

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. SUPREME JUDGE: HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny co.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Republicans of Cambria county are requested to convene in their respective election districts on Saturday, 31st day of August, instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent their districts in a Republican County Convention, to be held at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Monday, the 2nd day of September, next, at one o'clock, p. m., to nominate a Republican County Ticket. THOMAS DAVIS, Chairman Republican Co. Com.

The Democratic Address.

The address of the Democratic State Central Committee is a document addressed, not to the intelligence, but to the ignorance of the people. It appeals to their compassion for treason, to their sympathy for the late rebellion, rather than their love of freedom or devotion to the nation. Speaking of the Republican party, the address declares, "In the sacred name of Union, it has perpetuated discord, in the room of the blessings of peace, it has given us hate, discord, and misery." The Democratic press on certain occasions for some time past has been very anxious to uphold the authority of judicial tribunals, but it seems to have been forgotten by the author of this address that the United States Supreme Court has virtually declared that the question of reconstruction belongs to Congress. If discord exists, it is the fruit of rebellion, as every schoolboy knows. The "hate, discord, and misery" have existed longer than six years. When Northern men and women were tortured, and often put to death, for the horrid crime of believing slavery to be wrong, and for so saying, the Democratic party kept silent. Was there no hate, discord, and misery then? Was there none when that idol of one wing of the Democracy, Stephen A. Douglas, endangered his life by expressing his sentiments in the South in opposition to the Breckenridge doctrine? War was inaugurated before Republican rule began, yet the "hate, discord, and misery" commenced only with Republican rule, according to this address. If what we have quoted means anything, it is that the rebellion was really, if not technically, justified by the first election of Lincoln. Why do Democratic addresses ignore the fact that States seceded, armies were formed, and arsenals and forts captured by the South under Buchanan's administration? This whole address, by every paragraph and almost every word in it, totally ignores the fact that a rebellion has taken place in our country within the past eight years. It denounces what has been done to insure tranquility for the future, and to render safe the lives and property of those who were the friends of our soldiers and of the Union, and who stood by both during the whole period of the war. Because Congress did not place men who were guilty of rebellion into all their former power and privileges, this address denounces that body as a body of tyrants. Because the President has not been allowed to thwart the plainly and repeatedly expressed will of the people, this address declares that the people's representatives "plot the destruction of our form of government by destroying the independence of the executive."

The address also says: "The people are denied the attribute of sovereignty; the military subverts the civil power; Generals remove Governors elected by the people, and a despotism reigns in ten States." Those so politely named people are "rebels," and to get fairly and more clearly at the meaning of the paragraph, it ought to read thus: "The rebels are denied the attribute of sovereignty; the military subverts the civil power (of the rebels); Generals remove Governors elected by the rebels; and (hence) a despotism reigns in ten States."

We risk the assertion that there is not a Democratic journal in the State foolhardy enough to enter on the strict proof of the three following resolutions: "Congress assumes the right to say that negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania, and denies to us the right to regulate our own rule of suffrage; "The negro is, by law, made the equal of the white man in all public places, and authorized to hold office and sit on juries in the Capital; "The destinies of ten States, and of ten millions of white people therein, are by Congress and the military laws, placed under the control of four millions of blacks."

The address makes it a charge against the Republican party that the public taxes are fourteen dollars for each person, while in 1861 they were one dollar and sixty cents for each person. But if this charge contains any virtue, it is because the war which caused this increased tax was wrong upon the part of the North and right upon the part of the South. If not, then why should the burdens it caused, and still causes, and will continue to cause, be made a reproach?

That Resolution.

The seventh resolution of the Republican platform reads: "That, warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinions of a majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again by unjust decisions seek to set aside laws vital to the nation, nor imperil the safety of the public securities, nor impair the operation of the bounty, pension and tax laws, which were required for public defense, nor in any way thwart the measures which were essential to the public protection; but that, on the other hand, it may become and remain a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age, the bulwark of public faith, and an impartial and fearless exponent of the equal rights of man." Over this resolution, some of our opponents make a great hue and cry. The opinions of Judge Williams on the legal tender act, the draft act, &c., are well known, and all that the resolution asks is that, by electing him, the people will be consistent with their convictions. Judge Sharswood's opinions are equally well known, and by the very act of nominating him, as well as by the eleventh resolution of their platform, they ask the people to place the Supreme Court in harmony with modern Democratic teaching—the non-constitutionality of the legal tender act, the draft act, &c.

