

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

A. BARKER, Editor and Proprietor.
ROD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

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

TERMS: \$3.00 PER ANNUM.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 7.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1866.

NUMBER 44.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Offices.
Cresson, M. D. Wagner, Cerrill, Chest.
Cresson, M. D. Crooks, Taylor.
Cresson, R. H. Brown, Washingt.
Ebensburg, John Thompson, Ebensburg.
Fallen Timber, C. Jeffries, White.
Garman's Mills, Peter Garman, Susq'han.
Gallitzin, J. M. Christy, Gallitzin.
Hemlock, Wm. Tiley, Jr., Wash'tn.
Johantown, E. Roberts, Johnst'wn.
Loretto, M. Adelsberger, Loretto.
Master, A. Durbin, Master.
Millsville, M. J. Platt, Susq'han.
Newburg, Star, Wharton, Clearfield.
Peach Level, George Berkey, Richland.
Perry, A. Shoemaker, Wash'tn.
Summit, B. F. Slick, Croyle.
Wilmore, Wm. McConnell, Wash'tn.
J. K. Shroyck, Smerhill.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian.—Rev. T. M. Wilson, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.
Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. A. BAKER, Pastor.—Preaching every alternate Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.
Wesleyan.—Rev. L. R. Powell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.
Episcopal.—Rev. W. Lloyd, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Particular Sermons.—Rev. DAVID EVANS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.
Wesleyan.—Rev. W. Lloyd, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Particular Sermons.—Rev. DAVID EVANS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. A. M. Prayer meeting every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

EBENSBURG MAELS.

MAELS ARRIVE.
From New York, daily, at 9:35 P. M.
From Philadelphia, daily, at 9:35 P. M.
From Baltimore, daily, at 9:35 P. M.
From Washington, daily, at 9:35 P. M.
MAELS LOSE.
To New York, daily, at 8:00 P. M.
To Philadelphia, daily, at 8:00 P. M.
To Baltimore, daily, at 8:00 P. M.
To Washington, daily, at 8:00 P. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRESSON STATION.
Pitt. Express leaves at 8:25 A. M.
Phila. Express " 9:23 A. M.
New York Exp. " 9:52 A. M.
West Line " 9:54 P. M.
Lay Express " 7:30 P. M.
Altoona Accom. " 4:15 P. M.
East Line Express " 2:30 A. M.
Day Express " 7:16 A. M.
Cincinnati Ex. " 1:55 P. M.
Altoona Accom. " 1:21 P. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Hon. Geo. Huntington; Associates, George W. Hays, Henry C. Devine.
County Attorney.—Geo. C. K. Zehm.
Register and Recorder.—James Griffin.
Deputy Register and Recorder.—James Griffin.
County Attorney.—John F. Barnes.
County Commissioners.—John Campbell, Ed. Glass, E. R. Dunnegan.
County Treasurer.—George C. K. Zehm.
County Surveyor.—Henry Scanlan.
County Engineer.—William Flattery.
County Appraiser.—John F. Condon.
Chief of Common Schools.—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG HOR. OFFICERS.

At Large.
James A. Moore.
Harrison Kinkead.
D. W. Evans, J. A. Moore, J. Davis, David J. Jones, William M. Jones, Jr.
East Ward.
John O. Evans, Charles Owens, R. Jones, jr., Thomas Todd.
West Ward.
John Lloyd, Samuel Siles, John Kinkead, John E. Scanlan, George W. Jones, Jr.
South Ward.
John O. Evans, Charles Owens, R. Jones, jr., Thomas Todd.
North Ward.
John O. Evans, Charles Owens, R. Jones, jr., Thomas Todd.

SOCIETIES, &c.

Y. M. C. A.—Summit Lodge No. 312 A. Y. M. C. A. in Masonic Hall, Ebensburg, on the 2nd Tuesday of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock.
O. O. F.—Highland Lodge No. 428 I. O. O. F. meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, Ebensburg, on the 2nd Wednesday evening.
W. M. A. S.—Highland Division No. 84 Sons of Temperance meets in Temperance Hall, Ebensburg, every Saturday evening.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

"THE ALLEGHANIAN," \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

Somebody'll Come To-Night.

I must bind my hair with the myrtle bough,
And gird it with buds of white,
And drive this blush from my burning brow,
For somebody'll come to-night;
And while his eye shall discern a grace
In the braid of the folded flower,
He must not find in my tell-tale face
The spell of his wondrous power.

I must don the robe which he fondly calls
A cloud of enchanting light,
And sit where the mellowing moonlight falls,
For somebody'll call to-night;
And while the robe and the place shall seem
But the veriest freak of chance,
'Tis sweet to know that his eye will beam
With a tenderer, happier glance.

