersburg.

It appears that the pursuit of the rebel force retiring from Maryland after their late ineffectual attempt to capture Baltimore and Washington, never reached the dignity of an offensive movement. Crook and Averill hung on the rear of the rebel rear-guard, picking up a wagon or two now and then, but they inflicted no serious loss upon the enemy. The rebels grew tired of this annoyance, and turned on their pursuers, compelling the latter to skeddaddle after the most approved fashion. They followed up their advantage, and by a rapid march, fifteen hundred of them were soon transported to this side of the Potomac, three hundred and fifty of whom, under command of Gen. McCausland, on Saturday last, engaged in a raid on Chambersburg. As usual, no provision had been made by Gen. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, to tender these or similar visitors a suitable reception; so the rebels had it all their own way. They demanded of the citizens of Chambersburg \$500,000 ransom for the city. This the citizens promptly responded could not and would not be paid. Whereupon, the refined General of the Southern chivalry ordered the burning of every house in the principal part of the town. Two hundred and sixty-five dwellings, belonging to private-citizens, Copperheads as well as Union, were indiscriminately burned to the ground. The Court House, three printing offices, one belonging to the German Reformed Church, where the *German Reformed Messenger* and a German paper were printed, the office of the *Franklin Repository*, owned by McClure & Stoner, and the office of the *Valley Spirit*, a rank Copperhead paper, and all the Hotels, together with the principal portion of the town, were soon reduced to a shapeless mass of ruins.

The work of destruction was most complete. The city was literally burned to the ground, and it is even reported that several women and children perished in the flames! The history of modern warfare will be sought in vain for a parallel to this atrocious and unprovoked piece of barbarism. The city had been surrendered without the firing of a shot—the raiders had entered unopposed—the people had submitted uncomplainingly to their depredations in the line of stealing,—still Mr. McCausland, this sweet-scented pink of chivalry, remained unsatisfied; and, ordering the torch to be applied, soon had a monument of ashes to commemorate his transcendent abilities as a thief, an incendiary, and a cold-blooded, merciless murderer.

The rebels reached Chambersburg by four o'clock in the morning. At eleven o'clock they left—with Gen. Averill and a force of cavalry in pursuit. So close was the chase that it is reported the former rode out of one end of McCausland's the latter were entering at the other! The latest news is that Averill overtook the fugacious foe eight miles below McCausland'sburg, Fulton county, and whipped him handsomely.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION passed off quietly here. We append the result of the vote in this borough:

	Amendment—For.	Against.
East Ward.....	78	6
West Ward.....	47	54
	125	60

Majority for Amendment, 65—a Union gain of 30 since last fall.

The American Knights—A Traitorous Organization Brought to Light.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 28th ult. publishes a long account of a conspiracy for the erection of a Northwestern Confederacy. It must be confessed that there is much about the whole thing that appears ridiculous, but the fact that an organization like that of the "American Knights" exists would make non-action and indifference towards it on the part of the Government or people in time of a war such as is now in progress, appear still more ridiculous.

The organization engaged in this conspiracy is known as the order of the "American Knights," and its real object is to embarrass the Government in the conduct of the war, and to overthrow the Government, if necessary, for the supremacy of the order. Its professions and purposes are different in different States. It proclaims a war policy in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other Eastern States, while in the West it is for peace.

