

people you represent, I accept the nomination."

You don't believe anything of the kind. You know better. The Northwest were all peace. So reads the platform. Five hundred delegates unanimously agree upon a platform. Here it is:—

*Resolved*, To please you, they have war.

*Resolved*, To please Pendleton, they have peace.

*Resolved*, To please all the outs, the war go on till the peace is signed.

Remember that the *Royal George*, in Bristol Channel, went down with all on board, the result of trimming.

Walter Savage Lander wrote on the *Georges*:—

George the First was reckoned vile,  
Vile George the second,  
And what mortal ever heard  
Any good of George the Third?  
When from earth the Fourth ascended,  
God be praised, the Georges ended."

I condense your letter in two lines:—"Gentlemen:—I accept the nomination, but acknowledge myself totally unfit for the position."

I mean nothing unkind in this, General, but you know that now you are a fair mark, not a large one, for all to shoot at.  
GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

### The Alleghenian.

EBENSBURG:  
THURSDAY: SEPTEMBER 22.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:  
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

XVIIIth 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.

### Be Firm!

It would have been strange indeed if Abraham Lincoln could have taken the reins of government at a time when the country was substantially sold out to traitors, and then engaged in a war the most gigantic the world ever knew, and not commit some mistakes. Let it be borne in mind that the President had no lights of the past to illumine his pathway.— He was obliged to feel his way along—to travel slowly and laboriously over untraveled ground. Step by step he thus advanced, with the Union and Constitution as his sole guiding-star, until now he has emerged from darkness into the sunshine. Under Mr. Lincoln's administration we have recovered to the Union an area of territory larger than that now held by the rebels, and if there be any reliance in the signs of the times, before the snows of winter there will be scarcely enough of the "Confederacy" left for a decent-sized grass-plot. The President has committed mistakes, but they were mistakes of the head and not of the heart. These could not have been serious mistakes, otherwise the cause of the Union were now a failure, instead of a grand success.

The only remaining hope of the rebels consists in the defeat of Mr. Lincoln at the approaching election. They know, and feel, and acknowledge that his reelection will be the final blow to their hopes of "independence." Even the Richmond papers admit this. Now, the great question presents itself to the mind of every loyal man—will you sustain the President, or will you join hands with the enemies of your country? You may dislike some things the President has done, and you may regret other things he has not done, but you cannot make war upon his administration without at the same time making war upon the cause we all love. If you forsake him, you necessarily array yourself in hostile attitude to the government. We have been wisely told there is and can be but two sides to this question. The people, if divided at all, must be divided into two classes—patriots and traitors. You must either work for, or against the government.— On the one hand are a Union restored, and an honorable peace which will last for all time to come; on the other hand, anarchy, disruption, and unceasing strife and bloodshed. Choose ye!

We all stand in danger of allowing our likes and dislikes to warp our better judgment. It is an easy thing for the copperheads to cry peace, when there is no peace, and can be none except through stern and unrelenting war; but because we may not see things political in precisely the same light in which they are viewed by Mr. Lincoln is no reason we should chime in with the demand, knowing it to be senseless and untimely. Peace cannot, ought not, must not be arrized at except thro-

the restoration of the Union, and the Union will never be restored until the rebels in arms shall have been humbled to the dust.

If we fail to support Lincoln, we throw our influence in favor of the standard-bearer of the very party which brought this war upon us—the Buchanan-Floyd-&Co. party. Can we, as reasonable men, be expected to endorse, at this late day, the stupidity and the crimes of that party? Or is it to be for a moment believed that an offshoot of that party is the agent foreordained of God to vouchsafe to the republic a new and better life?

Be not deceived. Turn a deaf ear to the voice of treason. Banish the idea of forsaking your government in this dark hour of her necessity. Amid the raging elements of political strife, be firm and decided. Stand like a rock against the surging waves, for the storm will soon be over, when the rainbow of promise and prosperity will re-appear, and sweet and gratifying will be your reward.

