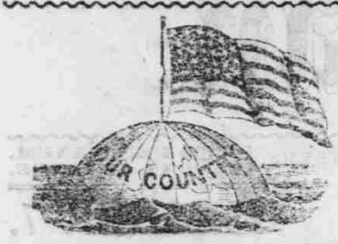
The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG:
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,
WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG:
THURSDAY::::::::::::NOVEMBER 30.

Political Depravity.

A few weeks since, the *Dem. & Sent.* newspaper was the vehicle through which a fierce attack was made upon Rev. R. Audley Brown, Union Senator elect from the Twenty-Seventh Pa. District. The attack was embodied in an article written with the avowed purpose of attempting to prove the Republican profession of love and respect for the soldiers hollow and insincere; and it was cited, in support of this position, that Mr. Brown had never been a soldier, whereas a certain competitor for the nomination which Mr. Brown got had "seen service." The attack was so utterly unprovoked and so eminently untruthful throughout that we took some slight notice of it at the time, and demonstrated to the *Dem. & Sent.* that it was in error in assuming that Mr. Brown had not been a soldier—for he *had* been one, and a brave one. It appears to us that, its error having been exposed, common courtesy and a regard for its reputation as a journalist, ought to have prompted the *Dem. & Sent.* to hasten to make the *amende.* If it had done so, we would have taken it for granted that the attack and the entire article containing the attack were the creation of that disturbed state of mind incident to defeated politicians directly after an election "gone to thunder," and would have attributed the error to the *head* and not to the *heart.*—But no. Playing the gentleman not being the cue of the writer in the *D. & S.*, he proceeds to show himself in the character of playing the blackguard. Having signally failed in attempting to pin the charges of inconsistency to the skirts of the Republican party, he jumps the "no soldier" cry, and, like the boy who could make mouths at a comrade if he couldn't lick him, assails the personal and ecclesiastical reputation of Mr. Browne in coarsest terms. If he cannot deprecate the gentleman in that he did not strike a blow for that Union which the *D. & S.* and its friends tried their small utmost to destroy, he can at least malign him in that he is a *preacher*, and not a pettifogging lawyer. And so the *D. & S* goes in, and makes the most of the fish market vocabulary.

The theory that ministers of the Gospel should have no voice in common with others of their fellow citizens in the management and control of public affairs—that by the nature of their calling they are practically disfranchised and debarred the exercise of the rights of freemen—that the cut of their coat and the color of their neck-tie condemn them to perpetual silence as regards the political economy of the country—this theory is pretty effectually exploded. Years ago, the shriek of "political parsons!" and "clerical demagogues!" served very well for a partizan catch-word; it will not do now. The same agency which robbed the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of "Abolitionism" of its terrors, divested this of the dreadful guise with which it had been enveloped. Common sense has asserted her empire, and it is come to be accepted that ministers have about the same political rights which other men have; the attempt to prejudice public opinion to the contrary can only succeed when bigotry and intolerance regain the sceptre.

The *D. & S.* prates glibly about the "slimy pool of politics," as though that most useful and intricate science were necessarily corrupt and hideous. We have yet to learn that the study of the regulation and government of the nation is wrong of itself, or that a participation in the directing the policy of that nation is disgraceful to either clergymen or laymen. If the pool spoken of be indeed slimy, then may we truly say that it is owing to the extraneous circumstance of the precept and example of such men as he who writes for the *Dem. & Sent.* that such is the case—

"With their crabbed faces, and sly tricks, Legerdemain, ducks, cringes, formal beards, Crisp'd hairs, and punctual cheats."

And we can only restore the "pool," if slimy, to its pristine condition of purity, by choking him and them to death in its putrid waters, and afterwards setting up unexceptionable men in their places.

