

The Chenaburg Alleghanian.

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

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

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NUMBER 3.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.
Post Offices. Carrolltown, Chess Springs, Conemaugh, Cresson, Ebensburg, Fallen Timber, Gallitzin, Hemlock, Johnstown, Loretto, Munster, Plattville, St. Augustine, Scalp Level, Sonman, Summerhill, Summit, Wilmore.
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Catholic—Rev. MORGAN ELLIS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 2 and 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.
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Catholic—Rev. R. C. CHRISTY, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.
Eastern, daily, at 12.00 o'clock, noon.
Western, " " at 12.00 o'clock, noon.
MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern, daily, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Western, " " at 8 o'clock, P. M.
The mails from Newmarket's Mills, Carrolltown, &c., arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Leave Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRESSON STATION.
West—Balt. Express leaves at 9.17 A. M.
" Phila. Express " 10.07 A. M.
" Fast Line " 9.58 P. M.
" Mail Train " 8.38 P. M.
" Pitts. & Erie Ex. " 8.13 A. M.
" Altoona Accom. " 4.30 P. M.
East—Phila. Express " 6.50 P. M.
" Fast Line " 1.43 A. M.
" Day Express " 7.03 A. M.
" Pitts. & Erie Ex. " 12.03 P. M.
" Mail Train " 5.10 P. M.
" Altoona Accom. " 11.10 A. M.

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Prothonotary—Joseph M'Donald.
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Sheriff—James Myers.
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Clark to Commissioners—William H. Sechler.
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County Surveyor—John Lloyd.
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Poor House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahm.
Auditors—William J. Williams, Francis P. Finney, John A. Kennedy.
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Coverer—William Flattery.
Mercantile Appraiser—John Cox.
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Inspectors—Richard R. Tibbott, Robert D. Thomas.
Judge of Election—Daniel O. Evans.
Assessor—J. A. Moore.
Constable—Thos. J. Williams.
Town Council—Isaac Crawford, James P. Murray, Wm. Kittell, H. Kinkead, George W. Osthaus.
Inspectors—Robert Evans, Jno. E. Scanlan.
Judge of Election—John D. Thomas.
Assessor—Capt. Murray.

SOCIETIES, &c.

A. Y. M.—Summit Lodge No. 312 A. Y. M. meets in Masonic Hall, Ebensburg, on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
I. O. O. F.—Highland Lodge No. 428 I. O. O. F. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Ebensburg, every Wednesday evening.
S. of T.—Highland Division No. 84 Sons of Temperance meets in Temperance Hall, Ebensburg, every Saturday evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
"THE ALLEGHANIAN."
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE,
OR
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

"At the Last."

The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flowers are sweetest at the eventide,
And birds most musical at close of day,
And saints divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm
Lies folded close in evening's robe of balm;
And weary man must ever love her best,
For morning calls to toil, but night to rest.

She comes from heaven, and on her wings
Doth bear
A holy fragrance, like the breath of prayer;
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eyes of day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she throws
O'er earth and sky her mantle of repose;
There is a calm, a beauty and a power,
That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

"Until the Evening" we must weep and toil,
Plough life's stern furrow, dig the weedy soil,
Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,
And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide,
Like summer evening, down the golden tide;
And leave behind us, as we pass away,
Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping day!

A Conversation with President Johnson—His Policy on Reconstruction—Views on Negro Suffrage.

MEDFORD, MASS., Oct. 8, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I was so much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday, that I returned immediately to my room and wrote down such of the points made as I could remember, and having pondered them all the way home, am to-day more than ever convinced that, if corrected by you and returned to me for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good understanding between you and our leading men.

It will also unite the public mind in favor of your plan, so far at least as you would carry it out without modification. You are aware that I do not associate much with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of, or even desire for office or other immediate reward. The latter class desire earnestly to understand your plans, and, if possible, support your administration.

I think the publication of your process of reconstruction, with the reasons for your faith in it, will commend itself to their candid judgment, and, as I told you, inspire our whole Northern people with confidence in your administration. The report is meagre and unsatisfactory, but I think it conveys, for the most part, the spirit of our conversation. Therefore, although the whole tenor of your words led me to believe that it was not intended to be kept private, I have refrained from answering the specific inquiries of anxious friends, whom I met on my way home, lest I might, in some way, leave a wrong impression on their minds.

