

# The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

MARKER, Editor and Proprietor.  
DODD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

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

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NUMBER 50.

## RECTORY.

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### EBENSBURG DATES.

**MAILS ARRIVE.**  
Through, daily, at 9.35 P. M.  
" " " " at 9.35 P. M.  
" " " " at 9.25 A. M.  
" " " " at 9.25 A. M.  
**MAILS CLOSE.**  
Daily, at 8.00 P. M.  
" " " " at 8.00 P. M.  
The mails from Carrolltown arrive Sundays excepted. The mails from Erie, Grant, &c., arrive on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.  
For Carrolltown leave daily, excepted. Mails for Platteville, Grant, &c., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

### RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

**CRENSON STATION.**  
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Phila. Express " 9.23 A. M.  
New York Exp. " 9.52 A. M.  
Fast Line " 9.54 P. M.  
Day Express " 7.30 P. M.  
Altoona Accom. " 4.15 P. M.  
Phila. Express " 8.40 P. M.  
Fast Line " 2.30 A. M.  
Day Express " 7.16 A. M.  
Cincinnati Ex. " 1.55 P. M.  
Altoona Accom. " 1.21 P. M.

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**Assessor.**—James Myers.  
**Attorney.**—John F. Barnes.  
**Commissioners.**—John Campbell, Ed. Ross, E. R. Dunningan.  
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**House Treasurer.**—George C. K. Zahn.  
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**County Jailor.**—Henry Scanlan.  
**County Jail.**—William Flattery.  
**County Jailor.**—John Cox.  
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Council.—John Lloyd, Samuel Stiles, Harrison Kinkhead, John E. Scanlan, George W. Waters.  
—Joshua D. Parrish.

### SOCIETIES, &c.

Masonic Lodge No. 312 A. Y. M. Masonic Hall, Ebensburg, on the second of each month, at 7 1/2 o'clock.  
O. E. Highland Lodge No. 428 I. O. of Odd Fellows' Hall, Ebensburg, Wednesday evening.  
Highland Division No. 84 Sons of Peace meets in Temperance Hall, Ebensburg every Saturday evening.

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE ALLEGHANIAN.  
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

## Parties, Issues and Men.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]  
The time is fast approaching when the people of Pennsylvania will be called upon to make their decision at the polls upon the momentous issues now in agitation. It is scarcely conceivable that, after all the discussion that has occurred, there can be much ignorance concerning the positions of political parties and men; but to aid in forming a judgment for those whose attention is engrossed by other affairs, we deem it necessary to state concisely what we understand to be the most important points in the pending canvass in this commonwealth, and upon these we confidently appeal to all our readers, of whatever political bias, for a verdict in favor of the candidates and principles of the Republican party. We ask the attention of independent and unprejudiced men to this statement, because of the misrepresentations so widespread as to the character, objects and candidates of this great organization, and because we are satisfied that many candid and independent men have heretofore suffered themselves to be misled by sheer fabrications and abuse launched against us by our enemies. To all such we beg to say that the emergencies of the country at the present time imperatively demand of every citizen that he shall consult the best interests of the nation in making a decision as to the disposition of his vote at the ensuing election, since an electoral verdict now may be fraught with very grave consequences, according as it shall be proper or otherwise.

At the outset, then, we may remark that, although there are other political organizations contesting the field, the Republican party is the only one distinctly recognizable as a well-defined party, with a previous record by which to judge it, and with principles applicable to the present troubles. The great national Democratic party, demoralized by the misconduct of its leaders, and rendered hopeless by its course during the war, gave up the ghost at the Philadelphia National Convention, and the nondescript organization which takes its place has so many names that no one can tell what it should be rightfully called, while its principles are only claimed by the framers of its platform to be the defunct Republican issues of 1864. The Republican party points to its glorious achievements, the proudest in the history of the republic, whereby the mightiest of rebellions was crushed and slavery obliterated. On coming into national executive power for the first time, it found the Union one wide scene of anarchy, and it restored order and rendered disunion impossible. After such a work as this it has no special need of flattery on its name the words National Union. The party, by every act of its career, is universally known to be identified only with Union and nationality. It is, too, the only organized party in the nation really devoted to the maintenance of the freedom of the enfranchised, the great principle of equality before the law, and the still more vital principle of the right of the majority to govern.

