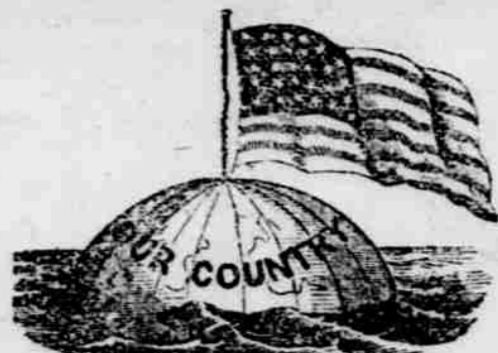


The Alleghenian.



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 20.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

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.

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.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Her State Legislature is overwhelmingly Union.

Indiana, too! Governor Morton, Union, is re-elected by a tremendous majority—from ten to twenty thousand. We gain one Congressman and probably three others. The Legislature is Union.

All this means simply that Abraham Lincoln is to be our next President. The verdict of these three great States settles the question. The people have spoken in thunder tones, and the burden of their cry is that the rebellion must be put down. Thank God! that the heart of the people beats true to the music of the Union. Thank God! that the sacrifices of the past three years will not have been in vain.

We will triumph in November. But in order to that end, a thorough reorganization of our forces becomes necessary. We will carry the State by fifty thousand majority, but we must work in order to achieve that result. With the proper effort, we are confident that here in Cambria county we can cut down the opposition vote at least two hundred, and increase our own in a corresponding ratio. Union men of Cambria! remember that four years ago, despite the numberless difficulties against which you had to contend, you gave Abraham Lincoln four hundred and one majority over the opposition nominees. Remember this fact, and then determine to emulate your former deeds of greatness and glory. What you did before you can do now, if you only try. To work, then; to work! Lose not a moment by delay!

Seize the prompt occasion—make the thought start into instant action, and at once Plan and perform, resolve and execute.

Congress.

The following are the official majorities in this (the XVIIth) Congressional district:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Majority. Includes Barker, Johnston, Blair, Huntington, Mifflin, Cambria.

Johnston's maj. on home vote..... 200

Semi-official returns from the soldiers' vote received by us up to date (Monday) give the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Majority. Includes Barker, Johnston, Blair, Huntington, Mifflin, Cambria.

Barker's maj. soldiers' vote..... 274

Deducting Johnston's majority on the home vote, this would leave Barker 74 votes ahead in the district. When the soldiers' vote is all in, the latter's majority will be 300 to 400.

Tuesday:—Advices received at this office to-day indicate that Barker is 500 ahead of Johnston on the soldiers' vote in the district.

The majorities in this district in '62 for Congress stood as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Majority. Includes Blair, U., M'Allister, D., Huntington, Mifflin, Cambria.

M'Allister's majority..... 535

By reference to the table of election returns for Cambria county, it will be seen that, whereas Johnston, opposition candidate for Congress, runs eight votes behind the average majority of his party, and six votes ahead of the average strength of his party, Barker, Union, runs seventeen votes ahead of the next highest candidate on his ticket, and twenty-four votes ahead of the average strength of his party. This flattering state of affairs is undoubtedly due to the efforts of the Dem. & Sent. and the Johnstown Democrat, which papers, by stigmatizing Barker as a "Maine Yankee," a "blue-bellied Abolitionist," an "ignorant old clown," and all that, prepossessed the masses of the people in his favor, and made them his friends to the extent of their suffrages. It would be policy in Union men to contribute to the support of these journals, for so long as they exist they will lie and slander as heretofore, and their lying and slandering cannot but redound to the great benefit of the Union party.

THE Return Judges of this county will re-assemble in Ebensburg on next Friday week, 28th inst., at which time and place the soldiers' vote will be counted, and placed to the credit of the respective candidates for which it is cast. The official majorities in the county cannot therefore be determined until then.

THERE is no news of immediate interest from our armies in the field.

Cambria County Election Returns—1864.

Table with 4 columns: District, Cong., Assem., Sheriff. Lists majorities for various districts like Allegheny, Blacklick, Cambria, etc.

Table with 4 columns: District, Com., P. H. D., Aud. Lists majorities for various districts like Allegheny, Blacklick, Cambria, etc.

