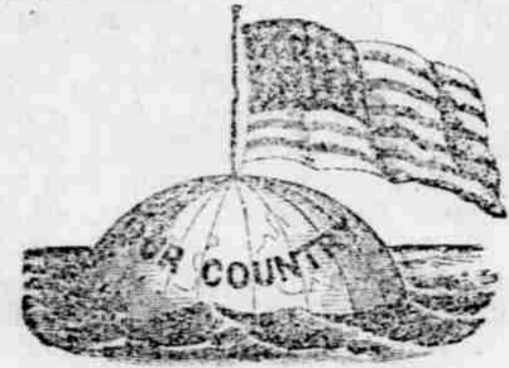


By the blessing of the Almighty we believe the time is coming when this unholy rebellion will cease. "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," is written on the walls of the Southern Confederacy, against the leaders, and their damnation is sealed. "God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting." The Confederate rattlesnake striking its fangs in its own body writes in the agonies of death. This nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and our children shall be stronger for this wrestling of flesh and blood, and under the blood-stained grass of battle-fields the seeds of new growth will sprout for Freedom and Peace.

"Up, then, in Freedom's manly part, From graybeard old to fiery youth, And on the nation's naked heart Scatter the living coals of truth. Now break the chain, the yoke remove, And smite to earth oppression's rod, With those mild arms of truth and love, Made mighty thro' the living God."

### The Alleghanian.



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

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY DECEMBER 8.

### Our Country's Future.

It needs no prophetic ken to look thro' the thin curtain which hides the future from our gaze, and behold the glorious destiny awaiting this country. A thousand problems that have puzzled the brains of the wisest statesmen that have lived before us, and bewildered the judgment of the living, have been solved in this war. The rebels themselves have wiped out slavery, and knocked away the chief corner-stone of their boasted confederacy. They have done that which no human foresight before the war could see a way of accomplishing. The rebellion has developed our resources, and shown us our ability to suffer. It has brought to light a thousand facts relating to our nationality of which the people never even dreamed. It has astonished the nations of the old world. Our powers of endurance and ability to cope with the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw have demonstrated to European monarchs that republican governments possess a vitality and power hitherto unknown—stronger than the strongest despotism. All these things have been clearing away the clouds that intervene between us and the future, and the showing, clearly and distinctly, the glorious destiny awaiting us.

When this rebellion shall have gone under, we shall be the strongest nation on the globe in a military point of view. The rebellion has developed the highest order of military genius. It has thrown upon the surface and brought to light an old fact, almost forgotten, that the greatest generals oftentimes grow up from among the people. Among our present military chieftains, we have men second to none of those whose names are enrolled highest upon the page of history. When did the world ever behold more exalted military genius than has been exhibited by Grant, Sherman, Butler, and a host of lesser lights who have figured in this war? With the rebellion over, we shall have experienced, accomplished officers enough to whip the world, if provided with competent armies; while the men that will have been trained to the dangers and responsibilities of the field and camp—soldiers acknowledgedly the best the world ever saw—will be counted by hundreds of thousands. In a word, we shall be essentially a warlike people—a nation to be feared and respected.

The higher Christian civilization of the North, with its more progressive spirit, which slavery has hitherto excluded from the South, will travel over the whole territory south of Mason and Dixon's line, and incorporate itself into the habits, customs, laws and usages of society. The fertile soil of the South, no longer cursed with the blights and mildews of slavery, under the influence of Northern industry will blossom like the rose. The agricultural products of the South will be more than quadrupled within four years of the closing of the war, while the change for the better in the manufacturing interest will be ever more striking.

The public domain will be divided up into smaller plantations, or still smaller farms, and instead of a few rich slaveholders owning all the soil, it will be distributed in more equal proportions among the industrious masses. The land monopoly

which has so long cursed the South, creating wide distinctions in society, enabling the few to oppress the many, will thus be broken down. The moral and religious tone of society will be changed. The immoralities of slavery so degrading to every community, will be done away with, and a higher civilization take their place. The change in this respect cannot fail to be wonderful. Slavery has made barbarians of the whole South, and plunged the race into the very cess pools of moral degradation. From this degradation has sprung up its legitimate fruit—this unholy rebellion. But the moral atmosphere of the whole South will come out of the conflict of war purified as by fire.

Education in the South will hereafter be extended to the masses, instead of being confined to a select few. The common school will travel into Dixie, and there take up its permanent abode. The "school house" will, in coming years, be one of the established institutions of the South. This will and must work out an astonishing result in Southern society—a change that will astonish no one so much as the Southerner himself.

Northern men in coming years will be allowed to travel safely in the South, and express the same opinions they do North, without endangering their lives and their all. For years there has been a most wanton disregard shown the rights of the people of the free States by their "Southern brethren." The American flag has been no security or protection to an American citizen in any of the Southern States for a long series of years. Northern men, and even women, traveling South have been whipped, tarred and feathered, imprisoned, shot, hung, and butchered like dogs, for no other crime than expressing opinions in consonance with the Bible and the Declaration of Independence. When slavery is gone, all this barbarism goes with it. What a glorious change in the right direction!