Hot and Cold.

In Pennsylvania, it is a standing charge of the Democratic party against the Republican that the latter favors "negro equality."

In Tennessee, Democratic conventions invited negroes to sit in convention with them and promised them a share of the public offices.

In Pennsylvania, Democrats reproach the Republican party because it gave negroes the privilege of riding in the same street cars as whites in Philadelphia.

In Columbia, South Carolina, General Wade Hampton, a Democrat, urged the black people to co-operate politically with the Democrats, and reproached the Republican party of Pennsylvania because negroes were excluded from the street cars in Philadelphia, as they were at the time of the speech referred to.

The great fear of a Northern Democrat seems to be that a Radical Congress will, by the mere placing of a law on the statute book, eradicate all distinction between himself and "a nigger." Evidently the distinction, in Democratic estimation, must be very slight.

Sanford Conover, alias C. A. Dunham.

Sanford Conover, alias Charles A. Dunham, was some time since convicted of perjury, for swearing falsely before one of the investigating committees of the House of Representatives. At the time of his conviction, the fact was taken advantage of by the Democratic journals to show the means and the characters used by the investigating committees of Congress to attain their purposes. A week or two ago, this same Conover, when about to be taken to the penitentiary, sent a batch of documents to the U. S. Attorney General's office, professing to discover a plot by which to secure an impeachment of the President. But now, after this man has tacitly confessed himself a perjurer, has been rated as such by Democratic papers, and convicted of the crime of perjury by a civil tribunal, these same journals make his baseless stories the foundation of allegations against their political opponents. Witnesses must be scarce when Democrats esteem Dunham among their best.

Put this: "The contributors to the Lincoln monument are demanding to know what has become of their money. No matter what has become of it. It cannot be put to a more disgraceful purpose than building a monument to such a man as Lincoln, whose life was a withering curse to his country."—Copied from the Genius of Liberty, a Democratic paper of Fayette county.

And this together: "The Genius of Liberty, since it has been in the charge of its new editors, Campbell and Rock, makes an excellent appearance and shows unmistakable evidence that it will be conducted with energy, and boldness, and will not be stultified to show up the doings of the country's enemies."—Johnston Democrat.

We hope none of our readers throughout the county will forget that the Republican Convention to nominate a county ticket will convene in the Court House, Ebensburg, on Monday, 2d proximo, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and that the delegate elections will be held on the Saturday preceding. The Convention will have most important business to pass upon, and care should be taken that none but good men are returned thereto as delegates.

It is understood that the President has removed General Sheridan from the command of the Louisiana district, and assigned him to the Missouri district. Gen. Thomas will succeed Sheridan, and Gen. Hancock will take Thomas' place as commander of the Cumberland district.

Hayti.

The people of Hayti, after having suppressed a formidable rebellion, have peacefully changed their constitution so as to conform more nearly to that of our own country. The principal changes are the abolition of the death penalty, and the prohibition of the establishment of any tribunal except by authority of law. Extraordinary commissions in the nature of courts martial are especially prohibited. The freedom of the press and of worship are both vouchsafed, and equal protection is granted to every religious sect, the only distinction being that the Roman Catholic clergy receive a salary from the State, to be determined by law. The right of the people to discuss political subjects is distinctly recognized. The President is elected for four years, and is re-eligible for four years after expiration of his term. A system of free schools is established for the education of the people. All foreigners are entitled to full protection in person and property. Hitherto, the President was elected for life, and the Roman Catholic was the established religion. The exports from the port of Gonaives to the United States alone amounted in 1864 to \$3,353,983, besides the shipments from other ports. The shipments to the United States are about one-third in value of those sent to Europe.

Sharswood on Legal Tenders.

