

The Alleghenian.



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

XVIIIth CONGRESSIONAL DIST.

CONGRESS: A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

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.

EDITOR: THOMAS HOLLEN, of White tp.

The New Militia Bill.

The new bill in reference to the organization of the militia of the State has passed both houses of the Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Governor for his approval. It contains ten sections. The two first of these relate to the borrowing of money to defray the expenses of the militia. The third authorizes the Governor to appoint one Major General and two Brigadier Generals to command the forces. Section fourth has reference to Quartermaster and Commissary matters. Section fifth authorizes the Governor to organize a military corps for State service, to be composed of fifteen regiments and called the Pennsylvania State Guard, in due proportion of cavalry, infantry and artillery; the members thereof to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid while in actual service as similar troops in the United States' service, and to be enlisted for the term of three years; this corps to be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem necessary; the Governor to have the appointing of the regimental officers, and the several companies composing the corps to choose their company officers. Section sixth authorizes the Governor to provide all necessary hospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equipage, transportation, &c., &c. Section seventh authorizes the Governor to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the Commonwealth, and to draft from the body of the same when volunteering fails to fill any quota called for. Section eighth authorizes the Governor, if practicable, to organize the militia on the basis of the enrollment made in the several districts of the State by the United States' enrolling officers, to remain in effect until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of the State, but if this be impracticable, he is authorized to cause to be made an immediate enrollment; one competent physician and the county commissioners of each county (or city commissioners of a city) to constitute a board with power to determine exemptions from enrollment; the Governor to have authority to make and enforce all orders necessary in his judgment to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia. Section ninth relates to the sale of unserviceable ordnance by the Quartermaster-General. Section tenth makes provision for the payment of the assessors of a county.

If properly executed, this law cannot fail to make our militia forces available for self-protection. We contain within our State all the elements in profusion necessary to the organization of a State Guard such as is authorized by the law; and with such a State Guard in existence, and on our borders, fully armed and equipped, we could successfully bid defiance to all raiding parties similar to the fiend McCausland's. We will print the bill in extenso next week.

If a timely reinforcement of two hundred thousand men had been sent to Grant and Sherman, say a month ago, Richmond and Atlanta would now be ours, and Grant would be pursuing Lee's broken army into North Carolina, and Sherman would be chasing the fragments of Hood's army into South Carolina.

Special Election--Official Returns.

The following is the official and complete returns of the vote cast in the State for the First and Second Constitutional Amendments:

Table with columns: Counties, 1st AMT. For., 1st AMT. Agt., 2d AMT. For., 2d AMT. Agt. Lists counties from Adams to York with corresponding vote counts.

RECAPITULATION. Total for First Amendment: 199,959 For., 105,352 Agt. Total for Second Amendment: 210,402 For., 75,169 Agt. Total for Third Amendment: 207,837 For., 75,913 Agt.

Bigotry.

The blindness of partisan bigotry was never better illustrated than in the late special election. There were three amendments to be voted on at that election--one giving soldiers the right to vote, another prohibiting the Legislature from passing laws in cases where the Courts have jurisdiction, and another restraining the Legislature from passing any law having more than one object, which must be clearly expressed in the title. There might be a partisan reason for voting against the soldiers' amendment; but what sane man could have any objection to the others! And yet those who voted against the first amendment voted also against the others.

The published returns show a great uniformity in the vote against the amendments. There are fewer votes, of course, against the second and third, than against the first, because there must have been enough men of good sense in the party in every county to make the difference; but the disparity in the votes is not great, and the fact is plainly shown that the bulk of those who voted against the first amendment voted against the others.

In years gone by the principles involved in these two amendments were Democratic hobbies. In the Legislature and out of it Democratic leaders have tried to distinguish themselves by their outcry against the fraud of incorporating two objects in one bill, and of cumbering the Legislative files with laws in cases where the Courts have, or ought to have, jurisdiction. The arguments in favor of these principles were so strong that the Legislature, years since, incorporated provisions similar to these amendments in the joint rules of the houses. No one questioned their propriety; but interest sometimes was powerful enough to break down a mere Legislative rule, and time has shown it to be necessary to make them a part of the Constitution in order to make them effective.

But lo! no sooner are they offered in the shape of Constitutional Amendments than the Democracy, which

claimed to be their father and fast friend, rises up and does its best to throttle its own offspring! Was there ever such an unnatural monster! Or rather, was there ever before a party so blinded by its own venom as this? It is all owing, we suppose, to having the election in August, when Copperheads are popularly supposed to go blind.

[From the Huntingdon American.]

Our Nominee for Congress.

