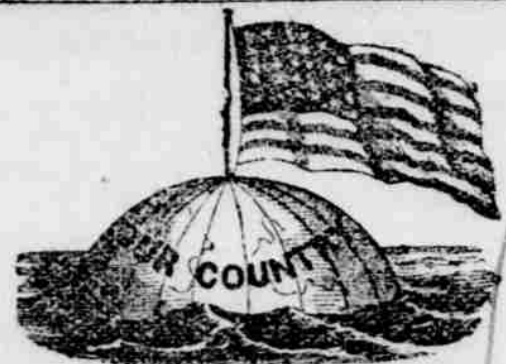


The Alleghenian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.

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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 13.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

My ENEMIES PRETEND I AM NOW CARRYING ON THE 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.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

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.—ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE ELECTION—CAMBRIA COUNTY.

ONLY 1,000 DEM. MAJORITY!

Wait till the Soldiers' Vote Comes In!

Notwithstanding the fact that since last fall five hundred Union men (at the lowest calculation) have gone from our county to the wars, the opposition have been unable to signally increase their accustomed majority. In '63, Woodward received 836 votes over Curtin; now Johnston will have only about 1,000 over Barker. This is about as we expected it. The opposition claimed 1,500 majority on the home vote:—we should, at least, receive credit for having disappointed their expectations to the tune of five hundred. All honor to the Union men of Cambria! They have done what they could.

Of course, all the opposition county officers are elected. But wait till the army vote comes in if you want to see their average majority tumble down to a figure which will startle the senses and sicken the souls of those who love their party better than their country!

Herewith is the unofficial vote of the county:

Table with columns for Cong., Assem., Sheriff, and various districts. Lists candidates like Barker, Johnston, and their respective vote counts.

—Probable Democratic majority in the county, 1,000.

Congressional.

The following are the approximate majorities in this (the XVIIth) district for Congress:

Table showing approximate majorities for Congressional candidates: Blair, Huntington, Miffin, Cambria.

The home vote will be very close, possibly a tie; but the army vote will elect Barker by 400 or 500 majority.

The State.

We think we are safe in saying we have elected eighteen out of the twenty-four Congressmen. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Union. We probably get sixty Representatives, to the opposition forty; Senate twenty to thirteen. Union majority on joint ballot, twenty-seven.—The home vote of the State will be close.

Other States.

Indiana re-elects Governor Morton, Union, by 20,000 majority. Ohio goes Union by 50,000 majority. How are you, Gun Boat Micklenan!

The Book of Michael, Commonly Called The Paddy.

TRANSLATED OUT OF THE ORIGINAL SHREWBURY.

CHAPTER III.

Biddy and Teddy maintain Silence, and Patrick remaineth Ignorant of Michael's Mishap—Michael is Cured, but not made Whole—His Voice is Weak, but he wazeth Fat and Weighty—Patrick exhibiteth him at Donnybrook Fair, where he passeth for a Chinese Pig—Patrick filleth his Purse thereby, and afterwards getteth Drunk with Teddy—The King's Tax-Gatherer cometh, and carrieth Michael Away and Impoundeth him—Biddy Swooneth—Patrick Redeemeth Michael with his Ass, and then Redeemeth the Ass with Money—They return, and a Feast is given—Michael and the entire Household are afflicted with Lice, which are destroyed by the Sorcerers—The Strange Woman cometh, and smiteth Michael with a distemper called The Itch—Sore Afflictions are in the Family—They Bathe in the Lake of Killarney, and are made Clean—Patrick voweth Vengeance upon the Strange Woman.

Now Patrick knew not of the mishap that had overtaken Michael, for Biddy and Teddy kept silent concerning the same, and it had not entered into the mind of Patrick to examine for himself.

2. Wherefore Patrick continued in the belief that the words of the strange woman were parabolical.

3. But Biddy gave good heed to the lad, and took care to dress his wound; and albeit he was cured, yet could he not be made whole.

4. And it was so that after the sow had rent Michael, his voice was not strong; howbeit he waxed fat and became exceedingly weighty, insomuch that when Patrick went to the Donnybrook Fair (as was his custom), he took him along, so that all who wished might look upon him;

5. And Patrick collected a penny each from all who came to see; and Patrick's purse was filled with the pennies which he got.

