



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY:.....SEPTEMBER 26.

24th Judicial District.

PRESIDENT JUDGE: HON. GEO. TAYLOR, of Huntingdon. People's County Nominations.

ASSEMBLY: A. KOPELIN, of Johnstown. SHERIFF: JAMES D. HAMILTON, of Wilmore.

TREASURER: CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnstown.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES: ISAAC EVANS, of Ebensburg, JAMES PURSE, of Johnstown.

COMMISSIONER: JAMES CONRAD, of Washington tp. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: REES S. LLOYD, of Cambria tp.

AUDITOR: JOHN H. EVANS, of Ebensburg.

Declination of H. J. Roberts.

M. S. HARR, Esq., Chairman People's County Committee: DEAR SIR.—For various good and sufficient reasons, unnecessary to recite in this note, I do hereby decline the nomination for County Auditor, given to me by the People's Convention held at Ebensburg on the 5th day of August last. You can take measures to supply the vacancy, if you think it necessary and advisable, as I will not be a candidate. Very respectfully, H. J. ROBERTS. Johnstown, Sept. 14, 1861.

Auditor.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian: Howard J. Roberts having declined the nomination of the Republican Convention, for County Auditor, I am authorized to say that the name of John H. Evans, of Ebensburg, has been selected to supply the vacancy. Please note the fact and oblige M. S. HARR. Chairman Republican County Committee. Ebensburg, Sept. 24, 1861.

Salutatory.

KIND READER: Having become the proprietor of The Alleghanian, and assumed the control of its columns, it becomes my duty, as a public journalist, to enunciate the principles which will govern my editorial career, and to indicate the main features which will hereafter characterize this Paper. In the performance of this task, I will be as brief as possible, and will aim at such distinctness as to avoid misunderstanding.

First, then, I would state, that the general complexion of the Paper will not undergo any change. The greatest possible care will be exercised in the selection of articles for publication, and no effort will be spared to present, in due season, the choicest and best Poetry, Biographies, Tales and Historical Sketches, together with the liveliest, freshest and most spicy bits of Wit and Humor that can anywhere be culled. The latest and most important European Intelligence, as well as the Political and General news of our own country, will be carefully condensed and regularly published. A weekly account of the state of the Market, at home as well as abroad, will be furnished, and especial attention will be paid to that most interesting of all the features of a country newspaper—the LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Nor will The Alleghanian, in a political point of view, undergo any change. My proclivities in that regard are well known. I am a Republican, and, as such, am opposed to Loco-Focoism, no matter under what name or in what phase it may present itself. I believe that the principles of the Republican Party, as promulgated at the Chicago Convention, are substantially the same as those which actuated and governed the illustrious founders of this Republic. I believe, moreover, that it will be only by the application and enforcement of such principles that our glorious Constitution can be preserved, our free institutions protected, our Union maintained, and our beloved country again be placed upon its wonted path of prosperity, and greatness, and happiness. Entertaining this belief, I will on all proper occasions, battle manfully for the cause of Republicanism, and seek to bring about its practical application in governmental affairs, by supporting for office, the good and true men who cherish and avow its time-honored doctrines. It was in this spirit that, at the recent Presidential election, I cast my vote for Abraham Lincoln—and I recur to it as one of the proudest acts of my life. I believed

then, as I believe now, that it is only by an administration founded on the principles which he advocates, and on which he was elected, that the question of Human Slavery—the cause of all our present national misfortunes—can ever be settled, its boundaries declared and limited, its rights (if it have any) be defined and proclaimed, and its responsibilities, crimes and shames fastened down upon those who are so ardent in its defence, and so determined in its support.

But from anything I have said, I would not have it inferred that I am so wedded to distinctive Republicanism, as not to be able, on fitting occasions, to rise above party hebeasts and party shackles. There are times when the considerations of party must yield to the demands of patriotism; when the partisan should be lost in the patriot. We are now in the midst of such an occasion. The present unnatural and unholy Rebellion is an epoch in our affairs which requires that party lines should, as far as practicable, be ignored, and all unite in a common effort to beat back Treason, and save our country. When we shall have settled the difficulties which now threaten our national existence, and have throttled the monster of Disunion, it will be time enough to return to partisan strife and warfare. I announce, therefore,—and in so doing I believe I reflect the wish and sentiment of every true Republican in Cambria county—that The Alleghanian will advocate union, and harmony, and concert of action with and amongst all who are in favor of sustaining the federal administration, in its efforts to crush out Rebellion, to punish Treason, to re-establish the Constitution and the Laws, and to plant our flag on every fort, arsenal, custom house, navy yard, and every other place where its jurisdiction has hitherto been acknowledged. It must strike the mind of every one whose heart beats true to his country, that the best way to attain these great ends, is through MEN AND MONEY, without hesitation, without stint and without grudging, and by a unanimous, and hearty, and vigorous, and determined prosecution of the War.