The observant reader has undoubtedly noticed that all the complaints entered up as against the right of ministers of the Gospel to think and act for themselves, but especially with reference to the subject of the politics of the country, emanate from the so-called Democratic press. The reason of this is obvious. The clergy, monopolizing as they do a large proportion of the intelligence of the land, see and know the policy and professions of the Democratic party to be radically wrong, and so act with and vote with the Union party. If, on the other hand, their intellect and understanding were of a like caliber with *D & S.*-man's, and they believed in taking a step backward where we now take one forward, then they would throw their support in favor of the Democratic party. And then they would be—*demagogues?* Oh, no! But dear, disinterested disciples of the true God, and the *D. & S.* would never tire singing pæans of praise in their behalf. But we venture to say the preachers will not object to the dispraise of such time-serving charlatans. In fact, in view of the record made by these latter on the subject of the War for the Union and on the question of Human Slavery, to instance no further, we feel sure they would infinitely prefer their censure to their praise.

We commenced writing this article to introduce to our readers an extract. The *Dem. & Sent.* prefaced its attack on Mr. Browne by saying that that gentleman was to it absolutely unknown, both personally and by reputation—a very good reason, we submit, that it should have said nothing derogatory concerning him. It will be admitted, without debate, that one personally acquainted with Mr. B. should know him better and be better able to sketch his portraiture than one who is not acquainted with him. To the end, therefore, of showing the estimation in which he is held where best known, we dismiss all further comment, and submit the following extract from the New Castle *Courant*, a paper printed at Mr. Browne's home:

"Rev. R. Audley Browne is a gentleman of more than ordinary ability as a minister of the Gospel, and one who has always taken a lively interest in everything that concerns the welfare of his country. Thoroughly posted in the political history of the government, he is as well qualified to take part in the direction of its affairs, as perhaps any one in either of the three counties composing the district. From the very outbreak of the rebellion, he took a warm side in favor of the government, and by his means as well as his counsel in the pulpit and out of it, gave substantial and hearty aid to the good cause.—At the organization of the 100th Regiment, he went out as its chaplain, and was one of the few in that position who knew his business, and possessed the will and ability to perform it. How faithfully he discharged all the duties of the Christian soldier, how earnest he was in the discharge of all his obligations to the country, his regiment, and his God, is attested by the esteem in which he is held by his companions in arms. In the midst of the awful carnage of battle, no danger prevented him from ministering to the wounded and dying, and in camp he was a companion whose face the men loved to see.

"But exposure to the dreadful influences of the malaria of Southern swamps was too much for his physical system, and his health failed so that he was obliged to return to his home to remain an invalid, and to this day he is unable to perform the duties of the calling to which he had been chosen, without risk.

"Mr. Browne is a man of too strict integrity to be tampered with, and too much brains and intelligence to be hoodwinked into the support of any measure wrong in itself, or against the best interests of the people."

The Rebel Debt.

He who seriously pretends, that there will not be hereafter a systematic, combined effort on the part of the South aided by northern allies to cause the assumption of the rebel debt by the United States, must be ignorant of the signs of the times. The President sees this, and hence he makes one of the most express conditions of return to the Union of the rebel states, a full and complete repudiation of the rebel debt. With him there can be no reconstruction or return, except upon this condition. President Johnson, for the firm stand he has taken upon this question, deserves the profound thanks of the whole country. In the first place principle forbids the government ever assuming one dollar of this debt. To pay the rebels for the expense incurred by them in waging a four year's war upon the government, would be a direct recognition of the right of secession, and would be establishing a precedent which would encourage rebellion hereafter.

In the second place it would be a terrible outrage upon the people of the loyal States. To tax them to pay the rebel war debt, would be the meanest kind of robbery. It would be a wholesale system of extortion, which would not be tolerated or submitted to. It may be contended there is no danger from this quarter, but we do not look at the matter in that light. We maintain there *is* danger. The rebels, so far as they *dare* show their hand, are now looking forward to the assumption of this debt. They thirst for power, and their only hope is in an alliance with the northern copperheads, who, in turn, could they so unite their interests with their "southern brethren," as to make a majority in the election of a President, would, for the sake of power and plunder, go with the South and assume this debt.—There is no doubt about it. For these reasons, the bars cannot be put up too strong by the President in his reconstruction policy. It is wisdom to take the bull by the horns now, and settle this thing forever.

