

The Alleghanian.

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

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.

A New Volume.

With the present number, we commence Volume 6 of The Alleghanian. Like a resistless torrent, over which there can be no control, old Time is bearing our bark onward, onward, onward, unremittingly and unceasingly onward, until now we begin to feel that we indeed live. The first four or five years of a newspaper's existence are merely probationary. If it succeeds, through the favor of God and the partiality of friends, in coming successfully through them, then it may be said it has passed the tumultuous shoals of public opinion—the chief danger threatening it—and emerged into water which is never but calm and clear. Poetically speaking, in this event, it is a chrysalis which has cast off its doubts and fears and slow ploddings, and come forth a strong, glorious-winged butterfly. We think we have passed these shoals, and believe we are now old enough and strong enough to walk by ourself, and to talk for ourself, and to go on and battle of ourself with the brave, bewildering world.—We shall try the experiment, at the very least. If we fail, do us the honor to believe that we go down with the Captain at his post, the man at the wheel, and our colors flying.

In case it be thought advisable by our friends to celebrate the anniversary of the "birth" of The Alleghanian by generously extending us a "benefit," we would suggest that any little trinkets, tokens, relics and remembrances, such as silver tea-sets, Etruscan vases, portmanteaus, plectrums of greenbacks, gold pens with silver holders, boxes of cigars, new hats, (size 7-8) photograph albums with photographs of donors, green corn, pen-wipers, cushions for chairs, copies of Shakespeare and other standard authors in blue-and-gold, and flour in barrels, will always be in order. To use an entirely original expression, these will be thankfully received and many other articles we have failed to enumerate anxiously looked for. Reader! if this is your birthday, we congratulate you. If your birthday don't occur for a "few days," we congratulate you anyhow—in advance.

The Next Presidency—How the Rebels Reason.

We have said before, and here say again, that Union failures and Union discouragements constitute the chief grounds of hope for McClellan's election. It is beyond dispute that were our armies now decisively triumphant, and the rebellion utterly quelled, McClellan would stand not the ghost of a chance of being successful.—Who does not know that the capture of Atlanta coupled with Sheridan's late brilliant achievements in the Shenandoah Valley have run McClellan's stock down to a very low figure in the market? And who does not know that the taking of Petersburg and Richmond would still further depreciate it, until it would be quoted at only a mere nominal figure? In case the bubble of rebellion were to burst before November, is it not plain as the nose on your face that McClellan would be emphatically a "dead cock in the pit"? Just in proportion as the fortunes of the nation sink, McClellan's chances rise; and just in proportion as the fortunes of the nation rise, McClellan's chances sink.

The rebels in the South understand this fully. They know full well that the nominee of the Chicago Convention is being run in their interest, and they further know that union defeats alone can insure his election. Hear the Richmond Examiner on this very point: "The South is to act the controlling part in the November election. The issue of November is to be decided by the armies in Virginia and Georgia. Lincoln's whole hope of re-election begins and ends in military success. The success must not be moderate, but great enough to promise a decisive influence in securing the objects for which he is conducting the war." Here is a direct admission on the part of the special organ of Jeff. Davis, that "military success" will be the death of McClellan and the Democratic party at the November election. If Lincoln "secures the objects for which he is conducting the war," then he will be triumphantly re-elected. Now, what are Lincoln's "objects" in this war? Simply the overthrow of the rebellion and

the restoration of the authority of the general government in all the States.—According to the Examiner, McClellan stands no chance, except upon the contingency of the defeat of our armies.—And hence it is, knowing the latter to be their peculiar friend, the rebels are so particularly anxious to make military headway just now.

Let us allow the Examiner to argue the question further. In the course of the same article, it says: "The South is fighting for peace. For the first time in four years is there a prospect of securing this long and ardently sought desideratum. All the powerful inducements which have nerved her to the struggle for four years are now concentrated in the space of two months. We can afford any sacrifice collectively and individually to make capital of these two months. Every expedient should be used to pile up strength in the eight weeks of the crisis at hand. In all probability, the next sixty days will decide the contest." What can we desire more plain, frank and unequivocal than this acknowledgement that the re-election of Lincoln will "decide the contest" against the rebels? On the other hand, they avow the election of McClellan will give them "peace," which, they say and know, means independence.