While I thus cordially endorse and commit myself to the policy of the federal government, and approve all that it has done, I would do injustice to my feelings did I not here express my pity and contempt for the men who, from whatever pretext, would attempt to cripple or hinder the administration in its efforts to suppress the Wrong and sustain the Right. There are those who inveigh against the administration as being responsible for the commencement of the War. There are others who charge it with violating Constitutional provisions in its conduct. There are others still who cry "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace, and when there can be no peace except it be had of armed rebels at the expense of dishonor.—These men proclaim themselves for the Union; but they are traitors! In the present critical condition of the country, they hope, through this false and treasonable croaking, to mislead the honest masses by pretending friendship for the Union, while their real design is to induce the loyal to withdraw their allegiance from the government of Washington, and yield it to the Southern rebellion, which would ignore our free institutions and substitute in their stead a military despotism. All such actors, and aiders, and abettors in Treason, will at all times, and under all circumstances, find in The Alleghanian an inexorable foe.

In the discussion of any subject whatever, I shall at all times invoke a spirit of fairness. I appreciate, in a proper degree, the Liberty which the Constitution guarantees to the Press, and will strive not to pervert or abuse it in a single instance. With my editorial brethren I will endeavor to cultivate friendly relations, and shall be glad to have them meet me in a corresponding spirit. In a word: I trust, by the aid of Divine Providence, to do all those things which an honest, conscientious Republican editor ought to do, and to leave undone those things which he ought not to do.

And now, good friend, another word ere I close. The Alleghanian has been published already two years. It was established to supply a want which had long been felt—a Republican organ at the county seat. Its original proprietors did not expect it to prove a paying investment, and in this they have not been disappointed. They hoped, nevertheless, that it would prove a permanent, self-sustaining institution; and this hope they but indifferently realized. I now renew that hope, and shall give my time and my labor, as I have already given my money, to make it come true. Now, I want you to assist me, and in so doing assist in keeping up an organ for your Party. If you have al-

ready been a subscriber to The Alleghanian continue in the good work. Give your name for another year. If you have not heretofore been a subscriber, and like such a Paper as I propose to publish, subscribe without delay, and get as many of your friends to do so as you can. And let payment be made in advance in all cases, if it be possible. Such a course would aid me mightily in the work I have undertaken, and go far to secure the permanency of the establishment.

While I enter upon my work with some diffidence, I do so certainly with no prospect of pecuniary profit. It will be my aim to publish a Paper which shall commend itself to the intelligent of all parties, and one which, in my opinion, ought to be especially sustained by the Republicans of the county. If the enterprise succeeds, it will be well;—if not, it will be their fault, not mine, and I can console myself with the proud consciousness that I, at least, have done my duty.

A. A. BARKER.

The Truth About It.

After the oligarchists and madcaps of the South had fully inaugurated the present iniquitous and unholy Rebellion, and the administration of Mr. Lincoln had taken its position and indicated its policy, many of the leading Republicans of Cambria county were willing and anxious to lay aside partisanship, and meet their former political opponents on a common platform for sustaining the government and perpetuating our republican institutions. They believed that in the great and absorbing solicitude for the Union, all party strife should be banished, and when an enemy was struggling to overthrow the government, and subvert the constitution, it was no time for party divisions and contentions. So general was this feeling, and so much was it encouraged and diffused among the Republicans, that it may truthfully be said to have become a party feeling. Early in the campaign, therefore,—long before a call for a party convention had been thought of, much less made—the more prominent Republicans used their efforts to bring about a Union ticket, to be formed and supported without distinction of party. On every suitable occasion they conferred with prominent Democrats as to the propriety of such a movement; and (to their credit be it spoken) many of the latter expressed themselves highly in favor of it.

