

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 FOSTER, of White township. AUDITOR: JAMES M. COOPER, of Taylor township. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: CHARLES BUXTON, of Jackson township.

Announcement.

Three numbers after the present will complete the seventh year of the existence of The Alleghanlian. During five of these seven years, I have been its proprietor and editor, and humbly, and I trust faithfully, have sought through its columns to defend and establish the aims and principles of the Republican Union party, believing that by so doing I was serving the interest of the entire country. From this faith, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to say, I have not departed. Nor shall I. The Alleghanlian, though thus advocating the teachings of the party of its choice, has never been a mere party organ, and much less the mouth-piece of a clique or faction. During the five years it has been under my control, it has never asked, nor has it ever received, a dollar of patronage from any political source whatever. Its advocacy of principles and candidates, whether Federal or State, County or District, has never been to it a source of gain. Its entire income, from the printing of suffrage tickets and political handbills during the past five years, has not amounted to one hundred dollars. I do not utter these statements by way of complaint. Far from it. I desire only to show that The Alleghanlian has been an independent paper, and that its editor has never sought to make his purse fat by means of his political principles. Since the day I first put on the editorial garb, I have not had a moiety of sufficient leisure in which to discharge an editor's duties. Many a time my editorials have been written during an hour stolen from the cares of a mercantile life. Now, more perhaps than at any former period, is all my attention required by my mercantile affairs. I propose, therefore, to relinquish at the close of the present volume the publication of The Alleghanlian. While such is my design, I would be sorry to see the county seat of Cambria destitute of a Republican Union organ. The absence of such an organ would be a loss to the larger portion of the county. Regularly has The Alleghanlian gone forth to the people of this section, explaining and maintaining the principles ever dear to it, and exerting its influence toward the establishment in the hearts of the people of this section those principles that bid fair soon to triumph in every part of the Union. I deem it no vanity to say that the interests of the Republican organization will suffer in the absence of a paper here to advocate its claims. I therefore propose to grant free of rent, interest or charge, for a term of three or more years, the entire Alleghanlian establishment, valued at about a thousand dollars, to any worthy person of Ebensburg or vicinity, or to any association of persons, of whom I am willing to be one, who will undertake to continue the publication of the paper for the time named in the interest of the Republican Union party.

Judging from experience, I entertain no doubt that under judicious management the paper could be made a profitable investment. But for the reasons named, I wish to withdraw from its publication; and desiring that the county seat shall not be without a Union newspaper, I make the foregoing offer. A. A. BARKER.

President and Congress.

Those journals and men who have seen fit to abandon their former associates and fellow laborers in the great Union Republican party in order to support the Presidential policy of reconstruction, have never failed when opportunity offered to charge upon Congress all responsibility for the present posture of affairs. We are among those who repel every such intimation, and hold that the course of Congress has been distinguished for moderation, forbearance, and wisdom. It has been in its proclivities so radical as to frighten many who love what is conservative in seeming but not in truth, yet it

has time and again withheld its radicalism that opportunity might be afforded for healing the breach between it and the President, though on every occasion greeted only with repulse. It differed from the President, as was its right, but at no time has it been unwilling to heal this difference on any fair basis, though persistently and properly refusing to acknowledge even by implication that it could not rightfully impose conditions. A few men, extreme in their views and differing widely in them with the Congressional majority, at various times gave utterance to impolitic references to the President, which were quickly seized upon as the occasion for attack, not only on Congress, but on the great body of the Union Republican party. Yet if a justification of the extreme measures proposed in Congress, save that of reducing the rebel States to territories, were required, such justification is at hand from the President's own mouth.

Thus it has been proposed by Thaddeus Stevens to confiscate the property of rebels. President Johnson advocated like doctrine, thus: "Their (the rebels) great plantations must be seized, and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men."

Thaddeus Stevens and others proposed the disfranchisement of rebels. So did President Johnson, in these words: "The traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government."

So in regard to negro suffrage, the President spoke as follows in a dispatch to Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi: "If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example the other States will follow."

Do You See It Now?

The Huntingdon Globe recently declared that President Johnson was not empowered to punish treason, and that Congress was to be blamed for not causing Jefferson Davis to be punished. We published the Globe's article entire, so as to do it no injustice. In last week's issue, it replies to our strictures and gives unjust extracts from them. The pith of the Globe's last article is that the Attorney General is the person to indict Jefferson Davis or any other leading rebel, that the President has only power to execute the law after conviction, and cannot bring an offender to trial, and also that Attorney General Speed is a radical and we must defend our own color. These points we shall answer, beginning with the last and ending with the first.

Judge Stansberry, of Ohio, a "My Policy" man, is Attorney General, and has been for nearly two months. Have you been asleep, Globe, or only "smiling" right often?

