

The Alleghenian.



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY NOVEMBER 12.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. CURTIS, Governor of said Commonwealth.

Whereas, The President of the United States by his proclamation, bearing date on the third day of this month, has invited the citizens of the United States to set apart THURSDAY, 26th DAY OF NOVEMBER, next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer:

Now, I, Andrew G. Curtis, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend, that the people of Pennsylvania do set apart and observe the said day accordingly, and that they do especially return thanks to Almighty God, for the gathered harvests of the fruits of the Earth.

For the prosperity with which He has blessed the industry of our People.— For the general health and welfare which He has graciously bestowed upon them.— And for the crowning mercy by which the blood-thirsty and devastating enemy was driven from our soil by the valor of our brethren, freemen of this and other States.—

And that they do especially pray for the continuance of the blessings which have been heaped upon us by the Divine Hand.— And for the safety and welfare and success of our brethren in the field, that they may be strengthened to the overthrow and confusion of the rebels now in arms against our Beloved Country.—

So that Peace may be restored in all our Borders, and the Constitution and Laws of the Land be everywhere within them re-established and sustained.

Given under my Hand and great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

A. G. CURTIS.

BY THE GOVERNOR. ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

The Poor House Stewardship.

The Dem. & Sent., commenting upon our announcement of the appointment of Mr. Joseph Moore, of Johnstown, to the Stewardship of the County Poor House, says: "As to whether Mr. Moore is to be the next Steward, we as yet have no official authority." We beg leave to inform our neighbor that Mr. M. has been appointed Steward for the coming year. If he is not allowed to fill the position, it will be simply by reason that sufficient outside pressure has been brought to bear upon the new Board of Directors to cause them to annul the appointment. We know this is being attempted—we know that efforts are being made to oust Mr. Moore—still, it is undeniably a fact that the appointment has been made as herein stated.

The Dem. & Sent. further says: "If he (Mr. Moore) were appointed, it was not done in accordance with the usages and precedents which heretofore governed the Directors of the Poor House." We saw this same assertion in the Johnstown Democrat—that the appointment of the Steward by the old Board (that is, by the Board as constituted before the incoming of the new Director elected each fall) was not in accordance with established usages and precedents. This is either ignorance or malice. The Steward is always appointed in the fall, just prior to the remodeling of the Board. About the last business done by the old Board is the making this appointment. We are not aware why this is the case—why the old instead of the new Board makes the appointment—but it is the case. Thus, it would appear that Mr. Moore was appointed in strict accordance with the usages and precedents heretofore governing the Board of Directors—a Board, by the way, which has always been Democratic.

The Dem. & Sent. still further says: "If this appointment is to be made a political matter, we hope the new Board, which is evidently Democratic, will" cut Mr. Moore's throat and put some other man in the position. The Board which elected Mr. Moore Steward was also "evidently Democratic," it being composed of two Democrats, (Messrs. Rutledge and Delany,) one Republican, (Mr. Douglas.) So that, if politics entered into the matter at all, Mr. M. must certainly have been elected upon the basis of being a good Democrat. In view of this fact, and remembering that other fact, that the Democratic party of this county invariably obtrude politics wherever it is supposed it will pay, from the matter of the election of a County Superintendent down to the

appointment of a clerk to the County Commissioners, the threat of our cotemporary to make a political question of this affair becomes decidedly satirical. When the Democracy fail to make a political question of any appointment within their power, we will be constrained to believe the millennium to hand.

We do not care, particularly, whether the incoming Steward be Mr. Moore or some other man—whether he be a Democrat or a Republican. We only desire to see a new man put into the Poor House. The present incumbent has been tried and found wanting, and a change is demanded. This must be for the better—it cannot be for worse.

Jottings from the Capital.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 6, 1863. To the Editor of The Alleghenian: In compliance with a promise long since made to you, I sit down to write a gossiping letter to old friends in Cambria who read The Alleghenian—only a gossiping one.

The interest which has recently centered in the disaster at Chickamauga, and in the State elections, is being transferred to the Congress which will assemble in about four weeks. Notwithstanding the assumed defection of such men as Blair and Rollins of Missouri—elected as the friends of the administration, but now classed among its enemies—a clear Administration majority in the next House is an assured fact. The election of the Speaker and other officers, the organization of the committees, and all the legislation up to the 4th day of March, 1865, will consequently be controlled by the President's friends. This favorable result of the Congressional elections was hardly hoped for one year ago, when the War and the Administration were so much under a cloud of dissent and distrust.—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, a veteran member and a true man, it is supposed will be the Administration caucus nominee for Speaker. The Democrats will attempt to affiliate with some Border State Unionists, and thus carry the day against the out-and-out supporters of the Administration, but they will take nothing by their writ.