We shall, in fact, be what we have claimed to be—a nation of freemen, a land of Liberty. When that "sum of all villainies," slavery, is wiped out, we shall have a purely republican government, based upon the fundamental theory of equal rights to all. Free labor instead of slave labor will greatly exalt and bring up the masses. The dignity of labor will be fully vindicated. We might go on to enlarge upon this fruitful topic, but we desire. Let the bright prospect ahead cheer up every halting patriot, nerve every arm, encourage every heart, and fire with renewed zeal all, to the glorious work of crushing out the rebellion, and vindicating the rightful authority of the government over every foot of soil within its spacious limits.

### Volunteers for the State Guard.

It is now clearly understood, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, that all volunteers for the first five regiments of the State Guard will, if embraced in any future drafts, be furloughed by the War Department for the time they actually remain in the State service. And when this time in the State Guard is served out, it will be regarded as the expiration of this furlough, the man thereafter to be ordered into the United States army, there to complete the time for which he is drafted. All such volunteers will also be credited on any future drafts which the War Department may make for their full term of service to the State, thus: If a volunteer in the State Guard serves one year, and he should after the expiration of his time be drafted by the United States, for two or more years, he will receive a credit on such a draft of the year devoted to the State. These are important facts, and will no doubt induce the speedy filling up of the first five regiments of the State Guard.

There is little additional and nothing positively certain to add to the intelligence concerning the movements of Sherman. There is no reason to doubt, however, that he either has conducted or will conduct his entire army to the coast, without any material loss.

Bragg sent a dispatch to Davis that he had defeated the force sent by Foster to co-operate with Sherman from Port Royal, but as Foster has since been heard from and is all right, little importance is attached to Bragg's dispatch, or to the hopes expressed by the rebel papers of being able to cut off Sherman before reaching the coast.

In the absence of particulars, we consider it certain that Sherman has gone thro' in spite of everything, and that he will soon be in a position to enter upon the important operations of which his great march was the precursor. Such certainly is the belief in Washington.

### Legality of the Soldiers' Vote.

Attorney-General Meredith has just delivered the following opinion with respect to the case growing out of the contested election in the XVIIth Judicial District, Pennsylvania:

#### OPINION.

The election of Judges is provided for by the act of the 15th April, 1851. The sixth section of that act provides that in case of the election of President Judge of any Judicial District composed of two or more counties, the clerks of the return judges of each county shall make out a fair statement of all the votes which shall have been given at such election within the county for every person voted for, which shall be signed by said judges and attested by the clerks. This statement is required to be produced at a meeting of the return judges of the district. The duty of the return judges of the district is set forth in the seventh section, which provides that they shall cast up the several county returns, and make a sufficient number of copies of a general return of all the votes given for such office in said district, all of which they shall certify, and one of which they shall transmit to the Secretary of the Commonwealth in the manner provided in the act. The tenth section of the act requires the Governor to grant commissions to the persons elected.

The district return judges of the 16th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton, have transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth a return in which they state that they have not included the Bedford county return of the soldiers' votes, a copy of which they annex, and they assign as the reason for not including it, that said return was not certified to by nine of the return judges of Bedford county. The return in question is signed by thirteen of the county return judges, forming, therefore, a majority of the whole number. The reason assigned for not including this return is palpably insufficient. As the authority of the return judges concerns matters of a public nature, a majority may act at a meeting lawfully assembled, and their meeting is presumed to be lawful in the absence of proof to the contrary.

The clause in the seventy-ninth section of the act of 1839, providing that the returns shall be signed by all the judges present, does not govern the present case, and, if it did, it would be construed, 1st, as directing, merely; and, 2d, it would be presumed that the return was signed by all the judges then present, in the absence of proof to the contrary.

If the said soldiers' vote of Bedford county be included, Alexander King has a majority of all the votes in the district, and is elected President Judge.

The question on which the Governor requests my opinion is, whether it is the duty of the Governor to include the said soldiers' vote in ascertaining to whom the commission should be granted.

The district return judges have stated in their return that Francis M. Kimmell, having received the highest number of votes, is duly elected.

This statement is of no effect whatever. The law gives them no authority to declare who is elected. Their duty is simply to cast up the county returns, and make a general return of all the votes given for the office. In this respect the act of 1851, regulating the election of judges, differs from the act of 1839, the 82d section of which, relating to the election of members of Congress, and of the State Senate and House, provides that the district return judges shall also return the name of the person or persons elected, and the 83d section provides that the return judges shall in every case transmit to each of the persons elected to serve in Congress, or the State Legislature, a certificate of his election. It would not be difficult to suggest reasons for this difference, but it is enough to say that the Legislature has thought fit to make it, and that the present case must be governed by the act of 1851.

The Governor then has before him the return of the district return judges, from which he is to ascertain who is the person entitled to receive the commission. This is to be done by counting the votes given for the several candidates, and of course the candidate having a majority of the votes is legally elected and should be commissioned.