The President, as the first Executive officer of the nation, has power to bring offenders to trial, and especially Jefferson Davis, for he is confined in Fortress Monroe under a charge of assassination preferred by President Johnson, and is beyond the reach of any court in the land, being held as a State Prisoner.

It is perfectly proper for the Attorney General to indict Jefferson Davis or any offender against the United States, and it is equally proper for the President to direct him so to do, for he is the legal adviser of the President, and to a great extent within his control.

We will further add that Congress has no power whatever to bring an offender to trial, except in cases of impeachment, nor in any case to cause his punishment after trial. A United States Court could direct the Attorney General or one of his subordinates, to indict Jefferson Davis, but what would be the use of so doing while Jefferson Davis is beyond the jurisdiction of any civil court in the world?

The Globe says: "Why does Congress keep the Southern people out of the Union?" We will let Andrew Johnson give the principal part of our answer for the reason of denying the right of representation to the Southern people: "I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion, has become a public enemy." Such, we apprehend, is the reason Congress has in justification of its course. Andrew Johnson required certain guarantees of good faith from these "public enemies" before he could consent to re-admit them to the rights of citizenship, and Congress, not recognizing the exclusive jurisdiction of the President in the work of reconstruction, says that his conditions are insufficient and proposes to require other additional ones. We hope you are answered now.

The Issue.

It is scarcely possible for political contestants to appear before the country on an issue more sharply defined, or upon questions more capable of being understood by the masses, than those that today distinguish the Presidential policy of reconstruction from that proposed by Congress. That the issues now undergoing discussion do thus admit of comprehension by the people, is most fortunate indeed, for it does not often happen that questions so important in their consequences are submitted to them for irreversible decision.

Although intimations to the contrary have sometimes been made, yet it is a happy fact that no party, nor any faction of a party, contemplates the permanent or even long continued exclusion of the lately rebellious States from full participation in all the benefits and privileges that belonged to them prior to secession. The whole controversy between the President and Congress is one of terms. Primarily, they occupy similar positions, while some of the Democratic leaders differ from them both in contending that upon the suppression of rebellion, a State is at once remitted to all its old relations with the other States.

The President required of the States that had taken up arms no less than four conditions. First, (previous to the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States) that slavery be abolished by each slave-holding State.

Second, The ratification of the anti-slavery amendment until its adoption was secured by having the approval of the requisite number of States.

Third, The annulling of the ordinance of secession.

Fourth, The repudiation of all debts contracted to aid the rebellion.

These conditions the President repeatedly declared must be complied with by the insurrectionary States before they would be allowed to resume their former relations in the Union.

Upon the assembling of Congress in December last, he asked for the immediate admission of the duly elected and loyal representatives sent by the reconstructed States. Congress, however, scarcely began its debates before it became apparent that its course would not be in harmony with the Presidential policy. After eight months of deliberation it matured a plan consisting of an amendment to the Constitution, which declared,

First, That every person born in the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, shall be a citizen thereof, and shall not have abridged the privileges or immunities of a citizen.

Second, The apportionment of representatives according to population, except when the right to vote is denied to any male inhabitant twenty-one years of age, unless for crime, and in such case the basis of representation to be reduced in the proportion the number of citizens over twenty-one years deprived of this right bears to the whole number of citizens in the State.

Third, That no person who was a legislative, judicial, or military officer, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards engaged in rebellion, shall be eligible to any office, civil or military, under the United States or any of them.

Fourth, That the rebel debt be repudiated and the National debt be held unquestionably valid.

Thus the President and Congress both stand on the same ground—that it is constitutional and wise to require guarantees of good faith from the States that attempted secession. Many Democratic leaders, chief among whom is Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, have declared their conviction that a State whose people have engaged in rebellion is by the overthrow of the rebels immediately restored to its normal condition, with all the rights and immunities of any other State of the Union. Did the Democratic leaders abide by this conviction and contend for it as their faith, it would form an important element in the posture of affairs. Evidently for the sake of Presidential patronage, and the increased possibility of their coming into power, they have foregone their convictions, and support the Congressional principle of reconstruction carried to the extent of the conditions required by the President.

The legality and necessity of requiring conditions are thus affirmed by President and Congress and acquiesced in by the Democratic leaders.

Morrissey and his friends give as a professional reason for supporting the President that he keeps the biggest policy shop in the country.

The New Jersey Legislature last week elected Hon. A. J. Cattell, United States Senator. He is a sound Union man.

The Cleveland Convention was a miserable failure.

"My Policy" in 1864.

ANDREW JOHNSON ON RECONSTRUCTION.

"In calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies? If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out will have been wastefully spilled, all the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for nought, and all the battle fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors shall take a back seat in the work of restoration."

