



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

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

XVth CONGRESSIONAL DIST.

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. SETTLEMAYER, of Summerhill. AUDITOR: THOMAS HOLLEN, of White tp.

Peace.

At this particular juncture of our national difficulties, peace is very desirable. As we begin to feel the pressure of this "cruel war" more and more, it is natural we should cast about us for some means to stay the effusion of blood and put an end to civil strife. The people are growing impatient, and anxious for a cessation of hostilities. No one advocates a continuance of the deadly conflict for its own sake, but only because it is a necessity. In fact, we are all heartily sick of the war, and devoutly wish for peace, but the question arises, how are we to obtain peace? The sham Democracy, which has ever been an ally of the South, is trying to take advantage of the exigency of the hour and the prejudice of the people to the making of the latter believe they are the only arbiters of peace. In defiance of stubborn facts, they blindly persist in asserting that the "Lincoln dynasty" is the only barrier in the way, the removal of which would inevitably be followed by peace. This is the bait they put on their hook and fling out for the unsuspecting to nibble. There never has been a more dangerous delusion brought to bear on the mind; it is an assertion without the shadow of proof.

To hear some of these tricksters talk, you would think they were the very embodiment of piety, as they raise their hands in holy horror and cry out against this fratricidal war. They whine so pitiously about the sanguinary strife that you would think they were most enthusiastic members of the peace society all their lives, and bona fide non-combatants. What hypocrisy is here! It is only because their "erring brethren" of the South, who would not behave themselves and so began the fight, are receiving a sound castigation, and because their "peculiar institution" is being broken into pieces in the fracas, that they cry "murder" so lustily. It is not because they are such lovers of peace under any and all circumstances, as their past history will show. We have only to refer to the Mexican war, which was instigated and carried on at the bidding of the South, for their own selfish purposes, during the existence of which not one word of dissatisfaction was expressed by this so-called peace party. But now, when these slavescratchers, whom they profess to love so well, are receiving a richly merited chastisement for their misdeeds, we hear the cry of "Peace, peace, oh! let us have peace on any terms."

But we ask again, how can this peace be secured? Have the rebel authorities ever made any overtures? Do they signify any intention of suing for peace? Or are we to first seek these outlaws and out-throats, with arms in their hands, and ask for reconciliation? Great God, has it come to this! Has our nation's honor departed forever, and left us only craven-heartedness and cowardice? Must we rest content to submit the keeping of the Republic to bloody-handed assassins and thieves? Must we, after the rebels have instituted one of the most causeless wars on record, killed our citizens, and devastated the country—must we go down on our knees to them and ask for peace?—Forbid it, Heaven! forbid it, justice!

We hear very much said concerning the unnecessary effusion of blood, the relentless spirit of the Administration, and

its unwillingness for peace. But we ask where there ever has been an opportunity presented to treat with the rebels. Will any one pretend that Messrs. Clay, Holcombe & Co. were accredited representatives of the Confederacy, when they deny it themselves? What the rebels have demanded from the beginning, and what they demand now, is to be "let alone."—Jeff. Davis told Edmund Kirke and Col. Jacques, in their recent interview, that "we (the rebels) are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have." But in the face of all this there are truckling spirits here in the North who are continually clamoring for peace. What kind of peace do they want?—Where is the foundation of a hope for peace, unless it come through subjugation? The loyal heart of the loyal North rebels against the pernicious doctrine that there can be a divided Union. "Independence" Jeff. Davis must not and shall not have, even if this should result in "extermination." The people will not be satisfied with any other adjustment than an undivided country. We care not whether the Chicago Convention adopts a peace platform or a war platform—the war will go on; and whoever is elected President of the United States must be pledged to prosecute hostilities until the rebels throw down their arms and return to their allegiance.

Hundreds of men are becoming weak in the knees at the present juncture of the crisis, and utterly despair of quelling the rebellion. They tell us plainly we cannot conquer the South, and that we might as well give over the undertaking. Shame on such faint-heartedness! They forget that the rebels, notwithstanding all their buncombe and boasting, are now absolutely "driven to the wall." It requires only a few more sturdy strokes to complete the victory. The only thing that keeps the rebellion on its legs at all is this halting, half-hearted, traitorous feeling we see in the North. If we were a unit, and presented an unbroken front, and fought with the determination to conquer or die, the Confederacy would fall to pieces before a year. Away, then, with that craven spirit which would surrender all just in the hour of triumph. If we should go back, then all the precious lives that have been offered up on the altar of our country have been offered up in vain, then all the treasure expended more than wasted. What we need is a little patience. If our Revolutionary fathers maintained a seven-years' war to establish our government, shall we not fight at least that long to maintain and sustain it? Let us frown down any attempt to degrade us in the eyes of Christendom through an inglorious peace. Let us have peace, but let it be such an one as will last for all time—such a peace as God will approve and posterity bless.

