

The Alleghenian.

A. A. BARKER, Editor and Proprietor.
J. TODD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

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

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EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

NUMBER 5.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

| Post Offices. | Post Masters. | Districts. |
|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|
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CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian—REV. D. HARRISON, 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 6 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—REV. J. S. LEMMONS, Preacher in charge. Rev. W. H. M'KAY, Assistant. Preaching every alternate Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

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Calvinistic Methodist—REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 and 9 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Duquesne—REV. W. LLOYD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular Baptists—REV. DAVID JENKINS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Catholic—REV. M. J. M'CONNELL, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILES.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Eastern, daily, at 11 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.

| Line | Time |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| West-Balt. Express leaves at | 8.18 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; Associates, George W. Esley, Henry C. Devine.

Prothonotary—Joseph M'Donald.

Register and Recorder—James Griffin.

Sheriff—John Burk.

District Attorney—Philip S. Noon.

County Commissioners—Peter J. Little, Jno. Campbell, Edward Glass.

Treasurer—Isaac Wick.

Poor House Directors—George M'Clough, George Delany, Irwin Rutledge.

Poor House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahm.

Auditors—William J. Williams, George C. Zahm, Francis Tierney.

County Surveyor—Henry Scanlan.

Coroner—William Flattery.

Mercantile Appraiser—Patrick Donahoe.

Sup't. of Common Schools—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG HOR. 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. Zahm, Isaac Crawford, Francis A. Shoemaker, James S. Todd.

Inspectors—G. W. Outman, Roberts Evans.

Judge of Election—Michael Hasson.

Assessor—James Murray.

Assistant Assessors—William Barnes, Daniel C. Zahm.

Address of the National Union Executive Committee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, OCTOBER 14.

FELLOW CITIZENS: The elections of Tuesday last give splendid auguries of the result of the Presidential contest, now so near at hand. The great Central States of the Union have pronounced, in unmistakable tones, their condemnation of the principles, the purposes, and the candidates of the Chicago Convention.

Although the great issue was presented only indirectly for their action, they have branded as false the declaration of that assemblage that the war for the restoration of the Union has proved a "failure;" and have stigmatized, as unpatriotic and cowardly, its demand, made in the midst of our most splendid triumphs, for a "cessation of hostilities," and a compromise with the men who are assailing, in armed rebellion, the nation's life.

In Pennsylvania, the Old Keystone State, although there was no State ticket to arouse enthusiasm or stimulate exertion, the Union men have elected sixteen out of the twenty-four members of Congress, secured a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and carried the State by a popular majority of not less than fifteen thousand.

In Ohio, without any special effort, the Union men have elected sixteen members of Congress out of nineteen; the Chicago candidate for the Vice Presidency has been overwhelmed in his own district,—all the prominent leaders who dared to present themselves for public judgment have been condemned by decisive verdicts,—the Legislature has a large Union majority in both branches, and in the State at large the Union cause has a popular majority of not less than eighty thousand.

In Indiana, where the Copperheads made the most determined struggle, they have met the most signal defeat and overthrow. Their organization was perfect, their means abundant, and their efforts marked by the utmost vigor and determination. But they have been utterly routed by the most decisive majority which the State has given for many years. Although she had more than forty thousand soldiers in the field, from whom the opposition party had withheld the right to vote, the Union men in that gallant State have gained three members of Congress, sent Schuyler Colfax back, in spite of the most desperate efforts to defeat him, to the seat he has so long adorned; chosen a Union Legislature, re-elected the gallant and patriotic Governor Morton by 15,000 majority, and overwhelmed, with the lasting stigma of popular condemnation, the conspirators who had dared, in aid of the Rebellion, to organize upon her soil a movement of armed resistance to the Constitutional authority of the United States.

Fellow citizens! These results may well fill your hearts with confidence that in November the popular voice will demand that the Rebellion be crushed by "force of arms," and that there be no cessation of hostilities until the integrity of the Union is restored and the supremacy of the Constitution re-established over every foot of the national domain. They leave no room for doubt as to the settled sentiment and purpose of the American people.

The Union victories of September in Vermont and Maine indicated unmistakably the feelings of New England. New York has never failed to sympathize in political sentiments with Pennsylvania.—Illinois always votes with Indiana, and the overwhelming majority in Ohio renders certain the verdict of the mighty West.

But take care that the very splendor of these victories does not betray you into fatal inactivity! Let them stimulate you to fresh exertions—not lull you into a false security! These contests are only the preliminary skirmishes of the grand engagement. The battle is but just begun; it will not close until the last vote drops into the ballot-box at sunset on the 8th of November next. Our opponents will not abandon the contest; they will only fight with the greater desperation on account of the check they have sustained.