RECAPITULATION. Congress—Robert L. Johnston, D.....2,634 Abraham A. Barker, U.....1,591

Johnston's majority.....1,043 Assembly—Cyrus L. Pershing, D.....2,637 Evan Roberts, U.....1,575

Pershing's majority.....1,062 Sheriff—James Myers, D.....2,624 George Engelbach, U.....1,478 Francis M. Flanagan.....60

Myers' majority over both.....1,086 Commissioner—Edw. R. Dunnegan, D.....2,628 Abram Good, U.....1,563

Dunnegan's majority.....1,065 Poor House Dir.—George Orris, D.....2,629 Geo. Settlemyer, U.....1,570

Orris' majority.....1,059 Auditor—John Kennedy, D.....2,624 Thomas Hollen, U.....1,573

Kennedy's majority.....1,051 —It is proper to say that these majorities will be cut down very considerably by the soldiers' vote.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY! The returns of the late election, now in the possession of this committee, enable it to announce that Pennsylvania has decided against all armistices, and attempts at peace, until rebellion is broken and treason disarmed. True to her past history, the Keystone State arrays herself by the side of Ohio and Indiana, and proclaims to the world her confidence in an Administration true to the Union of the States, and her intention to sustain that Administration in power until the Union is restored.

The Union party have carried the State, gained three members of Congress, and elected a majority of both houses of the Legislature, on the home vote, and the soldiers' vote as far as received indicates the gain of two more members of Congress, and a clear Union majority of fifteen thousand votes. This is a most gratifying result, and should fill the heart of every loyal man with joy. Its importance cannot be overestimated in view of the fact that some seventeen thousand soldiers who came home last year and voted for Gov. Curtin are now absent with the army, and are yet to be heard from.

Besides, it is computed that, under the last call of the President, and within the

past few months, twenty-three thousand of our citizens have gone forth to the field. These men are scattered over the whole country, and owing to the active operations now in progress, it has been impossible for the commissioners appointed for that purpose to obtain all their votes. Thousands and thousands of votes have thus been lost to the Union party, which party can only be depended on to feed the army with fighting material.

Under these circumstances, the committee regard the victory achieved as a grand triumph, and congratulate the country upon it. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln is certain. In November, the State will give a greatly increased majority.—There will be but two tickets, and party lines will be more distinctly drawn. No local jealousies or differences will divide our friends, and, united on the great issue, Pennsylvania will poll a vote for Lincoln and Johnson which will prove that she is second to none of her sister States in devotion to the Federal Government.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman Union State Central Com.

Sequel to J. D.'s Confessions.

General Cooper, Inspector General of rebel army, has supplied a very appropriate supplement to Jeff Davis' Macon speech. It is in the shape of an order to the effect that every one liable to the rebel conscription heretofore exempted, must report at once for duty in the field. Only those mechanics employed in government workshops are excepted from the general draft. Sick and physically disabled persons must, in all cases, report themselves at the camp of instruction, and if, after undergoing a certain amount of drill, they prove unfit for military duty, may get off. General Cooper's order, however, must be obeyed. We commend its study as a practical commentary on Jeff Davis' confession that two-thirds of his army have deserted him, and as a confirmation of General Grant's avowal that the conspirators are bound to rob "the cradle and the grave."

The Richmond Enquirer, in publishing this order, takes occasion to commend its wisdom, evidently contemplating satisfactory results from having the "physically disabled" sent to the front. The arrangement is doubtless made with a view to desertions. A battalion or two of cripples can probably be depended on—not to run away, at least. Jeff Davis throws himself on the matrons, widows and maidens of Georgia. Gen. Cooper, who is the ranking officer in the Confederate army, rushes with his Provost Marshals to the hospitals, to see if his quotas cannot be made up from that source. But the Richmond Enquirer, while approving of what both these officials have done, expresses the opinion that something more may now be needed to prevent a collapse of the Confederacy. The Enquirer, in short, calls lustily for a general arming of negro slaves.

"The President," it says, "has announced the startling fact, that two-thirds of the army are absent without leave. At present all are needed, and all must come forward. Those that delay or shirk will be hunted down and permanently sent to the army. We should be glad to see the Confederate Congress provide for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand negroes, present them with their freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States, and arm, equip, drill and fight them." Slavery, the Enquirer concludes, must "not be permitted to stand in the way of the success of our cause." "Other States may decide for themselves, but Virginia, after exhausting her whites, will fight her blacks through to the last man."

