

The Alleghenian.

A. A. BARKER, Editor and Proprietor.
J. TODD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

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

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VOLUME 5.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864.

NUMBER 43.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Offices.	Post Masters.	Districts.
Bethel Station	Enoch Reese,	Blacklick.
Carrolltown	Joseph Behr,	Carroll.
Chese Springs,	Henry Nutter,	Chest.
Conestoga,	A. G. Crooks,	Taylor.
Dresson,	J. Houston,	Washint'n.
Ebensburg,	John Thompson,	Ebensburg.
Fallen Timber,	Asa H. Fiske,	White.
Gallitzin,	J. M. Christy,	Gallitzin.
Hemlock,	Wm. Tiley, Jr.,	Wash'tn.
Johnstown,	I. E. Chandler,	Johnst'wn.
Loretto,	M. Adlesberger,	Loretto.
Mineral Point,	E. Wissinger,	Concm'gh.
Monster,	A. Durbin,	Monster.
Plattsville,	Andrew J. Ferral,	Susq'han.
Roseland,	G. W. Bowman,	White.
St. Augustine,	Stan. Wharton,	Clearfield.
Scalp Level,	George Berkeley,	Richland.
Summerhill,	B. M'Colgan,	Wash'tn.
Summit,	B. F. Slick,	Croyle.
Wilmore,	William M'Connell,	Wash'tn.
	Morris Keil,	S'merhill.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian—Rev. D. HARRISON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. J. S. LEMMON, Preacher in charge. Rev. W. H. M'BAIRD, Assistant. Preaching every alternate Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Wich Independent—Rev. L. R. POWELL, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting on the first Monday evening of each month; and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening, excepting the first week in each month.

Catholic—Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Disciples—Rev. W. LLOYD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular Baptists—Rev. DAVID JENKINS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. J. MITCHELL, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.
Eastern, daily, at 11 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
Western, " " 11 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern, daily, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Western, " " 8 o'clock, P. M.

The mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongsville, etc., arrive on Thursday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Ebensburg on Friday of each week, at 8 A. M.

The mails from Newman's Mills, Carrolltown, etc., arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRESSON STATION.

Train	Time
West—Balt. Express leaves at	8.18 A. M.
" " " " " " " " " "	9.11 P. M.
" " " " " " " " " "	9.02 A. M.
" " " " " " " " " "	7.08 P. M.
" " " " " " " " " "	3.15 P. M.
East—Through Express " " " "	8.38 P. M.
" " " " " " " " " "	12.36 A. M.
" " " " " " " " " "	7.08 A. M.
" " " " " " " " " "	10.39 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Huntingdon; Associates, George W. Bailey, Henry C. Devine.

Prothonotary—Joseph M'Donald.

Register and Recorder—James Griffin.

Sheriff—John Buck.

District Attorney—Philip S. Noon.

County Commissioners—Peter J. Little, Jno. Campbell, Edward Glass.

Treasurer—Isaac Wike.

House Directors—George M'Callough, George Delany, Irwin Rutledge.

Poor House Trustees—George C. K. Zahm, A. Zahm, William J. Williams, George C. Zahm, Francis Tierney.

County Surveyor—Henry Scaulan.

Coroner—William Flattery.

Narcotic Appraiser—Patrick Donahoe.

Supt. of Common Schools—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

AT LARGE.

Justices of the Peace—David H. Roberts, Harrison Kinkaid.

Burgess—A. A. Barker.

School Directors—Abel Lloyd, Phil S. Noon, Joshua D. Parrish, Hugh Jones, E. J. Mills, David J. Jones.

EAST WARD.

Constable—Thomas J. Davis.

Town Council—J. Alexander Moore, Daniel O. Evans, Richard R. Tibbott, Evan E. Evans, William Clement.

Inspectors—Alexander Jones, D. O. Evans.

Judge of Election—Richard Jones, Jr.

Assessor—Thomas M. Jones.

