

The Alleghenian.

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

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

TERMS: \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 5.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

NUMBER 51.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Office.	Post Masters.	Districts.
Allegheny Station	Enoch Reese,	Blacklick.
Allegheny	Joseph Behe,	Carroll.
Allegheny	Henry Nutter,	Chest.
Allegheny	A. G. Crooks,	Taylor.
Allegheny	J. Houston,	Washington.
Allegheny	John Thompson,	Ebensburg.
Allegheny	Asa H. Fiske,	White.
Allegheny	J. M. Christy,	Gallitzin.
Allegheny	Wm. Tiley, Jr.,	Johnstown.
Allegheny	I. E. Chandler,	Johnstown.
Allegheny	M. Adlesberger,	Loretto.
Allegheny	E. Wissinger,	Conemaugh.
Allegheny	A. Durbin,	Munster.
Allegheny	Andrew J. Ferral,	Susquehanna.
Allegheny	G. W. Bowman,	White.
Allegheny	Stan. Wharton,	Clearfield.
Allegheny	George Berkeley,	Clearfield.
Allegheny	B. M'Colgan,	Washington.
Allegheny	William M'Connell,	Croyle.
Allegheny	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, Pastor.—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.

Calvinistic Methodist—Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Duquesne—Rev. W. LLOYD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting every Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

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

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

The mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongsville, &c., arrive on Thursday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Ebensburg on Friday of each week, at 5 A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRENSON STATION.

Line.	Express leaves at.	Time.
Fast Line	"	8.18 A. M.
Philis. Express	"	9.11 P. M.
Mail Train	"	9.02 A. M.
Emigrant Train	"	7.08 P. M.
Through Express	"	3.15 P. M.
Fast Line	"	8.38 P. M.
Fast Line	"	12.36 A. M.
Through Accom.	"	7.08 A. M.
Through Accom.	"	10.39 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Huntington; Associates, George W. Wiley, 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 Wilke.

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

Poor House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahm.

Assessors—William J. Williams, George C. Zahm, Francis Tierney.

County Surveyor—Henry Scanlan.

Coroner—William Flattery.

Mercantile Appraiser—Patrick Donahoe.

Sup't. of Common Schools—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG HOR. OFFICERS.

AT LARGE.

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

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. 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. Oatman, Roberts Evans.

Judge of Election—Michael Hassan.

Assessor—James Murray.

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

Select Poetry.

On the Chicago Surrender.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

What! hoist the white flag when our triumph is nigh?
What! crouch before Treason? make Freedom a lie?
What! spike all our guns when the foe is at bay?
And the rags of his black banner drooping away?
Tear down the strong name that our nation has won,
And strike her brave bird from his home in the sun?
He's a coward who shrinks from the lift of the sword;
He's a traitor who mocks at the sacrifice poured;
Nameless and homeless the doom that should blast
The knave who stands idly till peril is past,
But he who submits when the thunders have burst
And victory dawns, is of cowards the worst.

Is the old spirit dead? Are we broken and weak,
That cravens so shamelessly lift the white check,
To court the swift insult, nor blush at the blow,
The tools of the Treason and friends of the foe?
See! Anarchy smiles at the Peace which they ask,
And the eyes of Disunion flash out through the mask!
Give thanks, ye brave boys, who by vale and by crag
Bear onward, unflinching, our noble old flag,
Strong arms of the Union, heroes living and dead,
For the blood of your valor is uselessly shed!
No soldier's green laurel is promised you here,
But the white rag of "sympathy" softly shall cheer!

And you, ye war martyrs, who preach from your graves
How captives are nursed by the masters of slaves,
Or, living, still linger in shadows of Death—
Puff out the starved muscles, recall the faint breath,
And shout, till those cowards rejoice at the cry,
"By the hands of the Union we fought for we die!"

By the God of our fathers! this shame we must share,
But it grows too debasing for freemen to bear,
And Washington, Jackson, will turn in their graves
When the Union shall rest on two races of slaves,
Or, spurning the spirit that bound it of yore,
And sundered, exists as a nation no more!

Condition of the South—Duty of the North.

The following is the celebrated and highly interesting letter of Brig.-Gen. T. Seymour, lately a prisoner under fire at Charleston, to the people of the North. Read it, and ponder over it:—

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Aug. 15, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—You ask for my impression of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have it. For the benefit of our cause, I wish it might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Governor Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia."