6. And when the multitude had looked upon Michael, they marvelled and said among themselves, What manner of beast is this? and some answered one thing, and some another; but the wise men and soothsayers said it was a pig that had been brought from afar off, even from the coast of China.

7. And when the Fair had come to an end, Patrick returned to his house, and delivered Michael into the hands of Biddy; and Patrick told Biddy of the pennies which he had got, and they were well pleased.

8. ¶ And Patrick straightway saddled his ass and rode thereon, and Teddy followed after him on foot, and they went to the place whereto merchandise was bought and sold; and Patrick took with him his pennies, so that he might buy whatsoever his heart desired.

9. Now Patrick had forgotten to pay the tithes wherewith he had been assessed, and when he had departed, behold, the king's tax-gatherer came to his house to collect the same;

10. And when the tax-gatherer had made known unto Biddy his business, she said unto him, Verily, my husband, even Patrick, is away, and my purse is empty; I pray thee wait until Patrick return, and thou shalt be paid even to the uttermost farthing.

11. But the tax-gatherer hardened his heart, and would hearken not unto the words of Biddy;

12. And when Biddy perceived not, the tax-gatherer seized upon Michael and carried him away; and as he went, he called unto her, saying,

13. Lo, I will take this Chinese pig to the pound hard by, and keep him there for the space of five days, and if in that time he be redeemed not, I will sell him for whatever he will bring, to the end that the tithes of Patrick may be paid therewith.

14. And Biddy fell down in a swoon, and knew not anything until after the return of Patrick and Teddy, which when they had come, she made known unto them the thing which had happened.

15. Now while they were gone, Patrick and Teddy had looked upon the wine while it was red, and had become drunken therewith; and when they returned, Patrick had not one penny left wherewith to rub against another;

16. And Patrick was sorely afflicted, and straightway rode to the pound, and when he had found the tax-gatherer, Patrick gave him his ass in pledge, and the tax-gatherer restored Michael again into his hand.

17. Then straightway Patrick carried Michael to a place called in the Shrebrew tongue, Ballyporeen; and the people came from far and near to see him, and from every one who looked upon the lad, Patrick collected a penny, even as he had done before.

18. And when his purse was again filled, Patrick returned with Michael to the pound, and Patrick redeemed his ass, and satisfied the tax-gatherer even unto the uttermost farthing.

19. And when Patrick and Michael and the ass had come back unto the house, a he goat was sacrificed and a great feast given; and great was the rejoicing in Patrick's household: for lo, Michael had been lost, and now he was found.

20. ¶ And as if the evil foretold by the strange woman had not fully come to pass, it was so that, after Michael had been at the pound, his head was filled with creeping things, called lice; and they were exceedingly fruitful, and multiplied and replenished also the heads of Patrick and Biddy and Teddy:

21. So that all the members of Patrick's household were in sore distress, being plagued like unto Pharaoh and his people in the days of Moses and Aaron.

22. And Patrick sent for the magicians and the sorcerers, and said unto them, Verily, these lice are a grievous abomination, and I would fain be rid of them.

23. And the magicians and the sorcerers began with their enchantments, and immediately all the lice that were in the household lodged in the head of Michael.

24. And Teddy, being so commanded, kindled a fire, and placed Michael nigh unto the same; and Teddy took the curry-comb with which he had been wont to curry the ass, and he did curry Michael's head therewith;

25. And, behold, all the lice that were upon Michael's head fell into the fire, and immediately yielded up the ghost; so that they troubled not any one again.

26. And when the plague was removed, Patrick rewarded the magicians and the sorcerers each according to his merits, and sent them away.

27. ¶ And the strange woman with bare feet and torn garments cometh yet again to the house, and saith to them that are within,

28. Behold, great evil hath come upon the child Michael, in order to the fulfillment of the prophecy which I spake on the day that ye refused to let him be circumcised;

29. But a greater evil still shall come upon him, and upon this household, and all the enchantments and witchcraft in Ireland shall not be able to remove the same.

30. And when she had spoken these words, the strange woman caught Michael's hand within her own, and pressed it, and immediately fled from the house.

31. Which when she had done, a grievous distemper, called the seven-years' itch, came upon Michael;

32. And Michael, in due course of time, communicated the distemper unto Biddy; and in like manner Biddy gave the same unto Patrick;

33. Likewise Teddy, the man-servant, was afflicted with the distemper, but whether he got it from Patrick or from Biddy hath never been ascertained unto this day.