Reduction of Expenses.

A short time ago about four fifths of our Provost Marshals were mustered out of service, all the Surgeons and Commissioners having preceded them; a number of districts were consolidated at central and convenient points, and the records removed there for reference in the settlement of soldiers' and bounty accounts.—We now learn that a further consolidation will probably take place at the end of the month, resulting in the mustering out of service of a number of Provost Marshals, and that the clerical force now employed in these offices will be reduced at least fifty per cent.—until there will be but one or two in the service of the whole State. Our people will be glad of any reduction in the expenses of our Government, and certainly have no reason to complain of Secretary Stanton in this respect. Some, however, express their astonishment that the whole Provost Marshal system was not abolished the day after Lee's surrender, and cannot see what there is to do in that department of government service, "now that the war is over." Unfortunately the records of these offices are necessarily referred to daily, by soldiers whose muster rolls have been lost, by others who claim local bounties, and by ward and township authorities in the settlement of various questions arising from the payment of bounties. A very short time will close this business, when the records will be removed to Washington City, and the few remaining offices closed.

A Historical Fact.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the slave trade was extensively engaged in by Northern shippers and merchants. Boston, to this day, retains some of the relics of the barbarous enterprise. In New York and Philadelphia, there was no disguise attempted for the traffic in human flesh. But as soon as it was impossible, during the Revolutionary war, for any man to remain in the colonies and maintain a neutral attitude, *the great body of these slave importers avowed their adhesion to the cause of the King, and took up arms to resist the purpose of the Colonies.* Thus from the first, the slave masters of America were opposed to our present form of Government. The late rebellion of the slave masters of the South, was only the emulation of the efforts of the slave masters of the North, who in 1776 allied themselves with the British Government to frustrate the establishment of freedom on the Western continent. Nor does the parallel end here. The British Government in 1861–'62–'63, reciprocated the assistance which the slave holders of America rendered the English in 1776. England, as a Government, was the first in the world to offer an alliance to the Southern slave holders in their rebellion to destroy the American Union. But in each case the alliance was fruitful only of defeat and disgrace.

The Atlantic Cable.

A project has been started in London for carrying a cable across the Atlantic by an entirely new route. A Mr. Allen has invented a new cable, which he affirms is better than any other. He sheathes his wire *within* a gutta-percha covering, instead of having a wire protection outside. His wire has an "internal conducting copper core, of dimensions varying from the proposed length of the cable, protected by a spiral coating of small steel wires—which themselves constitute the strength of the cable—the whole embedded in gutta percha, and covered with an outer covering of tarred hempen rope." It weighs only one-fourth of the last Atlantic cable; is only five-eights of an inch in diameter, instead of one and one tenth inches; takes up little room in a ship; costs about a fifth of the other cables, and will transmit a much greater number of letters in a given time. The projected line is intended to run from London to Oporto, six hundred miles; from Oporto to Azores, nine hundred miles; and from the Azores to Halifax, fourteen hundred more. If the terminus were made at Sandy Hook instead of Halifax, the scheme would be more likely to enlist the support of the American people.

THE CHOLERA.—The Government is kept fully advised on the subject of the cholera abroad, through its consuls. The latest dispatches show that the epidemic is disappearing from Palermo, where it has been more virulent than at any other place on the Mediterranean. The disease is evidently now growing inland and spreading over the Peninsula. It has crossed the frontier of Spain and passed into Portugal. The cholera has completely ceased at Constantinople, also at Gaietz, and other ports of the united principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

PONTOON BRIDGE.—A pontoon bridge, 13 feet wide and 208 feet long, has been planted across the Conemaugh River eight miles below Johnstown, at Baker's Furnace. The bridge is composed of four large floats, planked, and connected by strong iron hooks. It will support a train of railroad cars, and is to be used in the transportation of ore and pig metal. So we learn from the Johnstown *Tribune.*