Besides this, it is not enough that we secure a victory. The Union cause deserves and demands at our hands an overwhelming triumph. We owe it to the flag we serve; to the memory of the noble hearts who have died in its defense; to the heroes who are even now rallying, in blood and fire, to the rescue of its starry folds, to put such a brand of popular condemnation upon its foes as shall leave them neither heart nor strength to assail it from this time forward forever!

Signs, moreover, are not wanting that the allies of rebellion, represented at Chicago, are prepared, if the contest be close, to resist the verdict of the people now, as it was resisted four years ago, by armed rebellion. Threats of such a purpose have been freely uttered. Secret organizations, looking to such a movement, have been perfected. Arms and ammunition have been secretly accumulated in the Western States. And the Chicago Convention itself refused to adjourn *sine die* after its legitimate business had been transacted, but on motion of Wickliffe, of Kentucky, an open ally of the rebellion, and in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of revolutionary France, resolved itself into a permanent body, for the avowed purpose of taking such steps as the emergencies might require between now and the 4th of March next. To what do these preparations look, if not to a repetition on Northern soil of the secession movement in the Southern States; to fresh attempts to arouse rebellion again the will of the people, if that will should be pronounced against them.

For these reasons, fellow-citizens, and for every reason connected with the welfare, the honor, the salvation of our beloved country, it is of the utmost importance that you give in November an overwhelming majority for the Union cause. With proper exertion you can carry every loyal State in the Union for the Union candidates. Let that be the aim of your efforts! Be content with nothing less. Remember that the contest is not one for party ascendancy. You are not fighting for a party victory.

The stake for which you are contending is nothing less than the honor and the life of your country. Remember that failure now is failure forever; that a triumph of the secession and surrender policy of the Chicago Convention leads inevitably to a recognition of the Rebel Confederacy, with slavery as its corner-stone; to the disruption of this glorious Union and the overthrow of democratic and republican principles all over the world.

Give not such a triumph to the foes of freedom abroad, and the enemies of equal rights at home! Let not England and France thus glory in the destruction of this Imperial Republic. Let the world understand that the American people still cling to the principles of their fathers—that they will still maintain against all hostility the integrity of their Union, the authority of the Constitution, and the honor and supremacy of their glorious flag.

We call upon Union Committees, Loyal Leagues, and all other organizations formed for the purpose of vindicating and maintaining the Union cause, to redouble their efforts. Let them perfect their organization, instantly, everywhere. Let them send to this Committee for such documents as will enlighten the people in their respective localities upon the great issues involved in the canvass;—they will be furnished gratuitously, upon the sole condition that they are faithfully used.

Let speakers in every town and every district address the judgment and patriotic sentiment of the people, and rally them to the support and defense of our principles and candidates. Let full and prompt provision be made in advance for bringing voters to the polls, for preventing frauds, and securing in this sharp crisis of the country's fate the vote of every citizen who has an interest in the preservation of the nation's life.

Let special care be taken to secure for every soldier and for every sailor, who is fighting in the field or on the sea in defense of the country and its flag, the exercise of his right to vote. If any man's right of suffrage is sacred, it is his. See to it that he is not deprived of it by negligence, or cheated in its exercise by fraud. Send agents to the army to secure it for him. Where the action of hostile legislatures has refused him the right to vote in the field, procure for him a furlough, if military necessity will allow, that he may vote at home.

Fellow-citizens!—But one month more remains for effort. If that month be properly employed, the vote of every loyal State can be secured for the representatives and candidates of the Union cause. There is not one among them all that, upon any just and fair canvass, will deliberately pronounce the war in which so many of our sons and brothers have laid down their lives, a "failure," or echo the demand of the Chicago Convention for a cessation of hostilities just on the eve of victory, and for a disgraceful surrender to an exhausted and beaten foe.

On behalf of the National Union Executive Committee.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman.
F. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

An empty sound—the railway whistle when you are too late for the train.

Voices from Chicago.

In order to a correct understanding of the influences which operated to the framing of the Chicago Platform, and to give some idea of the character of those composing and endorsing the convention, we subjoin extracts from a few of the speeches delivered just prior to the nomination of M'Clellan and Pendleton:

FERNANDO WOOD'S DEMAND OF THE CONVENTION.
This leading Democrat said:
"Let us demand of the convention, above everything else, that they give us peace. Let us insist that they shall respond to the demand, and not intermit our efforts until we have brought them to a triumphant conclusion." (Cheers.)

DO NOTHING TO HELP THE WAR.
Mr. Van Allen said:
"I have been a peace man from the beginning, and have done nothing to help the war that I could avoid, for I believed that it would result in an abortive attempt, and that an effort to subjugate the sovereign States would only bring destruction to the people, collapse our finances, and send desolation and death through all our homes. Has not that been the result?" (Cries of "Quite right.")

