the tonnage tax. The gain to the people | Commonwealth pledged his word, and so of Penusylvania is direct, positive, and far as he was able, that of the State, to the certain ; the advantage to the Company purchaser, for the repeal of this tax, and, can only be in the increased business of in consequence of this pledge, he earnestthe road, consequent on the removal of ly recommended its repeal in his annual the burthens which oppress the industry message of January, 1858. Without of the people : so that all the gain that such a pledge, the Company would not can possibly accrue to the Company lies have bid for the Works. They did purin the development of the resources of the chase, relying on the equity and integrity State. This progress of prosperity may of the Commonwealth for the repeal of certainly be secured by union of action be- the tax, in accordance with this pledge, tween the Commonwealth and the Com- giving for the property several millions pany-each, in its respective sphere, mind-ful of the great trust with which the pco-wealth or to any other party, which should ple have invested them, for their own ad- be deemed a full consideration for the vantage.

of freight, the Company will anticipate are now willing to conform. the times of payment for the Main Line. By the terms of purchase, the Railroad | to the Commonwealth taxes on their prop-Company is to pay \$100,000 annually un- erty and franchises to the same extent, til 1899, and interest on the balances of and in such manner as will place their principal remaining due, semi annually. | works upon an equality with similar im- | ent States, threatening his life. year, as the principal is decreased by the | this equality in order to be able to transanual payments.

been arithmetically demonstrated that this | cos of the State. payment, added to the ordinary treasury surplus, will speedily relieve Pennsylvania | transportation, as required by the provisfrom all the taxes which are necessary to ment of the resources of the State, and, meet the interest thereou.

to the stock-holders and boudholders of benefitting the citizens, and increasing the unfinished Railroads but to the public; the taxable revenues of the Commonnot only to local, but to general interests | wealth. not only to the several Companies, but to Eighth. The distribution of loans, as the State at large, that the various lines proposed, will probably enable all the Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, In- the value of property in the new regions diada, Armstrong, Batler, Cambria, Bed- of country that will be benefited by ford, Huntingdon, Blair, Clearfield, Mif- them. flin, Centre, Franklin and Fulton, (whose | Ninth. The prosecution of the work citizens have mainly borne this unequal will give immediate employment to several Republican party, but all who labor to pretax)-and will form, when completed in thousand workmen, and require large connection with existing lines, a network equantities of iron and other material necof Railroads covering most of the State, essary for construction ; and it is believed diffusing universal prosperity. Who can that no other plan can be adopted which estimate the material progress to be se- will yield to the State so large a return cured by these improvements, or the in- for the concessions desired. resulting from the enhanced value of the payment of the entire debt due to the property? The aid offered by the Penn- Commonwealth for the Main Line, with

sylvania Railroad Company to these un- all interest accumulating thereon, by the finished roads, sanctioned by the State 31st day of July 1890. Whereas, under local effort, will probably assure the com- | due the Commonwealth on July 31st 1890 pletion of most or all of them. RECAPITULATION.

repeal of the tonnage tax, without the In addition to this reduction of the rates other conditions to which the Company

Sixth. The Company is willing to pay The payments thus diminishing every provements : they desire to be placed upon port as cheaply as others, and to make The Company is now willing, in place their property more beneficial to the pubof this, to pay \$460,000 yearly, in semi- lie than it can be whilst burthened with annual payments, towards the extinguish- a tax so heavy as to prevent, to a great exment of the State debt. It has already | tent, the proper development of the resour-

Seventh. The reduction of rates for from debt, and her citizens, consequently | ions of the bill, will aid in the developof course, increase the values of Real Es-It is of incalculable importance not only tate and other property-thus directly

creased revenue of the Commonwealth Tenth. The proposed plan provides for swept into a sublime, eternal and miswill be Four Million Three Hundred Thousand Dollars. The payment of principal It is submitted that the tonnage tax as proposed, together with the difference in interest, combine advantages to the State too important and manifest to require argument.

for local transport to an amount equal to by the State, the then Executive of the The Alleshanian.