A Meeting.

The filling up of our armies being a matter of little account, and the draft a secondary consideration, the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Cambria county has issued a call for a Mass Meeting of the Democracy. The document reads as follows:

"The people of Cambria county, who are opposed to the despotic and tyrannical administration of Abraham Lincoln."

And who don't see anything particularly bad about the administration of Jefferson Davis:

—and his unholly and repeated violations of the Constitution of the United States—

Bosh!

—and who are in favor of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and the liberty of the citizen—

Chaff wherewith to catch silly birds:

—and who desire an honorable peace, based upon a fair, just and constitutional adjustment of our National difficulties, without further drafts or more bloodshed—

Jeff. Davis, who ought to be reasonably good authority, says this war must go on until either "independence" or "extermination" is vouchsafed the South—which horn of this dilemma do the Democracy propose to hang on to?

—are requested to meet in mass convention in the borough of Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER next, at one o'clock, P. M., to give expression to their hostility to the outrages which have been perpetrated upon a free people—

This, of course, refers to "outrages" perpetrated upon the "free people" of the South:

—and their contempt for an Administration which refuses to entertain propositions of peace unless slavery be abandoned."

The South acknowledge that slavery is practically dead, and avow that the war on their part is waged not for the purpose of its resuscitation. So that, abandoning slavery, they make no very great concession toward the restoration of peace.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. W. H. Witte. Who may be Witte, and still not wise:—Hon. E. D. Foster, Hon. Wm. A. Wallaco,

and other distinguished advocates of the rights of the people.

(Signed) "PHIL S. NOON," "Chairman of Dem. Co. Com."

—We hope the "people of Cambria county" may have a good time of it at their mass convention. We hope they may enjoy themselves. Not having had the pleasure of attending one of their powwows since last fall, we look for the advent of "the 13th day of September" with the same degree of impatience and with about the same emotions that a juvenile looks for the advent of a "show day" or a "muster-day." If the "people," in the plenitude of their wisdom, succeed in devising ways and means to extricate us from the difficulties surrounding us as a nation, they will merit our warm thanks. We shall see whether they do or do not.

The Western Conspiracy.

The papers at present are teeming with expositions of the great Western Conspiracy. The chief of these is in the form of a legal cross-examination. This testimony is the confession of several leading members of the "Order of American Knights," or "Sons of Liberty," lately arrested by Col. Sanderson, provost marshal of St. Louis. The witnesses, Hunt, Dunn, and Smith, acknowledge themselves to have been, respectively, Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, and Grand Secretary, for the Order in Missouri, and are impelled to this confession by the fullness of the revelation which led to their arrest. The general objects of the Order, as explained by these gentlemen, is to assist the rebellion and establish the Southern Confederacy. Its main creed is that President Lincoln has usurped authority, and that it is the duty of the Knights to expel him by force from power, if necessary. The impression of its members is that union with the Democratic party is necessary to aid the rebellion; and among its projects is one to arm and equip its members at Government expense for the benefit of the rebellion. The Order in Missouri was a coalition with the rebel General Price, and its numbers are stated at forty thousand, while in Illinois it is said to be one hundred thousand strong; in Indiana, eighty thousand, and in Ohio sixty thousand. Many names have been divulged, which the military authorities think it best not to make public. All this evidence is deposited within knowledge of a large city, and by men not unknown to the public. Leaving aside the loyal belief of the case, interests too many and too deep are involved, and the evidence is too full and characteristic to make it (what is hinted by journals of the Opposition) a conspiracy upon the part of the authorities against the Democratic party. So convinced are the loyal Western people of the reality of the dangers revealed in such testimony as has been printed, that we hear of a mass meeting at Indianapolis to adopt measures of warning and safeguard. Can the enemies of the Administration afford to throw ridicule upon the explicit proof of the complicity of a large portion of disloyal men North with the treason of the South? The mass of corroborative testimony during the war has been too great for loyal men to doubt the existence of a conspiracy in the North (whatever be its numbers or strength) to aid the South and to overthrow the Government.

