

The Alleghanian.

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I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

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EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

NUMBER 2.

DIRTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Offices.
Bethel Station
Carrolltown
Chess Springs
Conemaugh
Cresson
Ebensburg
Fallon Timbe
Gallitzin
Hemlock
Johnstown
Loretto
Mineral Point
Munster
Plattsville
Roseland
St. Augustine
Scalp Level
Summit
Summerhill
Summit
Wilmore

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Henry Nutter
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I. E. Chandler
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G. W. Bowman
Stan. Wharton
George Berkey
B. M. Colgan
E. F. Slick
William M'Connell
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Districts.
Blacklick
Carrall
Chest.
Taylor.
Washin'tn.
Ebensburg
White.
Gallitzin.
Wash'tn.
Johnst'wn.
Loretto.
Conc'm'gh.
Munster.
Susq'han.
Clearfield.
Richland.
Wash'tn.
Croyle.
Washt'n.
S'merhill.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian—Rev. D. HARRISON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 1/2 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. J. S. LEWIS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Wich Independent—Rev. L. R. POWELL, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting on the first Sunday evening of each month; and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening, excepting the first week in each month.

Calvinistic Methodist—Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 2 and 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Disciples—Rev. W. LLOYD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular Baptists—Rev. DAVID JENKINS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. J. MITCHELL, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10 1/2 o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.
Eastern, daily, at 11 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
Western, " at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern, daily, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Western, " at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongstown, &c., arrive on Thursday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Ebensburg on Friday of each week, at 8 A. M.

The mails from Newman's Mills, Carrolltown, &c., arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRESSON STATION.

West-Balt. Express leaves at	8.14 A. M.
" Fast Line "	9.11 P. M.
" Phila. Express "	9.02 A. M.
" Mail Train "	7.08 P. M.
" Emigrant Train "	3.15 P. M.
East-Through Express "	8.38 P. M.
" Fast Line "	12.36 A. M.
" Fast Mail "	7.08 A. M.
" Through Accom. "	10.39 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Huntington's Associates, George W. Eastley, Henry G. Devine.
Prothonotary—Joseph M. Donald.
Register and Recorder—James Griffin.
Sheriff—John Buck.
District Attorney—Philip S. Noon.
County Commissioners—Peter J. Little, Jno. Campbell, Edward Glass.
Treasurer—Isaac Wike.
Poor House Directors—George McCullough, George Delany, Irwin Rutledge.
Poor House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahn.
Auditors—William J. Williams, George C. K. Zahn, Francis Tierney.
County Surveyor—Henry Scanlan.
Coroner—William Flattery.
Mercantile Appraiser—Patrick Donahoe.
Sup't. of Common Schools—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

AT LARGE.
Justices of the Peace—David H. Roberts, Harrison Kinkaid.
Burgess—A. A. Barker.
School Directors—Abel Lloyd, Phil S. Noon, Joshua D. Parrish, Hugh Jones, E. J. Mills, David J. Jones.

EAST WARD.
Constable—Thomas J. Davis.
Town Council—J. Alexander Moore, Daniel O. Evans, Richard R. Tibbott, Evan E. Evans, William Clement.
Inspectors—Alexander Jones, D. O. Evans.
Judge of Election—Richard Jones, Jr.
Assessor—Thomas M. Jones.
Assistant Assessors—David E. Evans, Wm. D. Davis.

WEST WARD.
Constable—William Mills, Jr.
Town Council—John Dougherty, George C. Zahn, Isaac Crawford, Francis A. Shoemaker, James S. Todd.
Inspectors—G. W. Outman, Robert Evans.
Judge of Election—Michael Hutton.
Assessor—James Murray.
Assistant Assessors—William Barnes, Daniel C. Zahn.

The Chicago Convention.

APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Headquarters National Union Committee, New-York, Sept. 9, 1864.