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY::::::FEBBUARY 28 non, Gen. Scott has received one hundred and fifty letters, from fifteen differ-

ve this saving the Union ?"

\$3 Among the resolutions adopted at the Douglas Convention in this place on Saturday week was one sustaining the present course of President Buchanan !!

glas Convention of this county, were ad- And to compass his destruction, the lives mitted to scats in the Loco-Foco State of all in the train would probably also Convention held at Harrisburg on the 21st | have been sacrificed.

15 The Mountaineer last week discoursed as follows:

We feel entire confidence that not only the vent the union of the Democratic party, will be swept from political existence as soon as the true hearted Democrats of "Little Cam-bria" can be heard at the polls.

W-h-e-w! The entire Republican party, besides numerous other parties, to be cellaneous mess of ruin at one fell swoop ! It's too bad-to spoil so many pretty calculations in this summary manner! And rising of the sun, crowds of people streamed "Gov. Curtin and citizens of the State any pleasure that I contemplate the possi-Not the Democracy of the United States, nor | State House. even the Democracy of the State, but the Democracy of "Little Cambria" will perform the deed.

The Reign of Terror.

By the daily papers, it is announced that Abraham Lincoln, President elect of the United States, after his reception at Harrisburg, was obliged to travel incognito to the Capitol. He was induced to adopt Scott, who represented that he had proof positive that an attempt would be made to murder him if he persisted in his original intention of going via York and Baltirecommended these extraordinary precautionary measures; and Mr. Lincoln, tho' upon to alter his plans and take a special you blessed. train via Philadelphia to Washington city | on Friday night.

This is indeed the reign of terror. The met at Harrisburg last Thursday ; passed | istrate of the Nation obliged to enter the a few resolutions, and adjourned. "Call | Federal Capital in disguse ! Was the like ever before heard in a civilized country? And what shall we say of the ruffianism that prompt such diabolical plans as the murder of a fellow being-of one whose only crime is that he is not as they !

It is highly probable that had not Mr. 100 Cyrus L. Pershing, R. L. John- Lincoln resorted to the expedient of steal-

> let it be the last. Let the supremacy of rious people. We believe that civilization, but a very small portion of my feeble the law be asserted and the lines drawn so tightly that those who dig the pit will be the only victims who fall therein.

The President En Route.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22 .- The ceremoover the Hall of Independence by Mr. prosperity of the people." Lincoln this morning,-Washington's The chcering and intense excitement military support which the General Govscene was an impressive one. At the Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows:

you to the State of Pennsylvania, and to personally, but the Cause, which I think extend to you the hospitalities of this city. a just one, in the late election. [Loud an-We have frequently heard of you since plause.] Allusion has been made to the you left your home in a distant place, and fact-the interesting fact, perhaps we every word that has fallen from your lips should say-that I for the first time appear has fallen upon the ears of an excited but at the Capital of the great Commonwealth patriotic and loyal people. [Applause.] of Pennsylvania upon the Birthday of the Sir, as President elect of the United Father of his Country, in connection with this step at the urgent solicitation of Gen. States, you are called to the discharge of that beloved anniversary connected with official duties at a period of time when the the history of this country. I have already public mind is distracted and divided, gone through one exceedingly interesting when animosities and distractions divide scene this morning in the ceremonies at the people of this hitherto happy and pros- Philadelphia. Under the high conduct percus country. You undertake, sir, no of gentlemen there, I was for the first more. The peril must indeed have been easy task. You must restore fraternal time allowed the privilege of standing in imminent when the brave old General feeling. You must heal up discord. You Old Independence Hall; [enthusiastic must produce amity in place of hostility, cheering,] to have a few words addressed and restore prosperity, peace and concord to me there, and opening up to me an opto this unhappy country. [Applause.] And portunity of expressing with much regret much against his own will, was prevailed future generations will rise up and call that I had not more time to express some.