### Mutual Congratulation.

The *Dem. & Sent.*, in its last week's issue, remarks: "We may thank Divine Providence we (the Democracy) had not to send to the State of Maine for a candidate for Congress, as the Abolitionists did." The Union nominee for Congress in this district has been called upon to undergo considerable personal abuse owing to the circumstance of his birth in an Eastern State. If the foregoing extract be intended as a slur upon the State of Maine, he would beg to say that, seeing the Eastern States were the cradle of liberty and the birth-place of American Independence, and that they now constitute the wealthiest, most populous and most powerful section of the Union, he is not ashamed of his earliest home. If it be meant as a denunciation of the practice of taking for candidates for office in one State one-time residents of other States, he would offer the parallel case of Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, a Pennsylvanian born lately settled in Maine, who has just been re-elected to Congress from the latter State for a second term. Saying and offering thus much, he takes it upon himself to go further and congratulate the Union party of Cambria county that, through the goodness of God, they have not been obliged to send off to Ballymuckinfilth, Ireland, for an editor for either of their party organs. Their own men—those to the manor born—those who, of all others, must be allowed to possess the deepest and most abiding interest in the welfare of the country, are their monitors and instructors. He does not dispute the right of any one fleeing from foreign oppression to make this "land of the free and home of the brave" his abiding-place, neither does he deny the privilege of a former resident of Ballymuckinfilth, Ireland, to become editor here, if he can,—but, if one Hasson, surnamed Michael, be an accepted representative of these fliers—from oppression and these men of Ballymuckinfilth, Ireland; then he repeats the Union men of Cambria county are happy in the possession of none such as editors. He furthermore deposes and says that if by some mishap one of these Michael Hassons were now or at any future period should chance to become the controlling agent in a Union paper in Cambria county, and in such capacity made it his business to reproach and malign a man in that he was born outside of Cambria county, or even outside of Pennsylvania, he would consider such Michael Hasson an unjustifiable, inconsistent, impertinent, and most ungracious fool and flat-head, and would insist on his immediate and unconditional banishment to the shades of very private life for the balance of his natural existence.

"The campaign (for Congress) is now fairly opened—all the inventive genius of the Abolition editors and managers will be called into requisition to bolster up their sinking cause—misrepresentation, falsehood and fraud will no doubt be resorted to in order to defeat our nominee and secure the election of their favorite, and it therefore behooves our friends to be on the alert and guard against deception."—*Holl. Standard*.

If the "Abolitionists" are indeed and in truth the unscrupulous and dishonest fellows hinted at above, would it not, on the principle of "setting a rogue to catch a rogue," be a happy idea to put the editor of the *Standard* on their track, to nose out and counteract their machinations? We commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Democratic nominee.

All letters for the Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, instead of being directed to Gen. Cameron at Harrisburg, should be addressed to him at the rooms of the Committee, 1108 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

### Organize!

A very few days only remain between now and election-day, when the people will be called upon to decide great and momentous issues. Not an hour should be lost in organizing thoroughly for the campaign. Our enemies are up and doing. They are holding meetings, distributing documents, and spending money with lavish hand. Every known device will be exhausted by them in their wild effort to secure possession of the "loaves and fishes." Shall we, who fight for the noblest cause ever entrusted to man, be less enthusiastic than these mercenaries? Forbid it, patriotism! We must work. Clubs ought to be organized at once in every township in Cambria county. Call meetings, and let men of ability explain to the people the importance of the contest. Circulate speeches, and platforms, and appeals. The Union party has nothing to fear from a full discussion of the issues of the day. It is only the men who have been recreant to their God and their country that dare not refer to the past and its record. Let us show these men what we can do when engaged in such a cause as the cause of the Union. With the proper effort, Cambria can be redeemed from the thralldom of copperheadism. Let us redeem her!

We cannot too urgently impress upon our friends the importance of attending to the assessments in the different election districts. The men who are now in the field, giving their time and perilling their lives in defence of the Government, must not lose their votes by any neglect of their friends at home to have them assessed. Have your son, brother or neighbor assessed without delay, pay his county tax of ten cents, and send the evidence thereof at once to him by mail—together with the Union ticket, or a list of the Union nominations. Careful attention to this matter will give us hundreds of votes in Cambria county that will otherwise be lost. Union men! do at least this much for the brave men who are fighting the battles of the Government.

"This nomination (the nomination of R. L. Johnston, Esq., for Congress in this district) was not our first choice, for the simple reason that we knew it would not give entire satisfaction in this (Millin) county. But Mr. Johnston is now the candidate, and as is our bounden duty, we hoist his name," &c., &c.—*Lewisstown Democrat*.

All of which indicates a severe contest between prejudice and principle on the part of the editors of the *Democrat*, wherein principle seems to have barely come off the victor.