The rumors of a conspiracy in the West have not been sudden. Throughout the past year, and, we think, for a much longer period, a suspicion was created in the Western papers of secret societies for resistance to the draft and the aid of the rebel invasions in the West. Correspondents of St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati papers have given, from time to time, details of the organization and movements of the conspiracy in Indiana and Illinois. The attempted inroad upon the North from Canada, the raid in Indiana and Ohio, the burning of steamers on the Mississippi, the draft resistance in the Western States, and we might include the Reading and Pottsville troubles in this State gave weight to the conviction that a portion, at least, of the opponents of the Government were none too good to oppose it by treasonable conspiracy. The shameful record which we notice we wish could be blotted out forever. The depravity and cowardice which would resort to conspiracy against a magnanimous Government, to aid a party or a rebellion, it is difficult to conceive. But the rebellion itself is the parent of conspiracy.

That a secret order should find its opportunity in the troubles of our Government to work evil to the country, is not altogether surprising. In a period of great war the anarchical spirit finds its temptation, and we presume that the numbers of the Order of American Knights have been recruited from the unsettled dregs of the country—the ignorant, idle, mischievous, and base. These form the ever-ready Judas party of the country. At their head Mr. Vallandigham is represented to be—Peter the Hermit of the new crusade for Disunion. If not implicated, he will be bold enough, we presume, to deny the impeachment at once. Whatever the proportion of the conspiracy revealed at St. Louis, its exposition is a caution to the Peace Democracy and a warning to the country.

Late advices from the Shenandoah Valley represent that a large part of the rebel force under Early has been withdrawn toward Richmond. They will all be needed down there shortly, if we mistake not.

What an Old Democrat Thinks.

Judge Stanley Matthews, a well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, and ever, heretofore, identified with the Democratic party, made a speech a few days since in Cincinnati. He said:

"Ever since the time I conceived it to be my duty to abandon the party with which I had acted for many years, the sentiments of the leaders of that party—those who have given tone to its public opinion—its resolutions and measures have been constant objects of study and observation on my part. I am willing to say that I believe the masses of the American people, without distinction of party, believe in their country, and desire to sustain it in this arduous and dreadful struggle; but that a large body of them are misled, blinded, deluded and carried away into the deceptive meshes of treason, by the insidious words of demagogues, I feel well assured. And I make the charge, for I believe in my inmost soul, that the leaders of that party—I mean the newspaper editors, the representatives of our Legislatures and in Congress—I mean the men actually engaged day and night in managing their organizations and directing their hosts—I believe, before God, every one of them is a double-dealer traitor! [Applause and cheers.] I believe that the men to whom I refer are this day just as anxious, just as earnest, just as zealous, and just as self-sacrificing in the cause of the independence of the Southern Confederacy as Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet. [That's so, and cheers.]"

"And I believe that this conspiracy is organized throughout the entire borders of the loyal States. The rebel plans and organizations that have just been exposed in Missouri are not new to me. A member of that party, once an influential member of it in this county, in conversation some three months ago, told me, of his own motion, that, though he was not a member of it, there was such an organization aiming to resist a second arrest of Vallandigham. I remarked to him that I did not think they wished to interfere in the elections of Ohio; that they preferred assisting rebellion under any Administration that might be in power, until it was compelled to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; that then they would endeavor to obtain control of the reins of government, and if they succeeded would unite the North with Southern Confederacy; that then they would be found ready, with arms in their hands, to coerce the people of this State, and of all the free States, to a union with the South. His answer was not in denial, but that the present President, even before the approaching Presidential election, would be compelled—with their assistance, and, if necessary, by the force of arms, to recognize the independence of the South."

"My friends, it is a struggle of this nature that we are engaged in, and in which all have a part to perform. Our soldiers are in the front, battling, with arms in their hands, for the maintenance of the Government. They need their thinned ranks replenished, and we must send them more men. But they need more—they need sympathy and moral support from their Union brothers at home! (Great cheers.) The success of the Union cause in the elections to take place in the loyal States this fall, will do more, in my judgment, to suppress this infamous rebellion than the capture of Atlanta or Richmond. I had as my loose prejudices to overcome in cutting myself loose from those with whom I have been voting heretofore as any person; but duty to my country demanding the sacrifice, I made it, as every other man can do and should do. I stand ready now to do all I can do in the cause for which we are assembled." [Cheers.]

A Great Victory by Grant.