The Examiner concludes two columns of this talk thus: "In one way, and in one way only, can we influence the result, (the November election.) It is by striking some quick and fierce blows now, both by land and sea." That is it. If the rebel armies can be made to triumph, then McClellan goes up like a rocket; if our armies achieve victory, McClellan drops like the stick. Now, we earnestly ask our Democratic friends—under which flag are you sailing? Which government receives aid and comfort from your votes? Is not a vote for McClellan a direct vote for rebellion and Confederate independence? The Examiner says so, and the Examiner is the confidential organ of the Jeff. Davis dynasty. They so understand it. Again, who so blind that he cannot see that the way to make an end of the rebellion and bring about peace is to re-elect Lincoln? The rebels acknowledge that his re-election would seal their destiny and bring their hellish plans of disunion to consummation.

What a spectacle before high heaven and among men does the so-called Democratic party present! A party that can only flourish on the smoldering ruins of the country; a party that rises in power as the nation sinks; a party that engages in mad carnival over the shipwreck of our nearest and dearest institutions! This is no fancy sketch—the fact that their nominee receives the support and applause of the rebels in arms abundantly establishes its entire truthfulness. George B. McClellan, there is no disguising the fact, is the candidate of the party of treason.—Rebel sympathizers North support him, and the Southern rebels themselves lend him their heartiest aid and encouragement. Honest Democrat! will you, can you vote for such a man?

Victory!

When the rebel General Early started out on his tour of offensive operations against the North, the Richmond papers exultingly proclaimed that he had gone to "stump Pennsylvania for the peace party." Had he succeeded in invading and laying waste our fair State, it is beyond controversy he would have done the "peace" cause yeoman service. But one Sheridan, who writes his name Phil H., interfered with his nice little stamping plans. He met Early, and impressed it upon him that it is the loyal sentiment that the "peace" movement is played out beyond the power of resurrection, and that henceforward good, old-fashioned war is the card. The meeting between the two Generals occurred in the Shenandoah Valley, at and along by Winchester, and Early was so impressed by the cogency of Sheridan's arguments that he presented the latter with about a dozen and a half of cannon, a large number of caissons, small arms, and the like, together with several thousand prisoners, and then precipitously retired Richmond-ward. He will not likely make his appearance in the same locality soon again. The "peace" interest are highly indignant that their champion has thus been obliged to succumb to the force of circumstances. They hear the Union men toast Sheridan's feat as a glorious victory, but they, on the contrary, look upon it in the light of a misfortune.

There is also a report, not confirmed, that Mobile has unconditionally surrendered to our gunboats. As the result of these successes, on Monday gold fell from 212 to 187!

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

As the draft for Cambria county under the late call of the President has been made, resulting in the election of some five hundred conscripts, it may be well to make plain to these "victims" who they are to thank for the unfortunate condition in which they are placed. Let it be remembered, then, that in August, 1861,—at a time when men were volunteering faster than the Government could accept them—Gen. McClellan, then commander of the Army of the Potomac, now peace candidate for President, demanded of the War Department that a draft be made at once. What his purpose in so demanding was, is beyond the power of human comprehension to explain, and of a par with all his other exploits, civil and military, but that he so demanded, at a time when drafting was not the order of the day and totally unnecessary, is undeniable. Here is the proof:

[A. B. MARCY TO GEN. McCLELLAN.] I urge upon you to make a positive and unconditional demand for an immediate draft of the additional troops you require. Men will not volunteer now, and drafting is the only successful plan. The people will applaud such a course, rely upon it. I will be in Washington to-morrow.