34. And Patrick sent for the magicians and the sorcerers, and they came with their enchantments; likewise, he sent for the learned doctors, and they came with their precious ointments;

35. But not a whit could they do to remove the plague; so they were all in sore distress, and wept, and wailed, and gnashed their teeth in great torment.

36. And it was so, that, after a lapse of seven years, Patrick and his household went down to the lake of Killarney and bathed therein, and immediately the distemper departed from them, and they were made clean.

37. And they returned to the house; and Patrick put his shillelagh in order, and swore by the saint of his own name, that, if the strange woman ever set foot in his house again, she should surely be put to death.

38. Gen. McClellan, with an army of one hundred and eighty thousand men, spent six months in dodging the Quaker guns that Beauregard had mounted at Manassas. During that time the rebels were preparing for the desperate struggle they have since made. In his subsequent career he strikingly displayed the same qualities. And yet, to his military character his supporters almost solely refer for evidence of fitness for the Presidency. Of the three years of struggle, two of them, or while he was in command of the armies, according to the Chicago Convention, were "failures." Are the people prepared to place in his hands both the civil and military administration of the Government?

39. It is estimated that the war has liberated one million four hundred thousand slaves. It is a part of the Peace and Surrender scheme to restore them to bondage. Shall it be done? Rather shall not the shackles be broken from the other millions yet held in bondage by the rebels? Shall we go back, or ahead?

40. "I pushed on regardless of everything." Union men! let these words of the gallant Sheridan constitute your rule of action until after the November election.

A Voice from the Battle Field.

GEN. BUTLER TO SIMON CAMERON.

The subjoined letter, marked, as it is, by the emphatic terseness which characterizes all the productions of its distinguished author, will be read with especial interest:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Sept. 26, 1864.

MY DEAR CAMERON: You will deem me a most remiss correspondent. If you had been enabled to come here, you would have found much of interest in answer to the question—What of the rebellion from your point of view?

We have been lying in front of Lee's army now for four months, which have by no means been spent in vain. From the examination of thousands of prisoners and deserters, and articles in Southern newspapers, I am certain that these have been months of depletion to the Southern army; that the whole arms-bearing population of the States within the rebel lines have been exhausted in the effort to recruit their forces, and the capability, if not the will, to resistance is fast dwindling away.

The Confederate Congress, in December last, passed an act, the first section of which is in these words: "The Congress of the Confederate States do enact that all white residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty are in the service of the Confederate States." The act then provides how farmers, mechanics and others may be detailed by military authority to raise the provisions and do the work for the army in the field.

What would our Democratic friends who are so blatant over "Lincoln's tyranny" say to such a draft as that on our side? I would like to see Governor Seymour's mild protest against it. I would not like to hear Voorhees' denunciations of it, for they would be vulgar.

Now, when I read in the Richmond papers clamorous calls that the detailed men shall be all put into the ranks, how can I doubt the united testimony of deserters and prisoners that the rebel means as to men are at an end?

Never having been a convert to the theory that the provisions at the South would be readily exhausted, I have not placed much reliance upon that result.—Yet it is certain that the means of transporting those provisions from point to point by rail have given out, and the railroads are becoming so crippled in their equipment that it is impossible for them to furnish the movement of men and supplies necessary to the extensive military operations required to meet our forces.

Add to this the concurrent testimony of prisoners, deserters and refugees, that the rank and file of their armies are in confident expectation and belief in the promise of their leaders that this will be their last campaign, that the nominees of the Chicago Convention will be elected in November, and that the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged and a treaty of peace be concluded, and you have an imperfect synopsis of the reasons why I believe the rebellion near its end.

It will be for the loyal men at the North to see to it that their treason does not end in the way proposed by Southern leaders, aided by the election of General McClellan and the Chicago platform.