Truly your friend,
GEORGE L. STEARNS,
The President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.

I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of reconstruction in the Rebel States. His manner was cordial, and his conversation as free as in 1863, when I met him daily in Nashville.

His countenance is healthy, even more so than when I first knew him. I remarked that the people of the North were anxious that the process of reconstruction should be thorough and they wished to support him in the arduous work, but their ideas were confused by the conflicting reports constantly circulated, and especially by the present position of the Democratic party. It is industriously circulated in the Democratic Clubs that he is going over to them. He laughingly replied: "Major, have you never known a man who for many years had differed from your views because you were in advance of him, claim them as his own when he came up to your standpoint?"

I replied, "I have often." He said, "So have I," and went on: the Democratic party finds its old position untenable, and is coming to ours; and if it has come to our position, I am glad of it.—You and I need no preparation for this conversation; we can talk freely on this subject, for the thoughts are familiar to us; we can be perfectly frank with each other. He then commenced with saying that the States are in the Union, which is whole and indivisible.

Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat and be prevented by the bystanders; and you cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it. Individuals may commit treason and be punished, and a large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion and be punished as traitors. Some States tried to get out of the Union, and we opposed it honestly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have succeeded in putting

down the Rebellion. The power of these persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State Governments, and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events; this cannot be done in a moment. We are making rapid progress, so rapid I sometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a dream.

We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to it; for if they go wrong the power is in our hands and we can check them at any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors; we must be patient with them. I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the Amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended they should sue for pardon, and realize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage at the North, seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes in the South have been more rapid, and they have been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect that such large affairs can be comprehended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new position.

I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have no desire or willingness to take indirect course to obtain what we want.

Our Government is a grand and lofty structure; in searching for its foundation we find that it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political right. I am opposed to giving the States too much power, and also to a great consolidation of power in the Central Government.

If I interferred with the vote in the Rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing for my own purposes in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the right of voting by its own laws, and we have the power to control the Rebel States if they go wrong. If they rebel, we have the army, and can control them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the General Government controls the right to vote in the States, it may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a central despotism.

My position here is different from what it would be in Tennessee. There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually: first those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for others, say \$200 or \$250. It would not do to let the negroes have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races.

There was a time in the Southern States when the slaves of large owners looked down upon non-slave owners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves their masters owned the prouder they were, and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes. The outrages are mostly from non-slaveholding whites against the negro, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding whites.

The negro will vote for the late master whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white, whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war, not against us, but a war of races.

Another thing. This Government is the freest and the best on the earth, and I feel sure is destined to last; but to secure this we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the South that Slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was political strength; they thought we gained three-fifths representation by it; I contended that we lost two-fifths.

If we had no slaves, we should have had twelve Representatives more, according to the ratio of representation. Congress apportions representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts.

Many years ago, I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be qualified voters.

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and, in due course of time, the States, without regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment.

BOSTON, Oct. 18, 1865.

The above report was returned to me by President Johnson with the following indorsement:
GEORGE L. STEARNS.

I HAVE READ THE WITHIN COMMUNICATION AND FIND IT SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT.
I HAVE MADE SOME VERBAL ALTERATIONS.
(Signed) A. J.

Interesting Correspondence between Grant and Sherman.

WHAT EACH THOUGHT OF THE OTHER WHEN THE LIEUTENANT-GENERALSHIP WAS RE-CREATED.

The following two historical letters are taken from advance sheets of Col. Bowman's history of "Sherman and his Campaigns," shortly to be published by C. B. Richardson, of New York:—

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. SHERMAN.
On the 4th of March, 1864, at Nashville, Maj. Gen. Grant received telegraph orders to report in person at Washington.

Congress had passed an act authorizing the appointment of a Lieutenant-General to command the armies of the United States, and the President had nominated Gen. Grant for the appointment. Before starting on his journey, Grant seized his pen, and in the very moment of his greatest elevation, filled with generosity toward those others to whose exertions he modestly chose to ascribe his own deserved reward, hastily wrote these touching lines:

"DEAR SHERMAN: The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General in the army has become a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate for the place. I now receive orders to report to Washington immediately in person, which indicates a confirmation, or a likelihood of confirmation.

