The Alleghanian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

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 M'DERMITT, 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.

Two numbers after the present will complete the seventh year of the existence of *The Alleghanian.* 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 Alleghanian,* 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 Alleghanian* 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 Alleghanian.* 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 Alleghanian* 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 Alleghanian 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.

"As Goes Pennsylvania so Goes the Union."

The Gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania will be all one way. Major General Geary will undoubtedly be elected by a majority that will settle the question at issue in all the other loyal States, and revive the old proverb, "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." Thousands of the supporters of President Johnson cannot conscientiously vote for Heister Clymer, and the President himself cannot desire the defeat of such a candidate as Geary. The chief importance of the Pennsylvania election, therefore, is in its bearings upon the next Senatorship.—*New York Herald, September 17.*

The Election.

The political canvass of the present year will soon close. The next issue of our paper will give the result, not only of the election in Pennsylvania, but in New York, all the Middle States, and those of the West. The canvass has been quite thorough, and the presentation by the Republican party of the true issues of the contest, so clear as to leave no person unable to understand the verdict of the people, whatever it may be. The opposition or Johnsonite party have almost universally endeavored to evade any discussion of the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, though it, and it alone, forms the real issue. The amendment acquiesced in by the President, and those Republicans that keep his company, the contest would simply be between parties for the control of the Government—a hopeless contest on the part of the Democratic party. So far as that party is concerned, it is and has been such a contest. The Democratic leaders have no real love for such acts of President Johnson as enforced the people of the South to overthrow finally and forever the institution of slavery. Even those among them who supported the war for the Union, and the ablest in their ranks, have declared against the requirement of any guarantee or condition, and that the only Constitutional method of reconstruction was the immediate admission upon the suppression of the rebellion, of all the rebellious States and people to the entire rights, immunities, and dignities of Statehood and citizenship, that secession implies no forfeitures and treason no penalties except such as may be inflicted by indictment and conviction in courts of law.—Hoping, however, to be advantaged by the threatened diversion in the Republican ranks, the Democratic party allied itself with the disaffected portion of the Republican party, and with the view of being lifted into power, gave its adhesion to the Presidential "policy;" and against its declared conviction, through the mouths of its leaders, put itself upon a platform identical in *principle* with that of Congress. That it should have ever hoped by such political juggling to gain the favor of the Northern people, was such supreme folly as could come only from utter desperation. It had denounced President Johnson as everything low and bad. It took him to its embrace and lauded him as a patriot and statesman.—It loathed the name of Seward as the embodiment of fanaticism and sectionalism. It took him as its leader and submitted to his dictation. Holding, as the only wise and legal teaching in the case, that the States and people of the South were entitled, so soon as they were deprived of their armed power, to stand upon an equality with the other States and people of the Union, to the admission of their representatives and senators, and to every other of their old privileges, it nevertheless gave its adhesion without protest or murmur to a "policy" that most arbitrarily exacted four conditions precedent to restoration. Such a party has no future, and should have none, except a shroud, a coffin, and a hole in the ground. Even now it stands meditating upon its certain defeat, and pronouncing the folly of its course. When? Where? In New York, at the Syracuse Convention. In no other State of the North had it formed such strong coalitions. In no other had it such fair prospects of success by its union with disaffected Republicans. Yet it saw or seemed to see only utter folly in perpetuating a coalition that convicted it of such gross inconsistencies, and dissolved that coalition by its refusal to nominate Gen. Dix, a former Democrat, though latterly acting as a Republican, and follower of the "My Policy" man, and thus preserved to itself at least a shadow of constancy to its declared views. Such is the Democratic party of to-day. It possesses no character save that of the most pitiable demogogism.

