The Alleghanian.

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

EBENSBURG:
THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 2.

Day of National Thanksgiving.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and whereas, our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously preserved us from the calamities of foreign war, while our granaries are full; and whereas, righteousness exalteth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the *first Thursday of December* as a day of National Thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and blessings; and I do furthermore recommend that on that occasion the whole people make a confession of sins against His infinite greatness, and, with one heart and one mind, implore Divine guidance in the ways of National virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Foreign Relations.

The late foreign news is of importance, as it discusses important questions at issue between England and the United States. London papers have published the correspondence between Earl Russel and Mr. Seward, relative to the ravages of the Alabama and Shenandoah. Mr. Seward, in a dispatch dated April 7th, calls Russel's attention to the ravages of the Shenandoah, and says that for the damages caused by said cruiser, our government cannot help entailing the responsibility upon the government of Great Britian.—Earl R. replies that the question is not of damages, but whether the Queen's government have faithfully and honorably performed the duties which international law and their municipal laws imposed upon them.

The reply of Mr. Adams is dated the 4th. He repeats that the insurgents became belligerents on the ocean solely by the facilities furnished in Her Majesty's ports. He complains of the secret sympathy of Her Majesty's officers in the port of Liverpool, and contends that after the information which he supplied respecting the Alabama, it was by the flagrant negligence of Her Majesty's Board of Customs that this vessel, admitted to be intended for war purposes, was suffered to depart from Liverpool.

After three months, Earl Russel proceeds to justify his government, and to declare that it cannot submit the matter to arbitrament. The Crown officers alone are the ones to define British Law. Her Majesty's Government, are, however, ready to consent to the appointment of a commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late civil war, which the two powers shall agree to refer to the commission.

Mr. Adams' reply to it, Sept. 18th, is very serious in tone. He considers there is now no dispute to the fact that the recognition of the South as belligerents was such an act as was never done by any nation towards another in a state of amity. He charges the British Government with having acted without knowledge and upon mere presumption in assuming the existence of the blockade. The blockade, he says, was the consequence, not the cause, of the British policy. He thinks the only excuse for the conduct of the British Government was that it was precipitate, and he intimates that if the doctrine and practice of the British Government are allowed to become the rule, the United States will not be the greatest loser by them. Mr. Adams does not appear to think that Earl Russel's refusal to refer the question to a commission, will be approved by his Government.

The English papers comment upon this correspondence as one that may endanger the amicable relations at present existing between the two governments.

In this connection, it is not amiss to mention that it is reported that Caleb Cushing is about to sail for England in connection with the question of indemnity. He does not go as accredited commissioner, but as counsel for the Government with regard to these claims and other matters of a similar character.

The Advance of the Cholera.

The New York *Post* submits a brief chronological sketch of the progress of the cholera across Europe. The first noteworthy remark concerning the outbreak is found in papers of July 3, where appeared a paragraph dated Florence, June 17, to the effect "that in consequence of information received by the ministry that cholera is prevailing in Egypt, precautionary measures have been ordered in regard to all vessels arriving from Egyptian ports." This was a mere general precaution, but in a week more we read that the disease continued its ravages at Alexandria. "The deaths, up to June 20, number one thousand and thirty-four, and twenty thousand inhabitants are said to have left the city." Later advices up to June 28 reported continued ravages both at Alexandria and Cairo, but the epidemic was thought to be assuming a less alarming type.

On the 27th it was reported that the number of deaths at Alexandria on the 13th was fifty-five, and at Cairo on the 12th forty-three, but that the disease was sensibly abating in that vicinity. Four days later the United States consul at Palermo, Sicily, reported that the director general had ordered the exclusion of all vessels arriving from Alexandria and Malta, and that there was considerable panic in Palermo, but as yet no case of disease, except in one instance—a man who was landed from Alexandria sick, had died.