But the party tricksters, the miserable tricksters, the unscrupulous individuals who are wont to dive down into the mud, and pull the wires at Democratic Conventions, to suit their own selfish purposes, determined to give another and a different kind of response to the patriotic suggestions of the Republicans and of the honest members of their own party. They answered the proposition for a Union ticket, by calling a party Convention, and making full party nominations. It would be idle, at this point to inquire at length into the motives which prompted the course; it is sufficient to say that, after the action of that Convention, a great number of the Republicans felt that all hope of union had been cut off, and that no alternative was now left their party but to vote the Democratic ticket, not vote at all, or nominate and support a ticket of their own, composed of true, tried, and unequivocal union men. They very properly chose the latter horn of the dilemma; it was certainly the one most consistent with their self-respect. In accordance, therefore, with party usage, a call was issued, and in due time the Convention was held, and a Republican ticket placed in the field. We shall speak of the merits of this ticket hereafter.

From the Southern districts—the most populous, and the most strongly Republican portion of the county—this Convention had no representatives. The Republicans there had, from the first, evinced a desire for a Union ticket, and being met in a corresponding spirit by many on the other side, this desire had become so strong, and the sentiment so prevalent, that they did not wish to curb or weaken it, by any party demonstration. They did not, therefore, as we have already indicated, take part in this Convention.—They still hoped and labored for Union as did also Republicans all over the county; nor did they regard the accomplishment of that idea as an impossibility, even though two regularly nominated party tickets were in the field.

It was during the first week of our September Court—a time which, above all others, is the best in our political campaigns to ascertain and judge of the feeling throughout the county—that it was resolved to bring the matter to a test.—M. S. Harr, Esq., the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, according-

ly, at the request of the gentlemen composing the Republican ticket, prepared and submitted to the Democratic Chairman, the following proposition:

To IRVIN RUTLEDGE, Esq., Chairman of Democratic County Committee:

SIR.—I am requested by the candidates composing the Republican ticket recently nominated by the Republican Convention of Cambria county to make to you, as the representative of the Democratic party of this county, the following proposition:

1. That the candidates upon the Republican ticket aforesaid agree to decline their respective nominations, provided that the candidates upon the Democratic ticket agree to do the same.

2. That the proposed action of candidates composing the two tickets above named shall be taken in view of the fact that, in the present crisis impending over the country, whereby the existence of the Government and the liberties we enjoy are imperilled, it is unwise and unpatriotic to inaugurate anew the partisan strife of former years.

3. In the event of the acceptance of this proposition by the Democratic candidates aforesaid, the Chairman of the Democratic and Republican County Committees shall unite in a call for a Union County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., said Convention to be composed of two delegates from each election district in the county—one Democratic and one Republican, and the duty of which Convention shall be to place in nomination a ticket for Legislative and County offices, to be composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans.

4. This proposition to be accepted or rejected within three days from the day of the date hereof—said acceptance or rejection to be conveyed to the undersigned in writing.

Respectfully, M. S. HARR, Chairman Republican County Committee. EBENSBURG, Sept. 4, 1861.

The above proposition is so eminently fair and just that no reasonable man could object to it, especially in a crisis like the present, and it is so pointed in its details, that no man possessed of the smallest particle of common sense, could mistake its meaning. It was handed by Mr. Harr to Mr. Rutledge, on the morning of the 4th of September—the second day of the first week of Court—and three days were allowed for a reply, thus giving ample time to the latter gentleman to interrogate every man on the Democratic ticket, because he and they (with probably one exception, and that for one of the lowest offices,) were all in Ebensburg at the time! It would have been an easy matter to have answered this proposition. The acquiescence in it of all the Democratic nominees would have been cause for its acceptance; the dissent from it of a single one of them would have been cause for its rejection.—Common decency, to say nothing of courtesy, required that it should be accepted or rejected in accordance with its terms. But the pompous Democratic Chairman would seem to be devoid of both these characteristics, and he quietly contents himself with carrying the document in his breeches pocket, not for three days alone but for more than three weeks!—meanwhile the editor of the Democrat & Sentinel undertakes to furnish an answer for him.