To those Johnson Republicans who have united with it in denunciation of Congress, we have a word to say. Without your aid, the people of the South would never in the question of reconstruction have given ear to the Democratic leaders. Those leaders deceived the Southern people by false hopes throughout the war, and had forfeited their confidence. By your union with them, they for a time seemed to have character and influence in the North. Unless the people of the South take well to heart the lesson taught by the election next week, they may continue to reject the easy terms of Congress. These terms rejected, they may yet have harder ones imposed. The conditions of Congress are too easy, and a sternly wise policy would have made them different. For our own part, while we support the Congressional method of restoration, we cannot yield our conviction that the safety of the country lies in impartial suffrage. The present terms rejected, and the present misrule in the South continued, it will not be too late to require impartial suffrage as the only safety of the nation. Any other system of suffrage is built on passion, on prejudice, and the hateful spirit of caste. Let every man have like opportunity with other men, and if he rise, then God speed him, and if he sink, he himself, and he alone, is responsible. Impartial suffrage must finally prevail. Perhaps not this year, nor next, nor this decade, but before the present generation shall have passed away the same law of franchise will be applied to all. The amendment changing the basis of representation from population to voters will prove itself the agency in the work. South Carolina herself may be the first of the rebellious States to enfranchise the people of color. We cannot afford, whether in Pennsylvania or further South, to allow one class of people to speak arbitrarily for another in the national councils. When any man, high or low, is robbed of his inalienable rights, just to the extent he is robbed is he incapable of self protection within the pale of law. Those who derive advantage from the robbery are made his masters; and so surely as any men have placed in their grasp the rights of other men, so surely will they begin to learn how to abuse them. In this, then, we have confidence—that while the proposed amendment does not absolutely secure the only true and wise policy, it yet gives promise of bringing about that desirable result.

Look to Your National Securities!

In reply to a question as to what effect the success of the President's policy would have upon our National Securities, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has written the following important letter. We commend its argument to thoughtful attention:

JOHN GIGER, esq.—*Dear Sir:* In answer to your inquiry, "what effect the success of the President's views will have on the National Securities?" I am of opinion that its effect would be very injurious.

The President contends that the body of men acting as a Congress has no constitutional powers, and can do no valid act in the absence of the excluded States. The Congresses that authorized the war debt, and laid the internal duties to pay it, were composed of precisely the same number of representatives, from the same States, as the present. If it should be decided that those Congresses had no constitutional existence, then the 5-20s, 10-40s, 7-30s, and the legal tender greenbacks will have been issued without authority, and will be worthless.

Whether they would ever be redeemed would depend on what the President would consider a constitutional Congress, after the admission of the Rebel representatives, when the condition of the debts of both belligerents would be considered. Yours, truly,

Sept. 21, 1866. THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Boys in Blue.

The National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors held in Pittsburg last week was a grand success. Ten thousand delegates were present, including such distinguished heroes as Gen. Butler, Gen. Sigel, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Logan, and Gen. Burnside. The proceedings were entirely harmonious, and not only harmonious but enthusiastic to a degree rarely witnessed, giving assurance that those who were true as steel in the field cannot prove false at home to the great principles for which they fought and suffered during a period of five years. The Convention issued no address. Their resolutions were brief and to the point, and such as no loyal and sensible man can fail to approve. As they did their work well on the battlefield, so have they done in council, and so will they do at the polls—convincing our erring Southern brethren that those who advise them now to their destruction are as impotent in the North as the men who did the same thing in 1861.

WHO can vote at the coming election?—For State officers, every white freeman of twenty-one years of age, who has resided one year in the State, and ten days in the election district, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, except, that a once-qualified voter returning into the State after an absence which disqualifies him from voting, regains his vote by a six months residence, and except, that white free citizens under twenty-two and ever twenty-one vote without paying taxes.

"To ask any soldier to vote for such a man (Heister Clymer,) of at one time known disloyalty, against another (Gen. Geary,) who had served four years in the Union army with credit to himself and benefit to his country, is a gross insult."—*Gen. Grant to the Editor of the Chicago Republican.*

"VOTE only for such men as were loyal to their country in 1861."—*Gen. Grant.*

THE powerful article from the New York *Tribune,* headed "Shall the Voters of the North have equal rights with the Voters of the South?" should be read by every voter.

"TICKETS!"—The Union Republican tickets for the north of the county are now printed and ready for distribution.

Shall the Voters of the North have Equal Rights with the Voters of the South?

