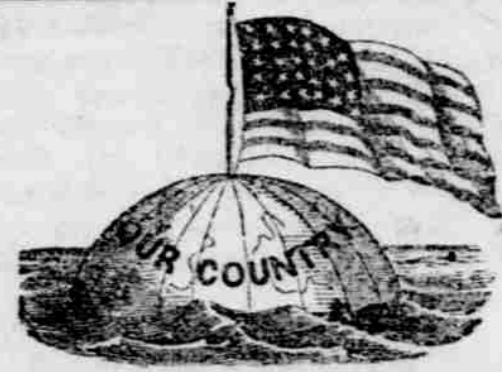


The Alleghenian.



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

EBENSBURG. THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

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

XVIIth CONGRESSIONAL DIST. CONGRESS: A. A. BARKER, of Ebensburg.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY: EVAN ROBERTS, of Johnstown. SHERIFF: F. M. FLANAGAN, of Clearfield tp.

COMMISSIONER: ABRAHAM GOOD, of Taylor tp. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: GEO. SETTLEMOYER, of Summerhill.

AUDITOR: THOMAS HOLLEN, of White tp.

How Will You Vote?

All the candidates of either party, national, district and county, having been nominated, and therefore now fully in the field, we deem it eminently just and proper to take into consideration their relative merits and qualifications, and to attempt to demonstrate who ought and who ought not to receive the support of the people. This political campaign, by a sort of tacit agreement, has heretofore in a great measure been ignored and lost sight of in the tremendous struggle for union and civil liberty now convulsing the country. Up to the present moment, or at least until quite recently, public attention has centered upon General Grant and his brave companions in arms, to the almost total neglect of all minor issues. Remembering the great and awful interests at stake, affecting the welfare of every one who calls himself an American, who will say it was not right to thus sink politics in war and war matters? But a period ever comes when politics, and the selection of officers to administer the civil government in all its details, will assert its importance, and fill the mind to the crowding out for the time of all other questions of moment. By the very nature of our institutions, such a state of things must be. That period is here. Only one short month remains to us before the October election, when the people must and will vote, and when they ought to vote understandingly. The campaign will be short—let it be sharp and decisive.

With regard to our National standard-bearers, who will not be voted for till November, we will be brief. The political career of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is known of all men. He it was who, constitutionally and fairly elected, on the 4th of March, 1861, assumed the reins of government, to find his authority repudiated and set at naught by the inhabitants of a section comprising two-thirds of the Union. The trust delegated to him by the majority has been so faithfully exercised that at the end of his term of office of four years we find the rebellion rolled back upon itself until it is able to boast of scarcely a habitation or name. Mr. Lincoln may have committed mistakes. We do not claim for him that he is infallible. But where is the man burdened with his varied and important responsibilities who could have made fewer mistakes, or been more willing to rectify the same when brought under his observation? Mr. Lincoln's platform for the future, as in the past, means simply a vigorous and unceasing prosecution of the war to the end of the restoration of the Union of our fathers. The Chicago platform means peace at any price—peace at the expense of our national honor—peace even on the ruins of a broken and dismembered republic. Choose ye between!

Not to know ANDREW JOHNSON, our candidate for Vice President, as a most consistent and thorough-going Union man, were to acknowledge inexcusable ignorance of national affairs. In the United States Senate, in 1861, he combated the idea of secession with all the might of his giant intellect, and he has fought treason, in whatever form, ever since. One sentence of his great speech in reply to Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators, delivered in the Senate March 3, 1861, marks the man, and should be the rallying cry of all who love the right and hate the wrong: "I would have all traitors arrested and tried for treason, and, if convicted, by the Eternal God they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner." These be brave, true words, worthy a Washington or an Andrew Jackson. George H. Pendleton, the opposition nominee for the office, on the contrary, says—"Traitors should not be punished, nor treason rebuked; the South had a right to secede, and ought to be allowed to go in peace. Let's consent to the dissolution of the Union." He is no Democrat, no more than is Vallandigham or George W. Woodward, for true Democracy has constantly the interests of the country at heart, whereas he aspires and conspires only for its downfall and destruction. All true Democrats are patriots—he is a tory, a traitor, a copperhead.