The order of the Southern organization is erected on the ruins of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and General Sterling Price is supreme commander. Vallandigham, while in Richmond, was made supreme commander of the Northern section of the order, and a conspiracy was entered into between him and the rebel authorities to divide the East and West, and thus aid the Southern rebellion.—Vallandigham's time in Canada was principally spent in furthering this scheme.—He had a conference with some leading spirits in the North soon after his arrival in Canada, and arranged for the establishment of the order throughout the loyal States. The names of all who visited him at the Clifton House are known to the Government. Among them are William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, Pendleton and Pugh, of Ohio, Keyben, of Chicago, are published. The results of this Conference are also known to the Government.—About the first of January Vallandigham issued an address to the lodges of the loyal States, in which he calls upon the members to renew their vows, and says the time is fast approaching which will test their sincerity; that the prosecution of the war is a violation of the rights of the States, and President Lincoln is an usurper. A meeting of the Grand Commanders of the different States was held in New York on the 22d of February, for the purpose of organizing an outbreak on the 10th of March, the day fixed for the draft, but no definite plan was resolved upon. The names of those conspirators are also known. The same commanders had a conference with the superior commander at Windsor, Canada, early in April, for a general consultation. Among those in attendance were M'Master, of New York, Chas. L. Hank, of St. Louis, and Lafayette Devlin, of Ind. The programme adopted at this meeting was that Vallandigham should represent his District in Ohio in the Democratic National Convention, and there proclaim the doctrine of the order, viz: Pronounce the existing administration of the government a power usurped, which the people had a right to expel, by force if necessary; in fact to inaugurate a rebellion in the North, in which he was to be supported by the order. Each Grand Commander was to have an armed body guard at the Convention for the defence of Vallandigham.

This, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the free States into an armed conflict, and would be the signal for the members of the order to unite against the lawful authorities, and kill or capture the civil military authorities, seize the arsenals, arms, and public property of all kinds, and proclaim the Government overthrown. There is the most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement. The reason of Vallandigham's sudden return to Ohio was the fear of being defeated as a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and it was only by his presence that his election was secured. The numerical strength of this order is said to be over half a million, one hundred and fifty thousand of whom are armed and organized. The order in New York is called the McCallan Minute Men, numbering over two hundred thousand. The Grand Commander of Missouri is Charles D. Hunt, nephew of James H. Lucas, for many years Belgian Consul; deputy Grand Commander, Charles E. Dunn, city officer of St. Louis. A long list of names of members of the order in different States, together with full information concerning the whole scheme, is in the hands of the authorities at Washington, and probably will be given to the public at the proper time.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Gov. Curtin has just issued the following proclamation, convening the State Legislature on Tuesday, 9th inst.:

Whereas, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had, to make the military power of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defence.

Therefore I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective houses, in the Capitol, at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the Ninth day of August, 1864, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, then and there to deliberate upon, and adopt such measures as may, in their wisdom, be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion.

A. G. CURTIN.
HARRISBURG, August 1, 1864.

The Kind of Peace the South Wants.

William Cornell Jewett, a half crazy man, who nevertheless was the getter up of the late peace farce at Niagara Falls, has published a long rigamarole which turns the whole thing utterly into ridicule. It sometimes happens, however, that even a fool lets out important secrets. History records instances of the kind, and another is added to the list by Mr. Jewett's narrative.

Sanders, Clay & Co. at the outset professed to have power to treat for peace, and that they were prepared to propose conditions. This proves to have been an assumption. Neither was true. They simply wanted to get to Richmond, and to make some planks for the Chicago platform. But Mr. Jewett supplies the needed information to give the country an idea of the kind of peace which the South wants, and on what basis the rebels will consent to negotiate. We quote from Jewett's narrative:

"I subsequently learned from Sanders, Clay and Holcombe that the South had no conditions to make, but simply desired to negotiate, being willing to leave disputed points to the action of the people or a fair tribunal; yet—permitted to name conditions, would prefer—

"First—Independence.
"Second—Jurisdiction over slavery, except the million free under military power, they to remain free under an understanding that if the North would elevate them to a superior position than the remaining slaves, they would emancipate them.
"Third—Free trade.
"Fourth—Repudiation of war debts North and South—that is, the people North and South holding such indebtedness to suffer, not future generations."