"A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to General Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil. * * *

"But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of General Johnston. * * And it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

"If the Confederate Government will not send their large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which General Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat, with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

"If General Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, was so neglected, that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James, and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I can vouch:

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity will be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud, and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people.—Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainy here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scorch them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern men do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President.—If a Democrat succeeds Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs, it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assured all who expressed that belief that the North, as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp-posts in front of his own Presidential mansion.

However that may be, if we are but true to ourselves, there can be but one result. What we need now is men—only men. Not substitutes or hirelings, who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond the depreciation of our armies, but men, such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be

in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose souls may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all those indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionately less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might as well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effect as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaign. If Sherman had but 50,000 to 75,000 more men near the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved would give unopposed blows to the confederacy from which she could never rise.

What folly, then, to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only boys and old men are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion, of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace!—Of all Yankees the Southern most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed, for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall under. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated, peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, where vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am,

Very truly yours, T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.
To W. E. Donck, Jr., Esq., New York.

The Mode in Which Soldiers Shall Vote.

The following is an abstract of the bill, passed at the late extra session of our Legislature, prescribing the manner in which the soldiers shall vote:—

Sec. 1. Provides that whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service under a requisition from the President or Governor, and consequently absent on the day of holding general, special or Presidential elections, they shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage as fully as if they were present at their proper places of vote; and the right of such voter is not to be impaired by reason of his being credited for bounty in any other locality than his actual residence.

Sec. 2. A poll is to be opened in each company composed in whole or part of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the captain or other officer, and all electors of said company who shall be within one mile of such quarters on the day of election, and not be prevented from returning by the proximity of the enemy or of commanders, shall vote at such headquarters, and no other place. Officers others than those of a company, the other voters de-

tached and absent from their companies, or in any military or naval hospital, or in any vessel or navy-yard, may vote at such other polls as are most convenient to them. When there are ten or more electors unable to attend at the company polls or proper place of election, they may open a poll at such place as they may select.

Sec. 3. The polls are not to be opened before 7 o'clock, and must be kept open three hours, or, if deemed necessary in order to receive all the votes, until seven o'clock in the evening.

Sec. 4. Before opening the polls the electors present shall elect, viva voce, three persons for judges; and the judges shall appoint two clerks, and prepare boxes for the ballots.

Sec. 5. Before receiving any votes the judges and clerks shall be sworn to observe the law and guard against fraud and deceit, and this oath must be entered on the poll book and signed by the judges and clerks.

Sec. 6. All voting shall be by ballot, and the applicant to vote, if challenged, must be examined under oath by the judges as to his right to vote in the precinct in which he claims residence.

Sec. 7. Separate poll-books shall be kept, and separate returns made, for the voters of each city or county. The poll books shall name the company and regiment, and post, place or hospital in which the election is held. The county and township, city, borough, ward, precinct, or election district of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll-books, of which each clerk shall keep one.

Sec. 8. The tickets shall have upon them the names of all the officers for whom the electors desire to vote.

Sec. 9. On receiving the ticket the judges must pronounce audibly the name of the elector presenting it, and if satisfied of the right of the elector to vote, and he is not challenged, shall deposit the ballot in the proper box, while the clerks register the name and legal residence of the voter in their poll-books.

Sec. 10. At the close of the polls the number of voters must be counted, set down, and certified at the foot of the poll-books.

Sec. 11. After the poll-books are signed the ballots are to be counted, each judge reading the names thereon, and the third stringing the vote of each county on a separate string, and carefully preserving the same.

Sec. 12. Where two tickets are folded together, both are to be thrown out, and where two ballots are voted together for the same office, neither is to be counted for that office.

Sec. 13. Each clerk shall keep, in addition to the poll-book, a list of the voters for each county, which shall constitute part of the poll-book.

Sec. 14. The number of voters on these county poll lists must also be set down and certified.

Sec. 15 and 16. Prescribe the form of poll-book, and the manner of entering the returns.

Sec. 17. After canvassing the votes, the Judges will seal up and send the poll-book, lists, and ballots to the Prothonotary of the proper county, and secure the other poll-book and lists, to be called for by the Commissioner appointed under the act. It not called for within ten days, the second book, &c., are to be sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 18. The Prothonotary must furnish the Return Judges with a certified copy of returns so received.