ANDREW JOHNSON IN FAVOR OF DISFRANCHISING TRAITORS.

"I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England and Germany, to dwell among us, and to add to the wealth of the country, 'Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years.' If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a pariahal hand against the Government which always protected him? My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship."

ANDREW JOHNSON IN FAVOR OF EXECUTING TRAITORS.

"Show me who has been engaged in these conspiracies, who has fired upon our flag, who has given instructions to take our forts, custom houses, arsenals, and dock-yards, and I will show you a traitor. Were I President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did in 1806 with Aaron Burr. I would have them arrested, and if convicted, within the meaning and scope of the Constitution, by the Eternal God I would execute them!"

ANDREW JOHNSON FAVORS CONFISCATION.

"Treason must be made odious and traitors must be punished and impoverished. Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men."

ANDREW JOHNSON JUDGED BY HIMSELF.

"Whenever you find a man anywhere prating about the Constitution of the United States, spot him; he's a traitor!"—Andrew Johnson's Campaign Speech at Nashville, September, 1864.

Gen. Grant on Heister Clymer.

A special correspondent of the Chicago Republican, who had a conversation with General Grant after the Presidential party left Cincinnati, and who was authorized to make public the General's sentiments, says that General Grant felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for the man who had been disloyal to it was the greatest insult that could be offered. Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, Johnson, or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated in secession, they come now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel that way toward Northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor have them for his friends. No such men should have his support, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the Northern States. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty, against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult.

The Old Pennsylvania Reserves.

A convention of the former members of the Pennsylvania Reserves was held at Lancaster on Thursday last, at which Col. R. Biddle Roberts delivered an eloquent address. An election was held for a Board of Directors, composed of three members from each regiment, and a meeting of the Board of Directors was held afterwards, at which the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers of the Board: President, Andrew G. Curtin; Vice President, Brigadier-General H. G. Sickle, of Third Regiment P. R. C.; Treasurer, Colonel J. P. Taylor, of First Cavalry P. R. C.; Recording Secretary, Adjutant John C. Harvey, of First Regiment P. R. C.; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel John H. Taggart, Twelfth Regiment P. R. C. The next meeting will be held at Harrisburg on the 30th of May, 1867, the anniversary of the battle of Bethesda Church, the last battle in which the Reserves participated. Meetings will be held annually hereafter at such places as may be decided upon by those present at the meeting. At these meetings the order of business will be:—First, An Oration. Second, Report of the Board of Directors. Third, Election of Officers. Fourth, A Banquet.

Overhauling a Falsehood.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, 1105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1866. C. W. Ashcorn, Esq., Hopewell, Pa.: DEAR SIR: Yours of the 11th inst. is duly received, enclosing that shamelessly false card on the subject of bounties given by Congress to white and colored soldiers. Our political adversaries are acting upon the adage, 'A lie well adhered to is as good as the truth.' As military agent of Pennsylvania at Washington for more than two years, I became familiar with the laws of Congress granting bounties to soldiers. I most positively affirm that no act or acts of Congress discriminate against white soldiers or in favor of colored soldiers. All assertions to the contrary are falsehoods, intended to mislead and deceive. You are at liberty to make any use you please of this communication. Yours truly, FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

Reconstruction.

THE POLICY OF THE UNION PARTY TO RESTORE THE NATIONAL UNION!

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring: 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 by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a 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 wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege, 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. Section 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 right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State. Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties 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, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

Rats Desert a Sinking Ship.

The N. Y. Herald, heretofore an ardent supporter of President Johnson's policy, speaks thus of the result of the Maine election: "The general results of the Maine election are very decisive and very significant. They are startling and incomprehensible to the Conservatives and indicate a popular ground-swell wholly unexpected by the radicals themselves. It is manifest to us that this remarkable election turned more upon the exciting political events of the day, North and South, than upon the exact political issues presented between the Southern restoration policy of President Johnson and the reconstruction policy of Congress. Extraordinary results are generally due to extraordinary causes. Had the Republicans simply held something like their standing majority in Maine, the result could have been explained by the simple statement that the battle was fought between the Union party of the war and the old Copperhead Peace Democracy. But the enormous gains to the Republican vote throughout the State require a larger explanation. After endeavoring to find a plausible excuse for the overwhelming result, it concludes thus: "Whatever may have been the real causes, however, operating to bring about the extraordinary results of this Maine election, it is too decisive against the Democracy and Conservatives to be limited to Maine. We apprehend that, as in all our political contests of the past of a national character, the result in Maine indicates the general drift of the elections coming after it throughout the Northern States. The prospect now of a Conservative majority in the next Congress is very doubtful; the prospect of another radical Congress is better than it has appeared at any time since December last. In short, this Maine election of 1866 will probably mark another new chapter in our political history, and perhaps another reorganization of parties, and another reconstruction of platforms for the Presidential election, beginning with the close of the coming elections of October and November."

