

Muddled.

We are glad that the radical organs in this country agree with us in denouncing the murder of Maximilian as a piece of unmitigated brutality...

That's a wonderful piece of English, if English it is, even for the Freeman, whose English, like its logic, is very apt to be as correct when read backwards as in the usual order.

But "if they (the radical organs) were at a different stand-point from that which they occupy, they would take precisely the same view of the Jeff. Davis question."

But the Freeman is not yet done. It declares that "this is the view taken by the civilized nations of the earth, and would be the view taken by The Alleghanian and Tribune, only for the fact that they have been schooled in vindictive Radicalism."

1st. That they should become as completely "muddled" as the Freeman.

2nd. That their antecedents should be on the side of Jeff. Davis, as the Freeman's are.

3d. That Jeff. Davis should have been murdered, or at least executed after trial, as the Freeman assumes he has been.

We have some respect for the opinions of the "civilized nations of the earth," and as the Freeman seems to be in close contact with such nations, we think it ought, out of love for Jeff. Davis, to dispatch word that he is not dead but in Canada.

If the Freeman will apply at our office, we will give it a copy of first lessons in English composition.

The formal nomination of Gen. Grant, by the Republican State Committee of New York, cannot be over-rated in importance as an influence in the next contest for President.

Vindictive Radicalism.

The theory of enlightened governments has been that when insurrections or revolutions are ended, and peace restored, a magnanimous course towards the conquered is not only more politic, but more in accordance with the intelligence and christianity of the age.

Such is the language used by the Freeman in connection with what it calls "vindictive Radicalism." In 1849 or '50, when the Christian government of Austria conquered the Christian people of Hungary, hundreds of the latter had to flee in order that they might escape the dungeon or the halter.

A Radical Congress, in the darkest year of the war, at a time of general gloom caused by defeat and disaster (in 1862), changed the punishment of treason from death to imprisonment for years, and the law so remains to this day.

A Contrast.

Three of the nationalities of North America, the United States, Mexico, and Hayti, have within a few years past been rent with attempted revolution. In each instance, the attempt has been signally disastrous.

1st. That they should become as completely "muddled" as the Freeman. 2nd. That their antecedents should be on the side of Jeff. Davis, as the Freeman's are. 3d. That Jeff. Davis should have been murdered, or at least executed after trial, as the Freeman assumes he has been.

In the Surratt trial "the Court" rules out the most important testimony for the prisoner. "The Court" evidently thinks itself a military commission.

When we made some remarks concerning a late trial in our County Court, the Freeman seemed to be horrified. That paper appears to have a liking for suspicious characters, and in order to benefit them is "anything by turns and nothing long."

The Alleghanian has concluded to leave the Freeman "in its own slough." Dreadful! Let The Alleghanian adhere to the truth hereafter and it will escape such puerile articles as that contained in its last issue.

The old story of the wolf and the muddy stream. The Freeman is such a stranger to truth, and handles it so awkwardly, that it might adhere to it and still be puerile.

Address of the Republican State Central Committee.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, July 26, 1867. To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The official term of Geo. W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is about to expire; and under the Constitution his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next.

All the powers of our Governments, both National and State, are divided into three classes: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The people are the source of all power; and our Constitutions provide the manner in which all offices shall be filled, and the terms for which they shall be held.

Under this free Democratic charter of rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States was claimed by the people of the rebel States as an "infraction" of the "compact," and they chose secession and civil war as the "mode," and the destruction of the Union and State independence as "the measures of redress."

Who, then, are Henry W. Williams and George Sharswood, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in these eventful times and on these momentous issues?

Of Judge Williams, the Union Republican candidate, we here propose to give no extended biography. He is a high-toned Christian gentleman, about forty-six years of age, a ripe scholar, and a learned and eminent lawyer, with fifteen years' judicial experience, on the bench of the District Court of Allegheny county.

The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated.

He is one of the Webster and Clay school of politics, and during the recent civil war, from the beginning to the end, did everything in his power, through his means, his voice, and his votes, to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of the loyal people in the struggle to maintain the Union.