The Union Republican Conference that met at Tyrone on the 3d inst., on the 393d ballot nominated Hon. Abraham A. Barker, of Cambria county, as the Union candidate for Congress at the ensuing election. This action receives our hearty approval, and should be endorsed by every Union loving citizen in the district. Mr. Barker's competitors, Messrs. Hall and Dorris, although both men of sterling qualities, and either of whom it would have afforded us great pleasure to have supported, were not at this particular time the most acceptable, nor would it have been expedient to have nominated either at this period, when perfect harmony and unanimity is necessary in the Union ranks, to secure the overwhelming defeat of the enemies of the Government, and redeem the District from the disgrace of misrepresentation. The nomination of Mr. Barker, while it will serve to mollify any disagreements which may have arisen on account of the locality from which the candidate should come, and heal the divisions, if any existed, between the Union men in the other counties which presented candidates, is the more acceptable on account of the merit, ability and high-toned patriotism characterizing the man himself. Mr. Barker has always been an ardent supporter of the great principles enunciated by Clay and Webster, has always been found on the side of his country, is a plain, straight-forward, upright, self-made man. He is one of the people. He has battled as other poor men with adverse circumstances, and has risen by his own persevering, patient and unwearying labor to his present position--esteemed by all who know what toil means, and who are capable of appreciating the truth that "an honest man's the noblest work of God."

At no previous period of the history of the nation have issues been submitted to Congress of a magnitude equal to those which will be pressed home upon the next National Legislature. The end of all things come at last, and in all probability by the time the next Congress assembles the terrible conflict now raging in our land will have ceased. It is for this consideration that the next Congressman should be chosen with the greatest care. When the war ends, a multiplicity of issues, limitless in extent and varied in application, will call for settlement. The condition of the revolted States in the Union, their powers and privileges under that Union, the indemnification of Union men for injuries received at the South, the future status of slavery, the adjustment of the wrongs suffered by the Union men of border States, the disposition of the war debt, and a multitude of questions will demand settlement at the hands of the next Congress. Our people must see that to meet such issues as these, men of undoubted loyalty, enlarged intelligence and honesty of purpose must be selected--men whom the whole nation will honor, in whom we can confide. A. A. Barker has been designated by the representatives of the loyal people of this district as the one to whom this important trust may be confided with perfect security--who has the ability to discharge the duties of the position to which he will be elevated next October with honor to himself and credit to his intelligent and loyal constituency. All that remains is for us to call upon the people to go to work at once. Now is the time for action, and every loyal man who has the best interests of his country at heart, and who has any pride in being faithfully and ably represented in the councils of the nation, should make the election of Mr. Barker a personal matter, and do his utmost to secure it.

[From the Lewistown Gazette.]

The Congressional conference having terminated their labors by nominating A. A. Barker, Esq., of Cambria county, there seems to be a general acquiescence that under the circumstances, it was the best that could have been made. It is now therefore incumbent on the Union men of the district to lay aside all private bickerings and personal dissensions, and go to work to elect him. With any degree of unanimity and active co-operation, this can easily be done; but as usual in such elections it will require a thorough organization. Mr. Barker himself is a working man, and will do his share, for we know whatever he undertakes he goes thro' with, without regard to the amount of labor to be performed. Let all therefore who have success at heart, aid him in his efforts, and this district will be represented in the next Congress by an energetic Union man who believes rebels to be rebels, and will vote to treat them as such.

The patent democratic press is already making attacks on our candidate in the usual inconsistent way of that party. Thus while the Lewistown Democrat charges Mr. Barker with being a "lumberman from Maine," the Hollidaysburg Standard locates him as "from Massachusetts," statements which at once show they know nothing about him. Being a working man, giving employment to hundreds at liberal wages, he is also ennobled as an unfitted by nature and education for Congress. We suppose if he were a lawyer

who knew how to grow rich by fleecing clients, shaving notes, and doing a great many other things calculated to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, he would be far more acceptable and just the man!

Union--Disunion.

The American Union is a great, abiding fact. It rests immutably on certain broad, manifest geographical, political and commercial necessities. A community of origin and of language among the great mass of our people intensifies the tendency of this broad domain toward cohesion and unity.

This tendency may be temporarily overborne, just as a heavy body may be lifted from and suspended at a distance above the earth--just as Portugal has for ages been torn from the side of Spain--just as Italy was for centuries parcelled out among a number of petty despots. In the end, however, the law of gravitation, political or material, is certain to assert itself.

Human Slavery is the disturbing counteracting, centrifugal force in our political system, the palpable and only cause of our past, present and future alienation. No one ever met an English-speaking native of any one of our States, who desired disunion unless on account of Slavery.

This Slavery is a great but not an enduring evil. All the better influences of our time fight against it with a force utterly unknown to darker ages. The Steam-Engine, and every other important invention (the Cotton-Gin apparently excepted,) was on it incessantly and powerfully. There are not to-day half so many slaves in Christendom as there were in 1800; it is not at all probable that what remains of Slavery will much outlast the present century.