These are brave words, no doubt; but there are one or two reflections which they suggest, not altogether of a consolatory kind—looking from the Enquirer's stand point. If two-thirds of the Confederate army—all white men—have already run away from Davis and his man Cooper, and are now hiding in the mountain regions of Georgia and elsewhere, what proportion of the black levies can be expected to stand to their colors? Has the chivalry thus degenerated that two-thirds of them absolutely refuse to fight for their own independence? Davis assured Col. Jacques, a few weeks ago, that two millions of his black slaves had been emancipated by the advance of the United States armies. At that rate of emancipation, is it not likely that the negroes may prefer to win their freedom at a cheaper rate than the Enquirer proposes? These are points which—we presume—Davis and Cooper have reflected on with some care, before they began this ordering "physically disordered" men to the front, or of screeching for help of the women and children.

When General McClellan was in command of the armies of the United States, he wrote certain instructions to Gen. Buell, then commanding in Kentucky, in which he (Gen. McClellan) said: "I know that I express the feelings and opinions of the President, when I say that we are fighting only to preserve the integrity of the Union and the constitutional authority of the General Government."

Yet General McClellan intimates, and his supporters never weary of asserting, that this is a "wicked Abolition war," wrong in its origin and infamous in its course. Which is which? The Charleston Mercury said: "If we hold our own and prevent further military successes on the part of our foes, there is every prospect that McClellan will be elected, and his election upon the Chicago platform must lead to peace and our independence."

Death of Chief-Justice Taney.

Rodger Brooke Taney, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Washington, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, after an illness of a few days. Descended from a family of English Roman Catholics, which settled in Maryland about the middle of the seventeenth century, he was born in Calvert county, Md., March 17, 1777, and was consequently in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1795, admitted in 1799 to the bar of his native county, from which he was elected a delegate to the General Assembly, and in 1801 removed his place of residence to Frederick. In 1822 he removed to Baltimore, having previously served as Senator in the Legislature of the State during a term of four years. He was appointed Attorney General of Maryland in 1827, and in 1831 was appointed Attorney General of the United States by President Jackson. During the contest of the Administration with the Bank of the United States, upon the dismissal of Mr. Duane from the office of Secretary of Treasury, Sept. 23, 1833, on account of his refusal to remove the deposits, Mr. Taney was appointed his successor, and immediately ordered the transfer of the deposits to the local banks selected by him as the agents of the Government. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination by a vote of 28 to 18, in June, 1834. In the following year, he was nominated by President Jackson as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, but he was virtually rejected by the Senate, which indefinitely postponed the consideration of the subject on the last day of the term. Upon the death of Chief-Justice Marshall, he was appointed his successor by President Jackson, and was confirmed by the Senate in March, 1836, that body having changed its political relations. He took his seat upon the Supreme bench in January, 1837, and held the office until the time of his death. Chief-Justice Taney gained an unenviable notoriety by his famous decision in the Dred Scott case, ruling that "negroes, whether slaves or free, were regarded for a long time previous to the Declaration of Independence as beings of an inferior order, with no rights which the white man was bound to respect," and therefore were not included among the "people" in the terms of that instrument, and had no claims to be regarded as citizens of the United States.

Pendleton.

Mr. Pendleton cannot feel flattered by the treatment he receives from the Democratic press of the east. They rarely or never mention his name. They do not expatiate upon his merits. They really think that they have not said so much as the Republican leaders in commendation of his personal qualities. They do not dwell at all upon his political views.—When openly challenged, they decline to commend or explain his record. They keep a stubborn silence in respect to him, as a family sometimes does about a son of whom the parents and brothers and sisters are ashamed. They seem to think that if they say nothing about Pendleton and the Chicago platform, they can keep both him and it out of sight. We hope that Mr. Pendleton enjoys this position which he occupies.

But the people will not forget who he is or for what office he is running. They will not forget that they cannot vote for McClellan without voting for him. They will not forget that McClellan has no immunity from the ordinary mortal lot of man, though the extravagant and fulsome praises of him by some of his adorners indicate that these regard him as a demigod. The death of Harrison and the death of Taylor are fresh in the memory of us all. In casting our votes we are bound to consider the contingency of the death of the first candidate on the ticket and the accession of the second in his place. If a man is disposed to vote for McClellan, he is bound to ask himself whether he can conscientiously do it, when by that act he tries to place an avowed peace man within one step of the Presidential chair. He must remember that Pendleton has declared that if the Southern States wished to go, they should be allowed to depart, and we should dismiss them with tender tokens of love. He must reflect upon the consequences of having such a man at the head of our Government during the critical period which is before us. The Democratic trick of keeping still about Pendleton in the hope that his offensive doctrines will be overlooked, will not succeed.