The election of the right sort of man to Congress is of the utmost importance. It is Congress that declares war, and devises ways and means to prosecute it successfully, and it is to Congress that will be committed, at the end of the war, the final adjustment of all questions growing out of the war, such as the condition of the rebellious States brought back into the Union, the disposition of the war debt, and the future status of slavery. In case of Mr. Lincoln's re-election—which is sure as anything earthly can be sure,—we must have a Congress composed of his political friends, otherwise our victory were a barren one indeed. Without a Union Congress, the President will be bound hand and foot, and able to do comparatively nothing. For with a Copperhead majority in that body, would not their very first step be to refuse to vote either men or money to our armies in the field, and so let the war go by default?—Undoubtedly. But admitting for the nonce that they would continue the prosecution of the war, what then? Why, at the end, which must come, sooner or later, they would hasten to vote the rebels into the Union again, not only unpunished for their treason, but rewarded by being placed on an equal footing with patriots and honest men, their war debt saddled upon the nation at large, and new and humiliating concessions to slavery entered into. Think of this, reader, and then say—can you vote for a copperhead for Congress?

EVAN ROBERTS is our candidate for Assembly. He is widely known throughout the county, and known only to be respected and esteemed. The man does not live who can say aught against his private character. Possessing abilities of the highest order, the law-making power can safely be entrusted to his hands, while his thorough acquaintance with the wants and interests of our people will enable him to represent them as they ought to be represented. The office of Sheriff is one of high importance to the people of the county. Our candidate for it is FRANCIS M. FLANAGAN, a young man who served with distinguished gallantry throughout the nine months' campaign as Second Lieutenant and afterwards Captain of an Ebensburg company. He is well qualified for the post, and if the maxim that "Republics are ungrateful" be not too true, he will be triumphantly elected to it.

ABRAHAM GOOD, our candidate for Commissioner, is a practical farmer—a man of the people, and for the people. He possesses most excellent business qualifications, and is honest and competent. A better could not be selected to keep watch and ward over the interests of the county.

GEORGE SETTLEMOYER, our candidate for Poor House Director, is also a farmer, and a most excellent man. Elect him, and our word for it, if he can prevent, no cause of complaint will hereafter be found respecting the treatment of the unfortunate paupers at the Poor House.

For Auditor, we have THOMAS HOLLEN, well and favorably known to our readers. His qualifications for the office cannot be gainsayed, and his integrity of purpose is above suspicion.

Against the opposing candidates for county offices, Messrs. Pershing, Myers, Dunnegan, Orris, and Kennedy, as men, we have nothing to say. As politicians, however, we denounce them. Their names are indissolubly linked with those of McClellan and Pendleton, and they stand upon the Chicago Platform. Elect these, and you say in so many words that you repudiate the war for the restoration and perpetuation of that good old Union under which we have lived and prospered so long; defeat them, and you place on record your invincible determination to smite hip and thigh him who dares utter the hateful words "secession" and "dissolution."

It has come to this, that every man must range himself on the side of his

country, or on the side of its enemies.—There can be no equivocation. This political contest, however fought, resolves itself into the plain issue of Union versus Disunion. If the opposition triumph, they will herald the result as an indication that the people want "peace" or a "cessation of hostilities," either of which, under existing circumstances, means nothing more nor nothing less than the recognition of Southern independence. If we triumph, then we may be sure the war will go on until the purpose for which it was begun has been fully accomplished.

Fellow citizens! since right is right and God is God, this rebellion must go down. Surely, surely, there is no attribute of the Deity which can take sides with a cause steeped in the tears, and cries, and curses of millions of human beings groaning in unmerited bondage. The rebellion must and will fall, and great will be the fall thereof. Never let us despair of the final result, but on each successive disaster to our arms, rather let us take heart anew, and swear by our hopes of high heaven that we will never, never, NEVER consent to the dismemberment of the Republic. Especially at the present moment, when the skies to us are bright and full of promise,—with Mobile at our mercy, Atlanta taken, Hood broken and discomfited, Lee cooped up in Petersburg, and Early and other subordinate rebel chieftains checkmated and confused, and with our armies closing with resistless force around what is left of the doomed Confederacy,—let us not be cast down. Only have faith, and patience, and determination, and all will be well.