"HAVE you heard the news from Maine?" Governor Cony re-elected by about 16,000 majority; a full delegation of five Union representatives chosen to Congress—copperhead loss of one; the State Senate unanimously Union, and the House five-sixths Union; and the Union county ticket elected in every county in the State! "As goes Maine in September, so goes the Union in November." How are you, peace platform!

Read the "Address of the Union State Central Committee," on the outside of to-day's paper. It discusses the "peace" question in such a manner as to bring it within the scope of the humblest understanding that the pretensions of the Democracy that the Union can be restored except through the instrumentality of vigorous and unceasing war are hollow and unmeaning.

TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE DEMOCRATS, or the entire available strength of that party, voted in Cambria county at the special election, in August, to DISFRANCHISE Pennsylvania soldiers. Men of the knapsack and musket! rebuke these political tricksters and demagogues at the polls in October.

TRUST FAR, elections have this year been held in the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, Vermont and Maine, each of which has been carried by the Union party by an aggregate increase on the majority of the preceding year. Do you see the handwriting on the wall, "Little Mac?"

On the 10th of September, 1861, McClellan made the following speech to his soldiers:

"SOLDIERS!—We have had our last retreat. You stand by me and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts."

McClellan made a dozen retreats after that speech. The soldiers stood by him. He has basely violated the promise by deserting them. He now stands upon a peace platform.

The inconsistency of the copperheads is exhibited when they proclaim their opposition to the draft, and yet hurrah for the man who has urged a draft more strongly than anybody else.

### Lincoln—Johnson.

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson are both natives of Slave States. They were born in the class of Poor Whites which Slavery creates and preserves for its own convenience. Their early education was such as it accords to the children of this class. Hence, Lincoln obtained most of his scanty schooling not only long after his removal into a Free State, but after he had reached the full stature of manhood, and was enabled to earn and plan for himself; while Johnson never had any schooling at all, and learned to read from his wife after his removal from his native North Carolina into almost free East Tennessee.

Neither of them could ever have been chosen even to the Legislature in an essentially slaveholding community, no matter how thorough their subservency to "the institution." The brand of Poverty and Labor on their brows would have fixed them forever in the humble station of their progenitors. They surmounted the influence of Slavery by taking position outside of its more palpable domain.

To maintain that such men lack ability or force of character is to hold that republics are ruled by idiots. Abraham Lincoln entered Illinois a portionless, illiterate boy, earning the livelihood of his widowed mother's family by the rudest and hardest manual labor, and within twenty years thereafter, had become one of her foremost lawyers and the acknowledged leader of the more intellectual of her two great political parties—conspicuous in her Legislature, her only Whig Member of Congress, Whig candidate for Senatorial Elector, U. S. Senator, Vice President, and ultimately for President. All these positions were accorded to him without contest or hesitation. When the great political struggles of 1840 and 1844 were made, none other than he was suggested to lead in the canvass. When, for the first time, his political friends had a majority in the Illinois Legislature, no other was thought of by the mass of them for U. S. Senator, though it was finally found necessary, in order to secure the requisite anti-Nebraska Democratic votes, to withdraw him and substitute another. At Philadelphia, in 1856, his name, and only his, was presented for Vice President by the delegation from Illinois; and when a candidate was to be pitted against Douglas for the Senatorial canvass of 1858, no other name was even suggested than that of Abraham Lincoln. So in 1860, there was abundant competition as to which State should furnish the Republican nominee for President; but no one ever suggested that among the eminent and honored Republicans of Illinois there was another possible candidate than Lincoln.

Andrew Johnson entered Tennessee an illiterate tailor youth, poor as Lazarus in all but hope and ambition, without a relative or friend who could help him to a corporalship in the smallest company of "floodwood" militia. A few years later he was a Member to Assembly; next we hear from him in Congress; then Governor of his closely balanced State after a spirited canvass; for Tennessee was then preponderantly a Whig State, and her Whigs always ran for Governor one of their ablest and cleverest debaters. Johnson had always been a very ardent and active Democrat, and had made himself widely obnoxious to his political adversaries. His birth and breeding were matters of common notoriety, and the cultivated aristocracy of Nashville and the surrounding region were not at all inclined to be ruled by the ex-journeymen tailor of Jonesborough. They could not help themselves, however; and Johnson, after serving his term as Governor, was chosen to the United States Senate, where he made good his position against the ablest and proudest in the land. Probably no other Senator had enjoyed so scant opportunities for intellectual culture; but the debates, in which he freely mingled, give no sign of this. In the absence of that education of the schools, which he would gladly have enjoyed and improved, he had his full share of the rugged discipline of poverty and privation, and was thoroughly trained in the keen encounters of an active, arduous public career. Doubtless, he feels and regrets the deficiencies of his early culture; but who will say that he has not nobly supplied them?

