

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

J. T. HUTCHINSON, } EDITORS.
ED. JAMES.

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

TERMS: \$2.50 PER ANNUM.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 9.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868.

NUMBER 7.

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August 13, 1868.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

DEMOCRATIC PROFESSIONS vs. DEMOCRATIC PRACTICE—THEIR PARTY AND PLATFORM REVIEWED.

[Concluded from last week.]

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS SAY.

Mr. Robert Toombs, in his late Georgia speech, argued that all the action of the Government in reference to the South for the last three years was void and of no effect.

The St. Louis Times declares: "If Mr. Blair become President, and swear to obey the Constitution, and fail to overthrow the oligarchy established by Brownlow in Tennessee, Blair would be perjured."

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President to declare these (reconstruction) acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives."—Blair's Letter.

"What the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair."—Governor Vance.

A. H. Stephens said, when the Confederacy was organized, that it was to establish a government whose corner-stone was slavery. That is what the Confederacy fought for, and it is what Vance says they will gain by the election of Seymour and Blair.

In his last veto message, Andrew Johnson says:

"All the State governments organized in those States under acts of Congress, and under military control, are illegitimate and of no validity whatever; and the votes cast in those States for President and Vice President, in pursuance of acts passed since the 4th of March, 1867, and in obedience to the so-called reconstruction acts of Congress, cannot be legally received and counted; while the only votes in those States that can be legally cast and counted will be those cast in pursuance of the laws in force in the several States prior to the legislation by Congress upon the subject of reconstruction."

Will Mr. Johnson, as General Blair suggests, use the army to abolish the reorganized States? He has by solemn proclamation declared that the governments found in the rebel States when the war closed were usurpations and void, and he abolished them by military edict. He now declares that all the governments organized under acts of Congress are illegitimate and of no validity. What then? Only this, that the governments organized by the military without authority of law are legal and must be counted, while governments organized under military rule, and under authority of law, are of no validity, and votes cast under them must not be counted.

So that, in the mind of Mr. Johnson, General Blair, and the Democratic party, it is the law enacted in pursuance of the Constitution which vitiates the Government, and the absence of law which validates them.

This is precisely the position assumed in the Democratic platform, only the Convention was too cowardly to state it as clearly as have Mr. Johnson, Gen. Blair, and Governor Vance.

The ex-Confederate Gen. A. R. Lawton said in a speech at Savannah, Ga.:

"Now, for the first time, we have a platform of principles and leaders around whom we could rally. It was the noblest, best, boldest declaration of principles ever laid down in the United States, and the demonstration here to-night shows it was in unison with the feelings of the people. There was nothing that the South wanted that was not there. The military despotism which has held us in thrall was there set in its proper light. For the first time, we have a platform we can adhere to. We have a work to do which can be accomplished. We have leaders to represent those principles who will carry us out of the 'Slough of Despond.' Peace has its victories as well as war; those great principles for which we fought, and which we feared were lost, may yet be achieved."

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, a bitter anti-reconstruction journal, quotes Seymour's speech delivered on his election as permanent President of the New York Convention, and Blair's infamous letter, and says:

"The sentiments expressed by both candidates are consonant with the views and wishes of the Southern people, who only seek for that measure of justice which the Constitution and laws guaranty to every State and citizen. General Blair has only one way in which these outrages on the Constitution can be checked and remedied and the Government restored. It is this: 'The President shall declare the reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.'"

The Mobile Tribune asserts:

"The great Democratic party will rise in its might and majesty, and pulverize and purge the Congress, just as Cromwell purged the Long Parliament. The signs

of the times are pregnant with resistance to Radical tyranny, and the dagger of Brutus may aid in accomplishing our redemption from Radical rule, ruin, and usurpation."