"On the whole, then, I am of the opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 26th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, and a legal tender, is unconstitutional."

"This renders it necessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."—Copied from the Philadelphia Age, February, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the Legal Intelligencer of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the Age is a carefully prepared eulogy of the Judge and his opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the Judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

A CURIOUS fact about the Surratt jury has just come to light. It is stated by one of them that from the first moment they were locked up together between the adjournments each day, they were divided in their sentiments about the prisoner, eight favoring him and four condemning. While the arguments of the counsel for the defense were going on, these eight continually sneered at Judge Pierpont and Attorney Carrington in their rooms, and when they were locked up to find a verdict, they balloted, the result being eight votes for acquittal and four for conviction. Each side tried to convince the other, but without success to either. Then one of the jurors made three propositions, and asked that a vote be taken on them separately. These were, first, that Lincoln was assassinated; second that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy; and third, that Surratt was in the conspiracy. Upon the first two propositions the vote was unanimous, but upon the latter the eight favoring acquittal refused under any circumstances to vote. These same men, however, tried to induce the four to pledge their word that nothing which took place in the jury-room should be divulged, especially the votes. The other four, however, would not agree to this.

A LETTER of General Pope to General Grant, describing the progress of reconstruction in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, says the party which is in accord with the Northern Democracy "are bitterly opposed to reconstruction under the acts of Congress; opposed in fact to any reconstruction whatever except such as would leave them in precisely the same political condition as if there had been no rebellion and no war." Their only reliance for this restoration is a revulsion in Northern sentiment, and to the efforts of their allies in the loyal States they look for a return of the period when they can rule the nation they struggled so desperately to ruin, when they can command the armies they strove in vain to conquer, when they can control the great national interests they endeavored to destroy, and guide the destinies of the Republic which withstood their vindictive assaults.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—In the proceedings of the temperance convention lately held in Johnstown, as published in the Johnstown Tribune last week, it is announced that the next meeting of the convention will be held in Ebensburg on Friday evening of the first week of September. This is an error. The convention adjourned to meet in Ebensburg on Tuesday evening of the week named. A. A. BARKER, Pres't.

Stanton--Grant--Johnson.

The following is a copy of the correspondence between the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Grant, touching the suspension of the Secretary of War from the cabinet:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same. You will at once transfer to General Ulysses S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge. Very respectfully yours, A. JOHNSON.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secy. of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

SIR: Your note of this date has been received, informing me that by virtue of the power and authority vested in you as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am suspended from office as Secretary of War, and will cease to exercise any and all functions pertaining to the same; and also directing me to at once transfer to U. S. Grant, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in my custody and charge. Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny your right under the Constitution and laws of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and without legal cause, to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or the exercise of any or all functions pertaining to the same, or without such advice and consent to compel me to transfer to any person the records, books, papers, and public property in my custody as Secretary of War; but, inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States has been appointed ad interim, and has notified me that he has accepted that appointment, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to superior force. Very respectfully yours, E. M. STANTON, Secy. of War.

To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

SIR: The Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day suspended as Secretary of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim, and will at once enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. The Secretary of War has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers, and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON, Gen. U. S. GRANT, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMIES, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

SIR: Enclosed herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as Acting Secretary of War, and directing me to assume those duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance, I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness, and ability with which you have ever discharged the duty of Secretary of War.

Respectfully your obt' servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 12, 1867.

GENERAL: Your note of this date, accompanied by a copy of a letter addressed to you August 12 by the President, appointing you Secretary of War ad interim, and informing me of your acceptance of the appointment, has been received.—Under a sense of public duty I am compelled to deny the President's right under the laws of the United States to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, or to authorize any other person to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office, or to require me to transfer to you, or to any person, the records, books, papers, and other public property in my official custody as Secretary of War; but inasmuch as the President has assumed to suspend me from office as Secretary of War, and you have notified me of your acceptance of the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim, I have no alternative but to submit, under protest, to the superior force of the President.—You will accept my acknowledgment of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed. I am, with sincere regard, truly yours, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To General U. S. GRANT.