"I," said Hon. J. L. M. Curry, rebel Senator from Alabama, in a late speech, "the party pledged to give the Confederates justice and restore peace to our bleeding country, shall elect their man, such a shout as was never heard before would spread over our afflicted South; our independence would be forever established. But should Lincoln be re-elected, our hopes will be dashed to the ground—our independence but a thing to be dreamed of."

The Indianapolis Sentinel confesses that its party has in view the recognition of the Rebel Confederacy. In the event of McClellan's election, it says: "His programme will be a cessation of hostilities, and attempt to restore the Union by compromise and reconciliation, or falling in that, taking the last extreme recognition."

The Charleston Courier said: "Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan. Our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat."

Competent Witnesses.

While we have Copperhead stamp speakers in our county, going about whining that the rebellion cannot be subdued by arms, and that some other way ought to be tried, the following are some of the authorities whose voices are heard on the other side:

Says Lieut. Gen. Grant: "The end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. All we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North."

Says Maj. Gen. Hooker: "This Union must be preserved, and there is no way of preserving it, but by the power of arms—by fighting the conspiracy to death. The rebellion is tottering while I speak; it is going down and will soon tumble into ruin."

Says Maj. Gen. Meade: "Dismissing, as now useless to discuss, all questions as to the origin of this war, we have daily and hourly evidences that it exists, and that it can only be terminated by hard fighting, and determined efforts to overcome the armed enemies of the government."

Says Maj. Gen. Burnside: "Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed and the authority of the government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it. There can be no such thing as laying down of arms or cessation of hostilities until the entire authority of the government is acknowledged by every citizen of the country."

Says Maj. Gen. Logan: "The greatest victory of the rebels, greater than Manassas, and their only one that can give them a particle of hope, will be to defeat the war party of the incoming campaign."

Says Maj. Gen. Dix: "My desire is to do all in my power to sustain the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion—an object to be effected, in my judgment, by a steady and unswerving prosecution of the war."

Says the old veteran Maj. Gen. Wool: "Nothing for aught that I can discover will save the Union and its government but the success of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan."

Strike—in the Name of God!

The following picture, by George Sennott, of Boston, is the most vivid and lifelike we remember ever to have read: "Slavery is the only thing that stands between us and Union and peace. Send it home to hell out of our way."

"When the youth in the Arabian story trode the cavern of evil in search of the lost treasure, after baffling the lions and the giants, he approached the mighty gate behind which lay the prize. And he looked and lo! the figure and the venerable face of his mother stood before him, and the well-known accents wildly bade him back on peril of his soul. But the chosen of Heaven said to himself, 'Verily, it resembleth a woman of the Holy—' but what doeth the servant of God on the side of sin?' And he piously struck at the figure in the name of God—and lo! it was a devil, which fled howling, leaving the treasure under the sword."

"So it is with you. You have trodden the cavern of evil up to the gate of the treasure. You have fought the good fight, and are ready to receive your reward. And now stands before us the awful figure of the Constitution—but it is only a figure, and under it a devil! Strike it in the name of God! For it is not the Constitution, but Slavery you strike, and Liberty is the prize of the blow!"

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. Kincaid, 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, 1864-31.

INSURANCE AGENCY.—James Purse, agent for the Blair county and Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Johnstown, Pa.

Will attend promptly to making insurance in any part of Cambria county upon application by letter or in person. March 12th, 1863-4f.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.—The undersigned having opened out a Tailoring Establishment over the store room formerly occupied by Evans & Son, respectfully informs the public that the business will there be carried on in all its branches. All work will be done in the latest style, with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. D. J. EVANS. Ebensburg, Nov. 5, 1863.

COAL! COAL! COAL! The subscriber is now carrying on the Colliery of Wm. Tiley, Sr., at Lilly Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Cambria county, and will be glad to fill all orders, to any amount, of citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Satisfaction as to quality of Coal guaranteed in all cases. WM. TILEY, Jr. April 28, 1864-6m