Assistant Assessors—David E. Evans, Wm. D. Davis.

WEST WARD.

Constable—William Mills, Jr.

Town Council—John Dougherty, George C. Zahm, Isaac Crawford, Francis A. Shoemaker, James S. Todd.

Inspectors—G. W. Outman, Roberts Evans.

Judge of Election—Michael Hasson.

Assessor—James Murray.

Assistant Assessors—William Barnes, Dan. C. Zahm.

Select Poetry.

Battle.

Forward—march!
Kiss the lips that beg you stay,
Break from clasping arms away;
Sad the hearts that part to-day—
Men must fight and women pray!

Forward—march!
In a worthy cause we fight—
"For our country and the right!"—
Words which moved the men of might
Long ago;
For the ages yet to come,
For the loving ones at home,
We're following the drum—
On we go!
Ready—fire!
Leaps the flame from the ringing steel,
Rattles the volley—peal on peal;
See the foe—they backward reel!
Ranks are mown as ripened grain,
Corses strew the trampled plain,
And the devils out of hell
Ride upon the screaming shell—
Fire!

Forward—charge!
Into the smoke and hurdling death,
Trampling friend and crushing foe:
Through the cannon's flaming breath,
Beneath the flag we rushing go.
Hurrah!
See! the enemy—they run;
Now the bloody work is done,
Now the gory field is won—
Hurrah!

Ah! the laurels on the height,
Sprinkled o'er with crimson rain,
Few have gathered them to-night,
Few shall bear them home again!
Ah! the violets in the dell,
Over many they shall blow;
God of mercy save the souls
Of the brave who sleep below!

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life—responding to calls for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxation to supply the government with money to conduct the war, and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest importance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinarily, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the government. The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of government, and merely to control their operation. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and a positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the government; because politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballot-box and in the battle-field must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwonted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that government. To choose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all who are not fairly for the government will be justly recognized as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests, we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest fast approaching, for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature and all the devotion that should characterize the patriot and the lover of his country in his effort to serve it.

It would seem that on an amendment to the Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote, there should be no division. Among a free people, particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, such a right should be so well grounded in common and statute law, as to need no action at this late day for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, like among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the

highest honors conferred by the governments beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble rivalries of compatriots, and where civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each other's qualities—the victor still to respect the vanquished as a man. The Constitution and laws expressly declare, that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be insured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisement as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of these facts, and in opposition to all equity, there are those in the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the highest service which a man can perform for his Government. There is a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders, and sustained by astute and learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the periling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts forfeit for those thus engaged all political rights, every franchise of a free-born or constitutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its injustice can only be sustained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect of the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future.—American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under which they flourish; but if that service is made a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen soldier feels when he takes up arms, it is to defend, not to destroy, his political right. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and for a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgment or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of the American people are intelligent, possessed of educations affording the highest knowledge. While war for a time may change the habits of such a people, it cannot affect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of Government. *It cannot lessen their ability for self-government.* If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defence of the Government and the safety of the public weal, had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldier. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder and Shultz, insisted that the elective franchise followed the flag funder which a soldier fought. If that flag was potent on the sea and the land, to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or climate in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to excise a freeman's right, in the wilds of the chapparel, the heats of the sea-shore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battlemented castles, the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If

men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the questions at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights?—Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, George W. Woodward, a justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time nor place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support.—The authority of a free government which seeks to degrade a freeman while periling his life in its defence, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all right to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defence.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his service is such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partizan followers. When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were most earnest and even persistent in its advocacy. To them it was a principle of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defence and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August, ensuing, this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent and recreant to the creed which we adore if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders.—Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors, to say to them, "You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be with the slaves of the South—among the disgraced and degraded of God's children!" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people

at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by galling neglect.—Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier. But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf. Let it be said of our fellow-citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capital of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a re-united Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
A. W. BENDICT, Secretaries.
WEIN FORNEY, Secretaries.