we unfurled from the dome of the Capitol, shape to the feelings that had been really the flag of our country, carried there in the feelings of my whole life. Besides the arms of men who defended the country this, our friends there had provided a mag-The Loco-Foco State Convention legally and rightfully elected Chief Mag- when defence was needed. I assure you nificant flag of the country. They had sir, there is no star or stripe erased, and arranged it so that I was given the honor on its azure field there blazons forth thir- of raising it to the head of its staff. [Apty-four stars, [long continued applause,] plause.] And when it went up I was the number of the bright constellation of pleased that it went to its place by the States over which you are called by a free strength of my own teeble arm, when, acpeople, in a fair election, to preside. We cording to the arrangement, the cord was trust, sir, that in the discharge of your pulled, and it flaunted gloriously to the high office, you may reconcile the unhappy wind without an accident, in the hright differences now existing, as they have been glowing sunshine of the morning, I could heretofore reconciled.

Sir, when conciliation has failed, read tire success of that beautiful ceremony at ston, S. R. Keemle and E. R. Dunnegan, ing a march on his secret foes, he would our history, study our tradition. Here least something of an omen of what is to Esquires, delegates appointed by the Dou- never have reached Washington alive .-- are the people who will defend you, the come. [Loud applause.] Nor could I help Constitution, the Laws and the integrity feeling then, as I have often felt, that in of this Union.

lished this government of a free people in the flag, I had not made the arrangements This is the first attempt of the kind- deeds of peace. We are a peaceful, labo- for elevating it to its place. I had applied progress and christianity are advanced by strength in raising it. In the whole the protection of free and paid labor.

generous people, and may the God who same generous co-operation of the people has so long watched over this country, of the nation, I think the flag of our give you wisdom to discharge the high country may yet be kept flauntiag gloriduties that devolve upon you, to the ad- ously. [Loud, enthusiastic and continued vancement of the greatness and glory of [cheering.] I recur for a moment but to ny of raising the flag with thirty-four stars the government, and the happiness and repeat some words uttered at the hotel in

birthday--was attended with all the so- consequent upon the close of the Goverlemnity due to such an occasion, and the nor's remarks, having somewhat subsided,

and applied in such manner as to stimulate existing laws and contracts, the amount the Cambria Democracy are to do all this. from all quarters of the city toward the of Pennsylvania : Perhaps the best thing bility that a necessity may arise in this that I could do would be simply to endorse | country for the use of the military arm .--

thing of my own feelings excited by the Sir, this day, by act of our Legislature, occasion, somewhat to harmonize and give not help hoping that there was in the enthe whole of that proceeding, I was a very Our great law-giver and founder estab- humble instrument. I had not provided transaction I was in the hands of the peo-Sir, I welcome you to the midst of this ple who arranged it, and if I can have the regard to what has been said about the ernment may expect from the Commonwealth of Peunsylvania in a proper emer-

gency. To guard against any possible mistake do I recur to this. It is not with

should be commuted according to the fore-

going plan, because First. It is manifestly fair, just, and equitable, for it places all routes of public transportation upon a perfect equality, so far as the same can be effected by leg-

islation. Second. The repeal of the tonnage duties imposed upon the trade of the Commonwcaith, is demanded by the highest consideration of public policy, by the purest integrity, by the clearest good the wisdom of the representatives of the faith.

Third. It is required by public policy, because it is a crushing burthen upon all the business which flows through one of the great arteries of trade in the State .---It positively excludes from our Common- accomplishment of the great destiny of wealth a very large amount of business; our beloved Commonwealth. for the tax is so heavy, that it finds a cheaper access to the sea-board, through untaxed channels of communication leading to cities in other States.

It taxes raw material so heavily as to prevent its transportation, in many cases, and thus oppresses the industry and skill which would be expended profitably to our citizens, in converting that raw material into manufactured articles.