The Democrats in the House will want a leader to start off with. They have lost a host in Vallandigham. He was a shrewd, bold and dashing parliamentarian, always vigilant and ready, and generally in a good humor, with a smile frequently upon his countenance even when delivering his fiercest invectives. He loved to walk the aisles, or sit from desk to desk, or be the centre of a knot of members who voted always as he did. He gloriied in his leadership, and made the most of it. There was a magic in his boldness and address which charmed even his political opponents. He is gone, and his mantle has not fallen upon any of his disciples. Cox and Fernando Wood will probably each take up a corner of it. They are both able politicians, and will work together, but neither of them will be permitted to lead as despotically as Vallandigham did.

The first or long session of the next Congress will be the most stormy in the history of the country. The opposing parties will be nearly balanced in numbers in the House, and their policies will so widely differ, that important measures of one party will be fought with desperation by the other. The impending Presidential contest will not be likely to lessen the acerbity of the strife. In the Senate, the Administration men are largely in a majority, but it must not be forgotten that the Democrats have received some valuable accessions to their strength, and will give trouble. Per contra, the Administration party gains in ability in the House over its opponents. Boutwell, of Mass.; Generals Schenck and Garfield, of Ohio; Williams and O'Neil, of Penn.; Winter Davis, of Maryland; Clay and Smith, of Ky.; Blaine, of Maine, and others—all men of tried loyalty and superior attainments, will take the place of Peace Democrats or third-rate Republicans. Thaddeus Stevens, the ablest Administration member of the last House, is a member of the next.

In a political way, next to the meeting of Congress, speculation concerning the next Presidency is much indulged in here in Washington. The result of the recent elections renders the election next year to a President who is unconditionally for the Union and a vigorous war policy, a foregone conclusion. The only question is, who will be the man? The President is understood not to have declared his intentions regarding a second term; Secretary Chase will be urged by a very strong influence, including what is termed the "Radical element," Ben. Butler has

hosts of admirers, but, as yet, no prominent politicians or journalists have openly declared for him. In all human probability, our next President will be either Mr. Lincoln, Secretary Chase, or Gen. Butler. Grant may loom up in the same way that General Taylor did, but it is not now probable. The country needs a statesman at the head of affairs more than a soldier. Banks, owing to his wise generalship and his large experience in civil affairs, is a possible candidate in the event of Lincoln, Chase and Butler failing. McClellan is generally regarded as the probable nominee of the Democracy, or Peace party, as it has got to be called. It is hinted that his friends will make an effort in Congress next winter to whitewash his military reputation—in other words, make a martyr of him.

Speaking of Secretary Chase suggests the remark that the greatest match matrimonial of the day is to come off at the Secretary's mansion on the 12th instant. His oldest daughter, Kate, a talented, well educated and highly accomplished woman, is then and there to wed the rich and honored Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island—a young and almost boyish-looking gentleman, who has been Governor of his State and a Brigadier General in the army, and is now U. S. Senator elect for the term of six years. He is one of the richest manufacturers in New England. The groom has seen about thirty years—the bride certainly less than twenty-five. The event is to be emphatically a marriage in high life.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed here by the true friends of the Administration at the unbecoming Pro-Slaveryism of the Postmaster General, Montgomery Blair. He recently delivered a speech at Rockville, Md., not far from this city, in which he uttered the usual Pro-Slavery denunciation of "Abolitionism." He was most vile in his abuse, and commended himself greatly to the favor of Slavery worshippers and the enemies of the Union. Men who are accustomed to reason from cause to effect, and who have an impulsive sense of abstract justice, do not hesitate to say that the Postmaster should have had his seat in the Cabinet made vacant the next day. But the President has too much kindness of heart ever to hurt anybody's feelings if he can possibly avoid it. It is said that Montgomery is a candidate for the U. S. Senatorship from Maryland, now held by Governor Hicks, and which is to be filled this winter by a Legislature elected one year ago, and which is supposed to harmonize with the Postmaster on the Slavery or Emancipation question. Frank Blair is playing a similar game in Missouri, and from the same motives. Two U. S. Senators are to be elected ere long in Missouri, and Frank wants to be one of them.