Vote! cast your ballot so as to best strengthen and sustain the great and holy cause in which we are engaged. Vote for the Union nominees!

Pennsylvania State Guard.

Following is the order of Gov. Curtin, commander-in-chief of the State militia, calling out the State Guard to the number of three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1864. General Order No. 1.

In conformity with the provisions of the acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the act to which they are supplement,

It is ordered, 1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, to wit: Of veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. The forces, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom. The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. The force will be used only for the defence of the State. It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons, qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps, will, on application to the State Inspector General, at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

6. A camp of rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies, and squads of not less than eight men, on application to Col. M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

7. Should the regiments, squadrons and batteries, specially herein provided for not be recruited within thirty days, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

8. Brig. Gen. Lemuel Todd, State Inspector General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it. A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General Pennsylvania.

Surely there is not a Pennsylvanian or a Marylander so blind as not to see, that underneath the Chicago scheme of stopping the war and giving a long armistice for a Convention that would never meet, is the purpose of the Rebels to transfer the war from the South to the North. If the Democrats succeed in stopping the war, it will not be shoved back into Virginia until after Pennsylvania and Maryland are ravaged and ruined.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

ORANGE, New-Jersey, Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that when the nomination was made, the record of my public life was kept in view. The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart, the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, Laws, and Flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end. The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.—Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity, is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, and even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught to the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State.—The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union.—But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without union.

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States, and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of Executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more rigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth. The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, upon the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, Army and People, are subjects of not less rival importance in war than in peace. Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne, should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Hon. HORATIO SERMOER and others, committee.

Keep it before the people, that Mr. Benjamin, Jeff. Davis' Secretary of State, has issued a circular, in which it is distinctly and officially declared that the South will listen to no terms of peace not predicated on separation. This has been asserted before, but not officially; but now we have it set forth in a State document, that separation, independence, is the only condition on which Davis & Co. will entertain the idea of peace. Vallandigham & Co. are for peace upon any terms to suit the rebels South, simply because they are anxious for the destruction of the Union as their "Southern brethren" are.

John Morgan, the rebel thief, was killed by a Union bullet a few days ago.

Gen. Grant on "Peace."

A great deal of anxiety has been expressed to learn the opinions and sentiments of General Grant touching the true path to peace. That gallant soldier, in a letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne, dated Headquarters, City Point, August 16, 1864, thus speaks to the nation:—

"I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined sentiment in the North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners and railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions.

"A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from deserters and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant, if we are only true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us.—With the draft quietly enforced, they would become despondent, and would make but little resistance.

"I have no doubt the enemy are very anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope for a revolution. They hope for the election of a peace candidate; in fact, like Macawber, they hope for something to 'turn up.' If our peace friends expect peace from separation, they are much mistaken. It would be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South, because of our disgrace in allowing separation with peace on any terms. The South would demand restoration of the slaves already freed; indemnity for losses, a treaty which would make the North a slave-hunter for the South, and pay for the restoring of every slave escaping to the North. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT."

Democratic Consistency.

The Democrats denounce Mr. Lincoln for fighting in a war which members of their own party—Jeff. Davis, John B. Floyd & Co., with the help of James Buchanan—commenced.

After denouncing Mr. Lincoln for prosecuting the war at all, they next denounce him for not having prosecuted it more vigorously and successfully.

They denounce Mr. Lincoln for the "delay" with which the war has proceeded, while their own candidate for President, McClellan "the unready," is more responsible for that delay than anybody else.

They denounce Mr. Lincoln for permitting "arbitrary arrests," and have nominated a man who wanted a whole Legislature arrested.

They say they desire peace, and yet complain of Mr. Lincoln because he won't let them have all the arms they want.

They say they are opposed to the draft, and yet hurrah for the man who has urged a draft more strongly than anybody else.

They abuse Mr. Lincoln, because, as President through the will of the people, he prosecutes the war in execution of his official oath, and at the same time say they will vote for a man as Mr. Lincoln's successor, who helped to prosecute the war under Mr. Lincoln as a volunteer.