Lee has done the only thing that was left for him to do, and failed. Grant having occupied a position south of Petersburg which completely cut off one of the two roads leading from Richmond, and placed the other in striking distance, Lee was compelled to come out and fight him, his only hope being that he might drive Grant back and repossess the Southern outlets from Richmond. Not in the whole course of the war has there been a battle fought when the rebels had so much at stake as on Thursday; and the fact that after repeated assaults Lee's army fell back, leaving his dead and wounded in our possession, proves conclusively the character of the contest and the result.

Both sides lost heavily, but Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that the enemy received a blow which he "cannot stand." He very seldom ventures an opinion, and never has he given utterance to one more gratifying to the country than this.

But the greatest loss to the rebels is the Weldon Railroad, in connection with the fact that our forces are already menacing the Danville road. It was only a few days since that a Richmond paper admitted that when Grant held one road and threatened the other, the rebel capital would really be besieged.

The present situation could not be better described. By a masterly stroke, and a persistently truly sublime, the Lieutenant General has finally laid close siege to Richmond, and brought near the moment when he will redeem his promise to the country to capture the rebel capital.

The Chicago Tribune says that there is more than double the amount of wheat and corn in store in that city that there was a year ago.

It is stated that Governor Curtin intends calling out the National Guard shortly, to the number of 5,000 men.

The Peace Rumors.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York Times, in conclusion, says: "You may rest assured that all the reports attributing to the Government any movements looking toward negotiations for peace at present, are utterly without foundation. There has been nobody at Niagara representing the Government, or in any way expressing its opinions, concerned in any negotiations or conversations with the rebel emissaries on the subject of peace. The Government has not entertained or discussed the project of proposing an armistice with the rebels; nor has it any intention of sending Commissioners to Richmond for the purpose of offering or soliciting terms of peace, or of negotiating with the rebel authorities on that or any other subject. Its sole and undivided purpose is to prosecute the war until the rebellion is quelled. But if anybody doubts its willingness to make peace whenever the rebels will lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposition from the rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in condition to test the purpose and disposition of the Government on that point.—He will find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that subject."

Another dispatch to the same paper, from Washington, says: "A gentleman has arrived in this city from Georgia, who came by way of Atlanta, with permission of General Sherman, and who represents that State Government. He desires to learn upon what basis the United States Government will treat with the State of Georgia for readmission into the Union. This action of the Georgia authorities is had without reference to the balance of the Southern Confederacy."

It appears from Richmond papers that the same rumors relative to the appointment of Peace Commissioners prevail in the South as here. The Richmond Sentinel of Wednesday states that there was considerable excitement in that city on Sunday last, at the Petersburg depot, on the arrival of the train from that place, it having been rumored that Peace Commissioners, appointed by Lincoln, were expected to arrive. The crowd that gathered at the depot looked upon every well-dressed man carrying a carpet-bag as a Peace Commissioner. The reporter of the Sentinel says, judging from the number of that class of persons who came on the train, there were about twenty-five.

Confederate and Copperhead Alliance Confessed.

The following extract from the Richmond Examiner of August 8th, is pregnant with meaning:

"However, if we have not the exciting scene of an election at home, there is some compensation in watching the movements of the campaign in the country to the north. It is, in truth, a thousand times more interesting even to us, than any election here at home could be, because the question of war and peace depends much more upon the former than upon the latter. It is the Yankee nation which makes the war, and which must end it. If in this election they pronounce themselves for peace, then peace it is; if their voice is still for war, then we have no choice but to indulge them. It is singular to remark that these States have not only a profound interest in that foreign election, (though without votes to influence it,) but are exercising a most controlling power in deciding it. They also are fighting in the Yankee Presidential campaign, after their own manner. If Grant is engineering for Lincoln's re-election on the Chickahominy and Appomattox, while Sherman is logrolling for him about Atlanta, on the other hand, we regard Gen. Lee as a pipelayer for the Democratic Convention in Chicago; and Gen. Early, it is said, has gone over to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the peace party. A certain war politician named Hunter had engagements to meet Early on the stump, but it is feared he will back out of them; and there is probably nothing to prevent our eloquent advocate of peace from sweeping these States."

"Early is stumping the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the Peace party," says the Richmond Examiner. The loyal men of these States will not lose sight of this frank avowal. They will naturally desire to know whether the invasion has been made in concert with the Copperhead leaders; whether their fields are being laid waste, their houses burned down, and their families driven forth to beg or perish, by the advice of the domestic traitors who style themselves "Peace Democrats."