[GEN. McCLELLAN TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.] Sir—I have just received the enclosed dispatch in cipher. Col. Marcy knows what he says, and is of the coolest judgment. I recommend that the Secretary of War ascertain at once by telegram how the enrollment proceeds in New York and elsewhere, and that, if it is not proceeding with great rapidity, drafts be made at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Drafted man! if you are opposed to the system of conscription, can you vote for McClellan?

Congressional.

The following correspondence, which we clip from last week's Dem. & Sent., explains itself:—

EBENSBURG, Sept. 12, 1864. DEAR SIR: As the approaching election is the most important ever known to the American people, I propose to meet our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, and discuss the great questions now before them at such times and places as may be fixed upon by the respective County Committees. Sincerely hoping that this suggestion will meet your approval, promising that on my part it shall be carried out in a spirit of fairness and kindness, and believing that it is the duty of candidates and constituents, in the language of the good Book, "to reason together," I remain, Very respectfully, R. L. JOHNSTON.

To A. A. BARKER. EBENSBURG, Sept. 17, 1864. DEAR SIR: Your favor dated Sept. 12th is just received, and contents noted. You say that "as the approaching election is the most important ever known to the American people, I propose to meet our fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, and discuss the great questions now before them at such times and places as may be fixed upon by the respective County Committees." This is a most reasonable proposition. You are a candidate for a high office, and if it is your desire to go directly before the people and press your claims, I see no good reason why you should not be gratified. The right has always been conceded candidates heretofore, and no doubt will be now. At the very least, you have my consent and full and entire approbation. I shall furnish a copy of your letter to the Union County Committee of Cambria county—the only Committee with whom I have any influence—at the earliest possible moment, and if they can do ought to further your desire to "meet our fellow-citizens," it will receive my hearty approval. I will acquiesce in any arrangement that may be made by the "respective County Committees" tending to effect that object.

Very respectfully, yours, A. A. BARKER. To R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq.

HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING is a very good man personally; but politically he is a violent copperhead. At the breaking out of the war, he made a public speech in Johnstown, in the course of which he used words to the effect—"So help me God, I will know no party from now until the Union is restored." He has falsified this pledge, and is now for the fourth time a partisan candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Pershing is a peace-at-any-price man—an "armistice" and "cessation of hostilities" man—a man who is working indefatigably in the interest of the slaveholders' rebellion. Can the people afford to elect such an one to the Legislature?—We think not. Vote for Evan Roberts, who is Union throughout.

WE direct particular attention to the Address of the Union County Committee to the Union voters of Cambria county. It is of the utmost importance that our brave soldiers in the field and in hospitals be enabled to vote at the coming election, and only through the observance of certain prescribed forms, fully explained in the Address, can this end be arrived at. Read the document, and then go to work at once and practically enfranchise every soldier that has gone from the county.

THE Dem. & Sent. says the editor of The Alleghanian can't spell cow "without a K." He can spell Hanson without an H. A DEMOCRATIC TOAST—General McClellan: long may he waver.

The Book of Michael, Commonly Called The Paddy.

TRANSLATED OUT OF THE ORIGINAL SHEBREW.

CHAPTER I.

The Genealogy of Michael, and the Manner of his Birth—Patrick, his Father, tills the Ground, and buildeth himself an House—Biddy, a Damsel, cometh to the Place, and Patrick Taketh a Liking unto her—She consenteth, and they become One Flesh—Having no Issue, Patrick becometh Wrath, and Upbraideh his Wife—She answereth him, and Patrick maketh Teddy his Man-Servant—After the which, a Son is Born unto Patrick—A Feast is Given, and all the People Rejoice—Patrick Rewardeth Teddy—The Feast endeth, and the Child is called Michael.

The chronicles of the generation of Michael, whose surname was Paddy. 2. Barney begat Peter; and Peter begat Patrick; and Patrick begat Michael; 3. But who begat Barney remaineth a mystery unto this day. 4. So all the generations from Barney to Michael are three generations; and the generations which were before Barney, they are without number. 5. Now the birth of Michael occurred in this wise: In the days of King George, who reigned over Ireland and the regions thereabout, Patrick dwelt in the land of his fathers, even in the land of Tipperary. 6. And Patrick tilled the soil and caused it to bring forth its fruits in season, and great was his store of turnips and cabbage and potatoes.