Sec. 19 and 20. The Return Judges are to meet on the Second Tuesday of November to count and enter the vote of soldiers thus returned.

Sec. 21. In Presidential elections, all returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth are to be compared with the county returns, for the correction of the latter.

Sec. 22. All elections are to be subject to contest as under the present laws.

Sec. 23. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is required to provide a sufficient number of copies of this law, together with extracts from the general election laws, blank forms of poll books, tally lists, and returns, postage stamps, etc., and forward the same by Commissioners, or otherwise, to the commanding officers of companies, detached posts and hospitals, who shall deliver the same to the election judges on the day of election, but no election is to be invalidated by reason of such blanks not being received.

Sec. 24, 25, 26, 27. The Governor is to appoint such commissioners, not exceeding one to each Pennsylvania regiment in service, as shall be necessary to carry out the law. Said commissioners are to be sworn to fulfill their duties, under penalty of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year. They are to deliver four copies of the laws, and at least two sets of blanks, to the commanding officer of every company and

part of company; provide for opening polls, and call for one copy of the poll-book after the election. They are to be paid ten cents per mile for travelling to and from their respective regiments, and may vote at one of the company polls. No failure of commissioners to visit regiments shall invalidate any election under the act.

Sec. 28 and 29. The officers authorized to conduct elections are to be subject to the usual penalties for non-fulfillment of duties. They are to receive no compensation.

Sec. 30. When the Sheriff issues his proclamation for an election, he shall transmit immediately copies of the same to the troops in the field from the county.

Sec. 31. \$13,000 is appropriated to carry the law into effect.

Sec. 32 and 33. Where less than ten persons are separated from their proper company, they are to vote as follows: Each voter is authorized, before the day of election, to place his ballot, properly folded, in a sealed envelope, together with a statement signed by the voter, and his commanding officer, or some other witness, and duly sworn to and certified before said officer, or some other competent person.—This statement must set forth the following facts:

The name and proper residence of the voter.

An authority to some qualified voter at the place of his residence, to cast the ballot for him.

That he is a qualified voter in the precinct where he proposes to vote.

That he is in the active military service, and give the name of the organization of which he is a member.

That he has not sent his ballots to any other person than the one so authorized.

That he will not attempt to vote at any place opened on said election day, at any place whatsoever.

That he has not been dishonorably dismissed from service.

And that he is now stationed at —, State of —.

Said sealed envelope, ballots and statement are to be sent by mail, or otherwise, to the proper person, with the endorsement on the sealed part thereof, "Soldier's ballot for — township, (ward or borough,) in the county of —," &c.

Secs. 34, 35, 36, and 37. The elector to whom this ballot is sent shall deliver it unopened, on the day of election, at the proper polls. The election officer shall open it in the presence of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited. The person delivering the ballot shall be compelled to testify on oath that he has delivered it in the same state as when received, and that he has not opened it or changed or altered the contents. Without such oath the vote shall not be received. The right to vote of the person sending the ballot may be challenged, the same as if he was personally present. Any election officer refusing to receive and count such vote, excepting when fraudulent, and any elector to whom such ballot is sent refusing to present it at the proper poll, are punishable by \$500 fine and one year's imprisonment. Any person making false oath touching these matters is subject to a penalty of \$1,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

Sec. 38. The Secretary of State shall prepare and furnish the necessary blanks to carry out this act.

Sec. 39. In case of an elector in military service on a vessel, the master of said vessel shall be competent to take affidavit and written statement of said elector.

Sec. 40. Assessors are required to assess a county tax of ten cents on every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual tax on every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States or of the State, in the army or navy, and when names shall have been omitted they be added on application of any resident of the district. Non-commissioned officers and privates are to be exempt from all other personal taxes while in service. Assessors must receive this tax from, and furnish a certificate of payment to, any citizen offering to pay the same for said soldier. Where the name has been entered on the assessment books no certificate of assessment shall be required. The certificate of payment shall set forth the name of the person for whom the tax is paid, the date of payment, and year for which it was assessed. This certificate shall only be evidence of payment of taxes, and shall not preclude a demand for other evidence of a right to vote. The penalty for non-compliance on the part of assessors, collectors or treasurers shall not be less than \$20, nor more than \$200.

Hon. Thad. Stevens has been re-nominated for Congress in the Lancaster district.