Free Labor would soon oust Slavery anywhere if competition were allowed; but it never is. Had "Yankees" been really at liberty to buy cotton and sugar estates and cultivate them by Free Labor, Slavery would long since have been run out of the South, to the great profit of all concerned; but the institution has defenses in the laws, the habits, the mobs, the bowie-knives and revolvers, of the South, which Free Labor has not been prepared to overcome. There never yet has been a day when a New-Englander buying a great South Carolina plantation at public sale, and proceeding to work it energetically by Free Labor, would not have been regarded and treated as a dangerous public enemy.

Our Revolutionary sages comprehended and deprecated the deadly antagonism, the "irrepressible conflict" between Freedom and Slavery; but they deemed the latter a blunder so palpable, a wrong so gross, that it must speedily vanish. Roger Sherman, in the Federal Convention of 1787, observed that "the Abolition of Slavery seemed to be growing in the United States;" and that "the good sense of the several States would probably by degrees complete it." Oliver Ellsworth remarked--"Slavery, in time, will not be a speck in our country;" and no one dissented or demurred. Nearly all the great men of that Convention denounced and reprobated Slavery; no one attempted to justify it.

Still, the extreme South--Georgia and South Carolina--clung to the abuse, insisted on its maintenance, demanded guaranties for its toleration so long as certain States should see fit to uphold it. Hence the provision that the Slave-Trade should be permitted for twenty years longer, backed by the sharp alternative, "No Slave-Trade, no Union." A majority succumbed to that ultimatum. The clause under which the fugitive slaves are reclaimed owes its adoption to a similar requirement, though perhaps not so clearly expressed. And these immoral concessions were made by Gen. U. C. Pickens in the South Carolina Convention his chief reasons for voting to ratify the Constitution.

Mr. Clay, in 1844, though on other grounds opposing the Annexation of Texas, urged that a permanent acquisition ought not to be refused on account of a temporary institution like Slavery.

The Northern Democratic politicians have a single nostrum for restoring and perpetuating the Union--further concessions, lower prostrations to the Slave Power. Slavery renders the South their rotten borough, always certain to give them a large majority of its votes in Congress and for President. No matter though it scourges and devastates the South, it nevertheless brings plenteous grists to the mill of "Democracy."

This policy feeds and strengthens, while professing only to placate, the Union's only formidable, inveterate enemy. It is short-sighted, selfish, leading by flowery paths down to perdition.

Such is the policy which the Democratic politicians are being drilled to re-establish at Chicago and in the ensuing election. Should it prevail, the experience of two generations will have been ignored, and seas of blood and treasure lavished in vain.--N. Y. Tribune.

What the Woman Did.

The history of the cool courage and entire presence of mind manifested by the woman of Chambersburg during the late rebel raid remains to be written. Every day brings us some new development of their heroism and dauntless courage. When the rebels came into the centre of the town, and were purposely plied with whisky by their officers, that their fiendishness might be increased, the wife of the Methodist preacher of the town went boldly to the half savage wretches: "Are you ordered to burn churches?" she asked, as they were about to apply the torch to the market-house. "No," was the reply, "we have no orders of that kind." "Then don't fire the market-house," said she; "if you do, you will also burn the church."

The fellows desisted, but to make assurance doubly sure, her husband, the minister, pulled down all the fences surrounding the church that fire might not be communicated. A noble lady, Mrs. McClellan, also went among the rebel troops, fearlessly and bravely. Pointing to a little house she owned--"There," said she, "is all my earthly possession. If you render me homeless, I will follow you to the bar of God, and at the day of judgment will call upon the Almighty to avenge me." The house was spared.

There was staying in the town at the time of the raid a noble lady from Pittsburgh, a Mrs. Reid. The lady was there upon a visit. Finding the marauders in the city, she gathered her most valuable clothing in a bundle, and taking her child in her arms started on foot for Shippensburg, a distance of eighteen miles. She met upon the road squads of rebel soldiers. These soldiers quarreled her wearing appearance, carried for her her bundle and her child, and told her that nothing but the stern orders of Gen. McCausland and Gen. Early had produced the dire results that drove her forth for safety. A druggist in the town did a brave deed. Two rebels entered his store, and locked the door behind them. They took the druggist's bottle of turpentine and poured it upon the floor. They set fire to it. A dense black smoke arose. In their haste to get out of the back door they dropped the key upon the floor. Both simultaneously stooped to recover it. The druggist in the meantime had loaded a double-barrel shot gun with bullets. "Click, click" went the locks. The druggist sent both into eternity while they were searching for the key. Two men, we are informed, were shot by their officers for dereliction of duty in sparing buildings that they had ordered to be fired. But that the soldiers were abundantly supplied with liquor, their inhumanity would have been much less marked. Rev. Mr. Torrence, Agent of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, yesterday wrote to the citizens of Chambersburg, tendering on behalf of the society a bible to each and every family who had lost their family bibles by the flames. The bibles in the Methodist church were rescued by a lady seventy-five years of age, when the church seemed likely to be given to the flames.