It taxes certain classes of our citizens to exclusion of others, discriminating at the same time against those least able to pear it.

Fourth. The repeal of the tonnage tax is demanded by the purest integrity, for it was originally imposed only to protect the Main Line of Public Works from an anticipated loss of revenues which never in fact occurred. The building of the Pennsylvania Railroad, being in effect the same as extending the Columbia Railroad from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, produced an increase of revenue on the Columbia Railroad, exceeding in value that which was lost to the Caual, so that the revenues of the Commonwealth were increased instead of being diminished by the construction of Pennsylvania Railroad ; and and this is the more striking when it is remembered, that in 1846, when the Pennsylvania Railroad was incorporated, the New York Central, and the New York and Erie Railroads, the calarged Erie Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," were approaching completion, and about to enter into competition with our Main Line, the cost of doing business upon which was too great to meet this competition, and its traffic would necessarily have been reduced to a local trade, destroying its value as a source of rev. couc.

The Main Line of the Public Works, west of Columbia, which the tonnage tax was intended to protect, and, which, so far from yielding a revenue, had always sold by the State, and bought by the Railroad Company. It, of course, therefore, no longer needs protection, and the reason for the tax having ceased, the tax it. that the bill will pass the House without self should be removed. Fifth. The removal of the tonnage tax is required by the purest good faith ; as, at the time of the sale of the Main Ling ' rated on Monday.

Eleventh .-- With all the proposed advantages to increase the revenues of the Commonwealth, it is believed that the present low rate of two and half mills assessed for State purposes might be safely reduced to two mills, and the entire State debt paid off by the year 1890.

The whole case is now submitted to cople of Pennsylvania, in the confident belief that candid consideration will insure legislative sanction of the views or Stephen A. Douglas been called upon which have been suggested, and that thus powerful impetus will be given to the

CONCESSIONS .- Here are the concessions we are in favor of, in scriatim, says the Monongahela City Sentinel :

1. We want the Southern States to concede that ours is a Government in- alted position And what is the result? deed, and not a mere compact between The chivalry, finding that the power is States.

2. We want them to concede that a State cannot dissolve its connection with this Union at its own pleasure.

Government has a right to enforce its laws and protect its property.

4. We want them to concede that it is the duty of this Government to wetake from Southern traitors its stolen forts and arsenals.

5. We want them to concede that Old Abe was constitutionally elected, and has a right to take his seat.

6. We want them to concede that the seceding States have violated the Constitution, and, while they are in armed re- them stry "out in the cold"-they will see bellion against its authority, it is the duty of this Government to put that rebellion

taking of the Federal forts and firing upon | South, a Union sentiment prevails, which our fing are wrongs and insults that should be well atoned for.

8. We want them to concede that Northern creditors have a right to sue for and collect their demands in Southern Courts. stitutional manner. But notwithstanding, 9. We want them to concede that they the Republican party is asked to concede have no right to tar and feather every Northern citizen that goes among them. 10. We want them to concede that it is the duty of this Government to hang or shoot at once every traitor scoundrel in it. traitors, especially ! We are in favor of And in demanding all these things, do | nothing of the kind. It looks like an atwe ask the South to make a single con- tempt to bribe our opponents-defeated ward the raising of a flag. I may there-United States does not require of them.

Bar The Tariff Bill has at length passed the United States Senate, by a vote of Abraham Lincoln will soon be inauguraproved really a heavy source of expense 25 to 14. The Pennsylvania Senators, ted-and, under the firm and steady guiannually to the Commonwealth, has been Cameron and Bigler, voted for it. Mr. dance which he promises to exert, we will Bigler was the only Democrat that voted see order brought out of chaos, and peace for the measure. The indications are and quiet restored to the land. much difficulty. compromise with traitors." nea_ Abraham Lincoln will be inaugu-

Perhaps they will succeed, perhaps they won't-time will show. But it appears to responded as follows: us that they are going into a mighty large field with a devilish small hoe.