We are in the midst of Indian summer, and, although our sunsets are glorious, the season here as a whole will not compare with that of more northern latitudes. The Indian summer of Minnesota and Wisconsin is the finest I have ever witnessed, while that of Pennsylvania is far in advance of the Washington exhibition. It is customary here to have this popular season remain with us until about the first of December. Your readers, therefore, who are under the impression that Meade will do no more fighting before winter, can dismiss their fears. There will be a big fight or a first-class Rebel skedaddle before this month goes out. There are rumors in the air, too, that Grant and Thomas will move upon the enemy's works within the same period.

This city has made wonderful strides in improvements since I came here two years ago. A network of horse railroads covering the whole city is one of the fruits of Northern enterprise and the war. The enlargement and beautifying of the War and Navy Departments; the rapid progress that has been made toward the completion of the Treasury Building and the Capitol; the erection of two large and costly theatres, and hundreds of stores and dwellings; the inauguration of a systematic street-paving reform; the abolishment of Slavery, and the revision of the Courts of Justice, are other gratifying fruits.—But much yet remains to be done to make this city what it ought to be. Gambling houses, drinking saloons, and yet more disreputable places, abound in every direction. Life is not as secure here as it is in more populous cities. The streets are full of all sorts of filth. The city is over-crowded, and rents and board bills are enormously high. But notwithstanding all these unfavorable features, the health of the city is good, and we have not yet been visited by any form of epidemic disease; which is a wonder.

Dr. Wm. A. Smith, of your town, is Assistant Surgeon in Columbia College Hospital, located about one mile from the

city. The Dr. is in good health, and has the air of a veteran of the Regular Army. George N. Smith, a Paymaster in the Army of the Potomac, has his office here. Jack Rhey and Wm. H. Gardner are still "nothing but clerks," like your correspondent. Clerks in the Departments here, by the way, occupy a sort of mongrel social position. They are sometimes classed with teamsters, and sometimes with Members of Congress. I met John S. Rhey, Esq., of your town, on the Avenue to-day.

Very Truly, Yours, &c., JAMES M. SWANK.

Important Decision.

The much mooted question as to whether the payment of \$300 commutation money exempts a drafted man from service for three years or not has been decided, in conformity with the dictates of equity and common sense, in the affirmative. Following is the Provost Marshal General's circular settling the point, and giving some information not generally known on other points:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Col. Robert Nugent, A. A. P. M. General, N. Y.: The representations made by Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger, in a printed circular dated Oct. 27, 1863, in respect to the action of the Provost Marshal General, are untrue. It is not true that the State of New York is charged as with a deficiency for every citizen who has paid the \$300 commutation money, receiving no credit therefor. On the contrary, the State receives the same credit for a man who has paid his commutation as if the drafted citizen had gone in person or furnished a substitute, and in like manner towns which have raised the money to pay their quota, receive the same credit as if actual substitutes had been furnished. The President has ordered that every citizen who has paid the three hundred commutation shall receive the same credit therefor as if he had procured a substitute, and is exonerated from military service for the time which he was drafted, to wit: three years. As the misrepresentations of Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger have been published and circulated for electioneering purposes, it is proper that you give them immediate correction.

JAMES B. FRY, Pro. Mar. General.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.—New York gives the Union State ticket about 30,000 majority—a fair Union gain of 40,000 over our vote last year.

Gov. Andrews is re-elected in Massachusetts by 30,000 majority. Maryland, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Minnesota also give Union majorities. New Jersey, although the Union gain is large, has gone for the Copperheads.—This is the only State, holding an election this fall, in which we have not been victorious.

Hurrah for the Union!

Rebel Brutalities.

We have to add one other credible account to the horrible catalogue of Rebel cruelties to Union prisoners. The recent reports of starvation and other sufferings which our men are compelled to endure in Richmond receive the most palpable and appalling confirmation in the arrival at Annapolis, on Thursday, of 181 paroled prisoners, dying of hunger and exposure. Eight died on the boat, coming up. More than a third of the rest, say the surgeons, are beyond help from nourishment or medicine—must helplessly die because they were denied food and shelter while prisoners of war in Rebel hands. And the whole number of these men were in such a condition of weakness and disease that they had to be sent to the hospitals—every man of them.