The great rebellion which for more than three years has wrapp'd the nation in the flames of civil war, draws near its crisis. Its armies have been beaten, its territory has been conquered, the forts and posts which it treacherously seized have been occupied and held by the soldiers of the Republic, its foreign allies have been detached from its support, and its hostile arm, paralyzed by exhaustion and discouraged by defeat, is upheld solely by the hope of political victories to be achieved by its allies in the Presidential election of November next.

If the People in that election sustain the Government, if they reassert its just authority and reaffirm their purpose to maintain it by war so long as war assails it, the Rebellion will speedily end. If they falter in this determination, or leave any room for doubt on this vital point, the Rebels will take fresh courage and prolong the contest. Every utterance of their organs and their agents affirms and confirms this position. Every Rebel in arms and every Rebel in office—every Rebel organ in the Rebel States or in foreign lands—every hater of Democratic Freedom and the Rights of Man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the administration and the expulsion of Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair.

In the Northern and Western States this hostility has been embodied and organized in the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention. That Convention gives a silent approval of the rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life. While it passes in utter silence the gigantic usurpations of Jefferson Davis and his confederate traitors,—while it overlooks entirely, and thus, by just and necessary inference, approves their abrogation of political rights and personal liberties over all that portion of the United States in which they have been able thus far to sustain their usurped authority, it pours out its wrath, without stint or measure, upon every act by which the Constitutional President of the United States has sought to defend and protect the life and liberties of the nation, whose executive power is placed in his hands.

That Convention has no words of exultation for our victories; no thanks and honors for the soldiers and sailors who have shed their blood to achieve them. While it denounces our Government for neglect of duty toward our "fellow-citizens, who are now, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition," it has not even a syllable of censure for those Rebel authorities who, with more than savage cruelty, and in utter disregard of every dictate of humanity, as well as of every usage of civilized warfare, have deliberately and with systematic purpose inflicted upon those prisoners all the tortures of exposure, of neglect and starvation, and have offered premiums for their murder to the brutal guards to whose grim custody they have been consigned. And, on the very eve of the most glorious victories that have ever crowned our arms—after three years of bloody, costly and successful war, when three-fourths of the territory originally held by the Rebels has passed into our hands; at the very moment when the Rebellion itself is tottering to its fall, and the flag of our country is rapidly advancing to its old supremacy, the party represented at Chicago demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities"—a step which would instantly arrest our conquering armies and snatch from them the glories of a final triumph; repeal the blockade, and throw the whole Rebel frontier open to the supplies they so sorely need, secure the recognition of foreign powers, and either accomplish their independence or give them the ability to fight for it four years longer.

We appeal to the people of the United States—lovers of the Union and friends of Freedom—against the consummation of the foul crime against both which the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention involve. We invoke them not to sanction these principles and sentiments by electing the candidates put forward to represent them. We implore them as they love their country, as they seek the renewed integrity of its territory, as they desire the peaceful protection of its flag, and the blessings of its free institutions and its equal laws for themselves

and their posterity, not to arrest the blow which is just ready to descend upon the Rebellion now tottering to its fall; not to give the Rebels time to renew their strength for fresh conflicts; not to aid those who would aid them in overthrowing our Government, in destroying our Union, in plunging into a chaos of anarchy the great communities of which the Constitution makes one great and glorious Nation, and in thus extinguishing, finally and forever, the hopes of all who have faith in Freedom and the Rights of Man.