'Twas thus I sang when the years were few
That lay upon my girlish hair,
And all the flowers that in fancy grew
Were tied with a golden thread,
And somebody came, and the whippers there
—I cannot repeat them quite;
—But I know my soul went up in prayer,
And somebody's here to-night.

I blush no more at the whispered vow,
Nor sigh in the soft moonlight;
My robe has a tint of amber now,
And I sit by the anthracite;
And the locks that tied with the glossy wren
Have passed to the silver gray;—[then,
But the love that decked them with flowers
Is a holier love to-day.

The Last Hour of the Great Conflict.

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM
ON THE GREAT ISSUES OF THE HOUR.

On the 5th instant, at Cambridge, O., Hon. John A. Bingham was renominated for election to Congress. On that occasion, he appeared before the Congressional Conference and delivered the following patriotic and eloquent speech:—

The last hour of this great conflict has come. Three hundred thousand young men, the beauty and promise of the land, have perished upon its high places, that the country might live. The battle by the sea has been fought and won. The last, the greatest, because the final conflict is to be fought, not by the bayonet, but by the ballot.

That weapon firmer set
A surer than the bayonet.
In the hands of a free people, it will speak in the coming contest for the final triumph or the final overthrow of the republic. Viewed in this light, my fellow-citizens, it is such a contest as no man within the hearing of my voice ever witnessed before, because it is a contest which decides of itself the future of a great people.

There are but two parties to-day, as there were upon that morning when treason fired the first gun on Fort Sumter; there are but two parties in this land, the friends of the Constitution, the friends of the liberty of the human race, secured by law in this land, given of God as the last refuge of liberty upon earth; and the friends of that despotism, and of desecration, and of treason, and of unnumbered crime, which sought to rend the Republic to atoms, and to cast lots for its seamless garment.

There are but patriots and traitors. They who love treason and traitors may call themselves patriots, and they are hoarse shouting the word. Do the men who thus rely on the prestige of a name insist that loyal men only shall be put upon guard to protect the dearest interests of this nation? Do they not rather say that its pieces of trust shall be given to those who but yesterday mastered their hostile hosts against the Government from the banks of the Potomac to the banks of the Rio Grande? The men who occupy an equivocal position on questions of this kind, no matter whether they call themselves Democrats or something else, are no better than traitors.

This is all of the issue before the American people. It is simply this, and nothing less, whether the loyal men who saved this Republic in the council and in the field, by the treasure of their hearts, who have given their sons, the apple of their eye, as a sacrifice for the life of the nation, shall be intrusted with the care of the Republic; or whether those men who followed the fortunes of Lee and Beauregard and Joseph E. Johnston, are to be allowed hereafter to enter your National Capitol as legislators and rulers of this great people. This is the whole question, as is clearly seen by a glance at the two platforms announced at Columbus, by the two parties within the last month.

The party calling itself by that name, which has now become honored as the party of the Union, declare that they accept the constitutional amendment presented to the American people as a fair and just basis for the restoration of the Union. The other party defaming and disgracing the name of Democrat, assembled in Convention, and resolve that they are in favor of the immediate and unconditional restoration of the States lately in rebellion; and in favor of their immediate as well as unconditional representation in Congress. The word "immediate" is theirs, and you cannot mistake the meaning of it. They are opposed, of

course, to any new guaranties being required for the safety or life of the Republic; they are opposed, of course, to any new securities for the protection of persons or property in the Southern States of the Union after restoration. Ask any one of their leaders what he means by "immediate and unconditional restoration," and if you only assure him that your fidelity may be relied upon, by following his steps to the privacy of his own home, he will tell you that he means, without any constitutional guaranties, without any test oaths, without any interference of any kind on the part of Congress; that when Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston and all the rest of them come to the Capitol and assume to sit down in the halls of Congress, or exercise the duties of the highest offices in the gift of the people, they shall be allowed to do so without question.

They are opposed to the test oath as unconstitutional; and they are opposed to the constitutional amendment because it is unconstitutional. I have learned from our past national experience, the lightest source of knowledge, that the first great principle of American institutions, as it is presented in Washington's Farewell Address, is the right of the people to change their Constitutions of Government whenever change becomes necessary for the liberties of the people. This is a duty second to none that devolves upon them on this earth. This struggle for four years has testified to all the world that amendment is needed in the Constitution of the United States.

That which stands foremost in the proposed amendment is, that hereafter "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 law."

