

REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and all nations.—Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

- Governor: Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Cumberland co. Congress: DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Johnstown. Assembly: JOHN J. GLASS, of Allegheny township. Associate Judges: JOHN WILLIAMS, of Ebensburg. CHARLES B. ELLIS, of Johnstown. Register and Recorder: WILLIAM A. McDERMOTT, of Clearfield tp. Commissioner: HENRY POSTEL, of White township. Auditor: JAMES M. COOPER, of Taylor township. Poor House Director: CHARLES BUXTON, of Jackson township.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 14th, 1866.

One of the most useful, independent, and able representatives in Congress from our State is the Hon. William D. Kelley, of the Fourth District. He was born in Philadelphia 1814, and obtained in the schools of his own native city a fair English education. He commenced life as a reader in a printing office; spent seven years as an apprentice in a jewelry establishment; removed to Boston and followed his trade there for four years, devoting some attention to literary matters; returned to Philadelphia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and held the office for some years of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. He was elected a representative, from Pennsylvania, to the Thirty-Seventh Congress, serving as a member of the Committees on Indian Affairs, and Expenditures, and on Public Buildings. He was re-elected to the Thirty-Eighth and Thirty-Ninth Congresses, and has served his constituents and his country with eminent distinction and fidelity. The Judge grew up in the Democratic school of politics, and like many others, abandoned that fold in time to save his credit, and to be of use to the country. Democracy to him meant something. It meant liberty and equal rights for all. Not for the few, but for all—for the black man as for the white man. When he saw that the Democratic party, as organized and under its then leadership, had resolved to hold three millions of men, women, and children in the most vile and abject slavery that was ever tolerated upon the face of the earth, he left the party, with as much haste as righteous Lot left Sodom; since which time he has devoted his time, his talents, and all his energies to the cause of human liberty. Judge Kelley is not a man of pretentious show and unmeaning professions. He does not employ words and phrases only which are significant of freedom, but he means all he says, and his heart and all the earnestness of his nature are given to the cause he espouses. With him patriotism is not a mere sentiment, but a high and holy, religious conviction, permeating the mind, heart, and bringing all his powers, purposes, and activities into harmonious action in behalf of country and of mankind. As a clear-headed, sagacious, far seeing, hard working man and representative, Judge Kelley has but few equals and no superiors. He is almost always in his seat, and both in Congress and out of it, labors untiringly for his country and his constituents. He watches every question, and has a clear understanding of every measure that comes before Congress. Nothing escapes his criticism that needs to be ventilated, and every proposition of doubtful merit or no merit at all is sure to meet his censure and reprobation. He is often seen quietly in his seat writing, and apparently taking no notice of what is going on about him, but when the proper moment comes, he will spring to his feet and show by a few well-timed remarks that he thoroughly understands the subject under discussion. As a speaker, indeed as an orator, he surpasses almost all his peers in the House. For rhetorical beauty, clearness of enunciation, exact argument, and concise reasoning, he stands pre-eminent, but his shining qualities are his devotion to principle, his love of liberty, his hatred of all oppression and wrong, and his power and fearlessness in defending what he believes to be right.

THE Johnstown Tribune puts itself down in last week's issue as unworthy of being answered. It makes an attack, and then seems surprised that anybody should say anything. Were there none behind the Tribune greater than the Tribune itself, it would be pre-eminently right in supposing itself unworthy of an answer.—Can the Tribune clear itself and its friends of the charges against it and them?

Reconstruction Report.

We present to our readers this week all the chief points of the report of the Reconstruction Committee appointed under the concurrent resolution of Dec. 15th, 1865. Although nominally a mere report to Congress of a committee appointed by it, the report is in fact an unanswerable defense of the policy of Congress as against the policy of the President. The resolutions under which the committee was appointed directed them to inquire into the condition of the Confederate States, and to report whether they or any of them were entitled to be represented in either House of Congress. We think the path of the report will be found in the following synopsis.

AS TO THEIR CONDITION.

1st. They were in a state of utter exhaustion, and of complete anarchy. In the words of President Johnson, "they were deprived of all civil government and must organize anew. Their State institutions were prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events."

2d. The President, as Chief Magistrate, had power only to execute the laws of the land, and therefore had no authority over the subject of reorganization. As Commander-in-chief, his duty was to restore order, to preserve property and to protect the people from violence, until lawful provision be made for their government. He might, as President, assemble Congress and submit the whole matter to the law-making power, or he might continue military supervision and control until the regular meeting of Congress.

