



EBENSBURG: THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 25

The People's Platform.

That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it...

People's Party Nominations.

- AUDITOR GENERAL: THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York. SURVEYOR GENERAL: WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne. CONGRESS: SAMUEL S. BLAIR, of Blair county. SENATE: LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair county. ASSEMBLY: JAMES COOPER, of Taylor township. PROTHONOTARY: WILLIAM K. CARR, of Wilmore. COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JOHN ELDER, of Chest township. DISTRICT ATTORNEY: JOHN H. FISHER, of Johnstown. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: WM. BERKSTRESSER, of Susq' h. tp. AUDITOR: C. T. ROBERTS, of Ebensburg. COUNTY SURVEYOR: T. R. DAVIS, of Jackson township. COUNTY SURVEYOR: E. A. VICKROY, of Yoder township.

New Volume.

TO OUR PATRONS, GREETING: With this number of The Alleghanian a new Volume commences—Volume 4. During the exciting and eventful period of the past three years—a period in which our land has been the theater of convulsions of unequalled magnitude and of incalculable import—our paper has firmly held on the even tenor of its way...

The billows of antagonistic partisan fury may, and are hereby affectionately invited to, lash themselves against our timbers with as perfect a degree of looseness as can be conveniently attained—for "squelching" as applied to us, is just at present a matter "not-down in the figures."

Three years! A long time, in this hurrying, bustling old world of ours, to be sure! What changes, what revolutions and counter-revolutions in thought and opinion, what ups and downs, and variations, and alterations in the order of matters and things have been experienced during their flight! The sun has risen and set on many great and wonderful events, but on none of more portentous magnitude than those of late transaction—and the end is not yet! No matter—we still live, and moralizing avunt!

As regards the success of our labors in a moral and political point of view we will say nothing. The facts and statistics may speak for themselves. In another point of view, however, we may be pardoned for observing that The Alleghanian is now established on a firmer and more prosperous basis than ever before. We have added the names of over one hundred new subscribers to our books during the past year, and the cry is—Still they come!—This shows a keen appreciation in the public—and more especially in the public of the little Mountain County—for that which is orthodox in principle, and pi-

quant, juicy, amiable, highly-cultivated, and otherwise eminently excellent, sound, good and true in general contour as applied to literature and news.

In the future, as in the past, our motto will be "Ereclitor," or, in plain English, G'l'lang! So that, a favorable opportunity will be afforded for keeping up the usual amount of aforesaid appreciation as we amblulate.

To revert: We made mention a paragraph back that we were being crowded and jostled by a swarm of new subscribers. The object of these few lines is to inform those interested in our welfare that we are in no serious danger therefrom. We think we are perfectly competent to withstand any pressure that may be brought to bear upon us from that quarter. Try it on, at any rate!

In conclusion. We always have been, and always expect to be, the friend of Republican men and measures, and will yield them our hearty support. We are for the Union and the Constitution without an if or a but, and desire to see the Laws executed at all hazards. The Slaveholders' Rebellion must be put down—the quicker the better—and we are in favor of the use of any means looking toward that end.— Furthermore, when the stripes come to be applied to the backs of the Rebel-Traitors for their devilish wickedness in attempting to dismember the best Government on the face of the earth, we sincerely hope and pray that a reasonable share may be meted out to those miserable creatures in the North—their adherents—who amuse themselves by grumbling and growling at each successive official tightening of the noose by the Administration. Courteous reader, we salute you!

Surrender of Harper's Ferry.

The surrender of Harper's Ferry is the subject of much comment both among the press and the people of the country. It is alleged that Col. Miles confessed on his death-bed that the act was one of treachery—that he had surrendered to the rebels after an understanding, and of course for a price. This Col. Miles was one of the officers who disgraced himself at Bull Run. On that occasion he was drunk, and absolutely re'used to move with the reserve which he was then commanding, to the relief of the main body of the army, struggling with such great odds against it, on that bloody occasion. It is maintained by the friends of Miles, that the evacuation of Maryland Heights compelled the surrender of Harper's Ferry. Be that as it may, the disgrace is still the same—the country has been betrayed, and the energy, and patience, and devotion of the people put to the rack once more in being compelled silently to observe such transactions, and not being allowed to express their indignation, for fear it might appear that demoralization had commenced where this Government looked for its main stay and support.