We are past wondering at these atrocities. We only wonder when they are not committed. The record of this war is so hideously full of them, that they are no longer to be accounted for as exceptional barbarities. From Bull Run down to Chickamauga, we believe there is no battle-field which has not been crimsoned by the Rebel massacres. What are called the rules of civilized warfare are far more often savagely violated than decently observed by the Rebels. Grant if you please that something is to be pardoned in the heat of battle—though the men to whom it is to be pardoned are the men who call themselves the "chivalry" of America. But though you grant that a thousand times over, it does not touch the case of the slow tortures persistently, systematically inflicted on many, many thousands of Union prisoners, some of whom have died under the torture, and some of whom yet live to tell the tale. The "Libby Prison" in Richmond has long been a name of horror at the North, but we believe the hundredth part of the truth about it and about other Rebel dungeons is not yet publicly known. Much of it will always remain so, or will be the obscure tradition of separate villages and homesteads all over the country to which sufferers have returned; but enough will pass into history to cover its perpetrators with infamy forever, and to remind posterity that a people once brutalized by Slavery have forfeited their civilization and humanity, as well as their regard for justice and honor.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter is still going on.

The Meaning of It.

The fact that every loyal State—every State that is not under the feet of the Confederate Rebels—has this year elected the ticket whose hostility to those Rebels and friendship for the National Administration was most decided—is very significant. The States which, at their latest election respectively, have indicated their confidence in and good will toward the Federal Executive are as follows:

- MAINE, OHIO, NEW HAMPSHIRE, INDIANA, MASSACHUSETTS, ILLINOIS, RHODE ISLAND, MICHIGAN, CONNECTICUT, WISCONSIN, VERMONT, IOWA, NEW YORK, MINNESOTA, PENNSYLVANIA, KANSAS, DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, MARYLAND, MISSOURI, WEST VIRGINIA, OREGON, CALIFORNIA, NEW JERSEY.

Contra, by a meager and fading majority, NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey might have been carried with the rest, and we think would have been, had there been a Governor and Congressional Delegation to elect this year. As it is, there is a Union gain in either House and in the popular vote.—Now, this result means something, especially in view of the strikingly different result last year. It certainly does not mean, what Lord Lyons wrote Earl Russell that the results of our last year's Elections did mean—that the people of the loyal States were discouraged at the ill success of the War for the Union, and therefore inclined to let the Rebels have their own way. On the contrary, all realize and agree that it means the very reverse of this. Some of the opposition journals talk as though it indicated an indifference to Civil Liberty; but this is quite unjust. It is Slavery, not Liberty, that is viewed with increased and increasing disfavor by our people. And, as Mr. Clay suggested that Texas, a permanent acquisition, should not be rejected because of Slavery, a temporary institution, so the people of to-day acquiesce in some temporary restriction of their liberties in times of convulsion and public peril, for the sake of their permanent establishment and vindication. They endure the summary doings of Provost Marshals and Commanders of Departments, in the assurance that they are striking the shackles off the limbs of millions throughout future generations—not the shackles merely of slaves, but those which for two generations have padlocked the lips and fettered the pens of lovers of Universal Justice and Liberty throughout half our country, while subjecting them to ignominy and sacrifices all over the land. The people hope and trust that this is now to cease, and in that faith endure and even welcome present privation and suffering.

The conclusion that they mean to have the Rebellion put square down, is not ours merely. All the journals positively agree in it. Some define it as a delusion, tending to ruinous practical errors; but they do not the less recognize its existence.—Several of the leading Opposition journals attribute the result of the recent Elections mainly to the predominance of this resolution. And they are not far wrong. Let us, then, all agree in this as one point settled. The people may or may not approve arbitrary arrests; they may or may not approve the general conduct of the War for the Union; they may and may not believe that, in order that the Union may be truly and conclusively restored, Slavery will have to die; and they certainly do hold that the Union must and shall be preserved, even though to this end it should be necessary to hurt the feelings of traitors and Rebels. They don't intend to creep in at the back door of the Rebel Confederacy; they don't mean to coax or buy the return of the Nation's prodigal sons; but they do mean that the Federal Republic founded by Washington and his compatriots shall be upheld, and that not a stripe nor star shall be erased from its banner. Let us, then, consider this point settled, and cast about for the means of giving steady and certain effect to the public will. And if any of the States which are now under the Military power of the Rebellion wish for peace, let them be assured that it can only and at any moment be secured by submission to the Constitution, laws and rightful authorities of our common country.—N. Y. Tribune.

BURNSIDE ON THE WATCH.—The latest Richmond papers are full of indications of a campaign against General Burnside in East Tennessee. It is evidently presumed by the rebel journals that the progress of the movement is such that no danger is to be apprehended from public intimations of its purpose. The position of General Burnside can, with a reasonable degree of vigilance, be held against any force that the enemy is likely to throw against him. They have no direct railroad communication with any point nearer than a hundred miles to Knoxville. And if the forces advanced were so great as to make a stand by the Army of the Ohio hopeless, it certainly could make good its retreat to Cumberland Gap if approached from the South, or to Chattanooga or McMinnville if attacked from the East. The repossession of East Tennessee by the rebels would be one of the most considerable disasters that could befall our arms. It would open a gate for inroads into Kentucky, redouble the danger of interruption of the line of communication of the Army of the Cumberland, and very greatly embarrass the operations that we may presume are projected by Gen. Grant. We are not prepared to believe the danger imminent but if the rebels do not make a demonstration

to recover their lost ground in Tennessee, the usual tokens of a military adventure of magnitude on their part are wanting in their accustomed significance.