The New Military Bill.

According to the provisions of the act amendatory of the Enrollment Act, as passed by both houses of Congress, the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as soldiers, for the respective terms of one, two or three years, for military service, and any such volunteer, or, in case of a draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute shall be credited to the town, township, ward or city precinct, or election district of a county, towards the quota of which he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive and be paid by the United States a bounty of \$100; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of \$200, and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, \$300; one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service, and in case of his death while in the service, then the residue of his bounty remaining unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, and if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, in case she be a widow.

In case the quota of any part thereof of any town, township, ward, precinct or election district, or any county not so sub-divided, shall not be filled within the space of five days after such a call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part whereof which may be unfilled; and in the case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

It shall be lawful for the executive of any State to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to the representative sub-divisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

Drafted men, substitutes and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries, or other organizations of their own States, and as far as practicable shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries, or other organizations, from among those of their respective States which at the time of their assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

The twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved February 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter if any officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parents or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the repayment of all bounty received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person under sixteen years of age shall be dismissed the service, with the forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and will be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may decide.

Section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national

forces and for other purposes," approved February 24, 1864, is amended so as to authorize and direct provost marshals, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

Instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at a place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence, and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

All persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district or State in which they respectively reside.

In case any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the Provost Marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified, as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such, until notice has been given to him, and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost Marshal of his district; but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under the act.

Nothing contained in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way to affect the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes.

Richmond Markets.

We clip the following from a late report of the Richmond markets:

Potatoes—We notice the arrival of a peck from near the Dismal Swamps. No sales. An old contraband, who lives on the South side of James river, is said to have a quarter of an acre. This keeps the market depressed.

Dry Goods—Sales of ten cotton handkerchiefs by Todd, Dupuy & Co., at \$16 @23; endorsed notes six months.

Cotton—The arrival of one bale from the coast, per mule back, threw the city into confusion. Such an accumulation of the precious staple in Richmond, it was thought, would attract the cupidity of the Northern mercenaries, and precipitate an attack before the military defences were completed. The Provost Marshal sent the cotton back at the expense of the owner.

Tobacco—Universal scarcity in Virginia leaf. Four plugs were sold on 'Change, on Saturday last, to parties who wished to send to Atlanta. A good sale has sprung up in old quids. They are collected by the blacks, put up neatly in tin foil, and sold to new beginners. The price ranges according to the number of times chewed. The third chewing is made up into snuff.

Whisky—This necessary article is going down every day, though not in price. The figure now for a common sized drink is \$14.75; to wet your tongue, \$10; to smell the cork, \$4.75; to look at the bottle, \$1.17, and 61 cents to say whisky aloud. There was a charge made of 25 cents for passing a saloon; but the tax has been removed by the Legislature. A pint of the fluid was bought by a wealthy planter early in September. It cost him a steamboat load of Confederate notes, four niggers and a hoghead of sugar. This seems almost incredible.

There is a tree near the present quarters of Sherman's army, called the "fatal tree." Eight men were shot, one after another, as soon as they advanced to the fatal tree to take a secure position behind its huge trunk. Seven men were shot, when a board was placed there with the word "Dangerous" chalked upon it. The rebels shot the guide-board into fragments, and a sergeant unsuspectingly took his place behind the tree. In less than five minutes two minnie balls pierced the sergeant's body, and he fell the eighth martyr beneath the shadow of the tree of death.

The day of four story bonnets for our wives and sweet-hearts is over, and short men will soon have a chance to see something. The empress Eugenie, whom everybody feminine follows implicitly in dress fashions, has adopted a bonnet of a small, round shape, encircling the oval of the face, and almost always garnished with a fringe, either of jet, white beads, or straw, which falls upon the hair.

A Dutch man describes New Yorkers as "berry fine people, who go about dressed pizzeing each oder, and dey oil dat pizzeing."