It is upon this basis that our candidates for Congress stand throughout the length and breadth of this commonwealth. The principles enunciated in the constitutional amendment submitted to the States for ratification by the last session of Congress are not controverted by any one in the pending canvass, nor can they be successfully. These are, briefly, that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the republic and of the State in which they reside; that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the republic; 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; that the basis of representation in Congress shall be alike for all sections and all States; that perjured military or civil officers of the republic who participated in the rebellion shall not again be eligible to national office without being relieved of the disability by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress; that the validity of the Union war debts shall not be questioned, and that the rebel war debts, claims, obligations, etc., shall forever be illegal and void. Upon such a platform as this the Republican Congressmen of Pennsylvania ought to be re-elected. It is such a declaration as cannot be rejected without grave injury to the best interests of the nation.

Taking the two candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania, we have a fair test of the real character of the Republican party on the one hand and the nondescript opposition on the other. As the candidate of the Republicans, we have Major General John W. Geary, who, until the breaking out of the civil war, was all his life a Democrat, but who, disgusted with the conduct of that party during the war, sustained the Republican policy, and is now their chosen standard-bearer. This brave soldier comes before the people with a most honorable record in two great wars, that in Mexico and that against the southern rebellion. Into the former he went as a captain, and for his gallantry and services rose to the rank of a colonel. Into the latter he went as a colonel, and

## Unpublished Speech of President Lincoln.

On Tuesday night of last week, in National Hall, Philadelphia, Col. John W. Forney delivered a thrilling speech. After referring to the attempt of President Johnson, in his Philadelphia speech, to cast odium on the Union League, which he insinuated was an organization formed for the subversion of the Constitution of the United States, he said: "As I read over his maudlin phrases, I remembered an occasion early in 1864, when, as member of a committee, or rather accompanying the committee, for then I was officially resident in Washington, we waited upon Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of presenting to him certain resolutions which had been unanimously adopted by the Union League of Philadelphia, demanding at the hands of the National Convention his renomination for the Presidency. It was a peculiar occasion.

"I shall never forget the earnestness with which Mr. M'Michael, the Chairman of the Committee, presented the resolutions, and the quaint and singular manner with which Mr. Lincoln responded to the request of the League. Mr. Lincoln himself, on that occasion, presented so peculiar a contrast to the speeches of Andrew Johnson, and particularly to the one to which I have referred, that I turned to the notes which I took on that occasion, and was fortunate enough to find the original speech, as it had been taken down by the reporter, but never yet published. I have that speech in my hand now, and will read it, that you may draw the contrast between it and the incoherent, blasphemous, conceited and raving harangues which have fallen from the President of the United States, made his successor by the bullet of John Wilkes Booth. Mr. M'Michael, in his peculiarly graceful way, had presented the resolutions of the League. Mr. Lincoln desired us to remain seated, and said he would make his reply in his own familiar way. You will recollect that a very serious organization had been prepared to defeat his renomination, growing, doubtless, out of opinions honestly entertained, but the effect of which was to arouse the solicitude of our people. Then this great body, our League, which has been to Philadelphia not simply a party affair, but a benevolence and a charity without parallel, I venture to say, in the history of civilization—this great organization responded to the national demand, and took the lead in insisting that our illustrious President should be placed in nomination for a second term. Mr. Lincoln said:

"I suppose all men are more or less selfish, and I do not suppose that I am an exception to the rule. I very freely acknowledge that this manifestation—of which I heard some time ago, and which is now formally presented to me—of the confidence of the Union League of Philadelphia, is very grateful to my feelings. If it should extend to the presentation of what is similar to it by the whole nation, it would, by its comparatively greater size, be still more grateful to my feelings. When this is said, so far as personal and selfish considerations are concerned, all is said that is pleasant to me in the light of being here four years more. It is a situation which has been to me one of painful anxiety and toil far beyond anything I had ever before conceived of. Having said this much in regard to the mere selfishness of the matter and the personality of the matter, I will state briefly what I suppose to be the duty of every true man in the country, myself included, and that is to do whatever he can that will best advance the great cause of saving our country. Now, I shall shrink from nothing that shall appear to me to be required of me for that object. I shall not shrink from another man's nomination for the Presidency with any greater hesitation than I would from my own. If it shall be made to appear in any way that the elements upon which the salvation of the country is to depend can be better combined by dismissing me, the country can have no difficulty in getting rid of me. On the contrary, I suppose I need not hesitate in saying here that, if it shall appear to be the best way of concentrating and consolidating the forces upon which the salvation of the country is to depend to use me further, I can say I do not shrink from it. Now, I do not know that it is best to publish this; but, after what has been said to me, I could not avoid making it public. It is easy to say that I am in the field openly for the Presidency—canvassing for it, I hope I am not. I do not think it is good for the country that it should be so construed and understood. I am sure, here to-night, in the presence of you, gentlemen, and the Almighty, that there is not one act that I am conscious of having done, that looked to this end for myself, that looked to any personal end. I think a man should, in times like these, so keep himself as to be conscious that whatever he has done in this high position, and especially in these extraordinary, difficult times, he has done only for the good of the country. I am sure I have done no more than this, and I am sure that I will try and remain so. This is not a very long speech; but I have nothing more to say."