They say they are opposed to the war, and yet support a candidate whose only recommendation is that he has helped to conduct it.

Value of Atlanta.

The value of Atlanta can best be understood by the desperate efforts the enemy have made to hold it, and by the earnest remarks respecting it that have appeared in the rebel journals since the commencement of the campaign. It April last the Georgia papers urged upon the rebel Government the necessity of holding the Southwest, and as our armies have advanced so have they daily called upon the rebel army to defend Atlanta to the last. The orders of Hood were explicit on that point, and only on condition that he should hold the place was he given the command. He certainly endeavored to do so, but he has found his match in Sherman. The following extract from the Columbus (Ga.) Times of April 22, will be found interesting at this time:—

"The capture of Richmond would prove of greater importance to our enemies in a political point of view than any other success. With our capital in their possession, we would find additional influence brought to bear against us abroad; but as a material loss its fall would in no manner compare with the disadvantages which would result from a defeat of General Johnston, and the occupation of Georgia that would follow. The first point is near our boundary lines, the second is our great center. To lose the one would be a terrible blow at our most vital point. This we must admit and our enemy knows it."

Keep it before the people that C. L. Vallandigham, a convicted traitor and an avowed enemy of the dearest interests of the country, is the author of the Platform adopted by the Chicago Convention. Honest Democrat! this is the sort of leader you are asked to follow!

The Happy Family.

The Democrats seem to have got themselves into a split-stick through the nomination of McClellan. The radical portion of them utterly repudiate him, and swear they will not support him.—Hear the N. Y. Daily News—Fernando and Ben Wood's paper:

"George B. McClellan was nominated upon a platform that promises an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States. Does he stand upon that platform to-day? He does not.—He has renounced the platform in his letter accepting the nomination. It is as if the bridegroom should accept the bride's property, but not her person. A bond like that is null and void. The peace party will not consent to have their principles betrayed, and then do homage to the betrayer.

"They demand all that is nominated in the bond. General McClellan having rejected the proposition for a cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all States, declined the Chicago nomination and stands before the people self-nominated on a platform of his own creation. The Democracy must seek a candidate who will stand upon the platform, for they cannot consistently support one who is in collision with the Convention that tendered him the nomination.

"If the platform accords not with the nominee's convictions of the right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that unanimously adopted it requires that he should give back to the Convention the standard of the Democracy."

Eldersridge Academy.

Will open its thirty-sixth session on WEDNESDAY, 12th of OCTOBER next. Tuition fees for session of five months, in Classics or Mathematics, \$15; Higher English branches, \$12; Common School branches, \$8. Extras—French or German, \$5; Music—Vocal, \$4; Instrumental, \$15; Drawing, \$5. ALEX. DONALDSON, Principal. EBEN CALDWELL, A. B., A. W. MCCULLOUGH, Assistants. Eldersridge, Sept. 15, 1864-35.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED.

IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, September 1, 1864.

Miss Rachel Barse, Wm. Getzney, John Baid, T. J. Hugh, A. Barnitz, George L. Humphreys, Chas. Henninger, John Hurd, J. A. Boice, Miss Kate Ivory, Henry C. Beamer, Mrs. Sarah Jones, Anthony Cellars, D. B. Jones, J. M. Donald, T. Jordan, Mrs. Mary Donahue, Mrs. Catharine Jones, John Donnelly, John Kennedy, Miss Lucy A. Davis, Miss Mary M. Kennedy, Henry Deal, Mrs. Annah Kury, Evan D. Davis, C. Kanaday, John Dickey, David D. Lewis, John Foust, A. Suckerback, John S. Gmirick, A. Marple, Elizabeth M'Bride, Mary Shoemaker, 1 Ellen Williams, Emma Shortz, Thos. W. Williams, Mrs. Ann Wisinger.

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. If paid letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that assent 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 side 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. September 8, 1864.

ORDINANCES.

PASSED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG.

March 9, 1864: Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Ebensburg, that 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 \$3,000, 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.

March 24, 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 ordinance 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, 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. READE, Secretary.