The Claims of McClellan. The strong probability is that McClellan will be the Copperhead candidate for President. A cotemporary thus correctly states his claim and chances of election: "If we were to say to an average Democrat--what we undoubtedly believe--that two-thirds of those now noisily for McClellan would rather vote directly for the rebel General Lee, he would probably resist if not resent the assertion; but no candid McClellanite will deny that Lee's generalship has done more for McClellan than McClellan's own. We appeal to every candid observer for the truth and pertinence of our avowal that Union failures and Union discouragement are the chief grounds of hope for McClellan's success. Here is a Union General aspiring to be President of the Union, who is to be selected, if at all, not on the strength of his own achievements, but on that of his antagonist's! Suppose Burnside had triumphed at Fredericksburg, taken Richmond, broken the rebel power, and re-established the authority of the Union over the South, does any man believe that McClellan would have been a formidable competitor for the Presidency? Ditto, as to Hooker's Chancellorsville effort? Or suppose Gen. Grant had routed Lee's army at Spottsylvania, and run him thence headlong into North Carolina, who would to-day be taking stock in General McClellan as a Presidential aspirant? Suppose it were now morally certain that the rebellion would finally collapse in September, who would give a button for McClellan's chance of election in November? Who does not see that his fortunes rise as the country sinks, and that his chances would be brightened by his country's ruin?"

It turns out that Gen. Burnside has not been relieved of his command, as reported. A dispatch from Providence, Rhode Island, dated on Tuesday, says that the General is in that town on leave of absence, and adds positively that he has not been relieved. The Court of Inquiry into the cause of the late failure at Petersburg, in which General Burnside is implicated, adjourned on account of the necessary absence of some of its members. The investigation has therefore not been concluded.

Last week a portion of Grant's army advanced and took position on the line of the Weldon Railroad. Subsequently the rebels attacked this force, and a fierce battle was fought. At last reports we still hold our position.

An Armistice.

The rebel papers in Richmond, and the Herald in New York, are talking about an armistice, and a rumor has been put about that Mr. Lincoln is about to propose one. This we are confident is without the slightest foundation. There is little consequence to be attached to this demand by the Richmond and the Northern sympathizing press, since we have the printed declaration by Jeff. Davis that no terms will be listened to that do not contemplate the absolute independence of the South. Notwithstanding this has been put squarely before the country, the Democratic press and those cotemporary journals which have no higher aim than to oppose Mr. Lincoln, even if they break the country, will continue to cry out for peace, as though it were attainable except by fighting the war through and the rebellion down. Why not take Jeff. Davis at his word? Independence or annihilation he says he will have. Who will stand out and say openly he is for recognizing the independence of the South? Why not, then, support the only other course, which is the "extermination," if not of Jeff. Davis, at any rate of the rebellion? To talk of an armistice is the cream of folly.

If Jeff. Davis wants an armistice, let him say so. If he has terms to propose, let him propose them, and that, too, squarely, and not by irresponsible back-door adventurers, coming by way of Canada. Why should we seek an armistice? If the rebels do not wish one, why should we, unless we are prepared to accept the terms of Davis, of which we have been informed semi-officially?

NOTICE TO TEACHERS. An examination of School Teachers will be held at the School House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of supplying the Union School of said borough with one Female and three Male Teachers. The schools to open on the first Monday of September next, for a term of eight months. By order of the Board. D. J. JONES, Secy. Aug. 11, 1864-2t.

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 ELDRED, Commissioner. August 4, 1864-4t.

REPORT. OFFICE OF THE BURGESS AND TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG. The committee upon pavements has reported that the pavements 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. Martha 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, 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. alley. 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. and 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. Mesach Thomas, new. Joshua D. Parish, new. Mrs. Catharine Jones, new. Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, new. A. C. Mullin, new. Center Street,--West side: R. L. Johnston, new, and rep. Mrs. E. M. Donald, rep. East side: Court House and Jail property, rep. Mrs. Rhey, 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 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 lot 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 a 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 5th September, 1863.] A true extract from the minutes. A. A. BARKER, Burgess. GEO. M. READE, Secretary. [25th Sept.]

NOTICE. All taxable citizens of the borough of Ebensburg are hereby notified that Appeals will be held at the office of the Burgess and Town Council on Monday, the 5th September, 1864, in relation to the assessment of Borough and Bounty or Military taxes for the year 1864. DANIEL EVANS, EVAN E. EVANS, WM. CLEMENT. Councilmen appointed to hold Appeals. August 8, 1864-1d.