Since nations first began to be on this planet, never was a proposition like that passed for the people of a nation to adopt or reject. No State shall deny any person, no matter where he comes, no matter how poor, no matter how friendless, no matter how illiterate—no State in this land shall hereafter deny to any person the equal protection of the laws; and the Congress shall have power, by the authority of the American people, to enforce this provision.

Who is there to object to it? Is it objected to by any Christian man, to embody in your Constitution at least the simple golden rule you learned at your mother's knee: "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them?" It is a great step, but one that ought long since to have been taken, to say that henceforth no State shall deny to any person, the lowest among us no more than to the body of the people who are sovereigns of this land, the equal protection of the laws. That principle embodied in your Constitution, as the will of the people, and we may well say that justice has made this land its habitation. The attribute of Deity, Justice, is to be recognized in and endorsed by the Constitution of your country.

I think this is the way to make a nation immortal; to do justice, to make the rights of all men as sacred as our own. In the next place, the States of this Union shall have equal representation, according to their representative population. You know that when this war began there were four millions of slaves in the land, that by the terms of the constitution only three-fifths of the population were counted in the basis of representation. You know, too, that by the continuing fire of the terrible conflict every letter fell from every human limb, from ocean to ocean, and when the alarm cloud rose, the sun upon his course in the heavens looked not down upon a single slave.

By means of the emancipation of the slaves, the three-fifths rule of your Constitution was annulled; and the question to-day is, whether South Carolina, with 400,000 of these black men, just emancipated from thralldom, but excluded from all political rights, shall now have them counted, every one man for man, in the basis of representation, along with the free men of Ohio who participate in the administration of public affairs. In other words, by reason of this change, are the 400,000 blacks of South Carolina to count as strongly as so many of the voting population of the North? Shall the letter of the Constitution be followed and its spirit be rejected? Shall 200,000 white men in South Carolina elect as many representatives to Congress as 600,000 white men in Ohio? Shall a minority of free men rule a majority? That is the question.

We say to them, if you don't emancipate the emancipated slaves among your people, and make them the basis of representation; if you don't give suffrage irrespective of color or race, you shall not represent the disfranchised race in the Congress of the nation. In other words we say that the black patriots of South Carolina, who stood in the breach of Fort Wagner and fought in the defense of the Republic against the traitors of that State, are as much entitled to representation in Congress as their former masters. These gentlemen, when they resolve in favor of

unconditional representation, resolve against that fair and equal representation. Here is the difference between me and my opponent in the coming election in October. I say it is but fair if South Carolina excludes her black population entirely as voters, she shall not count them on the floor of Congress, any more than she shall count her horned cattle, while he says she may do this very thing. But if South Carolina chooses to count in her black population, with her white population, by granting impartial suffrage and thus increase the basis of her representation, there can be no reasonable objection, and she will add additional strength to the Government of these States. We leave this question of suffrage, you see, with the several States, where it has always been; but we adopt a just principle of representation for each and all the States.

What is the next proposition that opposes the unconditional restoration of the rebel States? It is that no man who broke his official oath with the nation, or State, and rendered service in this rebellion, shall, except by the grace of the American people, be permitted to hold a position, either in the National or State Government. Pretended Democrats are opposed to that. Why? Because the chief of their party, who waged this war upon the Union and the nation's life, now a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, broke his oath of office as United States Senator, to organize treason and rebellion. They think their party can never be restored, unless it shall be constitutional hereafter, to elect Jeff Davis Senator and Bob Lee Representative to Congress.

We say, by this amendment, never while that constitution stands, shall any of these men, who clothed themselves with perjury as with a garment, breaking the oaths they took before God to protect and defend the constitution of the United States, by going out and waging war for four years, never shall they hold any office of honor or profit, either in the Republic or in any of the States of the Republic. The Democratic platform rejects this proposition, and declares for immediate and unconditional restoration.

There is still one other proposition, and that is that the pledged faith of the nation to its dead and to its living defenders, the pledged faith of this people to the little children who are watching by the vacant chair for the long expected return of their father from the war, shall never be broken. These Democrats oppose this, and therein disgrace our common humanity. That pledge will be broken unless the loyal people of the nation engrave this provision upon their constitution. You have evidence of it all around you. But let the people speak and say that this covenant shall be kept until every obligation is fulfilled; that the nation will not desert its defenders who sleep their last sleep upon a hundred fields of battle, now represented in their widows and children; that the country will not desert its mailed heroes who made the trenches of Vicksburg, and the bloody ground of Stone River, and the sun crowned heights of Kenesaw, and the rocky hills of Gettysburg, holy ground; that the country will never consent that the covenant made with them shall be broken.