WHAT IS IT TO REINFORCE OUR SOLDIERS.
Rev. Henry Clay Dean said:
"Since the day when Ahasuerus issued his edict for the murder of the Jewish nation, a more gigantic crime has never been recorded than the recent edict of the ignorant baboon at Washington, calling for a half million more of your sons and brothers, for a fresh immolation to the Abolition God."

A WORD TO WAR DEMOCRATS.
Mr. O'Brien, of Illinois, said:
"But we have men who call themselves War Democrats. Such are Ingersoll, Logan and M'Clernand. They are not Democrats; they are Abolitionists, and this fall we will bury them in the same grave as the Abolitionists, and damn them to eternal infamy."

THE WAR DEMOCRAT IS A JUDAS.
Mr. M'Masters, of New York, said:
"A man who is in favor of this unnatural war, insults the holy name of the Democracy, when he claims a place in its organization. He is a Judas, and should be cast out as an enemy to humanity and to God."

WAR AT THE NORTH THREATENED.
Prof. Wedgewood, of New York, said:
"The scenes of Missouri will be repeated in Illinois in less than six months, if the war should be continued. (Yes, and all over the country.) If the war continues, you may rely upon it that every man's hand will be turned against his neighbor, and the result will be that there will be a contest between Republicans and Democrats here among us."

NOT DEMOCRAT VOTES ENOUGH—WHAT SHALL BE DONE?
Major Stambaugh, of Ohio, said:
"I am a native of the same county with Mr. Vallandigham, and there is but little difference in our ages. I know him to be a pure patriot. (Loud cheers.) We have not Democratic votes enough to elect our candidates. We must have the conservatives of the Republican party. Shall we open the door and receive them? (Yes, let them come.)"

NON-COERCION AND DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.
Mr. C. C. Burr said:
"The Democratic party must recognize in their nomination the doctrine of non-coercion, or it will not and ought not to be successful. This campaign will be satisfactory only if conducted upon the principles of the old Democratic party, and they were peaceful principles. These doctrines must be represented either in the candidate or platform. Get the candidate if you can, but the platform at any rate."

ALL THE PEACE MEN FOR THE CHICAGO NOMINEE.
Mr. Baker, of Michigan, said:
"I am for peace, (cheers) for war is destroying our liberty. I came here to proclaim peace. (A voice: Will you support a war man if he is nominated? We don't want a war man.) I will support any man nominated at the Chicago Convention. (Cheers.)"

VISION OF A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.
Captain Kountz, of Pennsylvania, said:
"The Democratic government must be raised to power, and Lincoln, with his Cabinet of rogues, thieves and spies driven to destruction. What shall we do with him? (A voice: Send him here, and I'll make a coffin for him, d—n him!) Yes, d—n him and his miserable followers. I do not propose to give you, to-night, the platform of the Democratic party, for as yet it is unborn. But I should like to see the noble George B. M'Clellan as President, (cheers) and the great Democrat, Horatio Seymour, should occupy the position of Secretary of State. In the Cabinet, I would see the name of Voor-

hees and the brilliant galaxy of gentlemen statesmen who surround the Democratic banner."

Let the people read, and then reflect that of such influence and associations as these were produced the Chicago nomination and platform, which are now before the country for approval or rejection.

President Lincoln Serenaded—He Makes a Speech.

President Lincoln was serenaded at the White House, on the evening of the 19th, by a large crowd of loyal Marylanders, when he made a speech congratulating them, the State, the nation, and the world upon the adoption of the new Maryland Constitution. He said:

"I am notified this is a compliment paid me by loyal Marylanders resident in this District. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for your State furnishes the occasion, and that in your view the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution. Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation, and the world, upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which I am sure would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all private loss incident to the measure. But it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed.

"A word upon another subject. Something said by the Secretary of State in his recent speech at Auburn has been construed by some into a threat that if I shall be beaten at the election, I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to ruin the government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned, not *sine die*, but to meet again, it called to do so by particular individuals, as an intimation of a purpose that if their nominee shall be elected, he will at once seize the control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on either point. I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I therefore say, that if I shall live, I shall remain President until the 4th of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected therefor in November, shall be duly installed as President on the 4th of March, and that in the interval I shall do my utmost that whosoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship.

"This is due to the people both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will constitutionally expressed is ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and liberties, I have not the power or the right to resist them. It is their own business, and they must do as they please with their own. I believe, however, they are still resolved to preserve their country and their liberty, and in this, in office or out of office, I am resolved to stand by them. I may add that in this purpose to save the country and its liberties, no classes of people seem so nearly unanimous as the soldiers in the field and the seamen aloft. Do they not have the hardest of it? Who should quail when they do not? God bless the soldiers and seamen, and all their brave commanders."