Mr. Johnson, as a leading Southern Democrat, and a supporter of Breckinridge for the Presidency, saw the "Slaveholders' Rebellion" take form and body under his immediate observation. He knows it "egg and bird"—its impulses, ideas and aspirations. Nearly every other prominent Democrat of his State and section was driven into its coils; he never countenanced it for a moment nor regarded it with the least allowance. He knew it to be as hostile to the class from which he sprung in the South as the "mudsills" at the North, and he "stood by his order" like any British Peer. He exposed the hollowness of its pretenses, the wickedness of its aims, in the presence of its contrivers, before they had imbued their hands in blood. He warned the simple against their machinations, and warned them of their inevitable failure and ruin. Had other Southern Unionists been as faithful and fearless as he, the madness of Secession would have been stayed at the Northern limit of the Cotton Region, and our country would not now be reeking with human blood.

It is a common pro-Slavery cavil that "You Abolitionists talk of what you do not understand." This cannot be said of Lincoln and Johnson, who were born in Slave States, and have been familiar with Slavery since they first opened their eyes. Mr. Lincoln never was an Abolitionist

till Slavery declared war on the Union; yet he says he never regarded Slavery in itself otherwise than as he now does.— "If Slavery is not wrong, then nothing is wrong," says he in his letter to the Hodges. Mr. Johnson was a tacit supporter of Slavery until Slavery struck at the life of his country; but he now holds with Lincoln that Union and Peace are only possible through the final, complete overthrow of their assailants.

Are these men fanatics? If there were an easier or shorter way to Peace, would they not choose it? What possible motive can they have for preferring the wrong way to the right one! Consider and judge!—*N. Y. Tribune*.

### The Terms of Peace Proposed.

The following terms of peace were proposed by the rebels through the *Richmond Examiner*, on the 18th of August, more than ten days before the *Chicago Convention* met:

"Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:

"Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

"Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

"Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the Navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

"Yielding up all pretension on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lie west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantage accruing from foreign treaties."

The *Chicago Convention* declared in favor of an "immediate cessation of hostilities" as a preliminary step to peace.— The only logical presumption in the premises is, that the Convention, when it did this, had direct reference to the terms here laid down, repeated, as they had been, by Jeff. Davis himself, and officially proclaimed by Secretary Benjamin, as the only basis of negotiation and settlement.

It would be doing violence to any fair mode of reasoning to draw any other conclusion. The framers of the platform certainly so understood it, and this was the temper of the Convention itself. Were the party, with McClellan as President, in power to-day, separation would be the ground on which they would open negotiations with the rebels.

In this connection we would draw attention to the fact that, in England, where the plots and schemes of the rebels, North and South, are better understood than here, this is the view taken of the subject. In the best informed circles abroad it is not doubted that the success of the Democracy would be followed by peace, the first condition of which would be separation. This belief is not denied by the Vallandighams, the Woods, or the open-mouthed brawlers for peace, nor by the Seymours, the Belmonts, and the Pierces—men who can speak as by authority.

So it comes down to this: whoever thinks this Government a failure, and believes it best to stop the war by dividing the country, will, as he ought to, support McClellan and Pendleton. But whoever thinks the reverse, and is everywhere and at all times opposed to the above terms, must, of necessity, support Lincoln and Johnson.

WHAT McCLELLAN SAYS PRIVATELY.—Gen. McClellan privately asserts that he is in favor of an immediate armistice, while his letter publicly proclaims that he is for the war and the Union. This has been the theme of the *New York Daily News* for a week past. Gen. McClellan has pretended to repudiate the *Chicago* platform. If he will now make it apparent that he will repudiate his own letter of acceptance, the *Daily News*, Mr. Wood and all the rest who mean what they say, and say disunion, will support him. *Frederic*, the *Daily News* of Wednesday:—

"There are those who would make the *Daily News* responsible for division in the Democratic ranks. We can briefly and effectively disprove the charge, and fix the responsibility where it belongs. Let Gen. McClellan assert publicly, as he does privately, that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities and a Convention of all the States, and the *Daily News*, and we believe the entire Peace party, will admit that he stands upon the *Chicago* platform, and will give him their earnest support."