7. And of the beasts of the field and creeping things Patrick had a cow and an ass, and the goats and sheep and swine which were his, they were many; both male and female had he them. 8. And Patrick sent for cunning workmen, and built him an house whereia he might dwell; 9. And the walls thereof were mud that was digged from a ditch hard by the same; and the roof thereof was of sticks and straws curiously wrought together; 10. Likewise there was a door in the house, so that Patrick went in and out as seemed good unto him; and when the door was shut there was darkness in the house, and when it was open there was light therein.

11. And when he had made an end of his building, Patrick rejoiced in his heart; and all the people said one unto another, behold the possessions of Patrick: there be none like unto them. 12. And there chanced to come to that place, a damsel whose name was Biddy, who was a descendant of her ancestors, and dwelt in the county of Kilkenny. 13. And it was so that when Patrick had looked upon Biddy, she was comely in his eyes, and he thought within himself, this damsel will I take unto myself to wife.

14. And straightway he made known unto the damsel even as he had thought, and behold he found favor in her sight, and they became man and wife according to the custom of that country. 15. Now Patrick and Biddy had dwelt together many years, and yet issue had they none; 16. And Patrick's anger was kindled, and he began to upbraid her, saying, Of a truth I have lived with thee these many years, yet hast thou not given me a son to comfort me in my old age: 17. Wot ye not that the flocks must be watched, and the ground tilled?—how shall I do these things, now that I am old and my eyesight dim?

18. And the woman answered him and said, When I am silent, wherefore upbraidedst thou me? If thou art old and unable of thyself to do those things which are needful, get thee a man servant to do the same for thee. 19. Then Patrick was pleased with the words which the woman had spoken, and he said unto her, forasmuch as thou hast been faithful unto me, therefore will I do even as thou hast said. 20. So Patrick sent for one Teddy, whose surname was O'Toole, a sojourner of that place, and he made him his man-servant, and gave unto him his meat and drink and raiment.

21. And Patrick was pleased with that which he had done, and Teddy served his master faithfully. 22. Howbeit after Teddy had become a sojourner in his master's household, it came to pass in due course of time that Biddy gave Patrick a son. 23. And Patrick rejoiced and was exceeding glad, and he called the neighbors and made a great feast, and the table was laden with the fat of the land, even with pottage and buttermilk and potatoes; 24. And there was singing and dancing, and playing upon the harp, even upon the harp of Erin, and all the guests were exceeding merry.

25. And it was so that in the midst of these things, Patrick called Teddy, and said unto him, inasmuch as thou hast at all times done the things required of thee,

therefore I pray thee become as one of mine own household.

26. And Teddy answered and said, Behold thy servant: do with me as thou wilt.

27. Then Patrick gave unto Teddy a cup of pottage, and took a cup even for himself, which when they had drunk, Patrick likewise gave unto Teddy ten shékels and a girdle, and made him a ruler over his affairs; 28. And Patrick bade Teddy till the ground, and charged him to take good heed to the cow and the ass and the goats and sheep and swine, even as he had done before.

29. And Teddy was well satisfied with his lot, and rejoiced and made merry with the guests. 30. And when they had done feasting, and the music and dancing had come to an end, Patrick sent the people away; for it was about the hour the cock crows, and there were no beds in the house to contain them.

31. So the feast was over and the child's name was called MICHAEL.

LET THE SOLDIERS VOTE!

How They Are to be Assessed—Prescribed Form for Balloting, &c.

ADDRESS OF THE UNION Co. COMMITTEE

To the Union Voters of Cambria county:

The members of the Union Executive Committee of the county of Cambria will take immediate steps to secure the assessment of the soldiers in the army, under the law recently passed. Each member will organize a committee for this work in his own district, and all loyal citizens are invited to lend their assistance to the good cause. By the terms of the act, any citizen may give the name of an absent soldier to the proper assessor, who is required to enter it on his list, assessing him with a tax of ten cents, and giving to the citizen a certificate of the fact. On this certificate the County Treasurer, or any Collector, endorses the payment of the tax, and the paper then becomes prima facie evidence of the soldier's right to vote.