"I start in the morning to comply with the order.

"Whilst I have been eminently successful in this war, in at least gaining the confidence of the public, no one feels more than I how much of this success is due to the energy, skill, and the harmonious putting forth of that energy and skill, of those whom it has been my good fortune to have occupying subordinate positions under me. There are many officers to whom these remarks are applicable, to a greater or less degree, proportionate to their ability as soldiers; but what I want is to express my thanks to you and McPherson, as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success.

"How far your advice and assistance have been of help to me, you know. How far your execution of whatever has been given you to do entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as I.

"I feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction.

"The word 'you' I use in the plural, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day, but starting in the morning, I do not know that I will find time just now.

"Your friend,
U. S. GRANT,
"Major-General."

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY.
Sherman received this letter near Memphis on the 10th of March, and immediately replied:

"DEAR GENERAL: I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th instant. I will send a copy to General McPherson at once.

"You do yourself injustice and us too much honor in assigning to us too large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancement. I know you to approve the friendship I have ever professed to you, and will permit me to continue, as heretofore, to manifest it on all occasions.

"You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation; but if you can continue, as heretofore, to be yourself, simple, honest, and unpretending, you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends, and the homage of millions of human beings that will award you a large share in securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability.

"I repeat, you do General McPherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits—neither of us being near. At Donelson, also, you illustrated your whole character. I was not near, and General McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you.

"Until you had won Donelson, I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchical elements that presented themselves at every point; but that admitted a ray of light I have followed since.

"I believe you are as brave, patriotic, and just as the great prototype, Washington—as unselfish, kind-hearted, and the best as a man should be—but the chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in the Savior.

"This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have completed your preparations, you go into the battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga—no doubts, no reserves; and I tell you, it was this that made us act with confidence. I know, wherever I was, that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would help me out, if alive.

self the whole Mississippi Valley. Let us make it dead sure, and I tell you the Atlantic slopes and the Pacific shores will follow its destiny, as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk.—We have done much, but still much remains. Time and time's influences are with us. We could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work.

"Here lies the seat of the coming empire; and from the West, when our task is done, we will make short work of Richmond and Charleston, and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic.

"Your sincere friend,
"W. T. SHERMAN."

Execution of Champ Ferguson.

Champ Ferguson, the notorious and inhuman guerrilla, was hung in Nashville on the 20th of October. The Western papers are full of accounts of the execution. We make the following extracts:

The hour of eleven having arrived, Champ was warned that the time had come when he must prepare to die. "I am ready when you are," he said to the officer of the guard. He was then led out to the scaffold. His step was firm, his carriage erect, and his bearing bold and defiant as ever. On reaching the platform, he faced the two or three hundred auditors and the guards without blenching, but requested that Dr. Bunting should pray for him. The Doctor complied with the request, and implored the Throne of Grace to have mercy on the prisoner.

During the prayer, the condemned wept—the first evidence of emotion which he had yet given.

The charges and specifications against him were then read, and the finding of the Military Commission. After this had been done, Col. Shafter turned to the prisoner and said:

"In obedience to this order, Mr. Ferguson, it is my duty to execute you."

"I know it," responded the prisoner.

"Do you censure me?" inquired the Colonel.

"Not particularly," was responded.

"Have you anything to say?"

"I can't speak much," said Ferguson; "I did some of the acts charged, but not all. I desire, Colonel, not to have my body cut up by the doctors, but I want to have it put in that thing, (pointing to the coffin), and taken to the graveyard in White county, Tennessee, and laid there. You won't have me cut up, will you, Colonel?"

"No," responded the Colonel; "you shall not be cut up. Your body shall be sent to your friends. Have you anything more to say?"

"Well, whenever you say stop, I'll stop," said the doomed man; "I am under your control; I wouldn't be here if I could help it, but I must submit. What I am, I am, and I can't help it; but you would not have my body cut up, would you, Colonel?"

The Col. assured him that his remains should be given to his family.

"I have," continued the prisoner, "some as good friends as any man; but they can't help me now. All I have to say is that I don't want to be cut up by the doctors; will you put my body in that thing"—again pointing to his coffin—"and send it to White county, Tenn., and have it buried in the old graveyard there?"