The 2d of August brought news that the cholera had almost disappeared from Alexandria; and that it was then decreasing in Constantinople. A week later the abatement at Alexandria was confirmed, but the disease continued to spread in Constantinople, the deaths averaging fifty per day. On the 14th thirty cases had been reported at Valentia, on the eastern coast of Spain, and it had also appeared at camp Gibraltar. The next advices, printed a day later, reported the disease in Italy. It was at Ancona, a town on the Gulf of Venice, in about the same latitude as Florence. The deaths on the 4th of August there were thirty-four; and about this time the State Department was advised by the consul at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, that he had received official notification of the appearance of cholera on the Spanish coast.

A London correspondent reported Aug 12th: "The cholera is carrying off eight hundred to one thousand per day at Constantinople. It is at Malta and Ancona, and is said to be spreading in Italy.—There is a report of its appearance at Marseilles." The same mails which bro't this letter brought information of continued fearful ravages at Ancona, fifty-two deaths having occurred there on the 9th of August, and seven hundred and eighty one in all up to the 12th. The London *Times* of August 19th, in an editorial commenting at some length upon reports thus far received, and upon a meeting recently held in London to consider the matter, said: "There exists unquestionably at the present moment nearly all the symptoms by which cholera has generally been preceded. The disease is travelling in the same sort of epidemic waves as has formerly marked its approach. From Alexandria it has moved forward to Constantinople, Malta, Ancona, Valentia and Marseilles, and quarantine regulations are proving as ineffectual as usual. The time of year in which it threatens agrees with former experience. The great outbreak of 1848-9 began by a slight attack in the autumn of the former year; the disease subsided during the winter, and reappeared in its utmost violence in the following spring and summer."

On the 12th of August the United States consul at Port Mahon wrote:—"Should the advance of the disease continue for the next twenty days it must be looked for in England. On the 30th of August twenty-nine deaths were reported in Marseilles; on the following day, thirty-eight. September 27th, the disease in Marseilles was reported on the increase. The latest advices are from the consul at Port Mahon, who tells us that the province of Palermo, Sicily—a province of which little has been said in this connection—contained fifty thousand inhabitants, but this number had, by disease and flight, reduced to fifteen thousand, while upon this remnant the cholera was doing its work at the rate of one hundred and fifty per day. September 26th, fifty-three cholera deaths occurred at Toulon, and the latest report is that one death and several cases occurred at Southampton on the 28th. If this is so the disease has already crossed the British Channel; and thus the ghastly record ends for the present.

Let the peculiar manner in which cholera has been travelling during the summer be noted. From Egypt to Constantinople, from Constantinople to Malta, Palermo, Valentia, and Ancona, raging with greatest fury at the last named place; thence leaping the Mediterranean to Marseilles and Toulon; and now (as is reported) appearing on the coast of England; dying out at one place and reappearing at another further westward, pursuing persistently its slow and resistless march.

If anybody thinks that water is an effectual barrier let him remember that the cholera season of 1848-9 began with a slight attack in the autumn of the former year, subsiding during the winter, and reappeared in its utmost violence in the following spring and summer. Should not our citizens and public authorities remember that this city has no guarantee against a visitation? Is it not time to think of precautions—to begin our preparations for the black death?

☞ The next monthly statement of the public debt will show another decrease in the principal as compared with the exhibit for September, during which month the debt was reduced thirteen millions.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis at Hand.

It has transpired that as early as in August last, it was decided at a Cabinet meeting to proceed with the trial of Jeff. Davis on the charge of treason, and the conclusion of the trial of Wirz has been waited for to commence the business.—Those who have been expending their indignation over the delay, fancied faithlessness to pledges and the want of back-bone in the President and the Administration, are again admonished of the folly and injustice of rushing to conclusions without knowledge,—and we now perceive how precisely right were those who have all along said that the Government could not be expected to expose everything in advance, but that it must be trusted, at least till it had proved itself unworthy of confidence. Some men there are who will never learn anything,—but it does seem that this new admonition must teach most men that in the affairs of government there may be many things not confided to their keeping, which in due time will come forth, discomfiting those who could not restrain their impatience, and putting to shame others who indulged in their distrust.