3d. The appointment of provisional governors was by virtue of military authority, and the governors so appointed had no authority save such as inhered in their persons under their commissions. 4th. The President in two messages to Congress urged the speedy restoration of the rebel States, but Congress did not deem it prudent to act solely on the opinion of the President, in a matter of such grave importance, and therefore proceeded to obtain the information necessary to intelligent action. A call was hence made for the information in possession of the President, but it was not communicated till the committee had been in session some months, and after being communicated, it was found incomplete and unsatisfactory.

5th. But one course therefore remained: to investigate carefully and thoroughly the state of feeling and opinion existing among the people of these States; to ascertain how far their pretended loyalty could be relied upon, and thence to infer whether it would be safe to admit them at once to a full participation in the Government they had fought for four years to destroy. It was an equally important inquiry whether their restoration to their former relations with the United States should only be granted upon certain conditions and guarantees, which would effectually secure the nation against a recurrence of evils so disastrous as those from which it had escaped at so enormous a sacrifice.

AS TO THEIR ADMISSION.

6th. Claim for the immediate admission of Senators and Representatives from the lately rebellious States which, stated in few words, amounts to this: That, inasmuch as the late insurgent States had no legal right to separate themselves from the Union, they still retain their positions as States, and consequently the people thereof have a right to immediate representation in Congress, without the imposition of any conditions whatever; and further, that until such admission, Congress has no right to tax them for the support of the Government. It has even been contended that, until such admission, all legislation affecting their interests is, if not unconstitutional, at least unjustifiable and oppressive.

7th. It is held by the committee that all these propositions are untenable, and if admitted would tend to the destruction of the government. That one of the consequences of the rebellion is that within the limits of humanity the conquered rebels were at the mercy of the conquerors.—That a Government, outraged as was ours, had a most perfect right to exact indemnity for the injuries done, and security against the recurrence of such outrages in the future, would seem too clear for dispute. What the nature of that security should be, what proof should be required of a return to allegiance, what time should elapse before a people thus demoralized should be restored in full to the enjoyment of political rights and privileges, are questions for the law-making power to decide, and that decision must depend on grave considerations of the public safety and the general welfare.

8th. To hold that as soon as Government is restored to its full authority, it can be allowed no time to secure itself against similar wrongs in the future, or else omit the ordinary exercise of its constitutional power to compel equal contribution from all toward the expenses of the Government, would be unreasonable in itself and unjust to the nation. It is sufficient to reply that the loss of representation by the people of the insurrectionary States was their own voluntary choice. They might abandon their privileges, but they cannot escape their obligations. And surely they have no right to complain, if, before resuming their privileges, and while the people of the United States are devising means for the public safety, rendered necessary by the act of those who thus disfranchised themselves, they are compelled to contribute their just proportion of the general burden of taxation incurred by their wickedness and folly. Equally absurd is the pretence that the legislative authority of the nation must be inoperative, so far as

they are concerned, while they, by their own act, have lost the right to take part in it. Such a proposition carries its own refutation on its face.

9th. That the States lately in rebellion were, at the close of the war, disorganized communities, without civil governments and without constitutions or other forms by virtue of which political relations could legally exist between them and the Federal Government. That Congress cannot be expected to recognize as valid the election of representatives from disorganized communities which, from the very nature of the case, were unable to present their claims to representation under those established and recognized rules, the observance of which has been hitherto required. That Congress would not be justified in admitting such communities to a participation in the government of the country, without first providing such constitutional or other guarantees as will aid to secure the civil rights of all citizens of the Republic, a just equality of representation, protection against claims founded in rebellion and crime, a temporary restriction of the right of suffrage to those who have not actively participated in the effort to destroy the Union and overthrow the Government, and the exclusion from positions of public trust of at least a portion of those whose crimes have proved them to be enemies to the Union and unworthy of public confidence. The seats of the Senators and Representatives of the so-called Confederate States became vacant in 1861, during the second session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress, by the voluntary withdrawal of their incumbents with the sanction and by the direction of the Legislatures or conventions of their respective States. This was done as a hostile act against the Constitution and Government of the United States, with a declared intent to overthrow the same by forming a Southern confederation.