The undersigned will furnish blanks, if they can be procured in time; but in default of this, the following form may be used: I, A. B., assessor of (Township, or ward and Borough) county of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, hereby certify that C. D., of Company \_\_\_\_\_, in the \_\_\_\_\_ Regiment of \_\_\_\_\_, has been duly assessed in this (ward or township), with a county tax of ten cents for the year 1864, as provided by the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved August 25th, 1864. (Signed,) \_\_\_\_\_ Assessor. Received, September \_\_\_\_\_, 1864, of C. D., ten cents for County Tax assessed to him for the year 1864. \_\_\_\_\_, Collector.

Where the party procuring the assessment to be made, knows the company and regiment of the soldier, it will be very important to have it inserted in the certificate. Commissioned officers are to be assessed with the same taxes payable by other citizens. Whenever it is known that the voter belongs to a company composed in whole or in part of Pennsylvania soldiers, the certificate assessment, &c., should at once be deposited with the undersigned, to be forwarded to the company by the State Commissioner. Whenever the voter is in hospital, in a company composed of men from another State, on detached service, or otherwise so situated that it is not probable a Pennsylvania poll will be opened within one mile of him, the chairman of each local committee herein provided for, or some friend of the soldier, should transmit the certificate and receipt to him immediately, by mail. In case the soldier finds a poll opened near him, he can use it at once; if not he can return it with his ballot, which he votes by proxy, as follows:

1st. His ticket properly folded. 2nd. A Statement in the following form: I, C. D., of (Township or ward and Borough), in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, hereby authorize E. F., a qualified voter and resident of said district, to cast the within ballot for me, at the election on the 2nd Tuesday of October, 1864. (Signed,) \_\_\_\_\_ C. D. (Attest) (Commanding or other officer of Regiment, Company, or by some other witness.) I, C. D., being duly (sworn or affirmed) according to law, doth depose and say that I am a qualified voter of (Township or ward and Borough) in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, that I am in the actual military service of (the United States, or the State of Pennsylvania,) a (private or non-commissioned officer) of Company \_\_\_\_\_, that I have not sent my ballot to any other person or persons than the one in the above authority mentioned, that I will not offer to vote at any poll which may be opened on the 2nd Tuesday of October at any place whatsoever, and that I am not a deserter and have not been dishonorably discharged from the service, and that I am now stationed at \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_ (Signed,) \_\_\_\_\_ C. D. Sworn and subscribed before me, (a commissioned officer of soldier's company or regiment, a magistrate, notary public, or other qualified officer) this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1864. (Signed,) \_\_\_\_\_ E. F., Capt., &c.

The foregoing papers properly sealed by the soldier should be addressed to the person authorized to cast the ballot, and should be endorsed across the sealed part, or back of the envelope, "soldier's ballot, for (Township, or ward and Borough), in

the county of Cambria." This ballot must be presented with the seal unbroken, to the election board of the proper district, by the person authorized, who, if necessary, should be prepared to offer extrinsic proof of the soldier's legal residence, and right to vote. It will be remembered that only where the soldier will be allowed to vote by proxy, as above mentioned, will the certificate of assessment be sent to him by mail. When he is in a Pennsylvania company, the better plan will be to place the papers at once in the hands of the undersigned, Chairman of the County Committee.