The trial, it is asserted, will be before the Supreme Court at Washington, Chief Justice Chase presiding, and it is said further, that Davis will be tried as if still a U. S. Senator; his State having nullified, and not repealed the ordinance of secession. At any rate, the charge will be treason, and the specifications few in number. A New York *Herald* special says:

"The purpose of the Government is not merely to punish Davis, but to define the nature of treason, fix its punishment, reveal the cruelties of which it has been the fruitful source, and establish a legal precedent for the future which will be a terror to traitors hereafter, and forever disgrace the treason which for a time was respectable by reason of its power and formidable proportions. The Attorney General has selected the counsel to aid him in the prosecution, and Mr. Davis has been allowed to select his attorneys. Mr. Speed will be assisted in the prosecution by Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau of Kentucky, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts of New York, and Hon. John H. Clifford of Massachusetts. Mr. Evarts disputes with Charles O'Conner, the principal lawyer of Mr. Davis, for the front rank among the lawyers of New York. He is probably the ablest criminal lawyer retained in the case. Mr. Clifford was Attorney General of Massachusetts, and won his first legal laurels as the prosecutor of Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, in 1850.—General Rousseau and Mr. Speed are well known to the public. Charles O'Conner will be assisted by Ransom H. Gillet, Solicitor of the Treasury Department in Buchanan's days. It is stated that Mr. Davis declares his intention to conduct his case in person."

A Broad Hint About Mexico.

The Secretary of State knows, of course, more than any other man about the Foreign relations of our Government, and he shows the evidence of being the proper man to know it; that he is not ostentatious of his knowledge, nor prone to prematurely publish it to the world. In his speech at Auburn, Mr. Seward's home and speaking ground, he gives an intimation that had much of reasonably significant meaning:

"With whatever jealousy we may adhere to our inherited principles of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign nations, the United States must continue to exercise, as always before our civil war they did exercise, a just and beneficent influence in the international conduct of foreign States, particularly those which are near to us on this continent, and which are especially endeared to us by their adoption of republican institutions. That just influence of ours was impaired, as ought to have been apprehended by the American people, when they fell into the distractions of civil war. With the return of peace, it is coming back to us again, in greater strength than ever. I am sure that this important interest has not been lost sight of by the President of the United States for a single moment, and I expect that we shall see republican institutions, wherever they have been heretofore established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, renewed and invigorated."

This shows that these matters are not overlooked, while the Government is busy about other affairs. The prospect in the direction indicated we do not understand to be darkened with any war clouds.—Negotiation has accomplished greater achievements. The propagandism of their principles and institutions by arms was the fatal mistake of the French Republicans. Our nation has done better by awaiting the working of "just *influence*" on the future.

Thanks for Peace and the Overthrow of Slavery.

The following resolution, adopted by the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania (Old School), which met in Philadelphia last week, will be read with interest and satisfaction:

"*Resolved*, That we give humble thanks to God Most High, for the overthrow, so sudden and so entire, of the great rebellion; for the virtual extinction of the system of human slavery, the baleful growth of two centuries of wrong; for the elevation of four millions of men from the degradation of absolute servitude into freedom and citizenship; for the entire establishment of the Government and the vindication of its authority and honor; for the spirit of peace over the whole land; for the rich promises of returning harmony and brotherhood, and of a new and purified life to the Nation."

That has the ring of the true metal.

The Dead at Andersonville.

Capt. J. M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, who was detailed to proceed to Andersonville, to re-bury the Union dead there, and mark their graves, for future identification, has just returned from that place, and has sent his report to the Quartermaster General. It contains much of interest to those who had friends or relations murdered in that notorious slaughter pen. Capt. Moore confirms all the stories of the barbarities perpetrated there.