We call upon the People to bear in mind that, by whatever sophistries they may cloak their purposes, the Chicago Convention neither condemns the action of the Richmond Rebels, nor proposes to expel them against their will, or by any exercise of force, from the seats of power they have usurped. In all essential respects the action that Convention took accords with the results the Rebels seek. Both desire a cessation of hostilities.—Both denounce, with unsparing bitterness, the Government of the United States, and both alike seek its overthrow. Both demand that the attempt to conquer armed Rebellion by force of arms shall be abandoned. And both demand that, when the Government of the United States shall have passed into the hands of men opposed to an armed defense of the Government against rebellion, the war shall end by peaceful conference of these allied powers. What more than this could the Rebels ask or need for the consummation of all their plans? We call upon the People to bear in mind that, if they elect the candidates of the Chicago Convention, they arrest the Government in the execution of its plans and purposes on the very eve of their fulfillment, and one-third of a year before any new administration can take its place. The interval will be one of hope and confidence for the Rebels, and of exultation for their allies in the loyal States. In the Western States armed preparations have already been made by the disciples and advocates of secession, to follow the example of the South, and sever the West from the Federal Union. The success of the Chicago programme in November, will be the signal for carrying these designs into execution; and the fourth of March will dawn upon a new Western confederacy, aiming at independence, and co-operating with the slave power of the Southern States in blotting from existence the free Republic of the Western world.

We call upon the people to crush all these schemes, and to brand their authors and allies with their lasting reprobation. We call upon them to support the Government, to quell the rebellion, to defend and preserve the Union. We call upon them to stand by the President, who, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, has wielded the power of the nation with unflinching courage and fidelity, with integrity which even calumny has not dared to impeach, and with wisdom and prudence upon which success is even now stamping the surest and the final seal. His election will proclaim to the world the unaltered and unalterable determination of the American people to quell the rebellion and save the Union. It will strike down forever the false hopes and expectations of the Rebel government, and proclaim to the people of the Rebel States that their only hope of peace lies in abandoning their hostility to the Government and resuming their allegiance to the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

We call upon the Union Committees and the Union Leagues, and upon all loyal associations in every State, County and Town, to perfect their organizations; to infuse fresh vigor and activity into their operations; to canvass carefully and promptly their respective districts; to circulate Documents and Newspapers containing just and forcible expositions of the merits of our cause; to combat by assemblages of the people in public meetings, by public speeches, by conversation, by letters and personal appeals, and in all just and proper modes, the deceptive and perilous sophistries of the agents and political allies of the rebellion. Let them be on their guard against the arts of corruption and of intrigue which will be brought, with unscrupulous desperation, to bear upon them. The Rebel Government, and those Foreign Powers most deeply interested in our destruction, could well afford to expend millions in overthrowing this administration, and placing in power the nominee and representatives of the Chicago Convention.

The skies are bright and full of promise. The lion-hearted citizen-soldiers of the Republic march with steady step and unflinching purpose to a speedy and glorious victory. The heart of the people beats true to the Union. Every triumph of the Union arms over the Rebel troops

arouses afresh the courage and confidence of Union men, and chills the heart and decimates the ranks of the submission secessionists represented at Chicago. A Union victory in November will end the long and laborious strife. It will paralyze the arm of the Rebellion. It will disperse its armies, destroy the hope by which the despotism at Richmond now holds its subjects in bondage, release the people of the Southern States from their enforced loyalty, and give them again the blessings of self-government within the Union and under the protecting Constitution and Flag of the United States. It will enable our own government to exchange the weapons of war for the counsels of peace, to relax the stern control over public action and public speech which a state of war renders unavoidable, to restore our financial system, to dissolve all military courts, and hand over again to the civil tribunals of justice the punishment of crime and the preservation of public order, and to restore to their firesides and their homes, clothed with honors and to be held in everlasting remembrance, that great army of our citizen-soldiers who have bared their breasts against armed rebellion, and won the imperishable renown of saving the glorious Union, for which their fathers and their brothers died.

H. J. RAYMOND, Chairman.

Who is Responsible for the War?

The following remarks were made by Alexander H. Stevens, now Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, at the Georgia Convention which met at Milledgeville, in November, 1860, to consider the question of seceding from the Union. His arguments against secession are valuable as a matter of history:

When we and posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demons of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolations of war upon us, who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate?

Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons can you give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act can we point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice, what right has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer! While on the other hand, let me show the fact (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North, but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithfully to yours, mine, and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness,) of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country.