10th. This act of declared hostility was speedily followed by an organization of the same States into a Confederacy, which levied and waged war by sea and land against the United States. This war continued more than four years, within which period the rebel armies besieged the loyal States, burned their towns and cities, robbed their citizens, destroyed more than 350,000 loyal soldiers, and imposed an increased national burden of not less than 4,500,000 dollars, of which seven or eight hundred millions have already been met and paid. From the time these Confederate States thus withdrew from their representation in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents, rebels, traitors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress and judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches. The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United States to final arbitrament, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers, State and Confederate, taken prisoners or put to flight, every vestige of State and Confederate government obliterated, their territory overrun and occupied by the Federal armies, and their people reduced to the condition of enemies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the conquerors.

This position is also established by judicial decisions, and is recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents, and speeches. Having voluntarily deprived themselves of representation in Congress for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced themselves, by the act of levying war, to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress; but, on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participating in the Government, the burden now rests upon them, before claiming to be reinstated in their former condition, to show that they are qualified to resume Federal relations. In order to do this they must prove that they have established, with the consent of the people, republican forms of government, in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States; that all hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guarantees against future treason and rebellion—guarantees which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued. Having by this treason and withdrawal from Congress, and by flagrant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only be restored thereto by the permission and authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled and by which they were subdued. These rebellious enemies were conquered by the people of the United States, acting through all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and not by the Executive Department alone. The powers of Congress are not so vested in the President that he can fix and regulate the terms of settlement, and confer congressional representation upon conquered rebels and traitors. Nor can he, in any way, qualify the enemies of the Government to exercise its law-making power. The authority to restore rebels to political power in the Federal Government can be exercised only with the concurrence of all the departments in which political power is vested, and hence the several proclamations of the President to the people of the Confederate States cannot be considered as extending beyond the purposes declared, and can only be regarded as provisional permission by the commander-in-chief of the army to do certain acts, the validity

whereof is to be determined by the constitutional government, and not solely by the executive power. The question before Congress is, then, whether conquered enemies have the right and shall be permitted, at their own pleasure and on their own terms, to participate in making laws for their conquerors; whether conquered rebels may change their theatre of operations from the battle-field, where they were defeated and overthrown, to the halls of Congress, and, through their Representatives, seize upon the Government which they fought to destroy; whether the national treasury, the army of the nation, its navy, its forts and arsenals, its whole civil administration, its credit, its pensioners, the widows and orphans of those who perished in the war, the public honor, peace and safety, shall all be turned over to its recent enemies, without delay and without imposing such conditions as, in the opinion of Congress, the security of the country and its institutions may demand. The history of mankind exhibits no other example of such madness and folly. The instinct of self-preservation protests against it. The surrender by Grant to Lee, and by Sherman to Johnston, would have been disasters of less magnitude; for new armies could have been raised, new battles fought, and the Government saved. The anti-coercive policy which under pretext of averting bloodshed, allowed the rebellion to take form and gather force, would be surpassed in infamy by the matchless wickedness that would now surrender the halls of Congress to those so recently in rebellion, until proper precautions shall have been taken to secure the national safety. It has been shown in this report, and in the evidence submitted no proof has been afforded to Congress of a constituency in any of the so-called Confederate States, unless we except the State of Tennessee, qualified to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress. No State constitution, or amendment to a State constitution, has had the sanction of the people. All the so-called legislation of State conventions and Legislatures has been had under military dictation.—If the President may at his will and under his own authority, whether as military commander or chief Executive, qualify persons to appoint Senators and elect Representatives and empower others to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the legislative department. The constitutional form of Government is thereby practically destroyed and its powers absorbed in the Executive. And while your committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic. The necessity of providing adequate safeguards for the future before restoring the insurrectionary States to a participation in the direction of public affairs is apparent from the bitter hostility to the Government and people of the United States, yet existing throughout the conquered territory, as proved incontestably by the testimony of many witnesses and by indisputable facts. The conclusion of your committee, therefore, is that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allowing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic law as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of all citizens, in all parts of the Republic; shall place representation on an equitable basis; shall fix a stigma upon treason, and protect the loyal people against future claims for the expenses incurred in support of rebellion and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce those provisions. To this end they offer a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, and the two several bills designed to carry it into effect, before referred to.

The Republican Nomination for Congress.