He commenced on the morning of July 20th, the work of identifying the graves, painting and lettering the head-boards, laying out walks and enclosing the cemetery, and on the evening of August 16th, finished his work. The dead were found buried in trenches on a site selected by the rebels, about thirty yards from the stockade. The trenches were from two to three feet below the surface, and, in several instances, where rains had washed away the earth, but a few inches. Additional earth was, however, thrown in the graves, making them of still greater depth. So close were they buried, without coffins or ordinary clothing to cover their nakedness, that not more than twelve inches were allowed to each man.

The graves had been marked by a simple stake at the head of each, each stake bearing a number corresponding with a number set opposite a name on the Andersonville Hospital record. Capt. Moore was thus enabled to identify 12,466 graves, each of which he marked with a neat tablet bearing the number, name, rank, regiment, &c., of the occupant, and the date of his death. There were 467 graves which could not be identified; these were marked with the inscription, "Unknown United States soldiers."

The cemetery contains fifty acres, and has been divided by one main avenue running through the center, and subdivided into blocks and sections in such manner that with the aid of the record visitors will have no difficulty in finding any grave. A force of men are engaged in laying out the walks and clearing the cemetery of stumps, preparatory to planting trees and flowers. Appropriate inscriptions are placed throughout the grounds, and arrangements made so far as facilities would permit to transpose this wild and unhonored graveyard into a fit place of repose for the nation's gallant dead. At the entrance, the words "National Cemetery, Andersonville, Georgia," denote the title of this city of the dead.

The noted prison pen was not disturbed, the stockade being left standing, and everything remains as when our emancipated and starving prisoners were confined there. Any one who will even now visit Andersonville and examine the stockade, with its oozy sand, cramped and wretched burrows, the dead line and slaughter-house, must be a callous observer, indeed, if he is not convinced that the miseries depicted of this prison pen are no exaggerations.

Constitutional Amendment.

The constitutional amendment, proposed by Congress, abolishing slavery throughout the United States, has been ratified by the following States, at the times indicated by the dates annexed:—

Illinois, Feb. 1, 1865.	East Va., Feb. 9.
Rhode Is'd, Feb. 2, '65.	Indiana, Feb. 13.
Maryland, Feb. 3.	Nevada, Feb. 16.
Massachusetts, Feb. 3.	Louisiana, Feb. 17.
Pennsylvania, Feb. 3.	Missouri, Feb. 24.
West Virginia, Feb. 3.	Wisconsin, Feb. 24.
Michigan Feb. 3.	Vermont, March 9.
Maine, Feb, 7.	Tennessee, April 5.
Ohio, Feb. 8.	Arkansas, April—
Kansas, Feb 8.	Connecticut, May 4.
Minnesota Feb. 8.	Iowa, June 30.
New York, Feb. 3.	N. Hamp'e, June 30.

It has been rejected by the following States:

Delaware, Feb. 8.	New Jersey, Mar. 1.
Kentucky, Feb. 23.	

It is expected that Colorado (the new State) will soon ratify the amendment, and that enough of the reconstructed Southern States will before long do the same, thus settling the matter.

GONE UP AGAIN.—The notorious Johnston M'Kee, at one time a resident of Hollidaysburg, passed through Altoona on Thursday night last, in custody of the Sheriff of Clinton county, on his way to Pittsburg, charged with "shoving" counterfeit United States currency. We believe he was arrested at Lock Haven, and the evidence of his guilt was found in his possession in the shape of some $20,000 in counterfeit notes of various denominations. M'Kee has already served two terms in the Western and one in the Eastern Penitentiary for robbery and passing counterfeit money, and the probabilities now are that he will be afforded an opportunity of serving the State for the balance of his natural life.