There are objections raised by these Northern Democrats to all the provisions of the proposed amendment. They tell you that they must have the immediate restoration of the eleven rebel States.—Thank God! since they wrote the miserable second resolution of their State platform which I have just been citing, something has been done. The loyal masses of Tennessee, in the heart of Tennessee, whose mountains and plains are red with the blood of her children, fallen in the great struggle in defense of the Republic, have set the grand example of ratifying in good faith by a majority of her representatives in the Senate, and a majority of her whole number of representatives in the House, that amendment to your Constitution. They have changed their Constitution and laws so as to be in conformity with it. And what is better, if possible, Tennessee has been restored to her place in the Union, and her full representation, both in the Senate and in the House, have been admitted to their seats.

Is it asking too much of the residue, the ten remaining rebellious States, that they shall imitate the example of Tennessee? Is it asking too much to allow that the American people themselves shall decide this issue at the polls? For as you vote next October in Ohio, and in the other States, this question will be determined. If the people of these States, who saved the Republic, will rally at the polls and declare in favor of the adoption of this amendment, rely upon it, every State in the South will imitate their speedy example of Tennessee, and you will have the amendment ratified by the votes of all the States, and a re-tored Republic by the time the Federal Congress assembles. Is it not worth extending lot, to restore this Republic and perfect your constitution, so that the whole people hereafter will have in their care and keeping the humblest State and the humblest citizen of the great Republic? So that hereafter Georgia will not make it a penal offense for any one to teach her children to read the Word of God, and to know that there is a higher and purer life beyond the grave.

How will it be when this amendment is placed in the Constitution: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of any citizen of the United States?" Freedom of conscience is one of the privileges of the citizens of the United States, and men are not to be put to the torture, sent to the dungeon, or made to walk the narrow steps of the scaffold, for teaching their children the holy precepts of our Lord and Master.

We don't ally the citizen and the State, but we make the State recognize the great principle that the Government at last is made for man, and not man for the Government. I believe the words of that grand, thoughtful spirit who shook every throne in Europe, when he proclaimed from the French Academy, that "the citizen is superior to the State. States are born, and live and die upon the earth. Here they fulfill their destiny.—But after the citizen has discharged every duty to the State, there yet abides with him the nobler faculties of his nature, by which he ascends to God and the unseen realities of a better life."

I ask you to perfect by the ballot what has been begun by the bayonet. Secure a permanent peace by establishing freedom and justice throughout the whole land.—Leave the States intact, in the possession of every right that hitherto pertained to them; but let them know that for the abuse of this power intrusted to them there is a tribunal above and superior to them, sustained by the whole people of this land, who will redress the wrong and make the whole world know that the American Republic presents for the admiration of mankind the sublime spectacle of a Government so wise, so humane, and yet so strong and just, that there are none so high who violate its laws as to be above its avenging power, and none so humble who obey its laws as to be beneath its protecting care. Let this be done and all is well. Let it be left undone and it is evident that the most precious and illustrious sacrifice ever made on this earth by any people for any government, has at last been made in vain.

The Game of Ball.
The physique of Americans has long been a vulnerable point for the attacks of foreigners on the weakness of our countrymen, and hitherto we have too well deserved these palpable hits from our healthy out-door-sport loving cousins of England. Of late years, however, an improvement has been manifested in this country in this respect, and a reformation has been introduced which will fair to be of great benefit in permanently removing this just cause of censure, and in bringing us up to the physical standard of our forefathers, whose well-exercised muscles enabled them to lay the forests of the wilderness low, and whose powers of endurance led them to withstand so manfully the fatigues of the great seven years struggle for independence.

Among the most influential causes of this desirable reformation has been the establishment of a national out-door sport, something we were not possessed of even so late as ten years ago. Of course our sports must necessarily be of foreign origin, as are the sports of England of Norman and Roman descent, but we can as fairly claim for our national game of Base Ball—as played in accordance with the rules of the "National Association of Base Ball Players"—an originality as an American institution as the English can for their peculiarly national sport of horse racing. Without further discussion on this point, however, let it suffice that the game of Base Ball as perfected of late years, is an American game, and one we can honorably claim as our national out-door sport.

As Cricket is to the Englishman, so has Base Ball become to the American. In England, Cricket has more devoted adherents, and more ardent followers, than any pastime known to the English people. On the Cricket field, and there only, the peer and the peasant meet on equal terms; the possession of courage and nerve, judgment and skill, endurance and activity, alone giving the palm of superiority.—In fact, a more democratic institution does not exist in Europe than this self same Cricket; and as regards its great popularity, the records of the thousands of games played each year, which include the names of lords as well as commoners, divines as well as lawyers, legislators as well as mechanics and peasants, shows how greatly it has taken hold of that people. If this is the characteristic of Cricket in aristocratic England, how much more will it mark Base Ball in Democratic America?