The action of the Republican party of Cambria county in rejecting Mr. Barker for re-nomination, destroys the claim which that county had for the succession, and places all the counties on an equal footing. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin compose the District. Cambria having the present member, has no claim whatever to the next, since she refuses to put Mr. Barker forward for re-nomination. Blair county having had the nominee for three successive terms preceding the last—viz., in '58, '60, and '62—will certainly have to stand back for the present. Huntingdon county has not had the nomination since 1852—sixteen years ago—when Dr. McCulloch was nominated and elected on the Whig ticket. Mifflin has not had the nomination for many years, and has strong claims. From these facts, it is plain that the nomination clearly belongs to Huntingdon or Mifflin, and if these two counties are allowed to settle the question between themselves, we have no doubt the strong Republican majority given in Huntingdon county would be a sufficient argument to induce Mifflin to yield her claim for the present. It is Huntingdon county, after all, that must be depended on to elect the candidate, and with such claims as she has for the nomination, we think it will be rather unkind, to say the least, for the other counties to refuse to concede it to her.—Shirleysburg, Hunt. co., Herald.

The European Crisis.

We are assisted in forming a tolerable conjecture as to the aspects and probable results of the German and Italian imbroglio, by the copious foreign correspondence of our eastern exchanges, and the positive statements, or significant speculations, of German, Italian, French and English journals. We are enabled from these sources to form an idea of the feelings and opinions entertained amongst the parties most deeply interested in the issues of war or peace. We observe first, that in no quarter is any hope confidently expressed that the proposed Conference to which the hostile Powers have agreed, will avert war. The remark is frequently made that there was a Congress in London during the Danish war, a Congress before the Italian war, and an effort by diplomacy to prevent the Crimean war, and that they proved abortive. The proposed Congress can only advise. It has no power to enforce its decisions. Moreover, each party will ask more than can be conceded without some other party submitting to humiliation. As it appears now, Austria is to get no compensation for what she is asked to yield. Prussia wishes the Duchies. Italy wants Venetia. France will demand an attorney's fee for services. But nothing is proposed for Austria. If that Power should demand the Danubian Provinces, Russia would have something to say. If she should ask Siletia, Prussia would refuse.

It does not seem untimely, therefore, that she is putting Tyrolese riflemen in Italy to meet Garibaldi's volunteers, sending old Benedek to watch Hungary, and marching troops to defend Saxony. With an army that, including the reserves, figures up the enormous force of eight hundred thousand men, and with the minor German States to support her, Austria feels that it is better to fight than to take a low seat in the German synagoga, and purchase peace at the expense of political influence and position. It is worthy of remark, too, that there are no such signs of disaffection in Austria as are manifest in Prussia. The people are really rallying to the support of the government with tremendous enthusiasm. In Prussia the people seem to be almost on the point of revolt, and there is a general unwillingness to serve in the army. In Frankfurt a meeting of two hundred German deputies passed resolutions condemning the war. But the daring Bismarck presses on, notwithstanding popular discontents. The whole of the Prussian forces are being organized into four armies, to be commanded severally by the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles, the Duke of Coburg, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh. It is expected by Friday next (15th) that all the different corps will have reached their respective stations.

If Prussia were disposed to a settlement, the excited Italians would thwart it. The uprising in Italy for war almost surpasses description. The higher schools and universities are closed, and the students are gathering about Garibaldi. A new war hymn is sung all over the Kingdom. In every street and at every railway station it resounds. Flags float from public buildings and private houses. Processions march through the towns, carrying banners and shouting the names of popular leaders. The people seem to hail the approach of the terrible struggle as if it were a festivity. The Italians are building high hopes upon their navy. Their fleet is divided into three squadrons, including first class iron frigates, gunboats and corvettes. The Austrians will have to look sharp after their ports. The Italian Admiral (Persano) is a very bold and skillful officer and will not be apt to disgrace the tri-color flag.

It may well be imagined that these immense armaments on all sides are rolling up a pretty heavy debt for the parties engaged in the business. They have found how to make paper answer the uses of coin, and whilst the excitement lasts will not pause for expenses. Austria already owes about sixteen hundred millions of dollars, and her bonds, upon which she pays five and six per cent. interest, are selling at from forty to sixty cents on the dollar. As a specimen of the taxation in the Empire, we note the fact that house rents pay a tax of forty per cent. to the government. It is supposed that unless Austria confiscates the church property and applies it to the payment of the national debt, she will be obliged to repudiate. This property is chiefly in large tracts of land which the church will loan, but not sell a foot. At present the soldiers are eating up about a half million of dollars per day, and it may be considered a little cheaper to set them to earning something in the way of human slaughter.