One of the great questions to be decided at the Congressional elections this fall is whether the voters of the North shall obtain equal rights with the voters of the South, or whether they are satisfied that the abolition of slavery shall even increase the superior rights which the voters of the Southern States have thus far enjoyed under the Constitution. The matter is so plain that, properly presented, it cannot fail to be understood by the dullest intellect.

According to the law of the 23d of May, 1850, it was enacted that the number of representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population (which means the whole number of free persons, excluding Indians not taxed, with the addition of three-fifths of all other persons) determined by the census of that year and thereafter should be divided by said number 233, and that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States.—The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 124,183, and upon this basis the 233 representatives were apportioned among the States. The number was, however, increased by the act of March 4, 1862, from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional representative to each of the following States: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.—According to this apportionment the Northern and Southern States had the following number of Congressmen:

NORTHERN STATES

California	3	New Jersey	5
Connecticut	4	New York	31
Illinois	14	Ohio	19
Indiana	11	Oregon	1
Iowa	6	Pennsylvania	24
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	2
Maine	5	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	10	Wisconsin	6
Michigan	6		
Minnesota	2	Total	156
New Hampshire	3		

SOUTHERN STATES.

Alabama	6	Missouri	9
Arkansas	3	North Carolina	7
Delaware	1	South Carolina	4
Florida	1	Tennessee	8
Georgia	7	Texas	4
Kentucky	9	The Virginias	11
Louisiana	5		
Maryland	5	Total	85
Mississippi	5		

Now that slavery is abolished, the three-fifths rule has, of course, to cease, and the new apportionment has either to be made upon the voting (white) population, as the Congressional amendment provides, or upon the total population, as will be the case if the amendment is rejected, and the Johnson party have a majority in the next Congress. Should the amendment not be adopted, and the 241 members, provided for by the act of 1862, divided among the States according to their total population, the South would gain nine members and the North would lose nine. The ratio of representation in this case would be 129,245, and the representation of the Northern and Southern States in Congress would be as follows:

NORTHERN STATES.

California	3	New Jersey	5
Connecticut	4	New York	29
Illinois	13	Ohio	18
Indiana	10	Oregon	1
Iowa	5	Pennsylvania	22
Kansas	1	Rhode Island	2
Maine	5	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	9	Wisconsin	6
Michigan	6		
Minnesota	2	Total	147
New Hampshire	3		

SOUTHERN STATES.

Alabama	7	Missouri	9
Arkansas	3	North Carolina	8
Delaware	1	South Carolina	5
Florida	1	Tennessee	9
Georgia	8	Texas	5
Kentucky	9	The Virginias	12
Louisiana	6		
Maryland	5	Total	94
Mississippi	6		

It will be seen that in this case the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts and Ohio would each lose one, and the States of New York and Pennsylvania each two. On the other hand, the States of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia would each gain one. As the total voting population of the Northern States is 18,652,776, and of the Southern States 8,026,700, this would give in the Northern States one member for a voting population of 126,889, and in the Southern States one member for a voting population of 85,496. Those, therefore, who oppose the amendment, or who at the approaching election vote for Congressmen of the Johnson party, thereby vote that a voting population of 126,889 in the North shall have as much power as 85,496 Southerners, the immense majority of whom are unrepentant rebels.

The constitutional amendment, upon which the admission of the Southern States to Congress is made dependent, and with it the Republican party, insist that a voter in the Northern States shall count as much as in the Southern States. If, accordingly, the voting population be made the basis of reptesentation, the ratio of representation would be 111,685, and the Northern and Southern States entitled to the following number of Congressmen:

NORTHERN STATES.

California	7	New Hampshire	3
Connecticut	4	New Jersey	6
Illinois	15	New York	35
Indiana	11	Ohio	19
Iowa	6	Oregon	1
Kansas	1	Pennsylvania	24
Maine	6	Rhode Island	2
Massachusetts	12	Vermont	3
Michigan	7	Wisconsin	7
Minnesota	2		
Total			171

SOUTHERN STATES.