The Mountaineer of last week says in so many words that it is the election of Lin- kindly suggested to me that in my hands coln to the Presidency that has caused the rebellion in the pro-slavery States. This is so. Had John C. Breckinridge

to assume the reins of government, it is trom sentiments which originated and were highly probable that we would have been spared the spectacle of beholding the South in a position of antagonism to the general government.

But the PEOPLE, in their majesty, saw fit to place Abraham Lincoln in that exabout to be taken from their unworthy army who achieved that independence. I hands-for it is an undeniable fact that poor old Jimmy Buchanan, since his in-3. We want them to concede that this auguration, has done nothing but cater to the interests of the South and her peculiar institution-rush madly to their declaration of which gave liberty not doom, sign a ponderous document, and say that they wish to be henceforth considered as being out of the Union.

So long as the seceding States do not shoulders of all men. This is the sentiment interfere with the operations of Govern- embodied in the Declaration of Indepenment, we of the North can have no reasonable motive for troubling them. Let the folly of it, by-and-by. Secession was If it cannot be saved upon that principle, the result of haste and passion : the reac-7. We want them to concede that the tion must come. Even now, all over the will steadily gain strength.

It has never yet been charged that Lincoln was elected in any other than a conthat it did wrong in electing him. That's what is meant by Compromise. Compromise, indeed ! And compromise with over them.

The fourth day of March is coming-In the meantime let our motto be-"No A bill has been read in the Legis- | ueat and appropriate speech : lature exempting a homestead worth \$1000.

At seven o'clock Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the Hall, where he was received by Theodore Cuyler, who warmly welcomed

"Mr. Cuyler, I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here in this place, where were collected together No Compromise With Traitors. the wisdom, patriotism and devotion to principle from which sprung the institutions under which we live. You have is the task of restoring peace to the present distracted condition of our country. can say, in return, sir, that all the political so far as I have been able to draw them, given to the world from this Hall.

I have never had any feeling, political-, that did not spring from sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the daugers which were incurred by men who assembled here, and framed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. I have often pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept this Confederacy together. It was not a mere matter of separation of the colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment the alone to the people in this country, but hope to the world in all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight will be lifted from the dence. Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon that basis? If it can, 1 will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it.

Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there is no need for bloodshed or war; there is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say in advance that there will be no bloodshed unless forced upon the government. Then it will be compelled to act in selfdefence. My friends, this is a wholly posed I was merely to do something to-

2

was honored with a magnificent reception. After being escorted to the Jones House, he was conducted to the portico in front of that house, and introduced to the vast multitude by Gov. Curtin in the following words in which support has been promised bargains. "SIR :- It is my pleasure to welcome ing support it recently gave, not to me ges low.

your Governor has just made in your hear- gratified to see the manifestation upon ing. [Applause.] I am quite sure that your streets of your military force here, I am unable to address to you anything and exceedingly gratified at your promise him to its venerable walls. Mr. Lincoln so appropriate as that which he has ut- here to use that force upon a proper emertered

> the distraction of the public mind at this | clude any possible misconstruction, that I time and to the great task that lies before | do most sincerely hope that we shall have me in entering upon the administration of no use for them [cheers]; that it will never the General Government. With all the become their duty to shed blood, and not eloquence and ability that your Governor especially never to shed fraternal blood brings to this theme,