**WHY GRANT WENT TO CHICAGO.**—The following letter from Gen. Grant, which we find in a Southern newspaper, will settle the vexed question why he went with the President on his stumping tour to Chicago. It will be seen that Gen. Grant went "by the desire of the President." The "desire of a President," like that of a King, is a polite way of putting a command, which the General as a subordinate officer, was bound to obey: "Headquarters Armies of the U. S., Washington, Aug. 25, 1866.—Francis H. Smith, Esq.:—DEAR SIR: It being the desire of the President that I should accompany him on his trip to Chicago, which will keep me absent from this city until after the 10th of September, I will not be able to be present on the occasion of the inauguration of the statute of Washington, at the Military Institute of Virginia. "Please express my regrets to the Board of Visitors, who were so kind as to extend to me an invitation to be their guest on the occasion, for not being able to comply with my former partial acceptance. "Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT."

## The Soldiers' and Sailors' Platform.

The following is the eminently sound platform of principles adopted by the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention at Pittsburg:—  
**Resolved,** That the action of the present Congress, in passing the pending constitutional amendment, is wise, prudent and just. It clearly defines American citizenship, and guarantees all his rights to every citizen. It places on a just and equal basis the right of representation, making the vote of a man in one State equally potent with the vote of another man in any State. It righteously excludes from places of honor and trust the chief conspirators and guiltiest rebels, whose unrepented crimes have drenched the land in fraternal blood. It puts into the frame of our Government the inviolability of the national debt, and the nullity forever of all obligations contracted in support of the rebellion.

**Resolved,** That it is unfortunate for the country that these propositions have not been received in the spirit of conciliation, clemency and fraternal feeling in which they were offered, as they are the mildest terms ever granted to subdued rebels.

**Resolved,** That the President, as an Executive officer, has no right to a policy as against the Legislative Department of the Government. That his attempt to fasten his scheme of reconstruction upon the country is as dangerous as it is unwise; his acts in sustaining it have retarded the restoration of peace and unity; they have converted conquered rebels into impudent claimants to rights which they have forfeited, and places which they have deserted. If consummated, it would render the sacrifices of the nation useless, the loss of the lives of our buried comrades vain, and the war, in which we have so gloriously triumphed, what his present friends at Chicago, in 1864, declared to be a failure.

**Resolved,** That the rights of the conqueror to legislate for the conquered has been recognized by the public law of all civilized nations; by the operation of that law for the conservation of the good of the whole country, Congress has the undoubted right to establish measures for the conduct of the revolted States, and to all acts of legislation that are necessary for the complete restoration of the Union.

**Resolved,** That when the President claims that by the aid of the army and navy he might have made himself dictator, he insulted every soldier and sailor in the Republic; he ought distinctly to understand that the tried patriots of this nation can never be used to overthrow civil liberty or popular government.

**Resolved,** That the neutrality laws should be so amended as to give the fullest liberty to the citizen consistent with the national faith; that the great Union Republican party is pledged to sustain liberty and equality of rights everywhere, and, therefore, we tender to all people struggling for freedom our sympathy and cordial co-operation.

**Resolved,** That the Union men of the South, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the gratitude of every loyal soldier and sailor who served his country in suppressing the rebellion, and that in their present dark hour of trial when they are being persecuted by thousands solely because they are now and have been true to the Government, we will not prove recreant to our obligations, but will stand by and protect with our lives, if necessary, those brave men who remain true to us when all around are false and faithless.

**Resolved,** That in reorganizing the army, justice to the volunteer officers and soldiers demands that faithful and efficient service in the field ought ever to have place in the army or navy of the Union.