In connection with which points they expressed themselves ready for—

"Fifth—Any settlement honorable alike to all sections, rather than be obliged to accept the aid of European governments to secure their independence, believing to do so would not only subject them to a certain extent to foreign dictation, but destroy entirely the government of our forefathers.
"Sixth—Through force they would do nothing—through conciliation much.
"Seventh—That while they would not negotiate for a peace conditional upon returning to the Union or freeing the slaves, there might be circumstances under negotiations leading them to submit to one or both.
"Eighth—Their desire was to cease the war, not because weak, as they could continue it from generation to generation, but with a view to a peace for national prosperity and returning harmony and good feeling.
"Ninth—That, in order to attain so desirable an end, they realize the folly of making conditions to a proposed negotiation."

These are the terms on which the Commissioners were prepared to negotiate.—This is what the North is expected to grant, what copperhead sympathizers, who are expending so much indignation on Mr. Lincoln for not opening his arms to these adventurers, are presumed to favor.

After all, the South is consistent. She has rebelled solely to set up for herself. She wants slavery forever, and she proposes to repudiate her debts. All these points are in entire conformity with her former profession and practices. But what will the holders of the Confederate scrip abroad say to this proposition to repudiate? We are curious to see the effect of this development on the rebel cousins, in England especially.

Now that we know on what terms the South is prepared to negotiate for peace, let all who are disposed to abuse Mr. Lincoln for not taking the Sanders & Co. to his embrace, go ahead. We think the number will be precious few.

Volunteer Regiments for One Year.

The War Department has granted the State Government of Pennsylvania authority to raise new regiments for one year, the men thus recruited to go to the account of the quotas on the draft for five hundred thousand troops, according as they are accredited to each locality by themselves. The number of regiments thus authorized to be raised, we believe, is not limited.

The importance of the authority granted the State government cannot be lightly estimated. It will enable many districts to fill their quotas with one year men, that otherwise would have been unable to do so. And the volunteers, unlike drafted men, instead of being scattered through skeleton companies and regiments, will constitute new organizations, officered by men with whom they are familiar, and in whom they have confidence. The inducements, under this system, to volunteer, cannot fail to fill up the quotas of a large majority of all the districts in the State, so that by a proper display of energy, the draft may be dispersed with in such localities.

As soon as the necessary instructions are received from the War Department, the Governor will issue his proclamation—and it is presumed that the same regulations fixing heretofore the quotas upon which commissions were issued, will govern and apply to the new organizations.

about to be made for one year. Meantime, the subject of engaging in the work of recruiting new regiments should receive the attention of all who desire to escape the draft.

Atlanta is not yet in our possession, but is said Gen. Sherman can take it whenever he desires so to do. From the Army of the Potomac, we hear that Grant is again at work. A decisive battle may at this moment be going on.

NOTICE.

The stockholders of Cresson Springs Company will meet at the Mountain House, Cresson, Cambria county, Pa., on MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of holding a special election for directors of said Company, to serve during the ensuing year. 4-609
By order of the De 6-90 A. S. BELL,
August 4, 1864-td.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the petition of David Davis for the specific performance of the contract of the said petitioner and Richard Davis, dec'd.
The Commissioner appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria County to take testimony in the said case, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of the said appointment, at the hotel of J. Alex. Moore, in Ebensburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. when and where they may attend with their witnesses. CYRUS ELDER,
August 4, 1864-4t. Commissioner.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The subscriber invites the attention of the public, and of Country Merchants especially, to his large assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
WRITING & LETTER PAPERS,
ENVELOPES,
BLANK BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
SLATES, and
STATIONERY of all kinds.

A complete assortment of MUSIC BOOKS can only be found in the city at the subscriber's.

All goods sold at the lowest wholesale rates.
Call and examine before buying the where. CHARLES C. MELLOR,
81 Wood st.
Bet. Diamond Alley and 4th st.
aug4, 1864-3m] PITTSBURG.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

IN THE POST-OFFICE,
At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania,
August 1, 1864.