We are strongly inclined to the opinion that however much immediate distress may follow this war, it will in the end prove beneficial to the masses. Wars are the great agencies of human progress.—The most decided advances in the direction of emancipating the people and elevating them have been achieved by the sword, and so far as we can now see, that will continue to be the instrument by which such results are realized. When these bloody wars have taught the people on the continent that they can manage their own affairs more wisely and prudently and liberally than hereditary families can manage them, they will by degrees dispense with these families and a long train of artificial settlements and institutions dependent upon them, and the world will be better thereby. Out of the nettle the rose will yet be plucked. But there is no way to development save through the clouds and carnage of battle. Peace philosophers never yet found a substitute for those fierce excitements which compel men to sacrifices that they would never make under the cool dictates of reason alone. If this German war shall happen, we will feel strongly that there is a Providence underlying it that will yet reveal some positive good realized by the people of Europe.

The Congressional Plan.

The following is the Constitution Amendment for the restoration of the Union, as perfected and passed by the Houses of Congress:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:—

ARTICLE.—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State where they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the number of Representatives shall be increased or decreased, the House of Representatives shall be authorized to determine the mode of ascertaining the number of persons in each State, and the mode of conducting the enumeration therefor. SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator, Representative in Congress, or hold any office under or military, under the United States, until he has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, which he shall take before he enters upon the duties of such office, and before he takes the oath he shall be sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including the debt incurred for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, except the debts, obligations and claims which were incurred prior to the commencement and held illegal and void.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—OFFICE U. S. ASSESSOR DISTRICT PENNSA. HUNTINGDON, June 15, 1866. Notice is hereby given that the lists, valuations and enumerations made taken by the Assistant Assessors of said District for the year 1865, and the taxes on the same for the year 1866, on carriages, billiard tables, plate, watches, pianos, &c., and licenses are for one year from May 1, 1866, in pursuance of the provisions of "An Act to provide for the payment of the public debt, and other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amendments and supplements, may be examined at the offices of the Assistant Assessors within their respective divisions of said District. And notice is hereby given that from the proceedings of the Assistant Assessors within said District, relative to erroneous or excessive valuations of property or objects liable to duty or taxation, or in said lists, will be received and determined in the office of the Assessor of said District, in the borough of Huntingdon, for Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, comprising the county of Huntingdon, on Saturday, 30th of June, inst. At the office of George W. Russ, Assessor of Huntingdon, for Division 1, on Monday, the 24 day of July next, at the Mason Hotel, in Cambria county, for Divisions 6, 7 and 8, comprising the county of Cambria, on Tuesday, the 31 day of July next. At the office of Joseph Milliken, Assessor of Huntingdon, for Division 2, on Monday, the 24 day of July next, at the office of the Assessor of said District, in the borough of Huntingdon, on advertised days of hearing, to suit the convenience of parties. All appeals are required to be filed, and must specify the particular matter or thing, respecting which a redress is requested, and also the ground or grounds of error complained of. J. SEWELL STEWART, Assessor 17th District. June 21-22.

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notices for license will be given before the Judges of the Court of Sessions of Cambria county, at an adjourned Court to be held at Ebensburg on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, next, following persons, viz:—

- Mathias Dignan, Allegheny tp. Francis A. Gibbons, Allegheny tp. D. A. Conrad, Ebensburg, West Ward. Levi Jacoby, Conemaugh tp. Gottlieb Lessinger, Johnstown, 2d Ward. Andrew Henning, Johnstown, 3d Ward. Henry C. Reitz, Johnstown, 3d Ward. Florian Bingsell, Loreto, comprehending the counties of Allegheny, Cambria, and Erie. Patrick Graham, Millville. Thomas S. Davis, Johnstown, 2d Ward. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Assessor. Ebensburg, June 21, 1866:31

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of E. Shoemaker, administrator of the estate of Rev. Thomas McCulloch, do hereby give notice upon his final account, hereby given, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 9th day of JULY, next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend. JOHN B. SCANLAN, Auditor. June 21, 1866:31

SHIELDS HOUSE.

LORETTO, CAMBRIA CO., PA. THOMAS CALLAN, Proprietor. A commodious unsurpassed by any Hotel on the Mountain. June 21, 1866:31