When we remember that a few days ago the Herald was their particular foul mouth-piece, this desertion of the Copperhead cause is peculiarly significant. A few more "Earthquakes" are in prospective!

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order issued by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will sell on the premises on MONDAY the 8th of OCTOBER next, all that certain tract of land, situate in Clearfield township, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about forty acres of which are under fence, and in a good state of cultivation—having thereon erected a two-story Dwelling House, a frame Dwelling, a Cabin Barn, and a Stable. Also, an Orchard of a good quality of Fruit Trees. Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one-third in one year, and one-third at the death of the widow of the intestate, to be secured by the bonds and mortgages of the purchaser. ENOS C. MULLER, CECELIA WILT, Administrators of Joseph Wilt, dec'd.

COAL MINES.

The Sonnan Coal Bank, at West Fiding, on Penna. Railroad, are offered lease on royalty. Five ft. vein of superior bituminous coal already developed, three and six ft. veins are to be developed. A ready market can be found for this coal. Apply to WM. EDGE, Downingtown, Pa. or to J. A. SHOEMAKER, Sonnan, Pa. Sept. 27, 1866-tf

ELDERSRIDGE ACADEMY.

Will open its Fortieth Session on Wednesday, Oct. 10th. For particulars, apply to the Principal or Assistant. A. DONALDSON, S. S. GILSON, A. T. Eldersridge, Pa., Sept. 27, 1866-tf

STEAM SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell their Steam Saw Mill, situate in Summerhill township, on the line of the Ebensburg & Wilmore Road. The Mill is in good running order, with a Circular Saw and other fixtures attached. The Engine is a sixteen horse power one, and of the first class. The Belt is a Cylinder, three feet in diameter, and three feet long, with Gate Bars, &c. Also, Rag-wheel and Carriage, Saw Sash, Head Block, Tail Block, Dogs, and Slides on Fender Posts, all ready for use. They will answer for a Water Mill. All the above will be sold on reasonable terms. THOMAS D. REES, HUGH E. ROBERTS, aug16:2m. Wilmore, Cambria co., Pa.

THE EBENBURG FOUNDRY.

FOR SALE! The continued ill health of the subscriber compels him to offer the above named establishment at private sale. The premises is situated in one of the best locations in Cambria county, is well known, having in operation a number of years, and is well patronized. The stock in the establishment is complete and in good condition, including everything necessary for carrying on the business. For further particulars, and to inquire of or address E. GLIMMER, Ebensburg, Aug. 23, 1866-tf

NOTICE.

Having received a commission from the Orphans' Court of Cambria county for the examination of witnesses relative to the specific performance of a contract between Edw. Evans, (Mason, dec'd., and Rees J. Edge for the sale of a certain tract of land situate in Cambria township to said Rees J. Edge, notice is hereby given that I will assess the duties of said appointment at my office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 5th of TOBER, next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when all persons interested may attend. SAMUEL SINGLETON, Co. Ebensburg, Sept. 20, 1865-3t

E. B. DUVALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS. Warehouse, No. 24 S. Howard street, BALTIMORE, MD. [Shops at Laurel, Prince George's co., Va.] July 5, 1866:5m

W. M. M. GORMLY,

WHOLESALE GROCER. 271 Liberty street, directly opposite Eagle Hotel, PITTSBURGH, Pa. A supply of the best brands of Groceries always on hand.

HUGH A. McJOY,

Saddle and Harness Manufacturer. EBENBURG, Pa. Office one door east of Davis, Jones & Store. A large stock of ready-made Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., constantly on hand and sale cheap. [Dec. 25, 1864-3m]

INSURANCE AGENCY.

James Purse, agent for the Blair and Leeching Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Johnstown, Pa. Will attend promptly to making application in any part of Cambria county by letter or in person. March 12th, 1863-tf

W. M. R. HUGHES, WILMORE,

Agent for ENTERPRISE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Capital \$2,000,000. PRO. MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CAMBRIA CO. July 5, 1866.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber, having taken out regular license as an Auctioneer, is prepared to cry all manner of Sales on short notice and at reasonable terms. Address: JESSE WOODCOCK, mar26:65] Hemlock Cambria co., Pa.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

On hand and for sale, in any quantity, a superior article of FRONT BUILDING & PAVING BRICK, delivered on cars at the lowest rates. Address JOHNSTOWN MFG. CO., aug16:3m] Johnstown, Pa.

LIME—OR LEAVE—

Lime for sale, at Lilly's station, Plane No. 4, by the bushel or car load. Shipped to Johnstown, Ebensburg, or station on the Penna. Railroad. Address WM. TILLEY, Hemlock, P. O., Cambria co., Pa.