Alabama	4	Mississippi	2
Arkansas	3	Missouri	9
Delaware	1	North Carolina	5
Florida	1	South Carolina	2
Georgia	5	Tennessee	7
Kentucky	8	Texas	4
Louisiana	4	The Virginias	9
Maryland	5		
Total			70

It will be seen that in this case Illinois, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey and Wisconsin will gain one Representative each, Massachusetts two and New York four.

Men of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin—let it be well understood by every voter in your State that the Republican Congressional ticket means equal political rights for the voters North and South, and that the ticket of the Democrats and the Jonson party means superior rights of the Southern voters. Every man who votes the opposition ticket thereby consents to have lesser rights than a voter in the Southern States; while every supporter of the Republican ticket insists that the Union men of the North shall have at least equal rights with the late rebels. Is it possible that the issue between two such tickets is doubtful?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Clymer and the Soldier.

In a speech delivered at Lancaster on Thursday last, Hon. John W. Forney related the following incident connected with Clymer's electioneering experience among the soldiers. The "brave soldier," it occurs to us, can be none other than Major James C. Burke, during the war an officer in the 11th Pa. Reserves, and formerly an Ebensburgher but now a resident of Elk county:—

"Mr. Clymer was nominated; and why? Not certainly because he had reflected any credit upon his country as a soldier. No. He was selected simply because his political life had mainly been confined to sympathy with the rebellion, and because his votes and his speeches had been given and pronounced against the cause of his country. Now we have him presented as a soldiers' candidate, and in the course of his long speech, day before yesterday, trying to apologize for his course, he never once said or attempted to say why he had spoken against his country and her champions. A man may vote as a partisan and under party arrangements, but he certainly could not have spoken treason without feeling it. His whole speech was simply an insult to those to whom it was addressed. In my recent tour in the Northwestern counties of this State I found that Mr. Clymer's speech here on Tuesday last was his staple apology whenever called upon to explain his anti-war record.

"A brave soldier, who lives in the town of St. Mary's, Elk county, told me a little incident connected with Heister Clymer which strikingly illustrates the point. Mr. Clymer had just been making his speech at St. Mary's, and the soldier happened to be absent. Meeting Clymer a few days afterwards, he was introduced to him. Mr. Clymer said: 'Major, what regiment did you belong to?' 'The 11th Pennsylvania Reserves,' was the answer. 'I know the regiment well,' said Mr. Clymer, 'it did good service—it fought bravely.' 'Yes,' said the Major, 'it did good service; it did fight bravely; we went out with a full complement of men and returned with but a remnant; we had infinite trouble with our rebel adversaries; but we had far more trouble, Mr. Clymer, with such men as you. We could get along with the rebels, but it was a difficult part to fight men at home, politicians like you, who were all the time stabbing us in the back while we were offering our lives to the country.' Mr. Clymer, greatly confused, said: 'Well, Major, if you had heard my speech, I think it would have satisfied you I had done my duty in the Senate, and that all my votes were honestly given, and for patriotic purposes.' To which the Major responded: 'Sir, you may be an able man, but you must be a much more able man than you are if you can satisfy me on that head.' I only regret that I have forgotten the name of the gallant soldier who told me this incident, but when Mr. Heister Clymer sees what I have said in print, he can decide whether it is true or not."

THE man who votes for Heister Clymer declares in favor of the release of Jeff. Davis, takes the first step in the proceedings to assume the rebel debt, and prepares the material for a chapter in history proving that the traitors, in striking at the Government, were justified by wrongs which no people could bear and preserve their manhood. Never has so much depended on a single vote of every person at the coming October election.—Ballots then, like bullets in the late war, must decide the fate of the State and the nation.

WHY was Heister Clymer nominated for Governor?

Because his record harmonizes with copperhead sympathy for treason.

Why will Heister Clymer be defeated for Governor?

Because every man who fought for the Government on the battle-field will oppose him at the ballot-box!

WHEN the Constitutional amendment giving the soldier the right to vote came before the people for their ratification or repudiation, in 1864, *twenty-one hundred and forty-three* Democrats voted *against* it in Cambria county. The Republicans voted *for* the measure in a body. Soldier, bear these facts in mind when you go to vote next Tuesday.