Ever since this war commenced, the army has been cursed with this class of men. First, those who were known to sympathize with the South, but who were supposed to be honorable and chivalrous men—and upon whom the service depended for success. It was maintained before the public that we could not do without such men—that it was necessary to submit to some of their peculiarities, in order that the general cause might succeed. A confiding, a loyal people were willing to swallow this—but the fact, that in private the highest officer of the Government frankly expressed the lack of confidence in these men, was never allowed to go before the people. This was suppressed—the people were not allowed to criticize the officer, until the awful crime of his treason paralyzed their judgment and their sentiment, and they could not do otherwise than hear and see in silence. Add to this humiliation the fact, that there are others in high command, or at least were, who were constantly drunk—drunk when the details of their army corps needed their attention—drunk when the hour of battle arrived—drunk when the battle raged—drunk all the time, and yet they were continued in position of absolute power over thousands of men, allowed to deal with them for life or death, as the whim of a drunken fit dictated, or the frenzy of the hour suggested. The country is no longer dumb on these accusations. They are reiterated in the letters of correspondents who write from the localities where the drunken scenes and traitorous deeds occur, and yet we have no reform—the battle goes on, the defeat disgraces the country—and still the debauch and the treason are unabated and unrebuked. God have mercy for the people and the nation, until all these things are changed.—Har. Telegraph.

Suppress the Abolitionists.

This is the cry of some people at the present time, but it is an exceedingly absurd cry, and this is so well shown up in a late number of Harper's Weekly, that we copy therefrom as follows. Says the writer:

"Let us suppress the Abolitionists," cries some slack-witted orator, "and the rebellion will end!" Of course it will, you dear soul! and if all your fellow citizens had been of your calibre and kidney, there would have been no rebellion at all. If Hampden and his friends had said "Let us suppress these fellows who cry out against ship-money," England would quietly have submitted to the tyranny of the Stuarts. If Otis and Patrick Henry had shouted, "Hurrah for King George and the Stamp act!" there would have been no bloody Revolution. If Mirabeau and the French people had bellowed, "Hurrah for starvation; aristocrats forever!" all the trouble in France would have speedily ended. To be sure, every right would have been annihilated, every liberty destroyed, and a few rich and remorseless people would have governed France; but there would have been no difficulty except moral rot and general national decay.

"Let us suppress the Abolitionists!" But suppose you begin at the beginning. First subdue the common sense of the people of the country; and then you may subdue those who influence it. It is not what you call, with an amusing persistence, Abolitionism, which caused the war, but the opening of the eyes of the people so that they saw. The people of this country know perfectly well that slavery is at the bottom of this rebellion. If there had been no slavery there would have been no war; just as there would have been no Abolitionism. The temperance movement springs from drunkenness; and when a drunken man tries to kill his wife, don't you think the teetotalers are responsible for it?

Slavery was trying to kill the country. It had almost succeeded. "Watch! watch!" shouted the Abolitionists. Slavery, maddened that its crime was discovered, shot and stabbed right and left. "There! there!" cry the sensible Wickliffe and Company—"this comes of calling the watch? Why the devil can't you hold your tongues? Let us suppress these fellows that cry watch! watch! and all will be quiet again!"

Certainly; a dead dog or a dead nation are both perfectly quiet. A nation of freemen throttled, with its own consent, by a slave system like ours, is the deadliest and meanest of all dead dogs!

Beware of Intrigue.

The dodge by which the Republican leaders in this county, are endeavoring to compromise with Democrats, won't win. We have already noticed some instances of this kind: of Democrats being called to one side and told "if you vote for our man Hall we will vote for your man M'Allister." We hope there are no Democrats so silly as to be thus palavered and inveigled. We warn them, however, against this and like tricks which will be attempted by the Abolitionists this fall. We want no compromise or amalgamation with the Abolition party. We do not, if we stand firm, need their assistance to elect Mr. M'Allister, or any other candidate, especially when it involves the defeat of William A. Wallace, who is too good a man to be sacrificed.—Dem. & Sent.