The Harrisburg Telegraph states that, after mature reflection, Provost Marshal General Fry has concluded to reverse his former decision in relation to the \$300 commutation paid by parties drafted under late calls, and that he will shortly promulgate an order exempting all so paying for a period of three years.

A meeting of the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania will be held at the committee-rooms, Philadelphia, to-day, Thursday, September 1. Business of importance will be transacted.

From Mobile we have the glorious intelligence, confirmed by accounts of rebel newspapers, that Fort Morgan has surrendered to our forces. The city cannot hold out much longer.

Gold was quoted in New York on Monday at 247.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.

The question of extending the capitol by the erection of wings as decided upon last winter, when it came up in the House a few days since, was defeated. We are not able to assign the reason for this rejection. When the appropriation bill reached the Senate, Senator Fleming moved the insertion of an item for the payment of the expense of the extension, as decided upon last winter. His motion prevailed, and the amendment has since been concurred in by the House. The extension of the capitol will, therefore, immediately be commenced. The law as it now reads, authorizes the Commissioners at once to proceed with the work, and to accept the plan already before them. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated, as it interests the people of the State at large. The great increase of the public business—the necessary enlargement of the force to attend to this business—all render it absolutely necessary that the public buildings should be extended, and that every facility be offered the authorities for the discharge of their duties.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER.—We have been frequently told by copperhead orators, that the true friends of the soldier were those who advocate opposition to the "Lincoln tyranny."—Well, at the late election, the American soldier was invested with the highest dignity of a Republican freeman—he was endowed with the privileges of the elective franchise, and thus placed upon a political level with the most favored citizen in the Union. But how have the peculiar friends of the soldier received this recognition of his just rights? How have the copperhead organs and orators in Pennsylvania received the late Constitutional enfranchisement of the soldier?—We answer: Without a word of congratulation, and in that sullen silence which indicates their disapproval of the proceedings which extend the elective franchise to the soldier. Actions speak louder than words, and thus are we to judge the attachment of the copperhead for the soldier.

AN ORDINANCE—

OF THE BORO. OF CHEST SPRINGS. Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Chest Springs, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said Borough, for the purpose of raising money to pay a bounty of \$300 each to any persons who will volunteer and credit themselves to the Borough, to any number not exceeding ten, issue coupon bonds to the amount of \$3,000, in amounts not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, dated the day the money is advanced to a Treasurer specially elected for that purpose, to be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Secretary, redeemable in five years, or sooner, at the pleasure of the Town Council, and payable to the purchaser or bearer, the interest to be paid annually.

A. W. GREEN, Burgess pro tem. JEFFERSON VANNEY, Secretary. Chest Springs, August 22, 1864.

ORDINANCES—

PASSED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BORO. OF EBENSBURG. March 9, 1864. Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Ebensburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said Borough, for the purpose of raising money to pay a bounty of \$200 each to any persons who will volunteer and credit themselves to the Borough, to any number not exceeding sixteen, issue coupon bonds to the amount of \$3,200, in amounts not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, dated the day the money is advanced to a Treasurer specially elected for that purpose, to be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Secretary, redeemable in five years, or sooner, at the pleasure of the Town Council, and payable to the purchaser or bearer, the interest to be paid annually.

March 22, 1864. That the said Borough, for the purpose of raising the additional number of volunteers necessary to fill the quota of the Borough under the last call of the President of the United States, issue bonds similar to the bonds issued by the same Borough, passed March 9, 1864, for the sum of \$1,400, upon the same terms, and redeemable in the same manner, as the bonds issued in pursuance of said ordinance.

August 22, 1864. That the said Borough, for the purpose of raising money to pay a bounty of \$300, to as many persons as will volunteer and credit themselves to the Borough, to any number not exceeding twenty-two, issue coupon bonds to the amount of \$4,000, in amounts not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, dated the day the money is advanced to a Treasurer specially appointed for that purpose, to be signed by the Burgess, and countersigned by the Secretary, redeemable in five years, or sooner, at the pleasure of the said Town Council, and payable to the purchaser, or bearer, the interest to be paid annually.

A. A. BARKER, Burgess. Geo. M. BRADY, Secretary. Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1864.

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 O. EVANS, EVAN E. EVANS, WM. CLEMENT, Councilmen appointed to hold Appeals. August 8, 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 one o'clock, P. M., when and where they may attend with their witnesses.

CYRUS ELDER, Commissioner. August 4, 1864-td.

Reading matter on every page of the day's paper.