☞ Yielding up the other cheek,
Dropping humbly on the knees,
Closing lips when dared to speak,
Will not do in times like these.

Go to the polls on Tuesday! Vote early! Vote right! See that your neighbors vote, and vote right.

The Bounty Lie.

We have received from several soldier readers requests to refute the temptible falsehood uttered by Johnson and re-echoed by his to the effect that Congress had vote as much bounty to negro soldier white. The following extract New York *Tribune* refers to this

"The *World* says:

"'Some of our radical friends to relish this little item of ours, publish it again in hopes it may them good. Congress has appr pay for two years' service as fo For each negro soldier, $100; white soldier, $50; for each mem Congress, $4,000.'

"Let us briefly expose the silliness of this impudent lie. enacted that *every* Union *soldier* war who has been honorably dis after *three* years' faithful service receive an extra bounty of $100 those likewise discharged after service should receive but $50. enlisting of blacks to put down lion was not fairly begun till assumed much larger proportions while the fighting ended in Ap Of course, most of the blacks than two years, and so were entit extra bounty; while scarcely them served *three* years, so as to them to $100. On the other are many tens of thousands of served through three years or another large number who two years. Why utter falsehoo every one who reads or reflects to be such?"

The above is clear enough, no room for doubt let us bring in every detail:

Soldiers of 1861 (when *all* were received no bounty at first, but they were asked to re-enlist, and

First. $100 bounty (by subs actment) for their three years

Second. For their additional they received $300 bounty, cities, States, counties and borough ranging from $300 to $1,000, as *douceur.* These men served unt of the rebellion.

Soldiers of 1865 received $100 from the Government, and, in a bounty from home.

Soldiers of 1863, white and ceived $100 bounty from the Gov and additional bounties; and

Soldiers of 1864 received $300 from the Government and bounties.

Some black soldiers received whatever, particularly those slaves. The law is to correct of the Government and to status of the soldiers of 1862 and the blacks who received Their right to such bounty mus by their discharge papers.

The Punishment of Des for Fraudulent Vot

The law against deserters plain that it is scarcely necessar to it any more. It is as plain against minors voting—as the non-residents voting—as the aliens voting. It does not req of any such persons to establish cannot vote. When they appe polls they are challenged. Th are asked certain questions to whether they are of the whether they have resided in the district the length of time pre the law, whether they have taxes. If they swear they are to vote, their vote is taken, afterwards ascertained they falsely, they are subject to conviction and punishment for voting and false swearing. rules at the election, in our judg apply to all deserters. It will a trial to establish desertion, than it does to prove a man' dence or payment of taxes. charged with desertion at the be sworn when his vote is ch If he swears falsely he is prosecution for fraudulent vot jury. Electors can thus law without any violence to any man, while no true man soldier will object to this protection of the ballot box are not entitled to a vote, and way of executing the law agai is the best way of enforcing ment they have incurred.

—Eggleston, alias Watson murder of Capt. Minter in Ja hanged in Cincinnati on Fri well, who killed Houseman county in April last, was han iontown on Monday.

ORPHANS' COURT SAL

By virtue of an order of Court of the county of Cambria ted, I will expose to sale by or outcry, at the hotel of Lawre in the borough of Carrolltown, the 20th day of October next, m. of said day, the following which John C. McGuire, late of died seized, to wit:

A piece or piece or parcel of Carroll township, Cambria lands of Charles Anna, Willi Michael Horn and others, cont acres and allowance, 4 acres and thereon erected a two-story a Frame Stable, a Grist Mill a

Terms of Sale: One-third confirmation of sale; one othe year thereafter, with interest by the judgment bond and purchaser; and the other lien on the premises, legal inter be paid annually to the widow John C. McGuire, to wit: Sa termarried with Francis Inlow of confirmation of said sale, during her life-time, and the decease, to the heirs and legal of the said John C. McGuire, who may then be legally entitle

FRANCIS J. CHRIST