The Colonel again assured him that he would accede to his request.

The cap of death was then drawn down over his face, and Col. Shafter said:

"Have you anything to say? If you have, say it now, and we will wait on you."

Raising his hand toward heaven, he said in a solemn tone:

"Lord have mercy on me, I pray you;" and as his voice ceased, by a stroke of the axe, the support was severed, and the drop fell, and the prisoner was suspended between Heaven and earth.

The drop fell at precisely twenty minutes before twelve, and he remained hanging twenty-five minutes, when the body was cut down and laid in the coffin, and conveyed away. His neck was broken, and he bled profusely at the nose. After he fell his body moved but twice, and that slightly, so great was the shock of the descent.

Educational Department.

[All communications intended for this column should be addressed to the Educational Editor of The Alleghanian.]

PRIMARY TEACHERS.—A mature mind, eager to obtain knowledge for its own sake, or comprehending the necessity of obtaining it in order that certain ends may be reached, needs a teacher to direct, explain and open to view things hidden from the eye of the learners. An industrious student, it is true, may master his text without assistance, but in so doing will often retrace his steps, weary his eye, and rack his brain in seeking to unfold some hidden point that a few words from one who had previously threaded the mystic mazes of the page would strip of all ambiguity, doubt, or mystery. But while a teacher is thus useful and necessary for the learner whose mind is in its mature stages, yet the business of that teacher relates more to the text than the pupil, more to conveying an idea as words from the lips can and words on paper can not convey it; than to waking up ideas perhaps for the first time or to presenting knowledge in such a way and shape as will be understood and enjoyed by the mind just in the first stages of development.

A child will learn, and learn more and with greater rapidity, than one of mature years, though what it learns may be the very knowledge of which it should be ignorant. In youth we are all eyes and ears. Thought begins to assert its right to reign after eyes have looked and ears have listened until things have lost their novelty. The eye must see or ear hear before the mind has a subject for meditation. Hence those who first take charge of youth are like the gardener who cares for the saplings of an orchard, upon whose wisdom and skill in training depend the future symmetry and goodness of the tree. Yet in common acceptance, almost anybody is fit to teach a primary school. So much indeed is the truth to the contrary, that only comparatively few persons are fit to teach such a school. All the qualifications requisite for a teacher are needed in a higher degree by one who has charge of children learning to read than by one having a school of higher grade.

A teacher of such a school has not only to explain difficulties, remove doubts, and open mysteries to a greater extent than with advanced pupils, but has in fact purposes of explanation to become, as it were, a child, to think as a child in order to speak as a child.

Yet what is our usual practice in relation to such teachers? Almost anybody is chosen. The pay is put down to the lowest notch. A badge of disgrace is placed on every one who has charge of such a school. These things ought not to be. The very best teachers should be obtained for the primary schools, teachers of known skill and success. Their labors are as severe as those of any other, all things considered, and their pay should be the same. A teacher on entering such a school should be made to feel that as much responsibility and honor are connected with it as with a school of higher grade. By the present practice, a successful teacher avoids all primary schools, and those who do have charge of them are apt to be devoid of all ambition, feeling as they do that anybody is fit to teach a primary school.

EDUCATING FREEDMEN.—In Texas, they are going on in the work of "reconstructing" the Union in the right way.—A Houston paper says that more than half the spelling-books now sold in that place go into the hands of negroes. Several schools for colored persons have been established there and in Galveston. Many planters buy a stock of school-books for the schools upon the neighboring plantations, of which there are not a few, as they would buy a stock of meal or bacon. The Galveston News says: "We saw a planter in town buying a large lot of books for his freedmen. It is his purpose to establish a Sunday school and a night school for them, and also to have them taught on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. This is the right spirit. We are glad to see it prevailing in our manifestation or another to a very large extent.—Nothing should be done to alienate our former slaves, but everything to conciliate and elevate them."

NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.—At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association, a committee of five was appointed to memorialize Congress in favor of organizing a National Bureau of Education, which, without interfering with State educational systems, would hold the same relation to them which the National Department of Agriculture holds to State and county, and be organized for the purpose of meeting the cause of education in every State of the Union, without regard to location or condition.

Good nature is the most god-like commendation of a man.