

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.

Closing Scenes of the First Session of the 39th Congress.

It is a difficult task which we have imposed on ourselves to portray the closing scenes of the first session of the 39th Congress; still as our readers may desire to hear from us respecting this adjournment, we will endeavor to give such salient points of interest as revealed themselves to us during the long night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th ultimo.

The first point of attraction was the rotunda, where the crowds centered to witness the novel method of lighting the dome with Gardiner's electrical battery, by which some two hundred gas-jets are ignited in an instant by electricity.

Business commenced at precisely 7 1/2 o'clock, and the members addressed themselves to the work in hand, determined to continue in session till everything in the shape of legislation necessary to be done had been accomplished.

Every stranger visiting the House is at once struck by the noise and confusion there existing; but in course of time, one becomes accustomed to that sort of thing, and learns to consider it an inseparable adjunct to the business of legislating.

On this last night of the session, much very much business was accomplished in both Houses, and the clerks of either were kept constantly employed in conveying messages and bills backward and forward.

man. The resolution was lost by a decisive vote, and thus the nation, despite the course of the Senate, was saved the humiliation and disgrace of a modification or abrogation of the test oath.

The civil appropriation bill had to run the gauntlet between the two Houses, and came at last very near being lost, all in consequence of a "rider" which was tacked on it, in the shape of the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers.

This Congress has been a working body. It has passed a large number of bills and resolutions, and placed much important legislation upon the statute-book.

The New Orleans Rebel Riot.

The story of the troubles in New Orleans is easily compressed into nutshell limits. Certain citizens of Louisiana, whose adherence to the National Government is of a date anterior to the overthrow of the rebellion, acting by virtue of an election the validity of which was recognized by President Lincoln, had determined to re-assemble.

Upon so doing, they were mobbed, and many of them shot and others murdered.

The rebel Mayor of New Orleans takes side with the rioters.

President Johnson upholds the rebel Mayor, and makes an ex-officer in the rebel army Military Dictator.

But that President Johnson and all parties connected with this riot may not be judged rashly nor unjustly, let us examine minutely as to the true state of the case.

On the 11th of January, 1864, Gen. Banks, then in command at New Orleans, declared martial law to be the fundamental law of the State, and ordered an election of State officers on February the 22d, following.

On the 11th of March, General Banks issued an order permitting the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention. On the 16th, Governor Hahn authorized the sheriff to proclaim the holding of an election, and it was accordingly held on the 23rd of the same month.

On the 25th of July, after sitting for seventy-eight days and framing a Constitution to be submitted to the people, the Convention adjourned, not sine die, but until again assembled. On the 5th of September, the Constitution was adopted, 6,836 votes being cast for it and 1,566 against it.

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electd Chief Magistrate of a State, and virtually to make a Governor out of an Attorney General by his mere dictum, if not by the rankest usurpation? If the prophet Nathan justly charged David with the murder of Uriah, we cannot discern why President Johnson may not with equal justice be charged as an accessory to the murder of the New Orleans Unionists.

Reconstruction of Tennessee.

After a six months fight with the President against the admission of loyal representatives from Tennessee, the House on Friday last passed the resolution admitting Tennessee to representation, by a vote of 125 to 12.

When the Constitutional amendments were passed through both Houses, no State then out in the world was to be admitted until the amendments should be ratified by three-fourths of the States.

The above paragraph is refreshingly cool, and we have rarely met such a commingling of fact and fancy, of truth and error, and such a confounding of principles obviously distinct.

He states the simple truth when he says that the House "passed the resolution admitting Tennessee to representation by a vote of 125 to 12," and this is all there is in it that bears any resemblance to the real question at issue.

It is not true that when the Constitutional amendment was passed through both Houses of Congress, it was determined to keep all the States "out in the cold" till three-fourths of the States ratified the amendment; and the Radicals therefore have made no such sudden changes as the editor of the Globe flippantly declares them to have made.

MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—A meeting of former members of the Pennsylvania Reserves was held at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, on the evening of July 2d.

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The Bounty Bill.

The following is the bill to equalize the bounties of the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the late war against the rebellion, as it finally passed both Houses of Congress:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That to each and every soldier who was enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

SECTION 2. That to each and every soldier who was enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th of April, 1861, during the rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section, and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and who has received, or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized.

SECTION 3. That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

SECTION 4. That in the reception, examination, settlement and payment of claims for said additional bounty, due the widows or heirs of the deceased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster-General by the Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Soldiers, disabled by wounds or disease, who have been honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States, and who desire a home in the United States Military Asylum, are requested to make application previous to September 1st, with a statement of the circumstances of their enlistment, services, disability and discharge, to Major General Edward W. Hinks, Governor of the United States Military Asylum, whose office is temporarily at Boston, Mass.

AN OLD COIN.—J. T. Boyd, Esq., of Beaver, Pennsylvania, while at work in his garden, found a piece of gold coin, which weighs within two penny-weights of an ounce, and which bears the date of A. D. 529. This makes the coin, incredible as it may seem, 1337 years old.

A FIGHT.—Vallandigham was accosted by Geo. Francis Train, while both were in the lobby of the White House, and coolly informed that it would not do for him to come to the Philadelphia Convention, as he was too unpopular, and would only injure the President.

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FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!—Was stolen from the Daguerreotype Wagon of the subscriber, in Ebensburg, between the 27th July and the 24 August, a one-fourth C. C. Harrison CAMERA. Five Dollars reward will be paid for the return of the instrument to J. A. Moore's Hotel, Ebensburg, or to the Railroad Depot at Crossburg, and no questions asked.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ALLEGHANIAN. \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Some Plain Talk With Cowan.

Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, member of the National Union Executive Committee, has written a letter to Edgar Cowan with reference to the Philadelphia 14th of August Convention, in which he administers a terrible exhortation to the apostate Senator. We make the following extract:

"Your Convention has not yet assembled, and it may not yet be too late for you to retract. No man, no matter how high a position he may occupy, should feel ashamed to conform his action to the wishes of the people who conferred upon him the trust he holds. You and the President received yours from the loyal men North and South, and not from the Vallandighams, Pendletons, Woods, Seymour, Reeds, and others like them, and as high minded, honorable men, finding you have made a mistake, confess it and eschew all further connection with the Convention of the 14th of August. The city which contains Independence Hall, in which President Lincoln, on his way to Washington, in 1861, declared his willingness to suffer martyrdom rather than sacrifice the principles of freedom, and the same hall in which his martyred remains lay in state in 1865, ought not to be desecrated by any such assemblage of Rebels as will doubtless be there. In that body there may be some Union-loving, loyal Democrats and Republicans, and to them I mean no disrespect; but they will be in a proportion so small that the sprinkling of all their salt will not confer upon the putrid character of that body the slightest savor, and they will find, when perhaps it is too late, that their contact with so foul an assemblage will result in their political destruction more effectually than if they had been members of the infamous Hartford Convention.

"Your call, emanating as it does from yourself and a few professed Union men in Washington City, meets with no response from the loyal Union men of the States, and in this, the banner Union county of the nation (Allegheny county), in which Mr. Lincoln received ten thousand majority, there is not a single Union voter who will endorse the proceedings of the Convention of the 14th of August, as now fore-shadowed. If there be an exception to this, it will be confined to the few upon whom the national offices have been conferred.

"In conclusion, I sincerely hope that you may yet withdraw from all connection with what is now apparent to you will be nothing more than a rebel assemblage, and that you will counsel the President to do the same, and that the National Union party, after having fought and won the power of the Government, may be saved the disgrace of having it handed over through treachery to the discredited rebels."