Does this mean that they will murder Seymour, if elected, that Blair may rule? At the Democratic convention held in Atlanta, Ga., one of the speakers, Clarke by name, pledged himself before God to fight to the last the new governments that had been set up in the South.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, in alluding to Blair's letter, says:

"For uttering similar sentiments to those above, we have been denounced and censured. Had the above extract appeared in this paper as editorial, the political fossils would have raised their hands in holy horror and stigmatized us as a revolutionist. We would have been taunted with the worn-out, stereotyped complaint that such imprudent expressions injure the Northern Democracy and the Southern people in the North. But, strange to say, it was the publication of the letter from which we take the above extracts that secured Mr. Blair his nomination for the Vice Presidency. Thus it will be seen that the North is far ahead of the South. They are ripe for revolution."

The Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle says:

"General Blair was an abolitionist and a war man; but those are dead issues, and, if he was sincere in his recent letter, he will answer our purpose."

Humphrey Marshall asserted, in his Louisville speech, that if the Democratic ticket was elected, his party would "wipe out" all that had been done in the way of reconstruction, and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

John Forsythe proclaims through the columns of the Mobile Advertiser:

"Mississippi must vote, and the Democracy will see to it being counted. Texas and Virginia cannot go through with the forms of the Radical programme in time to be admitted before the election, as Congress will adjourn beforehand. But they must vote."

We summon these rebel witnesses, first, because they have the control of the Democratic party, and second, because they are franker and honest men than the Copperheads.

Last this may be disputed, we place upon the stand ex-rebel General Wade Hampton.

In his speech at Charleston, after his return from the Democratic Convention, Mr. Hampton told the people that, being on the committee on resolutions in the Tammany Convention, when it was proposed to insert the clause declaring that the "right of suffrage belongs to the States," he shrewdly asked what was to be understood by "States." I agreed to the proposition," he said, "but at the same time said that it seemed to me that they had omitted one very vital point, which was to declare to what States the doctrine applied. I thought it was necessary to guard and limit that declaration, and to the end that we might know at what time we could go back and say who were the citizens of the States, I asked that they would declare that these questions belonged to the States under their Constitutions up to the year 1865."

The Northern and Western men in the Convention objected to this as imprudent.

"Gentlemen were there from the North, South, East, and West," continued the speaker, "and by all we were met with extreme cordiality. They said they were willing to give us everything desired; but we of the South must remember that they had a great fight to make, and it would not be policy to place upon that platform that which would engender prejudice at the North. They, however, pledged themselves to do all in their power to relieve the Southern States, and to restore to us the constitution as it had existed. As we were met in such a kindly spirit, I could not but reciprocate it. I knew that I was representing the feelings of my people when I did so, and I told them that I would withdraw all the resolutions I had offered, and no doubt other Southern delegates would do the same, and would accept the resolutions offered by Hon. Mr. Bayard, the Senator from Delaware, which declared that the right of suffrage belonged to the States. I said I would take the resolutions if they would allow me to add but three words, which you will find embodied in the platform. I added this: 'And we declare that the Reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void.' When I proposed that, every single member of the committee—and the warmest men in it were from the North—came forward and said they would carry it out to the end. Having thus pledged themselves, I feel assured that when the Democratic party come to triumph, they will show us a remedy for our misfortunes in their own good time, for which I am perfectly willing to wait. Such is the history of our platform, and such were the motives which governed the committee in its formation."

To clinch the nail, the men of Hampton's mind secured the nomination of F. P. Blair, who had already declared publicly that the State governments in the Southern States must be, and if he had the power would be, overthrown, by military force if necessary.

There is a whole volume in this short

speech of General Hampton. It discloses the fact, first, that he, (Hampton,) an ex-rebel general, dictated the Democratic platform on the subject of reconstruction. Is not this a complete surrender to the rebel leaders? What more could the rebels ask than to dictate the terms of settlement, had they been the conquerors instead of the conquered? Did Lee prescribe terms to Grant at Appomattox?—Yet here is General Hampton prescribing terms to the Democratic Convention.—Could subversion go lower, or cowardice sink a party deeper, than does this one?