E. P. Bostick,	D. W. Jones,
Mary Burk,	Henry Johnston,
David Davis of Richd.	Wm. Lammie,
Evan D. Davis,	J. M. Lewis,
David Davis, 2,	David D. Lewis,
Chas. Donaldson,	James McCully, 2,
Mrs. Donaldson, wife	John Myers,
of Jos. Donaldson,	Rev. W. H. McBride, 3,
Wm. B. Diver,	William McCoubi,
Wm. J. Davis,	Reuben Neiman,
Miss Jane W. Evans,	Miss Mary A. Noonan,
Miss Rachel Evans,	David Powell, 3,
Miss Mary Falcrum,	Miss Ellen Rulih,
J. J. Fay,	David Phillips,
John Filbert,	Timothy Shultz,
George Fry,	Catherine Shoeness,
John D. Jones,	John M. Stalcly,
A. G. Jones,	Mary Shounson,
Mrs. John H. Jones,	Miss Jenly Stewart,
Miss Mary E. Jones,	Thos. W. Melloney,

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.
August 4, 1864.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BURGESS AND TOWN

COUNCIL OF THE BORO. OF EBENSBURG.
The committee upon payments have reported that the payments of the following named persons need repairing and relaying as follows:

High Street.—South side: J. A. Moore, rep. Thomas O. Evans' estate, new. Mrs. Maria Evans, rep. Johnston Moore, rep. Philip Noon's estate, new. John Williams, rep. John Thomas, rep. Presbyterian Church property, rep. Wm. James, new. John Evans (Smith), rep. Daniel J. Davis, rep. David Lewis, new. Thomas Rees, rep. John Rodgers, rep. Thomas J. Williams, rep. M. Thomas, and Jas. P. Murray, rep. Miller. John Dougherty, new. Mrs. Hutchinson, new. North side: Robert Roberts, new. David Davis, (Tailor), rep. Thomas D. Rees, rep. Morgan Humphreys, rep. Mrs. Jane Wherry, new. Johnston Moore, part new. Rees J. Lloyd, rep. new. L. R. Powell, rep. Ed. Shoemaker, office, new. Ed. Roberts, rep. William Kittell, rep. Mrs. Ed. Evans, new. School House property, rep. P. Maloy, new, and rep. Wm. Wherry's estate, new.

Julian Street.—West side: James Myers, new. John A. Blair, new. Messrs Thomas, new. Joshua D. Parish, new. Mrs. Catherine Jones, new. Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, new. A. G. Mullin, new.

Center Street.—West side: R. L. Johnston, new, and rep. E. M'Donald, rep.
East side: Court House and Jail property, rep. Mrs. Rhy, rep. J. A. Moore, new. Rees J. Lloyd, new.

Which report being adopted, it was resolved that the Street Commissioner be authorized to give notice of the action of the Town Council respecting the repairing and relaying of the pavements, that the said repairing and relaying operations are required to be done by occupiers and owners, within two months after notice, and that if the same is not complied with, the said repairing and relaying will be done by the borough, at the expense of the respective owners.

Extract from the minutes certified this 25th day of July, 1864.
A. A. BARKER, Burgess.
Geo. M. READE, Secretary.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1864.

AN ORDINANCE.

It is hereby ordained and enacted, by the authority of the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Ebensburg, that a regular Market be established within the limits of the said borough, to be held at the Market House, in the said Borough; that the market days shall be on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, the market to be opened at 10 o'clock and closed at 10 o'clock, A. M.; that no marketing shall be exposed to sale, sold, bartered, or huckstered within the Borough on Mondays and Fridays of each week, or on said market days before 10 o'clock, A. M.; and that all persons violating this Ordinance shall be liable to forfeit and pay to the borough a fine of not less than One nor more than Ten Dollars, at the discretion of the Burgess. [Passed 6th September, 1864.]

A true extract from the minutes.
A. A. BARKER, Burgess.
Geo. M. READE, Secretary. [P. 28, 64]