THEN—NOW.—J. B. Ferguson, Secretary of the "National Union Club" at Washington, which issued the original call for the Philadelphia Convention, used the following language in a speech at Shelbyville, Tenn., on the 23d of May, 1861:

"It may be rebellion in the estimation of the powers at Washington thus to speak, but there is one man before you who considers it the highest instinct of human nature to glory in being a rebel to such a prostituted power. Write it upon the front of my brow, and let it form a sacred cross over my heart: I am a rebel to the government at Washington, and would thank Heaven for the hour that would sweep it and its occupants into the sea, for the peace, the hope, and the very existence of our people require it. The usurpation of Abraham Lincoln, in every civilized government upon earth, were our Constitution the organic law, would bring his head to the block, and it will do here, if our people but remember the cost of life and treasure whereby they were born to be free."

CHILLS AND FEVER.—During the epidemic of intermittents in the West this season, the whole immense stock of Ayer's Aque Cure became exhausted, and the producing power of his Laboratory was found inadequate to meet the demand.—Many who knew its extraordinary virtues for the cure of Chills and Fever, paid exorbitant prices for it to those who were fortunate enough to have a supply on hand. Some of our neighbors paid ten dollars for a bottle, while the regular price is but one, and assure us it was on the whole the cheapest remedy they could buy, even at that figure. They praise it for two qualities: first, that it cures, and last that it leaves the health unimpaired.—Iowa Standard.

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LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED

IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, August 1, 1866. Mrs. D. Akerman, David Miller. Dr. A. D. Bennett, B. Noon. Asahel Brooks, Jr., Martin L. Rowland. O. A. Briggs, J. C. Ross. John G. Evans, James S. Smith. Wm. Ellis, Vincon Smith. Miss Eliz. H. Jones, Miss Maggie M. Shaffer. Miss Mary E. Jones, Mrs. Sarah Shaffer. Mrs. Theodora J. Lee, Jacob Shaffer. John Litzinger, E. W. Twichell. Peter Little, V. S. Varian. Miss Mary Marty, Rev. J. H. Young. To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertisements," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

It is not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Free delivery of letters by carrier, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules: 1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State. 2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly. 3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient." 4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking with out interfering with the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days, or less, written or printed with the writer's name, post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

PROPOSALS.—PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

WOOD MORRELL & CO., JOHNSBURG, PA. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE. Keep constantly on hand the following articles: DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, CLOTHING, NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FERTILIZERS, &c. &c. Clothing and Boots and Shoes made to order on reasonable terms. Johnstown, March 1, 1866-17.

E. B. DUVAL & CO., JOHNSBURG, PA. PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. Warehouse, No. 24 S. Howard street, BALTIMORE, Md. [Shops at Laurel, Prince George's co., Md.] July 5, 1866-6m.

W. M. R. HUGHES, WILMORE, PA. ENTERPRISE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Capital \$2,000,000. PRO. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CAMBERIA CO. July 5, 1866.

QUICK SALES, QUICK SALES, QUICK SALES. SMALL PROFITS, SMALL PROFITS, SMALL PROFITS.

BARKER'S CHEAP STORE! BARKER'S CHEAP STORE! BARKER'S CHEAP STORE! EBENSBURG, PA. EBENSBURG, PA. EBENSBURG, PA.

BARKER'S! BARKER'S! BARKER'S! THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS. THE BEST SELECTED, THE BEST SELECTED, THE BEST SELECTED. EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN! EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN! EVER BROUGHT TO TOWN!

LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! LARGEST! CHEAPEST! BEST! GO AND SEE! GO AND SEE! GO AND SEE! The subscriber calls the attention of the public to the fact that he has just received and opened out the largest stock of SPRING GOODS, SPRING GOODS, SPRING GOODS, both Foreign and Domestic, ever brought to Ebensburg. Buying twice as large a stock as any other merchant in town, he buys cheaper, and therefore sell cheaper, than any competitor. THE highest market price paid for County Produce.