Private dispatches from reliable parties in New York positively state that John C. Fremont has written a letter, which will shortly be published, withdrawing his name from the Presidential contest. He gives as a reason for this step the paramount importance of harmonizing all the loyal elements in order to secure the success of the Government in the coming Presidential contest, and appeals to his friends in the name of Union, Liberty and Peace to support the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

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### Democratic Prophecies.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said of M. McClellan in the *Chicago Convention*:— "He will be beaten everywhere, as he was at Antietam."

The *Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register*, of New York, in an article warning against the nomination of McClellan, says:

"If you seek disaster, nominate M. McClellan; the old Democracy won't vote for him."

That is prophetic, and from Democratic oracles.

Hear what Douglas said! The *Chicago Convention* hypocritically affected some regard for the lamented Douglas; but its presiding officer gave the lie to the utterance of the man slaughtered at Charleston by Jeff. Davis and his crew of rebels.— Douglas left this emphatic declaration on record:

"The slave question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed more than a year since—formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. The conspiracy is now known, armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against them. There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriot's or traitors."

The *Detroit Advertiser* relates the following:—"We were amused the other night at the attempts of one of the unwashed, whose tongue had become a little thick from the effects of his favorite beverage, to pronounce the names of the Democratic candidates. 'Hurra for M. McClellan and Pen-ton! I mean for M. McClellan and P'enton? No, that ain't it; Hurra, I say, for M. Kennel and P'enton!' The poor fellow got further from the mark every attempt, until he finally gave it up in despair, exclaiming, 'O! d—n such a mixed up mess! Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!'"

Does it ever occur to a War Democrat that in voting for McClellan he may possibly curse the nation with such a traitor as Pendleton for President? Our past history teaches us the lesson that Presidents, and especially military ones, are not immortal, and in case of the death of the President the Vice President takes his place. Who can imagine such a calamity as would be the placing of George H. Pendleton, Vallandigham's bosom friend, into the Presidential chair, without a shudder?

Gen. McClellan occupies one of two positions: If he accepts the nomination for the Presidency on the *Chicago* platform, then he is the Peace candidate. If he accepts the nomination, and does not intend to carry out the principles of the party tendering it, as enunciated in the *Chicago* resolutions, then he is a dishonest candidate. Either he is a candidate who believes that "immediate efforts should be made for a cessation of hostilities," or a candidate not to be trusted.

The McClellan-Pendleton ticket reminds us of the unfortunate dog in Munchausen's story, who, while running at full speed, came against a tree with such force as to split himself from snout to tail. Munchausen says he clapped the two halves together and they united, but inadvertently two legs were up and two legs were down. The running gear of the *Chicago* ticket was similarly botched, and now the Copperheads insist on taking the dog apart.

McClellan's "change of base" in Union Square, on Thursday night, will not save him. Anticipating this (his single strategy), the Hon. John A. Peters, in a speech at Portland, Maine, "brought down the house" with the remark: "If McClellan couldn't take Richmond, making Washington his base, you may safely swear he will never take Washington, making Richmond his base!"

Hon. Horatio Seymour has been re-nominated for Governor of New York by the Democrats.

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LOST.—At Harrisburg, during last month, a PROMISSORY NOTE for \$350.00, drawn in favor of Daniel Long by Wm. Berkstresser.—All persons are cautioned against purchasing this note as payment has been stopped on the same.  
DANIEL LONG.  
Sept. 22, 1864-41.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—An examination of teachers for the various schools in Cambria township, Cambria county, will be held in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The County Superintendent will be present.  
REES J. LLOYD, Secy.  
Sept. 22, 1864.

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, \$9; French or German, \$5; Music, \$5. Extras—French or German, \$5; Music, \$5. ALEX. DONALDSON, Principal.  
EDEN CALDWELL, A. B.,  
A. W. McCULLOUGH, Assistants.  
Eldersridge, Sept. 15, 1864-31.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth J. B. Jones, late of Pittsburg, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle their respective accounts, and those having claims against will present them for settlement.  
EVAN J. EVANS  
Cambria tp., Aug. 11, 1864-61.