But, second, Mr. Hampton says he let up on the Democracy because they had a hard row to hoe in the loyal States, and they thought, therefore, that a plain declaration of what they meant imprudent. It would not do to let the people of the North know just what they intended. The real purpose of the platform must be kept from the people. But the committee promised him all he desired, and the warmest men in making these pledges were from the North. It was because of these warm demonstrations that General Hampton consented to withdraw his other propositions. He could not find it in his heart to force these Northern Democrats to tell the honest truth before the people. Therefore he considerably joined in to help cheat the people of the North, where the fight was to be hard, but in the South he must and would tell the truth.

Any one who will carefully read this speech of Hampton's will be convinced that the whole Democratic platform is a swindle, as are the candidates, and but for Hampton's courage, and Blair's folly in disclosing the cheat, and making known the real purposes of the party, they would have stood a little chance in imposing upon some honest Democrats; but now that the fraud is exposed, their plan is ruined.

MORE WITNESSES.

But here are a few more choice crumbs from rebel sources:

"The Montgomery (Confederate) constitution is better than ours. (United States)." —Horatio Seymour to Judge Ruggles in 1861.

"The 4th of July has ceased to be of the slightest interest to the Democracy, particularly of the South." —Richmond Examiner.

"The spirit of Wilkes Booth still lives, thank God! Therefore, take courage! Seymour, Blair, and the revival of the great cause is the motto of every true man!" —Pine Bluff (Ark.) Vindicator.

The New York World says:

"For as many crimes against law, Constitution, and human nature as our Congress commits, the British people would smash Parliament and hang peers and commoners in Hyde Park.

"Blood is thicker than water. Race stand by race, all save rump Congressmen. They stand by the negroes whom they stir up to rebellion.

"The new rebellion will array the people of the United States against two hundred thousand negroes and two hundred white negroes in Congress. God save the radical rebels if they bring on more war, for the people won't save them.

"In case of a new rebellion Jefferson Davis will have a chance to go bail for his bondsman, whose paper now stirs up the war."

THE HONESTY AND PATRIOTISM OF SEYMOUR EXPLAINED.

Captain Marshall, a brother of Thomas Marshall, said, at a recent Kentucky Democratic ratification, that he was enthusiastic in the support of Seymour, and gave his reasons therefor. Seymour was nominated as a War Democrat, and the reason that no other could win. He was called a War Democrat, but he had never given any aid or support to the Government in prosecution of the war when it could be avoided. In 1863, when the rebel troops were in Pennsylvania, and the Government called on Seymour, who was then Governor of New York, to furnish troops to expel them, he answered in the same manner, if not in the same language, as the Governor of Kentucky in 1861, viz: that he would not send them. He did send them, however, for the reason that he was unable to do otherwise."

"UTICA, N. Y., July 21, 1868.

"DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 16th inst. to Governor Seymour is received. He directs me to answer your interrogatories, and say that he does not own a United States bond, and never did own one; and he never dealt in bonds or banking of any kind.

"Very respectfully, yours,
"B. D. NOXON, JR.

"To H. R. DUNS, Esq., Bloomington, Illinois."

This testimony ought to be satisfactory to rebels, it certainly will be to loyal men. Here is his own statement that he would not trust the Government, and of his friend that he never aided it, even in his official capacity, except as he was forced to. Nominated as a War Democrat: 1st, Because they could elect no other; and 2d, Because he was opposed to the war and sympathized with the rebellion. Seymour and the platform are an exact match. Both swindles, contrived and selected to cheat the people of the loyal States, and serve the purposes of the rebel leaders. Seymour himself admitted that he would be dishonored if he accepted the nomination.

No witnesses are needed to prove that he then spoke the truth.

In view of the facts heretofore presented, we charge the Democratic party: 1st, That it has proved false to its early record and history, false to liberty, false to the country, its laws and Constitution, and false to the people whom it seeks to govern.