Here is the only danger, if danger exists at all. Therefore, whatever may have been or may be the preferences of any man as to any person for the Chief Executive of the nation, or dissatisfaction with the course of the Government upon matters of mere administration—yes, even in the more important points of administrative policy, as laid down in the platform foreshadowed in its acts—it seems to me the plain duty of every loyal man to support the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

The question now before the people is not as to the preponderance or fitness of Mr. Lincoln or General McClellan for the Presidency. Admit that neither or either one or the other is of himself the best man for the place. What then? One must be elected. No other result is possible. We are then remitted to the class of political ideas which each represents, and to what is still more important, to the men and their affiliations by whom each will be surrounded, and controlled in fact, and by whom his administration will be shaped in the event of election. Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this Government put into the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean: The war is to be carried on, or it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result.—Or, if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers or serving the army, their places either to be supplied by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

Nay, more; if either the Chicago platform or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where alone such property has any value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's "constitutional rights of States," I think it would "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to show why these men

should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice in Gen. McClellan's army.

Still further, does not Gen. McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise now constitutional guarantees to the rights of the South?

Is it possible that all these concessions are to be forced from the North by Secession and this point of the bayonet?

That which specially effects the mind of the old and true Democracy of the country in the Baltimore platform is its declaration as to slavery. In the view I take of this question, it seems unfortunate that such a declaration was made, as it proves a stumbling block to many.

Why not treat the slavery question according to the fact that slavery dies and is buried wherever our armies march?—No political action can aid, no resolutions of convention can hinder that result. The war, if prosecuted to the end, will accomplish all that the most ardent anti-slavery man can desire, so that if the war goes on to the bitter end for the restoration of the Union, then slavery is no more, and all declarations that the war shall or shall not be carried on for the extinction of slavery are futile and worse than useless. The war will extinguish slavery whether we wish it or not. Nay, it has extinguished slavery, by rendering the slave worthless.

In Charleston, to-day, a negro can be bought for \$3,000 in Confederate money, which sells for \$30 for one in gold, making the value of the negro \$100. And this, too, with cotton \$1.75 per pound in New York. Before the war the same negro would bring \$1,000 in gold with cotton at 12 cents in New York.

Some different system of labor must be devised for the Southern country in the future, and peace upon any terms, even the acknowledgement of the Confederacy, cannot prevent it. If I am right in this view of the subject—and upon this conviction I have acted since I saw the fact in Louisiana in 1862—then what is there in the Baltimore Platform to which any true loyal Democrat, who loves his country, and is determined to fight, if need be, for its integrity and honor, can object. I see nothing. But in the changes so rapid in administrative policy made by this war, no one will tie himself to any party cry or party platform.

I have but one article in my political creed at the present time. I am for a sharp, thorough and decisive prosecution of the war until the authority of the Union is acknowledged, and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil ever within the boundaries of the United States.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

A Base Falshood Exposed.

Within a few weeks nearly every Democratic paper in the country has given publication to the following paragraph: "Jeff. Davis' salary is nominally \$25,000 a year; but by the depreciation of the Confederate money, is equal to but \$1,500; and on this practically he has to live."

"Abraham Lincoln's salary is legally \$25,000 a year; but his 'legal tender' money having depreciated to less than half its nominal value, he refuses to take it, and demands and receives his pay in gold or certificates, while the soldiers of his armies take their pay in greenbacks. Isn't this patriotic and honest in Old Abe? and oughtn't he to be re-elected to another four years hard money for himself, and of largely depreciated money for the people?"

Well knowing that the President would not stoop to notice such a palpable false assertion, they hoped to run the clammy until election day. But the other day it came to the notice of the Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, up to the 15th of August last—the man who has direct charge of all such salaries. And this is the manner in which he bayonets the wicked story:

"To the Editors of The Free Press:—GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to an editorial article in The Burlington Sentinel of the 30th ult., containing a statement that President Lincoln 'demands and receives his pay (salary) in gold or gold certificates, while the soldiers of his armies have to take their pay in greenbacks,' &c. The editor of The Sentinel has been made the victim of a very idle imposition, and it appears singular to me that he should have hazarded such an assertion, when, with a very little trouble, he could have ascertained whether it was true or false.

"It is false in every particular. The salary of President Lincoln, like those of all other officers on the civil list, is paid by warrants, regularly entered in the Register's Office, where all these accounts are kept. Neither himself nor any other officer of the Government (except those actually employed on foreign service, for which special provision is made by law) has been paid in coin since the passage of the act authorizing the issue of legal tender notes. The President's salary has been regularly paid by draft on the Treasury in legal tender notes, with the regular deduction of the tax on salaries. Such was certainly the case up to the 15th of August last, the date of my resignation as Register of the Treasury. It may not be irrelevant to state in this connection, a fact well known to many officers of the Treasury, that upon the passage of the act imposing a tax upon salaries, a question was made whether it applied to the President and cabinet, and that Mr. Lincoln peremptorily refused to have any exception made in his case—a determination in which the cabinet agreed with him, and the deduction from all these salaries has ever since been made.