As the Copperhead organs of this State were so prompt in reprinting the New York Tribune's opinion of the merits of Colonel Jordan's address issued by order of the Republican State Central Committee, we will of course expect to see in the same sheets the Tribune's estimate of Wallace's Copperhead address. Greeley pronounces Wallace a knave for seeking to deceive the people by arrant misrepresentations, and characterizes his address as abounding in false statements replete with sophistry and unbecoming a man professing to possess ordinary intelligence. We want the Copperhead press to give Greeley a fair chance by publishing his latest manifesto. Will they "circulate the documents?"

GOING VERY FAST!—Ours is an age of wonderful inventions.

The minds of ingenious men have brought forth machinery thereby facilitating and making labor easy, and among the rest, the blacksmith has not been forgotten; for I. C. Singer has invented a machine which makes the process of bending heavy or light tires, bands, &c., an easy and pleasant task. This machine is gauged and numbered so as to show exactly where to place the rollers, in order to bend the desired diameter. Hundreds of references can be given. To get the machine, address, R. H. Singer, Ebensburg, Pa. The rights to sell this machine in a few States remain to be disposed of. None need apply for Pennsylvania, as the inventor is doing well selling machines, and intends holding it for that purpose. N. B.—The place to get your horse well shod, wagon tire made and general blacksmithing done is at R. H. Singer's Shop, near Isaac Evans' tannery.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address, Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings co., New York. July 18, 1867-ly.

HISTORY OF THE PENNA. RESERVE COORS.—This interesting book has just been published, and subscriptions will be received by Mr. Silas H. Davis, the agent for this place. It contains a complete record of the organization of the different companies, regiments and brigades; descriptions of marches, skirmishes and battles, together with biographical sketches of officers, and personal record of each man during his term of service; and in fact, it contains a minute description of every movement of this famous organization from the time it entered the service until it was mustered out. The history is well printed, contains 724 pages, and should find a place in every family.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Washington township, in June last, a light brindle STEER, about 2 years old.—The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, or it will be disposed of according to law. FREDERICK GEORGE, Hemlock, August 22, 1867-3t.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I offer myself as an Independent Candidate for Jury Commissioner at the approaching election. JOHN PORTER, Susquehanna Tp., Aug. 2, 1867.

WANTED—MONEY!—All persons who know themselves to be in debt to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be left for collection. V. S. BARKER, Ebensburg, August 8, 1867.

LICENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for Eating House Licenses have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County, by the following persons, to be presented to the Judges of said Court on the first Monday of September next.

Adam Biershank, Johnstown borough 3rd Ward; Thomas Downs, Millville bor.; Jacob Feud, 4th Ward, Johnstown. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Clerk. Aug. 15, 1867.

THE AMERICAN WATCH.—Is the best time-piece that you can carry. They are now put in a variety of cases, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 oz. in weight, having, in addition, ENGL'S PATENT DUST-PROOF ARRANGEMENT.

These can be bought of C. T. ROBERTS, High Street, Easton, Pa., who is prepared to sell the American Watch with the Patent Case, at very low figures. Call and see! J. Butler & McCarty, 131 N. 2d st., Philadelphia, General Agent for "Engle's Patent Dust-Proof Watch Cases." [aus-t]

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the petition of Barbara Eastman for the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony for specific performance of a parol contract made with John Campbell, late of Carrolltown borough, deceased.

And now, 10th July, 1867, petition read, and John A. Kennedy, Esq., appointed Commissioner, &c. [L. S.] By the Court. Extract from the Record. JAMES GRIFPIN, Clerk.

In pursuance of the above appointment, I will attend to the duties thereof at the office of James C. Esley, Esq., in Carrolltown, on Friday, August 23d, 1867, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. JOHN A. KENNEDY, Com. aus-3t

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.—Cooking, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, the best manufactures; Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of every variety, of my own manufacture; Gum and Hemp Packing; Trunk Valises; Drugs, Weavers' Reeds, and low Augers, Board Measuring Sticks, and Stones and Rollers, Patent Mollusc and Measuring Faucets, &c., &c.