Both wings of Meade's army have crossed the Rappahannock, driving the rebels before them, capturing 1,300 prisoners, killing and wounding many others, and gaining a most substantial victory.

A report was current a few days since that Gilmore had captured Fort Sumter, but the news lacks confirmation.

STRAY COW.—

Came to the plantation of the subscriber some time last fall, a black cow eight or ten years old, with a white spot on her face, and a notch in her right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JOHN HUGHES, Farmer. Nov. 12, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Humphreys, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and pay their respective accounts, and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. MRS. ELEANOR HUMPHREYS, ROWLAND J. HUMPHREYS. Nov. 12, 1863-6t.

LIST OF LETTERS.—

Remaining in the Post Office, Ebensburg, Pa., up to November 1st, 1863: Daniel Cogan, Rev Simon H Mason, Mrs Maria Crage, Miss Teresa M Coy, R W Davis, Mrs Catharine Pease, Richard Davis, Charles F Powell, Elizabeth Davis, Sallie Powell, R E Davis, David Powell, 2, R S Davis, Miss Maria Sawyer, Mollie C Dickey, James Y Shirroon, R Edelbute, Levi Severance, 2, Miss Annie Evans, E M Town, Ben Jones, P P Terney, Michael Lattemer, Messrs Wolf & Welch, Miss M M Mullins, an, [bank dealers] Mrs Hannah Mahan.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on Wednesday, the 9th day of December next, to wit:

- The first and final account of William Slick, administrator of Rachel Slick, deceased. The second partial account of George Settemeyer, one of the executors of Godfrey Settemeyer, deceased. The second and final account of Sarah H. Macley, administratrix of William I. Macley, deceased. The account of Jacob Sharbaugh, guardian of Jacob Stube, a minor child of Andrew Stube, deceased. The first and final account of William W. Paul, administrator of Moses Paul, deceased. The account of William A. Glass, administrator of Catharine Miller, deceased. The second and final account of William Kittell, Esq., executor of Jacob Behr, dec'd. The first and final account of E. J. Waters, administrator of Ann Evans, deceased. The first and final account of E. J. Waters, executor of Ellis Rowland, deceased. The account of George Litzinger, administrator of Elizabeth Litzinger, deceased. E. F. LITTLE, Register. Register's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 12, 1863.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.—

The lands of Morgan Hale & Co., lying on or near Clearfield Creek and Muddy Run, are now open to purchasers. Apply to W. W. Hale, Agent, Philipsburg, Centre co. September 24, 1863-2m.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

The undersigned having opened out a Tailoring Establishment over the store room formerly occupied by Evans & Son, respectfully informs the public that the business will there be carried on in all its branches. All work will be done in the latest style, with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. D. J. EVANS. Ebensburg, Nov. 5, 1863.

STRAY HEIFER.—

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Carroll township, Cambria county, in last June, a two-year-old heifer, white, with black spots on her sides. No other marks visible. The owner is requested to come forward, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JOSEPH DAVIS. Nov. 5, 1863.

ESTRAY.—

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living three miles north east of Ebensburg, about the first of August last, a RED STEER, three years old, and having part of the point of the right ear cut off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. JOHN EVANS, [Smith.] Oct. 29, '63.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Whereas letters of Administration on the last will and testament of Evan J. Jones, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said county, to the undersigned, (residing in the township aforesaid,) notice is hereby given to all persons who have claims against said deceased, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay. JONATHAN JONES, Adm'r. Oct. 22, 1863-6t.

LORETTO STAGE LINE.—

WM. RYAN & JOS. F. DURBIN. This way for Loretto, Chest Springs and St. Augustine. The subscribers wish to inform the traveling public that they are now prepared to furnish them with HACKS, CARRIAGES and every other accommodation in their line of business. They will run a daily hack from Loretto to Creston, to connect with the different trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Ebensburg and Creston Branch. They will also run a tri-weekly hack to Chest Springs and St. Augustine, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. This is the only sure conveyance on the road, as it carries the mail and will always make the connection. RYAN & DURBIN. Loretto, August 10, 1863.