And now, what says this drawing, self-conceited editor—this whilom apostle of secession, and apologist of rebellion? Why, a great many things, to be sure. He begins with the usual highfalutin exordium about Democracy, Constitution, etc., etc. To this, of course, we must submit. He then reviews, with his wonted profundity, the action of the two County Conventions—travels out of the record to indulge in coarse and vulgar abuse of Messrs. Morrell, Harr, and Swank—gets off some wit of the lower species—enters into a legal disquisition on the rights and duties of Chairmen of County Committees—takes especial pains to place Mr. Harr's proposition in a ridiculous light—and finally concludes, that Mr. Rutledge was right in rejecting it "without giving it a moment's consideration." We submit to the candid of all parties, that this sort of balderdash is not a fitting answer to the proposition in question. We submit to all whom it may concern, that, in his efforts to make that proposition ridiculous, the editor has only made himself ridiculous. And we submit to the editor himself, that by his personal abuse of private citizens—men whose only offence consists in being in favor of a Union ticket—he has exhibited more of the assinine qualities, than of the characteristics of a gentleman.

But the editor of the Democrat & Sentinel, when he least thinks of it, does furnish a reason why the "proposition" should be rejected. Hear him: "The nomination of a fusion ticket alone would secure for the Republican party, a share of the loaves and fishes at the approaching election. It is ridiculous to suppose, that the Democracy, after placing in nomination an excellent and available ticket, would withdraw it and tuse with a party whose sectional principles they have always loathed and despised."

From this we may readily infer, that because the Democrats expect to carry the election this fall, they refuse to join in forming a Union ticket. An "available ticket" indeed! Why, in a number of counties in this State and elsewhere,

where the Republicans are known to have an undoubted majority they entered into the Union movement with the Democratic party; but here in Cambria there seems to be a determination on the part of the Democratic leaders to oppose and defeat every movement having a tendency to allay party animosities. Of course, we do not speak thus of all Democrats—we know many of them to be highly in favor of a Union ticket. But we refer to such men as Rutledge, Murray & Co.—men, who by virtue of their respective positions, the one as Chairman and the other as editor, are controlling their party in this matter. Shades of departed Democracy! Look down with pity upon your degenerate sons! Behold their patriotism in the darkest hour of their Country's history! And don't forget to read the inscription on their banners:—"An available ticket, and the loaves and fishes!"

Republicans! Union men! The effort to combine and form a Union ticket for your suffrages, has been made, and failed. There is yet a ticket in the field, which, although not strictly a Union ticket, is nevertheless composed of Union men. That ticket is nailed to our mast-head.—The Candidates on it are men of business habits, of honesty and ability, and are capable of performing the duties of the office for which they are nominated, in a manner that will meet the wishes and expectations of the people of the County.—They are for the Union and Constitution from principle, and support the administration without if or but in its efforts to crush out Treason and Rebellion. Elect this ticket on the second Tuesday of October, and you will do your duty.

Our Ticket.

We have neither time nor room, this week, to speak at any great length of the excellent ticket, placed in nomination by the Republican County Convention. Nor do we conceive it to be at all necessary that we should do so. Anything that we might say could not make the men composing it more favorably known to the people than they now are. But as we speak of Mr. KOPELIN elsewhere, we will briefly refer here to our other candidates.

No man in the county could be better entitled to an extended notice, were it necessary, than our excellent candidate for Sheriff. But who does not know him?—who does not know Major HAMILTON?—Search Cambria from one extreme to the other, and you will not find a man in it who is so universal a favorite with the People. His qualifications peculiarly fit him for the office of Sheriff, and he richly deserves the position. Always active, energetic and faithful, he has no such word in his vocabulary as "fail." His election is certain.

So, too, of our candidate for Treasurer, CHARLES B. ELLIS. Who does not know Charley? One of the most responsible men in the county, always careful, watchful and attentive to business, he would make one of the best and safest custodians our Treasury could have. The people could not do better than to elect him.

ISAAC EVANS and JAMES PURSE, our candidates for Associate judges, are both well and favorably known to the people. They are both moral, high-toned gentlemen, sustaining characters for honesty and integrity without spot or blemish; whilst the fund of common sense, and the sound judgment which they respectively possess, eminently qualify them for the responsible positions for which they are candidates. If they are elected, as we believe they will be, they will do credit to the bench, and the people will have done credit to themselves.