WHY DIDN'T THEY NOMINATE LINCOLN?—It is certainly an interesting inquiry why the Democrats at Chicago did not nominate Lincoln. They nominated his lieutenant—a man who has obeyed all his orders, and endorsed all the leading features of his policy, with the only difference that Mr. Lincoln did not go far enough and fast enough to suit him.—Thus, Mr. Lincoln ordered a draft in 1863 and 1864, while M'Clellan wanted it enforced in 1861 and 1862. Mr. Lincoln directed the making of a few arbitrary arrests of isolated individuals for disloyalty, while M'Clellan wanted a whole Legislature gobbled up for that offence. Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation of emancipation in the fall of 1862, while M'Clellan advised the confiscation and forcible liberation of slaves in the spring of that year. Mr. Lincoln directed the employment of military force for the suppression of the rebellion from his chair in Washington, while M'Clellan went into the field in person to help suppress the rebellion. Mr. Lincoln was compelled by his oath of office to prosecute the war which treason forced upon the government, while M'Clellan volunteered to help prosecute. Truly, General M'Clellan, with his record, is the last man who ought to run as a "peace" candidate! As well might they support Abraham Lincoln.

John Bright on the Presidency—An Important Letter.

John Bright is well known throughout the world as the advocate of the poor man and of the rights of the people opposed to the privileges of the few. He is legitimate successor of the line of good men in English politics, and is in the same class of popular reformers as Daniel O'Connell, Feargus O'Connor, Richard Cobden and others. We therefore invite special attention to what this true friend of America says in regard to the identity in Great Britain of the rebel sympathizers with the advocates of M'Clellan's election. It is well also to remember that the industrial classes in England most injured by the war have the strongest sympathy with President Lincoln's administration.

ROCHDALE, Oct. 1, 1864.
DEAR SIR: For more than three years the people of this country have watched, with a constant interest, the progress of the great conflict in which your people have been engaged; and, as you know, some have rejoiced over the temporary successes of the enemies of your Government, and some have deeply lamented them.

At this moment we turn our eyes rather to the political than to the military struggle; and there is, with us, the same difference of opinion and sympathy as regards your coming Presidential election that has been manifested in connection with your contest in the field.

All those of my countrymen who have wished well to the rebellion, who have hoped for the breaking up of your Union, who have preferred to see a Southern slave empire rather than a restored and free Republic, so far as I can observe, are now in favor of the election of General M'Clellan. All those who have deplored the calamities which the leaders of secession have brought upon your country, who believe that slavery weakens your power and tarnishes your good name throughout the world, and who regard the restoration of your Union as a thing to be desired and prayed for by all good men, so far as I can judge are heartily longing for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Every friend of your Union, probably, in Europe, every speaker and writer who has sought to do justice to your cause since the war began, is now hoping with an intense anxiety, that Mr. Lincoln may be placed at the head of your Executive for another term.

It is not because they believe Mr. Lincoln to be wiser or better than all other men on your continent, but they think they have observed in his career a grand simplicity of purpose, and a patriotism which knows no change and which does not falter. To some of his countrymen there may appear to have been errors in his course. It would be strange, indeed, if, in the midst of difficulties so stupendous and so unexpected, any administration or any ruler should wholly avoid mistakes. To us, looking on from this distance, and unmoved by the passions from which many of your people can hardly be expected to be free—regarding his Presidential path with the calm judgment which belongs rather to history than to the present time, as our outside position enables us, in some degree to regard it—we see in it an honest endeavor faithfully to do the work of his great office, and, in the doing of it, a brightness of personal honor on which no adversary has yet been able to fix a stain.

I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's re-election in England, and in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, will be this: it will convince all men that the integrity of your great country will be preserved, and it will show that republican institutions with an instructed and patriotic people, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the most desperate perils.

I am one of your friends in England who have never lost faith in your cause. I have spoken to my countrymen on its behalf; and now, in writing this letter to you, I believe I speak the sentiments and the heart's wish of every man in England who hopes for the freedom and greatness of your country. Forgive me for this intrusion upon you, but I cannot hold back from telling you what is passing in my mind, and I wish, if possible, to send you a word of encouragement.

Believe me, always, with great respect,
Yours, very truly,
JOHN BRIGHT.
HORACE GREELEY, Esq., New York, U. S.

A Jerseyman was very sick, and was not expected to recover. His friend got around his bed, and one of them asked him, "John, do you feel willing to die?" John made an effort to give his views on the subject, and answered with his feeble voice, "I—think—I'd rather stay—where—I'm better acquainted."