In attending to the foregoing duty, local committees will be helped by examining the lists of voters for their respective districts during the past three years, thus refreshing their memories as to the qualified voters of the district absent in the field, whose locality can then be ascertained by inquiring of their friends and families. It is hoped that every man who has a friend in the army will go to work, at once, in aid of the committees herein appointed, and where the evidence of assessment and payment of tax is not required to be sent to the soldier, by mail, that it will be deposited with the Chairman of the proper local committee, or sent at once to the undersigned. It is not usual, nor is it deemed necessary for the Chairman of the Union County Committee to address his fellow-citizens upon the issues involved in the canvass. A platform of principles has been laid down by the Union National Convention, and beyond that it is enough to know that we depend for success upon the votes of the brave men now grappling with the armies of the accursed rebellion against our government and laws. We gave the soldiers a right to vote. Their cause is ours. It is our duty now to see that they are enabled to exercise their constitutional right of suffrage, as democratic citizens of a free Republic.

The members of the County Committee hereinafter named will be charged with the execution of this work in their respective districts, and wherever there is no resident member, the loyal citizens are desired to immediately effect an organization for themselves. All actions to be reported as soon as possible to the undersigned. CYRUS ELDER, Chairman Union County Committee.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE. Allegheny township.....JOHN GLASS. Blacklick township.....JOSEPH CONWAY. Cambria Borough.....GEORGE RINEHOLT. Cambria township.....EVAN MORGAN. Carroll township.....HIRAM FRITZ. Carrolltown Borough.....STEPHEN L. EVANS. Chest Springs Boro.....MICHAEL D. WAGNER. Chest township.....JACOB KIBLER. Clearfield township.....JOHN ZEBBE. Coeanaugh-1st Wrd.....ROBT. H. CANAN. Do 2d Wrd.....WILLIAM COXBY. Coeanaugh township.....JOHN HOLDBRAND. Croyle township.....JOHN BROWN. Ebensburg East Wd.....J. ALEX. MOORE. Do West Wd.....WM. M. JONES. Gallitzin.....J. H. GILSON. Johnstown township.....TIMOTHY R. DAVIS. Johnstown-1st Ward.....A. J. HAWES. Do 2d Ward.....DR. W. W. WALTERS. Do 3d Ward.....CYRUS ELDER. Do 4th Ward.....WILLIAM DYKERT. Do 5th Ward.....JAMES A. LANE. Loreto Borough.....WILLIAM KOONTZ. Millville Borough.....ALBERT M. GREGG. Munster township.....HENRY TAYLOR. Richland township.....GEORGE GREENING. Summerhill township.....HENRY WALTERS. Summitville Borough.....JOHN ECKLEY. Susquehanna tp.....PETER DUBAY. Taylor township.....JAMES COOPER. Washington township.....JAMES COCHRAN. White township.....HOWD. B. JEFFREYS. Wilmore Borough.....WILLIAM K. CARL. Yoder township.....E. A. VICKROY.

The most heartrending railroad accident we ever remember to have read about occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Thompston, eleven miles east of Millfin, on the 21st. The Fast Line, while going at full speed, ran into a coal train, which through inexcusable negligence of the engineer had been left standing on the track, shivering both trains to fragments, and scattering their contents in every direction. The passenger cars were full of people, and very many of these were crushed to death and maimed by the collision. But—most horrible of all—the wreck had hardly occurred when fire broke out among the debris, and soon enveloped the holocaust of dead, dying and mangled human beings in its dreadful pall. It is not known how many persons miserably perished in the flames, but the number is estimated at twenty to thirty. Certain it is that the destruction of human life is enough to make the blood run cold at the bare recital. The conductor, Mulligan, and the first brakeman, Emory, were among the victims. To aggravate the horrors of the situation, when the flames broke out, the doors of the cars were covered to be locked, and thus the escape of the poor passengers was practically cut off. A memorial of the survivors was drawn up, protesting in the name of common humanity against this practice of locking the doors of cars, and attributing to it the loss of many valuable lives that otherwise would have been saved. May we never read of such another catastrophe.

Gen. John C. Fremont and Hon. John Cochrane, ultra Union candidates respectively for President and Vice President, have written letters withdrawing from the contest. They give as their reasons therefor the overpowering necessity of the election of Lincoln, which can only be accomplished through entire harmony in our ranks. Montgomery Blair has resigned his seat in the Cabinet as Postmaster General, and is succeeded by Rufus