situation he cannot-appreciate as I do any wise he brought about, it shall be the weight of that great responsibility .-- | through no fault of mine. - [Cheers.] Al-I feel that, under God, in the strength of Jusion has also been made by one of your sentiments I entertain have been drawn, the arm and wisdom of the heads of these honored speakers to some remark recently masses, after all, must be on my support. | made by myself at Pittshurg in regard to [Immense cheering.] As I have often had | what is supposed to be the especial interoccasion to say, I repeat to you-I am ests of this great Commonwealth of Pennquite sure I do not deceive myself when sylvania. I now wish only to say in regard I tell you I bring to the work an honest to that matter, that the few remarks which heart; I dare not tell you that I bring a 1 uttered on that occasion were rather head sufficient for it. [A voice-"we carefully worded. I took pains that they are sure of that."] If my own strength should be so. I have seen no occasion should fail, I shall at least fall back upon | since to add to them or subtract from them. these masses, who I think, under any cir- I leave them precisely as they stand [apcumstances will not fail.

Allusion has been made to the peaceful to have an expression from you, geatlemen principles upon which this great Com- of Ponnsylvania, significant that they are monwealth was originally settled. Allow satisfactory to you. And now, gentlemen me to add my meed of praise to those of the General Assembly of the Commonpeaceful principles. I hope no one of wealth of Pennsylvania, allow me to return the Friends who originally settled here. you again my most sincere thanks." or who live here now, has been or is a more devoted lover of peace, harmony and concord than my humble self.

While I have been proud to see to-day the finest military array, I think, that I leight o'clock the next morninghave ever seen, allow me to say in regard = to those men that they give hope of what may be done when war is inevitable. But at the same time, allow me to express the hope that in the shedding of blood their services may never be needed, especially in the shedding of fraternal blood. It shall be my endeavor to preserve the peace the result will be truly awful. But if this country so far as it can possibly be Secretary, in Colounde Row, Ebensburg. on this country cannot be saved without giving country cannot be saved without giving done, consistent with the maintenance of o'clock, P. M. up that principle, I was about to say, 1 the institutions of the country. With my would rather be assassinated on this spot consent, or without my great displeasure, this country shall never witness the shed-

ding of one drop of blood in fraternal strife.

And now, my fellow-citizens, as I have made many speeches, allow me to bid you farewell."

Mr. Lincoln then retired with the Covernor to the suite of rooms appropriated unexpected speech. I did not expect to to him in the hotel, where he was personsay one word when I came here. I sup- ally introduced to a large number of per-

Curtin and the committee of reception.

the patriotic and elequent speech which [Applause] While I am exceedingly ency,-while I make these acknowledg-Reference has been made by him to ments, I desire to repeat, in order to pre-I promise that so far as I may have wisdom I am quite sure he does not-in his to direct, if so painful a result shall in plause], adding only now that I am pleased

> As is elsewhere stated, the same evening Mr. Lincoln took a special train for Washington, at which city he arrived at

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRICULTURAL NOTICE --The members of the Cambria County Agricultural Society are hereby notified that an election for Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the [By order.]

R. A. M'COY, Secretary.

T. ROBERTS, CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER, And Dealer is CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCE GOODS.

NOTIONS, 20 opponents, at that-to allow us to rule fore have said something indiscreet. [Cries At half past two o'clock the President the citizens of Ebensburg that he has just received a large and of No! No !] I have said nothing but elect was conducted into the Hall of the new stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWEL what I am willing to live by, and, if it he House of Representatives, by Governor RY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by." GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., which he offer Soon after the speech, Mr. Lincoln devery chesp. The public are invited to call After some ceremonies there, Mr. Lin- very chesp. The puone are unsortment, as he and examine his complete assortment, as he parted for Harrisburg. At that eity he coln addressed those assembled as follows: considers it no trouble to show h "I appear before you only for a very few rief remarks, in response to what here brief remarks, in response to what has on the Diamond, opposite Incompany to hear said to may I thank to what has By strict attention to business, he hopes to been said to me. I thank you most sin- merit and receive the patronage of a generors cerely for this reception, and the generous public. Give him a call, and you will get me upon this occasion. I thank your great Commonwealth for the overwhelm. great Commonwealth for the overwhelm-ing support it recently gave, not to me and dispatch. All work warranted, and dur.