**BOOTH A HERO.**—The entire accuracy of the following dispatch is vouched for by the editor of the Bedford Inquirer. It was transmitted to the Associated Press: "Bedford, Pa., Sept. 24.—At a Democratic meeting held in the court house on Saturday evening, the president of the meeting, on motion of B. E. Myers, the Democratic candidate for Senator, addressed the meeting. During his remarks he said the name of Booth would live.—He, like Winkler, had laid down his life for his country. That Switzerland had her Winkler, Scotland her Bruce, and America her Booth, and that the time would come when a monument would be erected to Booth higher than that erected to Lincoln. These sentiments were received without marks of disapprobation."

## Facts for Government Bondholders.

In 1861 eleven States seceded; and twenty-three only since that time have been represented in Congress. All the United States Bonds—5-20s, 7-30s and 10-40s—all the greenbacks and all the National Banks were created by this Congress of twenty-three States. President Johnson says it is an "assumed Congress"—therefore not legal. His supporters and friends call it a "rump Congress," a "usurping Congress," therefore not a lawful Congress; and they are trying to elect Congressmen in the North, and admit enough from the rebel States to enforce this "Policy."

If a Congress of twenty-three States is not a lawful Congress, every United States Bond you own, and every greenback and Bank note, are worth nothing; because an unlawful Congress could not make a lawful Bond or lawful money—and your money is as worthless as your Bonds.

If Johnson's "Policy" succeeds, it brings into Congress ninety-four Congressmen from the rebel States, instead of eighty-five—as before the war—thus they gain nine Congressmen by their treason. The Northern States lose nine Congressmen by their victory over treason.

If the rebels get their ninety-four Congressmen, and the Johnson "Policy" men elect enough in the North to give them a majority, United States Bonds will be held illegal, and United States Bondholders will lose principal and interest.

If you want to prove Congress illegal, and the Bonds illegal, vote to elect Copper-Johnson-National-Rebel-Union Congressmen, who oppose the Constitutional Amendment, so that the National debt may be repudiated when they get into power.

If you want to prove Congress legal, vote to sustain it—the party that created the Bonds—the party that fought and won the war—that says Congress represents the people—that is pledged to keep faith with the Bondholders—and thus secure the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and forever prevent repudiation.

Remember also—our Loans are depreciated in Europe by the London Times, which defends Johnson's Policy, hoping to get rebels back into Congress, and by their votes do what they could not do with their arms.

## Congressional--The Tariff.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 22d, 1866.  
R. L. JOHNSTON, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—As you are a candidate for Congress, the undersigned citizens of Blair county, beg leave to address you upon a subject which deeply concerns our District and the State at large. We allude to the subject of a Tariff to protect American Manufactures and American Industry from foreign competition.

Other topics involved in the present contest may be of higher importance, and upon these topics there may be a diversity of opinion, yet upon the subject of a Tariff, broad enough and high enough to properly develop or reopen sources, there is but one opinion.

We ask your views upon this subject so that the people may vote intelligently, and we hope that your response will coincide with the universal sentiment of our community.

Yours, &c.,  
H. L. PATTERSON, SAMUEL SEFT, S. P. M'FADDEN, WM. JACK, J. D. IRLA, J. O. BELL, B. F. BELL, W. ANDERSON, J. C. EVERHART, J. H. PATTERSON, J. R. M'FARLANE, WM. STONE, JAS. LOWMYER, DR. J. D. THOMPSON.

## EBENSBURG, Sept. 24, 1866.

**GENTLEMEN.**—Yours on the subject of protection to American Industry has just been received. I can only say, in reply, that I have always been in favor of that protection which would develop the great Mining and Manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania; and especially the coal mines and iron manufactories of my own district.

I shall vote, if elected, as did the members from Pennsylvania, Democrats and Radicals, in favor of a Protective Tariff; and, if necessary, raise my voice in Congress in favor of that policy. At the same time, I may state, that I believe the benefits of protection can never be fully realized until the Union of the States is fully restored.

Respectfully Yours,  
R. L. JOHNSTON.  
To H. L. PATTERSON and others.

The President having made himself the law-making power as well as the Executive of the laws, as far as reconstruction is concerned, now calls upon the people to endorse his usurpations, and let all the rebels and Democrats sustain him! The friends of popular government propose to rebuke his course in October and November. Look out for earthquakes!

"I have been generally considered a Radical," said Mr. Johnson in a senatorial speech delivered in 1860. "I go for enactments by Congress and for amendments to the Constitution upon the principle that they are right, and upon no other ground." As Mr. Johnson "never deserted a principle," we suppose Congress has become entirely too Conservative for him.