2d, That it in no honest sense represents the loyal people of the nation, but on the contrary, is consorting with, and controlled by, the disloyal and despotic partisan leaders, who organized and conducted a gigantic rebellion against Constitutional liberty and in the interests of a slave-holding oligarchy.

3d, That by the confession of its own leading advocates it has, by its national delegates in convention assembled, adopted and published to the country a platform of principles for the purpose of cheating the loyal people into its support, while it rests under secret pledges to rebel leaders to give them all they desire.

4th, That while professing veneration for the Union and the Constitution, it stands pledged to destroy the one and disregard the other.

5th, That its candidate for the chief office by the confession of his own partisans is, and has been, a foe to the Government and a friend to the conspiracy for its destruction; that professing to be a War Democrat, he is and was a rebel in disguise, as is proven by his past record and the uncontradicted statements of the rebel leaders who placed him in nomination. That he has been thrust upon the party, against the judgment and wishes of its honest supporters, and by a clique of corrupt and disloyal leaders.

6th, That its candidate for the second office is in open and undissembled sympathy with the rebel leaders, and pledged to re-open the conflict against the Union if entrusted with power.

7th, That, as claimed by the rebel leaders and press of the South, and not denied by leaders or press in the North, the election of these candidates upon this platform will be the defeat of loyalty, the triumph of treason, and the renewal of rebellion. If these are the objects for which Democrats desire to vote, then Seymour and Blair are the men to vote for. If there are Democrats, and we believe there are, who desire a restored Union, just laws, the maintenance of the public faith, and the peace and prosperity of the Republic, let them vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

THE

The Des Moines (Iowa) Register prints the following:

"If Frank Blair is 'the coming man,' Parton need never have asked if he will drink wine. If Frank were asked himself, he would no doubt be honest and say, 'No, thankie, I'll take whisky;' and the answer would only show his faithful devotion to Democratic principles. The leaders of the party which has hoisted him as a candidate deny, however, that Frank 'indulges,' but assert that he is as temperate as Neal Dow himself. Perhaps he isn't, when at home—but when abroad, he is, as we will show.

On Sunday, August 3d, Frank Blair was at St. Joseph, Mo., on the way to the mountains, to attend to his duties as one of the Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad. No train running from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs, he hired some railroad laborers to take him through on a hand car. With a full supply of Frank's favorite beverage aboard, they started, but, on reaching Hamburg, Fremont county, this State, they had become so "demoralized" that they laid up for repairs. Arriving there in the afternoon, and stopping at the railroad eating house, the distinguished genius of the "new revolution" had his presence announced to the faithful, who soon came flocking to pay due homage to their chief. Well, it so transpired that they "honored" too much, and by 8 or 9 o'clock the party were as tipsy as even Democrats ever get, and the head center was the tipsiest of them all. The noise of the convivialists attracted quite a crowd, and it is said that Blair gave them more antics, cute gags, and ground and lofty tumbling than they had ever seen in a circus. So tipsy did he finally become that he was picked up from the floor and carried bodily to bed by two men, and put away out of sight of the tittering crowd. These statements are true and indisputable. We have the testimony of several reliable men who saw all we have related, and more too, and defy any one to disprove the facts as stated.

"During the battle (Port Gibson) General Grant was every where in the thick of the fight, directing movements, regardless of his own personal safety. At one time, when a six-pounder which was shelling the rebels had been just charged, he rode up, and, springing from his horse, said: 'Let me take that a moment.' He immediately pointed the gun at a large tree, and fixing his aim, said: 'Now fire.' The shot struck in the crotch of the tree, the branches parted and fell, and out tumbled a pair of rebel sharpshooters who had been picking off our men. 'Hurrah!' said the General, and swinging his hat and mounting his horse he was out of sight in a moment."

GEN. ROUSSEAU has taken command in New Orleans.

Another Confidence Game.