A SUCCESSFUL NEWSPAPER.—The New York *Tribune* on the 1st instant, divided among its stockholders, $50,000 as the profits of four months' business. As the entire original stock of the institution was only $100,000 the dividend is somewhat remarkable. The present capital stock of the *Tribune* Association, invested in machinery and buildings, is over $500,000.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Pittsburg on the 25th inst., Mrs. Martha Grinder, Benjamin B. Marschall and Augustus Frecke, who had been tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, were brought in for sentence. Marschall and Frecke were conducted into the Court room by Sheriff Stewart and Warden White, and were placed in the prisoner's box. Judge Sterrett then read the reasons assigned for a new trial in the case of Frecke, and stated that nothing had been found in them to warrant the Court in ordering a new trial.

Judge Sterrett then ordered Marschall to stand up, and asked him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. Marschall replied: "I have nothing to say, except what I have said already." The Judge then read the sentence of death.

August Frecke was then asked, through an interpreter, whether he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. He replied through his counsel, "I have nothing further to say, except that I am innocent. I did not murder the man. Marschall testified against me because I said he stole the stranger's pipe in the car, and because I spoke about the blood on his shirt. Marschall said I would have to hang as well as he." The Judge pronounced his death sentence, and the two prisoners were then remanded to prison.

Mrs. Grinder was next brought into the Court room, supported by Sheriff Stewart and a tipstave. She appeared to be in a feeble condition, and totally unprepared for the terrible ordeal. Her face was pale, and indicated that she was laboring under great mental suffering. After being seated in the box, she cast her eyes on the floor, and did not raise them until Judge Sterrett ordered her to stand up. The prisoner rose tremblingly to her feet, and in response to the question whether she had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon her, said—"I have nothing to say; I am not guilty; that is all I have to say." Her sentence was then read, and after a few minutes the Judge directed the Sheriff to conduct her to her quarters in prison.

☞ The rebel pirate Shenandoah arrived in the Mersey on the 7th inst., and was surrendered to the British authorities. Capt. Waddell, the commander, and the entire crew were immediately paroled and allowed to go on their way rejoicing. It is thought that this high-handed action will lead to new complications between "perfidious Albion" and the United States government.

☞ The official vote of the late election is just published. For Auditor General, John F. Hartranft, Union, had 238,400 votes; W. W. H. Davis, Dem., had 215,740 votes; Hartranft's majority, 22,660. For Surveyor General, Jacob M. Campbell, Union, had 237,967 votes; John P. Linton, Dem., 215,981 votes; Campbell's majority, 21,988.

☞ It appears that Preston King, on the morning before he drowned himself, purchased twenty-five pounds of shot, and declining to have it sent home, had it equally divided and put in two bags, which he hung about his neck by a cord and concealed by his overcoat. This plainly indicated what his settled purpose was.

JOHN MITCHELL.—It is announced that this noisy and pestiferous traitor has gone to France, which we cannot but regard as a very appropriate choice of residence. A despotic government only is fit for men like Mitchell, who know not how to appreciate free institutions, and cannot enjoy liberty without abusing it.

☞ Luke P. Poland, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, has been appointed by Governor Dillingham as United States Senator to fill the vacancy made by the death of Senator Collamer. He is said to be an able statesman.

A MAN named M'Tammany was seriously though not fatally injured in Washington township, Cambria county, on last Saturday night, by a tree falling upon him.

☞ Congress meets on Monday next, December 4th, at 12 o'clock, meridian.