Old Stove Plates, Grates, and Pipes, always on hand to suit Stoves sold by me. Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing, and manufacturers' prices. Spouting made, painted, and put up at rates.

Don't Ask for Credit!—But remember the place to buy! save 15 to 20 per cent. on your purchases defying competition in Western Penna. GEORGE HUNTER, [Feb 21]

ALL AROUND THE WORLD! THE FIRST PREMIUM OF A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE BY THE N. H. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at its Fair, held in Nashua, Sept. 29, 1866.

Barrett's Hair Restorative restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; cures itching Scalp; Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior dressing; contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the world. East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H. Sold by Druggists Generally. REES J. LLOYD, EBENSBURG, PA. May 30, 1867.

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED FOR THE ALLEGHANIAN?

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES AT THE EBENSBURG HARDWARE & FURNISHING STORE.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage during the past twelve years. I have been in business in Ebensburg now, owing to the extension of business I am doing, I take pleasure in informing the public that I have adopted the Ready-Pay System!

My stock will consist in part as follows:— FOR THE BUILDER. Door Locks, Cupboard Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Window Sp'gs, Shutter Hinges, &c. Putty, &c. FOR THE CARPENTER. Boring Machines, Augers, Chisels, Bits, Hatches, Squares, Compasses, &c. Planes, Smoothing, and Feeding Planes, Panel Planes, Benching, Sash, Raising, and Match Planes, Hollow and Rounds, Gauges, Oil Stones, Saw Sets, Screw Drivers, Bench Screws, Cross-cut, Panel, Rip, Compound and Back Saws, Chalk and Chalk Lines.

FOR THE BLACKSMITH. Anvils, Bellows, Buttresses, Planes, Vices, Hammers, Screw Plates, Hand Hammers, Wrenches, Riveting Hammers, Horse Nails, Horse & Mule Shoes, Cast Steel Sharps Iron, Monies, &c.

FOR THE SHOEMAKER. Shoe Lasts, Shank Irons, Crimping Boards and Irons, Peg Cutters, Knives, Awls, Hammer, Pincers, Rasp, Rubbers, and Bend in general, Nails, Tacks, Thread, Wax, Bristles, &c.

FOR THE SADDLER. Draw Gauges, Pincers, Awls, Round Knives, Rounding Irons, Chandeliers, Iron and Wood Edge Tools, Hames, Punches, Hammers, Pad Trees, Bridle Bits, Buckles, Trace Hooks, Snaps, Straps, Tacks, Rein Web, Girthing, &c.

FOR THE CABINET MAKER & PAINTER. Bench Tools, Table Hinges, Screws, Castors, Bedstead Fasteners, Draw Locks, Knobs, Coffin Trimmings, &c. Varnishes, Turpentine, Colored Paints, and ground in oil.

FOR THE SPORTSMAN. Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Cartridges, Hunters' Knives, Caps, Powder Shot, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game Bags, Also, Gun Locks, Main Springs, Pivots, Double Triggers, Hammers, &c.

FOR THE FARMER. Plows, Points, Shovels, Forks, Scythes and Sashes, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Sheep Shears, Sheep and Cow Bells, Sleigh Bells, Brushes, Cards, Curry Combs, Hames, Whips, But, Trace, Breast, Ter, Tongue, Filler's Log Chains, Barn Door Rollers, Sugar Kettles, Steepleyards, Cutting Boxes.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER. Flour, Tea, Coffee, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, Sugar, Molasses, Peppercorn, Pepper, Hominy, Crackers, Baking & Washing Soda, Toilet Soap, Family Dye, Alum, Indigo, Cinnamon, Family Spice, Candles, Canned Goods, Coffee Mills, Blue Vitriol, Smoothing Irons, Solution of Tin, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, Washing Machines, Red Cords, Tubes, Bake Pans, Buckets, Tables and Tea Table Cutlery, Coal Buckets, Shovels and Pails, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Stove, Scrub and Dusting Brushes, Glassware, White-wash and Sweeping Brushes, Willow Ware, Carbon Oil Lamps, Razors, Scissors, &c.