Mr. William Wallace, whose strategic mind inclines to confidential correspondence, dark hints, and mysteriously impressive utterances, has put forth another secret circular. Of course his tickled correspondents could not keep it quiet. Who could stand the burden of such a portentous and occult communication? We present it entire. Republicans, read it for amusement; Democrats can respectfully approach it as the exhortation of a great man.

"DEAR SIR: You have already aided me in the great task of redeeming Pennsylvania, and I write you now to again invite your cordial aid and co-operation in completing the good work. I am powerless without your help, and the aid of men like yourself in every locality. Let me invite you, then, to renewed vigor in the work of the campaign.

"Get half a dozen of your active neighbors together, and make out lists of the doubtful men and Democrats. Arrange for bringing every influence possible to convert the doubtful man. Get one or two men to take charge of him, and quietly but actively labor to impress him with the necessity for a change. Convert him and vote him on our side if you can, and if you cannot do so, then prevail on him to stay at home. Where you find a man talk favorably of our principles do not mention it to any one but continue your work upon him. If you talk of it you will probably lose him. Make copies of the lists of Democrats, and then arrange to bring out to the polls in October every man upon it. The October election is very important in its bearings on November, and no pains must be spared to get every vote in your district. If we win in October the victory in November will be an easy one, for the whole West will follow our lead.

"See that every one is assessed, and that all who are ready to be naturalized are put through. The vote in your district will be much larger on both sides than it was last year, and you must not overlook the fact, as at the Presidential election there is always a fuller vote polled than at any other time. Look after the young men. Unite them in your councils. Give them the right to encourage them, and trust them. Their fire and energy will be most valuable in polling your full vote. Arrange to subdivide your lists and give to each active man the duty of bringing out a given number on the list. Detail young men to go for voters on election day; to stand at the window to challenge voters, and to closely scan the vote of every suspicious man. Look for frauds. Don't let the Radicals cheat us now. They will attempt it, but you can prevent it by vigilance. You can more easily convert the laborer and the mechanic than those who are more wealthy, and that is the place to ply your arguments. All feel that there is something wrong in governmental matters, and the wrong presses more heavily on the poor man than on the rich. I sincerely trust that you and our other friends will at once go to work and arrange to convert the doubtful. Poll every Democratic vote. WM. A. WALLACE."

Seriously, has not a party gotten pretty low when its executive officer comes down to police tactics, and advises the "shadowing" of all doubtful voters? The spy system has never been a successful one in our country. Fouché is a detested name in America. The attempt to introduce his ideas into a department of our Government tumbled Rosecrans out of the army, and any approach to it will ruin any man in a free country. Mr. Wallace's detective exploits being harmless, simply excite the contempt of Pennsylvania. Were they supposed to be at all dangerous, they would call forth hatred and vengeance.

Grant in Battle.

Nothing but the extreme of partizanship, envy, or hostility would deny to General Grant the highest skill in generalship and the greatest courage and heroism. Incidents, however, now and then picked up in out-of-the-way receptacles, serve to confirm facts and to refute slanders. L. Bolles, Jr., writing to the Omaha Circular a story of his experiences as a volunteer in the late rebellion, speaks most highly of Grant's daring and heroic conduct during the battles of Grand Gulf and Port Gibson. The following little anecdote may be new to our readers:

"During the battle (Port Gibson) General Grant was every where in the thick of the fight, directing movements, regardless of his own personal safety. At one time, when a six-pounder which was shelling the rebels had been just charged, he rode up, and, springing from his horse, said: 'Let me take that a moment.' He immediately pointed the gun at a large tree, and fixing his aim, said: 'Now fire.' The shot struck in the crotch of the tree, the branches parted and fell, and out tumbled a pair of rebel sharpshooters who had been picking off our men. 'Hurrah!' said the General, and swinging his hat and mounting his horse he was out of sight in a moment."

A MARRIAGE LICENSE issued in Washington was returned with the endorsement, "She wouldn't have me."