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ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 25, 1865

P. L. Speck, Flushing, Belmont co., Ohio.
D. Haughman, Redoank Furnace, Arm'g. Pa.
H. B. Hagg, New Philadelphia, Tus. co., O.
C. Nauman, Clinton, Summit co., Ohio.
J. N. Myers, Cass, Venango co., Va.
H. M. Dougan, Washington, Wash. co., Pa.
A. L. Somers, Cuyahoga Falls, Summit co O.
J. C. Fullerton, Mt. Jackson, Lawrence co Pa
A. W. Irwin, Arroyo, Elk co., Pa.
C. L. Cotton, Indianapolis, Marion co., Ind.
R. L. Sibley, Creighton, Guernsey co., Ohio.
W. S. McDowell, Mt Paruel, Frank. co., Pa.
H. Beck, jr., Nittany, Centre co., Pa.
J. H. Beck, " " " "
T. B. Frew, Meadeville, Crawford co., Pa.
A. W. Gordon, " " " "
J. H. Weltmer, Congress, Wayne co., O.
J. E. Warner, " " " "
G. E. Clifford, Ligonier, Westmoreland co Pa
J. B. Scott, Athens, Athens co., O.
F. B. Smith, Bridgeport, Bel. co., O.
H. E. Waddle, Elm Grove, Ohio co West Va.
G. W. McCullough, Blooming Valley, Cw'd co
E. W. Harroun, " " " "
R. M. Sipes, Salt Lick, Armstrong co., Pa.
J. T. Clifton, Washburn, Grant co., Wis.
S. D. Ramey, Blair co., Pa.
O. S. Curry Eldersville, Washington co., Pa.

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March 9, 1865.-1y.

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By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States.

Oct. 5-6m.*

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The subscriber has just received a large and handsome invoice of
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November 30, 1865-tf

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no30,3t:eow] 37 Park Row, New York.

ESTRAY!!

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Susquehanna township, about the first day of June last, one spotted Bull, pale red, white face, supposed to be 3 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proverty, pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be sold according to law.

JOHN MANNION.

Nov. 30.-3t.*

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G. T. WILEY & CO.,
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H. C. LEWIS. C. M. BIDDLE.

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R. & W. C. BIDDLE & CO.
Importers and dealers in
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W. V. LIPPINCOTT. GEO. M. BOND. JAS. MITCHEL.

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Nov. 30, 1865tf

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VOLUME X.
A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY.

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Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ We will mail any person enclosing us $2, a copy of either our Mercantile or Steamboat Book Keeping, post-paid.

Nov. 30, 1865-4m*

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED
IN THE POST OFFICE,
At *Ebensburg*, State of *Pennsylvania*,
Novembe: 1, 1865.

S. Buell.	Isaac Harris
Silas Byrn.	John H Homer
Wm. W. Blain.	Anna Maria Hoover
John Bender.	T S Iset
Y. Conrad.	Henry J Springer
B. Carry.	J Sugar
Owen Cunningham.	Daniel R Taylor
W. H. C.	Miss M Murray 2
David D. Davis.	Mrs Lea Paul
Moses Davis.	Miss Annie M Rowland
John W. Evans.	Thos S Robertson
Catharine Edwards.	Mrs D J Roberts
David Evans.	Mrs Roberts
C. Earren.	Miss Mattie Rosenstel
Edward Gallagher.	" Lucind Williams
David G. Griffith.	
Miss Nancy Jane Wike.	

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of letters by *carriers*, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.

2. Head letters with the writer's *post office* and *State, street* and *number*, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, *should* be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "*Transient.*"

4. Place the postage stamp on the *upper right-hand* corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for *post-marking* without interfering with the writing.

N.B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, post office*, and *State*, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 28, Law of 1863.

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

Nov. 1, 1865.

PICTURES! PICTURES!

PHOTOGRAPHS! AMBROTYPES!

CASES! PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

Large-size Photographs
taken from
Small Ambrotypes,
Photographs,
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for Frames.

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and have
their Pictures taken
at STILES'.

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Half Square North of the Diamond.
sept. 20.] EBENSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Davis, late of Ebensburg, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEO. M. READE, Adm'r.

Ebensburg, Oct. 26, 1865-6t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to those persons that have unsettled accounts with the late firm of TUDOR & JONES to come forward immediately and settle with R. H. Tudor, the surviving partner of the firm—or present their claims, or pay their indebtedness.

R. H. TUDOR.

Ebensburg, July 13, 1865.