Who, and what Judge Sharswood is, as a public man, will appear from what follows:

Early in the history of this nation political sentiment became divided on the powers of the National and State Governments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great parties were subsequently founded. The one, known as the State Rights party, had John C. Calhoun for its champion; and the other, for its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Constitution, Daniel Webster.

The Whig party ranged itself under the banner of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Calhoun. One of the legitimate fruits of the State rights doctrine was the rebellion of 1833, in South Carolina; the avowed object of which was to nullify the protective tariff law of Congress, enacted in 1828.

Jackson, the wisdom of Congress, and the patriotism of General Scott. That effort at rebellion and civil war failed; and the principle on which it was based was repudiated. But in 1860 and 1861 South Carolina, and other rebel States, again endeavored to put in force their State rights doctrine of secession.

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Is, then, the "lost cause" not lost? Has the late dreadful war decided nothing? Is the right of secession an open question? Has slavery not been abolished? Are not the four millions of bond-men free? Has our national debt no legal existence? Have the victors no power over the vanquished? Have the rebel States and people lost no rights by rebellion? Have our sacrifices of blood and treasure been made in vain?

Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization, and other topics, this address might here properly close. But, it may be asked by some, is Judge Sharswood, indeed, the political heretic herein set forth? "A man is known by the company he keeps," says the old adage.

There can be no mistaking the true position of the man who recently delivered an elaborate opinion denying the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (See the case of Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer of March 18th, 1864, page 92.) And when we go further back, and examine his early history, we find ample justification for all we have written and more.

"We come back to our starting place, and finding nothing in the Constitution establishing any final judge of the enumerated powers, prohibitions, and reserv-

ed rights, it must rest upon the admitted principles of general law, in cases of compact between parties having no common superior. Each State has the right to judge for itself of the infractions of the compact, and to choose for itself the most proper and efficient remedies."

The better to exhibit still further, if possible, the true character of that meeting and its distinguished orator, the following toasts are copied from the proceedings. (Same vol., p. 312.)

TOAST: "John C. Calhoun—The first to throw himself into the breach against Federal usurpation. May he live to see his principles predominant throughout the world."

TOAST: "The Patriots, otherwise called Nullifiers of South Carolina—their memories will be cherished when the advocates of the Force Bill are forgotten, or remembered with execration."

TOAST: "The State of South Carolina—as her principles are cherished, we need not fear usurpation, either in the Legislative, Judicial, or Executive departments of the Government."

The Hon. John C. Calhoun was among those invited to this meeting by Judge Sharswood and others; but declined in a published letter of sympathy.

We thus submit, as briefly as possible, the record of the Democratic candidate, and of the party which placed him in nomination. We feel that no added comments could do justice to the subject; and only ask you, fellow-citizens, to examine the whole record with care, and under a sense of your solemn responsibilities to your country, render your verdict at the ensuing election.

By order of the Committee. F. JORDAN, Chairman. GEO. W. HAMERSLY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Sec'ys.

Important.

The Tribune has published an abstract of the returns of all the armies of the Confederacy for nearly every month from the beginning of 1865—the entire active period of the war, save a few weeks at the close. According to this statement, the number of troops at the East and West was throughout nearly equal, and no considerable body of soldiers was ever transported from one army to the other.

The Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, was the great strength of the Confederacy. At only three periods did it for a month number 100,000 men present for duty. A study of these reports, compared with the known strength of the Union army of the Potomac, will furnish materials for a more severe criticism on the conduct of the war in this department, and the military merits of the different commanders, than any man has yet dared to venture. Thus, in October, 1861, when McClellan, with 147,000 men "fit for duty," feared to advance toward Manassas, supposing that the enemy had not less than 150,000, their actual force was less than 40,000; and in December they had only 54,000.

Again, when at the beginning of April, 1862, the "Unready" reached the Peninsula with not fewer than 100,000 men, he was a fortnight held in check by Magruder with barely 15,000, who, beside holding Yorktown, had to guard a line of a dozen miles. When, after digging away at Yorktown for a fortnight, McClellan was ready to assail that fortification, held, as he supposed, by at least 100,000 men—he having as he says, 85,000—the Confederates actually had on the whole Peninsula less than 50,000.