For County Commissioner we have JAMES CONRAD, one of the best and most reliable men in the county. The importance of the office for which he is in nomination cannot be over-estimated. It is one in which the tax-payers of the county have a special interest. During the hard and pressing crisis that is now upon us we ought, as far as possible, to take care that the affairs of that office be judiciously and economically administered. James Conrad is the man for the occasion. His character is above reproach and beyond suspicion, and his qualifications for business are of a superior order. We have every confidence in the man, and every confidence in his triumphant election.

The office of Poor House Director, is also a very important one. Its duties consist briefly in this:—to see that the poor and the unfortunate inmates are well cared for, while there are, at the same time, no useless or extravagant expenditures of the people's money. REES S. LLOYD is our nominee for this office. He is, in a word, a most excellent man, and the locality in which he lives will, should he be elected, enable him at all times to

exercise the needful supervision that his office will require. The people will act wisely by electing him.

JOHN H. EVANS, who has been substituted as our candidate for Auditor, in place of Howard J. Roberts declined, is a most estimable young man, and well deserves the endorsement of the people at the ballot box. He is an excellent clerk and accountant, and has all the necessary qualifications to enable him to discharge the duties of the office for which he is nominated, to the entire satisfaction of the people. Let him be elected.

Such, fellow-citizens, is our ticket.—Is it not one that we may justly feel proud of? And is it not one that will be elected? We await your answer on the second Tuesday of October, and we know it will be an emphatic—"YES!"

Judge Taylor.

We never were, and never expect to be favorable to the selection of judges by a popular vote; but as that is the constitutional mode prescribed, as a good citizen, we must submit and conform to it. Still less are we in favor of the system generally adopted, of bringing forward candidates for judgeships—law judgeships especially—as the nominees of political parties. We think the judiciary should be as far removed from politics as possible, and the ermine and the robe kept clear of the filth and slime of the partisan arena. We rejoice, therefore, that in this judicial district, the election of a President judge will not be made a party question, and that we have a candidate for that high and responsible position, untrammelled by any party nomination. The unanimous action of the Bar of the district, in inviting Judge Taylor to be a candidate "without respect to party," was most wise and judicious; and we are confident that it has met with a welcome in the hearts of the people, which they will delight to express, by giving him their unanimous support at the ballot-box in October. He has already been upon the bench about twelve years, and in his district there are near a hundred resident practitioners at the Bar. That he is now the unanimous choice of this whole array of professional talent, is speaking volumes in his favor. But he is no less the choice of the honest masses. His well-established character for honesty, integrity and impartiality, makes him a man in whom the people can confide; while his acknowledged professional ability, scholastic attainments and high social and moral qualities, make him one whom they will delight to honor.

Abraham Kopelin, Esq.

The Republican County Convention did well when it nominated this gentleman for Assembly. The next session of the Legislature, in all probability, will be one of great importance, and we venture to say, that, in point of ability, integrity and efficiency, there is not a man in the Commonwealth better qualified to take part in its deliberations and actions. He presents a model of the self-made man after which the youth of our county would do well to pattern. If we mistake not, he came to Cambria when quite a boy. He has grown with her growth, and strengthened himself with her interests. As a man and a citizen he occupies an exalted position, whilst as a lawyer, he stands amongst the foremost in the ranks of his profession. He is perfectly familiar with the resources of our county and State, and this he has derived from a study of the interests of both, of which he has ever been jealous, and to which he is firmly devoted. He is liberal and progressive in his ideas, yet firm when the crisis demands it, and unyielding when sustained by reason and facts. Now, when our beloved Union is threatened with destruction, and agitation and passion would rule the hour, no firmer, no more ardent, or more eloquent supporter of our government could anywhere be found. We need such men in our next Legislature, and if Cambria does its duty it will send Abraham Kopelin there as one of them.

Fight at Lexington, Missouri.

Col. Mulligan and his command surrendered to Gen. Price of the rebel army, on Friday morning, after having been besieged from Monday until the time of the surrender. His men were without water all Thursday, and on Friday were entirely exhausted. Theo fought valiantly and desperately, but was compelled to yield to superior numbers. A dispatch to Gen. Prentiss, announcing their surrender, says that the Federal loss is thirty-seven killed and one hundred and forty wounded. The rebel loss is supposed to be about eight hundred killed and wounded.

During the last few days a number of skirmishes occurred in Western Virginia and Missouri, in which the federalists generally were victorious.