When we of the South demanded the slave trade or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifth representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the constitution? And again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave law of 1850?

Do you reply that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagement?—As individuals and local communities they may have done so; but not by the sanction of government, for that has always been true to Southern interests. Again, gentlemen, look at another fact: when we have asked that more territory should be

added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands and given us Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you by this unwise and impolitic act do not destroy this hope, and perhaps by it lose all, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico had; or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation which may reasonably be expected to follow?

But again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the general government? We have always had the control, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of Southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court: we have had eighteen from the South, and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation of the constitution unfavorable to us.

In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of government. In choosing the presiding officer (*pro tem.*) of the State, we have had twenty-four and they eleven. While the majority of the representatives, from their greater population, has always been from the North, yet we have generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country.—Nor had we less control in every department of the general government. Attorney Generals we had fourteen, while the North had but five. Foreign ministers we had eighty-six, and they but forty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents from abroad is clearly from the North, from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world's markets for our cotton, tobacco and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of the army and navy, while a larger portion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors and comptrollers filling the Executive department; the records show that, for the last fifty years, of the three thousand thus employed we have had more than two-thirds, while we have but one-third of the white population of the republic.

Again, look at another item, and one, be assured, in which we have a great and vital interest—that of revenue, or means of supporting the government. From official documents we learn that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of the government has uniformly been raised from the North.

Pause now, while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Look at another necessary branch of government, and learn from stern statistical facts how matters stand in that department. I mean the mail and post office privileges we enjoy under the general government as it has been for years past. The expense for the transportation of the mail in the free States was, by the report of the Postmaster-General for 1860, a little over \$13,000,000, while the income was \$19,000,000. But in the slave States the transportation of the mail was \$14,716,000, while the revenue was only \$8,000,265, leaving a deficit of \$6,715,735, to be supplied by the North for our accommodation, and without which we must have been entirely cut off from this most essential branch of the government.

Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the North, there will be thousands and tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of ambition—and for what, we ask again? It is for the overthrow of the American government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice and humanity. And as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest statesmen and patriots of this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government—the most equal in its rights—the most just in its decisions—the most inspiring in its measures to elevate the race of man—that the sun in heaven ever shone upon.

Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, with no elements of peril around us, but with peace and tranquility, accompanied by unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can lend neither my sanction nor my vote.

Words of Wisdom.

Judge Miles, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Wisconsin, gives the following report of a recent interview with President Lincoln. The calm reasoning of the President is worthy of the candid consideration of every patriotic citizen. Hear the President in vindication of his devotion to our common country:—

"Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed with Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near two hundred thousand able bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, are to be converted into our enemies, in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

"You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them ultimate success, and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give your enemies such military advantages as to insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men; take two hundred thousand men from our side and put them in the battlefield or cornfield against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

"We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the war Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave, long before the present policy was inaugurated.

"There have been men here enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion.

"Freedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the contrary, that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union, and I will abide the issue."

Gen. Garfield, in a recent speech at Cincinnati, said: "The Chicago Convention asserts that the war is a failure. That assertion I pronounce to be a criminal lie before the American people. Their next proposition is what they propose to do about it. They demand a cessation of hostilities. What does that mean? Does it mean merely a command to cease firing along the lines? No; it means our armies shall face right about and leave the enemy's country. There is no cessation of hostilities while you hold the enemy's country, therefore, if you cease hostilities, you must sound the bugle all along the line from Texas to the Atlantic, that our brave troops shall turn around and march back home."

Silas Wright, who was one of the best and the purest Democrats of his time, once said: "If among us there be any who are prepared, for any earthly object, to dismember our Confederacy, and destroy that Constitution which binds us together, let the fate of an Arnold be theirs, and let the detestation and scorn of every American be their constant companions, until, like him, they shall abandon a country whose rich blessings they are no longer worthy to enjoy."