Our esteemed and faithful friend of the Democrat & Sentinel seems to express a great deal of anxiety lest some of their silly Democrats (as he sees fit to call them) may be palavered and inveigled into voting for Mr. HALL for Senator. Now, friend James, don't put yourself to any extra uneasiness about the matter, for we firmly believe the Republicans need not resort to any such tricks to insure Mr. HALL a triumphant election. If we recollect aright, Mr. HALL'S majority three years ago, was some eight hundred; and we are sure if the Republicans of this Senatorial district do their duty on the second Tuesday of October, he will be again elected by an increased majority, without the aid of any such trickery. The caution given by the ostensible editor of the Democrat & Sentinel is unnecessary and uncalled for. Although Mr. BLAIR might not have been the choice of many of the Republicans of this Congressional district, yet we believe that in an emergency like the present, when our country needs true and patriotic men in our National Legislature—men that will stand by the PRESIDENT, the UNION and the CONSTITUTION—the Republicans of this Congressional district will do their duty at the polls, on the second Tuesday of October next.

Are You Assessed?

Those who desire to vote at the coming election should see to it that they are assessed in due season. This must be done at least ten days before the election. Do not forget it.

Emancipation.

The rebellion is at an end! The President has done a good deed, at a good time. He has pronounced the doom of Slavery on the American Continent. After dallying with this great sin, because he dreaded to do violence to the interests and wishes of any portion of the people, he has accepted the lesson of experience, and ends the war by putting an end to its cause. If this rebellion has taught us anything, it is that by slavery we have been defeated in our national progress—by slavery the richest and fairest portions of our Republic have been kept as a desert and a wilderness—by slavery a great part of the people have been estranged from one another—by slavery our institutions have been prevented from developing the blessings our fathers intended they should bestow. Slavery has been the perpetual disgrace to the American name. Slavery has bloomed into sedition, and ripened into war. Why should it live? It has menaced our dearest rights, and has robbed us of our dearest kindred. This fearful monster, intertwining itself around the vitals of the Republic, retarding its growth, destroying its usefulness, making its very existence wretched, at last sought to take the life which had nourished it, and to rend the bosom on which it had grown. In self-defense we have wrestled in its embraces—wrestled in blood, war, carnage, desolation, and slaughter—and all in vain. The struggle is now for life or death. If slavery lives the Republic dies. The Republic must live, and so slavery must die. This is the meaning of the President's proclamation, and his words record slavery's inevitable doom.

President Lincoln has followed the logical course of events in issuing this proclamation. He has been neither too soon nor too late. He has a multitude of interests to consult, all of which involved the social, commercial happiness of our people. He found the institution of slavery sustaining a good agricultural interest in many States of the Union.— Cotton, rice, tobacco, and other staples, seemed to live upon its labor, and vast European and American enterprises depended on its preservation. The haulets of Lancashire—and counting-rooms of New York—the mills of Lowell; to the looms of France; to the uttermost ends of the earth—in India and Australia—the safety of the cotton crop and the protection of labor were matters of comfort and necessity, raiment and bread. It was not an easy thing to proclaim a decree so universal in its application, and so radical and even disastrous in its operation. And to the honor of President Lincoln let us record it—that he did not make this proclamation until the masters of the cotton crop and cotton labor compelled him to do so by their treason and violence. Slavery might have passed away in its own good time, under the gentle influence of beneficent free institutions, and the world would not have felt the change. But this did not satisfy the ambition of its lords, nor minister to their cupidity. They grasped at universal empire and sought to overthrow a free republic, that a republic with slavery for its cornerstone might be erected on its foundation. How much they have done to accomplish this wild and terrible design, the dreadful experiences of the past two years—the blood that has been shed—the devastation that has everywhere extended—and the sad history these days are creating, will testify. That history is at an end. The President turns a new leaf, and at the head of the page writes—Emancipation.