Unreflecting and prejudiced individuals, who never look below the surface of things, may regard both Cricket and Base Ball as "very good things for boys, perhaps," or "to pass away an idle hour or two on a holiday;" but those who intelligently investigate subjects in regard to cause and effect, see in both these games, but especially in Base Ball, the means to an end which has been sought for in vain for years past on this side of the Atlantic.—As a means of physical cultivation, Base Ball is one of the most commendable in vogue. As a remedy, also, for many of the evils accruing from the immoral asso-

ciations the youths of our cities and towns are liable to, this game merits the indorsement of the best classes of the community. The Rev. C. H. Everett, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a sermon on Physical Education, which he lately delivered, made a special allusion to Base Ball as a game "whose regulations are calculated to prevent the ill feelings engendered by other games, and one, moreover, which serves to attract our young men from places of bad repute, and to supply the right kind of exercise and amusement." This opinion has been practically endorsed by several clergymen of Philadelphia, who last year formed themselves into a Base Ball Club for purposes of healthful and moral recreation in imitation of the hundreds of English parsons who take such delight in playing Cricket on the commons of their villages.

But one of the strongest inducements to the popularity of our American game of ball is, that it is an out-door sport, and almost the only one which ladies can encourage and witness. American ladies have hitherto been shut out from all the pleasures incident to such games as Base Ball and Cricket, such as the gratification of witnessing manly contests for superiority in courage, activity, good temper and judgment, and the low character of the surroundings and associations of most of the sportsmen indulge in. In Base Ball, however, we have an exception in their favor which they have not been slow to take advantage of, as the patronage of the hundreds of the fair sex who have for three or four years past graced Base Ball matches with their welcome presence can testify. If our national past-time had no other recommendation than this, this fact would suffice to give it a popularity no other recreation could compete with in the estimation of Americans.

Base Ball, as now played by the clubs of the National Association, is a New York institution, and it differs materially from the game in vogue in New England, the latter of which within the past five years, has almost become obsolete. During the late war the soldiers of both the contending armies made the game a means of recreation in their camps and prison grounds, and by this means has it been introduced into the South. This year the organization of a Base Ball club at the University of Virginia will give the game an impetus in the South which will lead to its being one of the most popular recreations in which the leisure classes of the "land of chivalry" are prone to indulge, especially so as it is a sport which the Southern belles can patronize as do their compatriots of the English nobility the Cricket matches of the Collegians of Oxford and Cambridge. In fact, whether Base Ball be regarded as a desirable means of physical exercise, an exciting game for the masses, or a recreation which is devoid of every reasonable objection that the most fastidious moralist could interpose, it is equally to be commended to the patronage of every American citizen North, South, East and West as the most fitting game for National out door sport.—N. Y. Tribune.

A SURPRISE.—A man—a deserter from the rebel army—was found the other day in Alabama, who did not know all then that the war was ended. He had lived all these months in the woods and swamps. It may well be doubted, whether in Alabama or any other State, one of the darkest races could be found who did not know both that the war was over and how it ended.

This Rip Van Winkle must have been agreeably surprised on finding no grey uniforms about, no conscription squad or patrol guard ready to seize him; as a lance and sub-stances gathered prowling around the country, but here and there a soldier in blue quietly sitting at the door of his quarters, while the stars and stripes were waving above his head. He would be surprised by the air of peace and security that reigned among the people walking the streets or working in the fields. Nothing would make him stare more than hearing his old Captain, famous for his heavy curses of Lincoln, sounding the praises of the President of the United States, and finding the old hatred of Lincoln transferred to the Congress, while the Yankees in general, and the Yankee soldiers in particular, still come in for their undiminished share.

TRUE.—The *Holidays Register* says that on the return of one of the delegates to the Glynor Johnson Soldiers' Convention held in Harrisburg, the following colloquy occurred between a well known gentleman and him:—"Well, Captain, how did your Convention pass-off? Had you any fighting down there?"—"No, everything passed off very orderly, and I would have you know that there were no fighting men there."

An explanation is unnecessary.
—Abraham Lincoln, when a youth, wanted to marry Miss Wood, of Gentryville, Ind., but she declined on account of his being "so awkward, lazy and over-loud on a book."

—Long John Wentworth has predicted that General Grant will be the next President, and Ben. Wade, of Ohio, Vice President.