DOWN ON THE FREE MASONS.—The Pope has again pronounced an allocution which is making some stir in Europe.—This time he warns the faithful against the Free Masons, reminding them that several of his predecessors have proscribed and reproved that sect, the entrance into which they declared should entail excommunication, which the Pope alone could remove. The Pope denounces the Free Masons as the instigators of revolutions, and calls on the secular governments to suppress them. The *Siecle* of Paris calculates that there are in Europe more than 2,000,000 Catholic Free Masons who do not seem to heed much the thunderbolts of the Vatican.

☞ The Clerk of the House, Mr. McPherson, takes the ground that, so far as he is concerned, it is none of his business to settle the question of the eligibility of the Southern members, and he will *not* put them upon the official roll. He interprets the entire action of Congress as against any recognition of the claimants from the Rebel States *on his part*. In short, he leaves the entire question to Congress.

The Surveyor Generalship.

We are glad to see that Cols. Campbell and Linton, the rival candidates for Surveyor General, both of whom are residents of our own Mountain County, have come out of the late contest with the whiteness of their souls untouched. The pool of politics is a troubled, muddy one, and those who can bathe therein and yet come out *clean* are entitled to especial honor.

The Johnstown *Tribune*, the home organ of Col. Campbell, says:

"The Union candidate for Surveyor General comes out of the fire of the late campaign with his honor untarnished and his good name preserved. He resorted to no trick, no falsehood, no misrepresentation to secure success. He is to-day the same honorable, high-toned and manly Jake Campbell that he was before his fellow citizens of the Union party dreamed of nominating him as one of their standard-bearers. His vote here might have been larger than it was—it might have been much in excess of that given for his gallant colleague on the State ticket, Gen. Hartranft—if he had made *his own* popularity and merits the test to be decided. But he did not do this, nor would he allow his friends to do it for him. He stood solely as the representative of *Union principles*. Wherever he went and whenever he spoke he placed the endorsement of the platform of his party far above his own individual advancement. And we do not hazard anything in saying that the disappointment of the Davis party in Cambria county is mainly owing to his individual advocacy of the principles embraced in the Union platform."

The Johnstown *Democrat*, the home organ of Col. Linton, says:

"Col. John P. Linton has come out of this contest like gold from the alembic, tried and found pure. Although he is not on the winning side, yet his intrinsic worth is appreciated and acknowledged at home. All the appliances of wealth, of secret organizations, of the industrious circulation of malicious falsehoods, could not drive this people from his support. They know him, and they can point with pride to the result in his native town.

"All honor to the scarred and heroic soldier, the brave and pure patriot, and the honest man."

☞ J. Barclay Harding, publisher of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* and Collector of Internal Revenue in the First District of Pennsylvania, died on the 29th ultimo.

☞ The wheat crop of Minnesota this year will be 9,000,000 bushels, with an average of 24 bushels to the acre.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED
IN THE POST OFFICE,
At *Ebensburg*, State of *Pennsylvania*,
October 1, 1865.

J. W. Brown,	P. Hoover,
J. W. Van Buran,	Sarah Hastor,
J. J. Biller,	S. W. Jones,
Joseph Conway,	Miss Jane A. Jones,
Abraham Crum,	Ed. Jones,
H. J. Campbell,	W. H. Jones,
G. Cooper, & Bro.	Philip Kearns,
Richd. Davis,	Dennis Murray,
E. J. Davis,	B. G. Noiler,
T. B. Davis,	Mrs. Mary Myers,
Mrs. M. M. Evans,	W. R. Morgan,
Miss E. M. Evans,	S. T. Nicholson,
John Faling,	Mrs. Dortha Roberts
Samuel Goughanour,	Miss Jane Roberts,
Geo. Gisley,	Henry Tucks,
C. K. Hughes,	M. B. Wilson, 2,
Mrs. Ann Walker.	J. Weissinger.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

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

Free delivery of letters by *carriers*, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.
2. Head letters with the writer's *post office* and *State, street* and *number*, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.
3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "*Transient*."
4. Place the postage stamp on the *upper right-hand* corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for *post-marking* without interfering with the writing.

N.B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or 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 complied 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.
Oct. 1, 1865.