And when he finally reached the Chickahominy with about 110,000 effective men, the enemy had at Richmond but 47,000, increased at the close of May to 67,000, sick and well, probably about 60,000 effective men. Meade's success at Gettysburg was so decided, and of such vital moment, that the feebleness of his subsequent campaign in Virginia has been overlooked. When at the close of July, he had reached the Rappahannock, he had fully 80,000 men. The figures will show that Lee had now only 41,000.

Yet with this great preponderance Halleck would not allow Meade to attempt any offensive operations. But in October, when Meade had 70,000 and Lee but 45,000, the Union General was actually driven back almost within sight of Washington. This retreat from Culpepper to Centreville is utterly inexplicable, for Halleck had nothing to do with the movement, and Meade knew that he was much stronger than his enemy. This abortive campaign showed that Meade, an excellent officer when backed up by a stronger will than his own, was wholly deficient in the moral courage requisite for the conduct of a campaign.

When Halleck was displaced from the chief command, and Grant's firm will directed Meade, the campaign assumed a wholly different aspect. "Forward to Richmond," or wherever else the Rebel strength might be, became the "war-cry" not only of the nation, but the commander of the National army. These are but few of the points upon which the Confederate muster rolls, which are now for the first time published, furnish occasion for remark.

The President, it is said, will certainly relieve Sheridan, but none of the other district commanders. Mr. Johnson is as foolish as he is obstinate. He has no enemy in the world whom he ought to dread as much as himself.

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- Anvils, Belows, Buttresses, Placers, Vices, Screw Plates, Shoe Hammers, Wrenches, Hand Hammers, Raspas, Files, Riveting Hammers, Horse Nails, Horse & Mule Shoes, Cast Steel Shoe Plaw Irons, Moulds, &c.

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- Shoe Lasts, Shank Irons, Crimping Boards and Irons, Peg Cutters, Knives, Awls, Hammers, Pinners, Rasps, Rubbers, and Bench Tools in general, Nails, Tacks, Thread, Wax, Bristles, &c.

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FOR THE CABINET MAKER & PAINTER.

- Bench Tools, Table Hinges, Screws, Bed Castors, Bedstead Fasteners, Drawer Locks, Knobs, Coffin Trimmings of all descriptions, Gold Leaf, Brasses, Paint, Sash, and Varnish Brushes, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Colored Paints, dry and ground in oil.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN.

- Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Hunters' Knives, Caps, Lead, Powder Shot, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags.

Also, Gun Locks, Main Springs, Plug Pivots, Double Triggers, Hammers, &c.

FOR THE FARMER.

- Plows, Points, Shovels, Forks, Scythes and Spathes, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Sheep Shears, Sheep and Cow Bells, Sleigh Bells, Horse Brushes, Cards, Curry Combs, Patent Hames, Whips, But, Trace, Breast, Halter, Tongue, Fith a Log Chains, Barn Door Rollers, Sugar Kettles, Steelyards, Cutting Boxes.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

- Flour, Tea, Coffee, Cloves, Mace, Sugar, Molasses, Nutmegs, Allspice, Honey, Crackers, Pepper, Dried Peaches, Baking & Wash Soda, Rice, Cinnamon, Toilet Soap, Essences, Bacon, Family Dye Colors, Fish, Salt, Madder, Cudbear, Alum, Indigo, Cochineal, Logwood, Candles, Blue Vitriol, Coffee Mills, Solutions of Tin, Smoothing Irons, Clothes Wringer, Wash Boards, Washing Machines, Clothes Pins, Tubs, Bed Cords, Table and Tea Spoons, Bake Pans, Buckets, Coal Cutlery, Meal Sieves, Brooms, Brass Kettles, Shovels and Pokers, Tinned Kettles, Butter Prints, Enamelled Kettles, Butter Ladsles, Stair Rods, Stove, Scrub and Japanese Ware, Dusting Brushes, Glassware, White-wash and Sweeping Brushes, Willow Ware, Shears, Carbon Oil Lamps, Razors, Scissors, &c.

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