He has written emancipation, and there it will last forever, a tribute to his own wise statesmanship and the fortitude of the American people. The patience and self-denial we have manifested from the beginning, in fighting this war with smaller weapons, while the great engine of death still remained in the arsenal, must forever be a wonder. But as we have been patient and self-denying before, let us be active, vigilant and unremitting now. If any one ever dreamed that out of this chaos of war and destruction peace might suddenly come as a compromise, or by submission, let him dismiss it from his brain like an idle dream that it was. This proclamation of the President ends the rebellion. It will not do so to-day, nor even to-morrow, but it will end it in a very short time, and in a very summary manner. We are now putting the axe to the root; heretofore we have contented ourselves with trimming the boughs, and breaking the branches, forgetting that new life was constantly oozing from the soil. It does not come as a wild exhibition of despair, nor as a mere effort to rouse a drooping public sentiment or rally beaten and disheartened columns. It is the manifestation of Northern power; it is the result of overwhelming victories. We have shown the rebels that the sword is potent with us; we have shown them that, without going beyond the mere voluntary offerings of life and treasure, we have had their conscript Confederacy at our feet, and now we propose to crush where we have conquered, and to take away the life of the great criminal who has been indicted and convicted at the bar of Christian civilization.

One of the German consuls located in Cincinnati, has adopted a stringent rule, by which he will acknowledge no one as a citizen who left the German States without having first rendered the military service which is demanded of all citizens of that country. It is well-known that thousands of Germans left the Fatherland purposely to escape the draft at home, so that those who thus run away from one duty, just jump out of the frying pan into the fire. That's the way to serve potrooms!

Important Proclamation by the President.

THE SLAVES OF REBELS PROCLAIMED FREE.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tending pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously-obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons; and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong, countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress, entitled "An Act to make an additional Article of war," approved March 13th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such:—

"ARTICLE.—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces of their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violation of this article shall be dismissed from the service."

"Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

"Also, to the 9th and 10th sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 16th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:—

"Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves."

"Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up or in any impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming the said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto."

No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order

all persons engaged in the military or naval service of the United States to serve, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the acts and sections above recited. And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness 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 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Another Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1862.—By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, it has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained, by the ordinary processes of law, from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection.

Now, therefore, be it ordered, first, that during the existing insurrection, as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to be treated and punished by court martial and military commission.

Second, That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now, or may hereafter be, during the rebellion, imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or any other place of confinement by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.—A wealthy and highly respectable gentleman arrived in Washington, a few days ago, from the West Indies, having in view the employment of a large number of persons, for the purpose of cultivating cotton upon one of the finest West India islands, of which he is the sole proprietor, or reeve, for a long term of years.

His original purpose was to employ Germans or Swiss, but after seeing the contrabands, and learning their destitute condition and their anxiety to be employed, he changed his purpose, and now proposes to take at least five thousand or more of them, if the Government will assist him, to go to his island. This plan meets the entire approbation of leading friends of the colored race—those who will render them all the assistance in their power.

He proposes to take with him portable dwelling houses and school houses, a church, together with school teachers, a chaplain, physicians, hospitals, printing presses, &c. The whole affair is to be conducted upon the most approved American plan. He will furnish each family with a house and garden spot, provide all their provisions, and pay them liberal wages.

At the end of the term for which they are employed, the Government from whom this leave is obtained guarantees each family sixteen acres of good land as a gratuity.

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE "ALLEGHIANIAN" OFFICE, HIGH ST., EBENSBURG, PA. PUBLICATION OFFICE: DAVIS & JONES' BUILDING—UP STAIRS. GIVE US A CALL.

CABINET WARE-ROOM. R. EVANS respectfully informs the Citizens of Ebensburg, and Cambria county generally, that he has on hand and for sale, at his Ware-room, one square west of Blair's Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of FURNITURE, which he will sell very cheap. COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices. Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1859.

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