"Very truly yours, L. E. CHITTENDEN.

"Burlington, Vt., Oct. 4."

Who Support McClellan and Pendleton?

I. Every Tory and anti-Liberal journal in the British Isles, is a bigoted, noisy, violent champion of our rebel slaveholders, insisting that their Confederacy must and ought to triumph over the Union, that "the South," can never be subdued, and never should be. Every one of these journals advocates and hopes for the success of McClellan.

II. Every Imperial, and anti-Republican journal issued in France, together with the Courier des Etats Unis, the Imperial organ in this city, is a champion of our slaveholder's rebellion, of Southern independence, and of the election of McClellan. They evidently consider the last of these desiderata the condition or complement of the two former.

III. Millard Fillmore, who in 1856, volunteered the assertion, that, in case of a Republican triumph in the pending Presidential election, the South would break up the Union and be justified in so doing, is out for McClellan.

IV. Richard W. Lathers, who, about the time of her secession, wrote that whenever South Carolina should call on him to do so, he was ready to fight in her service, is an active and paying McClellanite.

V. Henry Grinnell, who has been quoted without contradiction in the Richmond journals as heart and soul with the slaveholding rebels, is an active and prominent supporter of McClellan.

VI. General Robert Patterson, who, in flagrant defiance of his orders, turned his army away from fighting or holding Joe Johnston's rebel force on the Shenandoah, near Winchester, marching it back toward Maryland and so allowing Johnston to hurry his troops to join Beauregard at Manassas, and thus defeat the Union army at Bull Run, is a zealous supporter of McClellan.

VII. Gen. Fitz John Porter, who was Gen. Patterson's Chief of Staff, and who has since been found guilty by a court martial of treasonable disobedience of orders and refusal to fight at the second battle of Bull Run, whereby Gen. Pope was defeated, and who was thereafter cashiered from the army, is a thick-and-thin supporter of McClellan.

VIII. George W. Woodward, who declared, while secession was in progress, that he wanted any line of separation of the States run north of his State (Pennsylvania), and who last year pronounced filling the Union armies by draft unconstitutional, is a zealous partisan of McClellan's election.

IX. Horatio Seymour, who, in 1861, proposed to a friend that the State of New York should adopt the Montgomery Constitution and so join the Southern Confederacy, is stumping our State for McClellan.

X. Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor of New Jersey, who wrote a public letter to I. W. Burnett, of Newark, urging that New Jersey should secede from the Union and join the Southern Confederacy, is stumping day and night for McClellan.

XI. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of this city, has vetoed the Common Council's recent resolve to illuminate our city on account of the great Union victories, in a message surcharged with Copperhead malignity and thinly disguised sympathy for the rebel cause. He presided at the great McClellan Ratification in Union Square.

XII. Thousands of open, active Rebels, many of whom served in the Rebel armies, are now at home in Kentucky and Missouri, under the folds of the Union flag. Every one of these, while still a Rebel, will vote (if permitted) for McClellan; while every one who has got his "rights," and wants the Union to triumph over the Rebellion, is for Lincoln and Johnston.—And so with the thousands of Southern refugees and fugitives in this and other Northern cities.

Fellow citizens! we speak what we do know, and what you also may know if you will drop into any place of popular resort and sit quietly till you hear some one whose talk betrays his sympathy with the rebels and his hope and trust that they may yet triumph and you will soon hear him blowing for McClellan and cursing the President for not keeping him longer at the head of Union force. (We can hardly forgive him for keeping the Great Unready there so long.) And wherever, from Lapland to Australia, you find a man who wishes success to the Slaveholders' Rebellion, there you have a man who favors the election of George B. McClellan.

If you like that company, go in! The Union cause can do without you.—N. Y. Tribune.

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of H. Kinkadee, Esq., Administrator of the estate of William Wherry, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, at one o'clock, P. M.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Jane Rowland, (late Jane Rodgers) acting Executrix of John Makin, dec'd., upon her fourth account, hereby notifies all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of NOVEMBER next, at one o'clock, P. M.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1864.