In counting the votes, I am of opinion that the Governor has no more right to throw out the soldiers' vote for Bedford county than he would have to throw out the whole vote of any one of the counties in the district. It is true that the district judges state that they have not included it, but they return a copy of the county return of it, and the Governor, by refusing under such circumstances to count it, would be acting as illegally as the district return judges themselves.

In fact, the paper transmitted by the district return judges to the Secretary of the Commonwealth as their return, taking the whole of it together, does clearly show that Alexander King had a majority of the votes in the district for President Judge, and is duly elected to that office, and in my opinion the Governor is bound to grant him a commission accordingly.

(Signed,) W. M. MEREDITH, Attorney General.

Congress met on Monday. The opening was signalized by no event of importance. The President sent in his Message to Both Houses on Tuesday.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor was captured by our forces in front of Petersburg a few days since.

### Will There be a Draft?

We have referred to the order for correcting the enrollment lists as indicative of another draft, and that, too, at no distant day, unless the armies are kept up by enlistments. New York and Boston are thus interpreting not only the order, but the general situation; and, taking everything into consideration, it will be wise if this conclusion becomes general. For some reason or other, drafting, although seemingly the only way to secure soldiers at such times and in such numbers as they are needed, has thus far failed to completely accomplish that object. Under the 700,000 call, not over 50,000 men were actually put into the army. The three hundred dollar exemption clause, it was alleged, worked the incalculable mischief. Congress repealed it, and under the new law another call for 500,000 was made, but it is alleged, on authority, not over 120,000 men have actually been put into the service under it,—credits of every description, desertions, and systematic efforts, in various ways, of faithless men and domestic enemies, having measurably defeated the confident expectations of Congress.

As between drafting and the volunteer system, there can be no doubt which is the best. Nothing is more certain than that the former, if the results given are correct, has proved unequal to expectation. After all we have done in that line, our armies to-day are made up of volunteers, and they will continue to be. Experience has proved that it is in this direction we must look, that on efforts in this behalf we must rely, to keep our armies up. It is doubtless true, that the fear of the draft stimulates the country to secure volunteers; but it is an unsafe reliance, and an essentially unsound reversal of motive. The vote thrown at the recent election proves that there is no exhaustion. In the absence of any new legislation, the efforts of individuals and of communities, acting as organized bodies, must be depended on to stimulate volunteering, and to supply the wants of the Government.

The season is favorable for procuring men. In some of the large cities little difficulty is experienced in procuring them at fixed bounties. If there is to be another draft, it may come sooner than we expect. Let us, therefore, bestir ourselves for volunteers. The New Volunteer Corps, to be commanded by our gallant Hancock, is an excellent starting point. The order under which it is to be recruited is liberal, and appeals to the patriotism of the country. An especial feature is that recruits will be credited to the district in which they or their families are domiciled, and will be paid a special bounty of three hundred dollars from the substitute fund upon being mustered into service, or two hundred dollars more than one year's men have been entitled to. The city, county, ward, and, in those cases where they are given, State bounties will thus amount at the least to six hundred dollars. These advantages, all included within the service of one year, will not fail to be appreciated by every veteran to whom they appeal.

### Extraordinary Endurance.

Private Wm. N. Kellerman, enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, March 1, 1864. At the battle of Po River, on the 10th of May, he received three distinct wounds, one on the right shoulder, another on the chin, and the third near his right eye, entirely depriving him of the use of it. He rejoined his regiment on the 13th of August, when the Second Corps was on the march to Deep Bottom. The following day he was so injured by the concussion of a shell that he was removed from the field insensible, and was not enabled to report for duty until the 13th of October. On the 27th of that month, and while the Second and Third divisions were making a reconnaissance on the left, Gen. Miles, commanding the First division, directed a demonstration on the rebel fort in front of his line. Kellerman was selected, with others, for the purpose. They charged amid a heavy fire, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the fort, capturing a number of prisoners, with whom Kellerman was sent to the rear.—Having performed this duty, he started back to rejoin his comrades. In the meantime the rebels had rallied, and our men were compelled to fall back. Kellerman in the darkness did not observe this until near the fort, when he came upon the rebel picket line, which had been established in his absence. Fortunately he was not discovered, and sinking down he crept into a small ravine, hoping to make his escape during the night. Soon after a rebel vidette was thrown out a few feet in advance of where he lay, thus placing him between the vidette and the skirmish line. In this position he lay until the night of the 2d of November, a period of six days, exposed to the wind and rain, and the cold, freezing atmosphere of the nights, without food or drink, chewing the leaves and roots within reach of his arm, determined not to surrender himself to the enemy, which he could have done at any moment with safety.

On the night of the 2d, the enemy having relaxed his vigilance, he succeeded in reaching our lines, crawling on his hands and knees, and bringing with him his accoutrements and Spencer rifle. On being taken to the hospital he was utterly exhausted, his hands and feet were badly frozen, and the toes of his right foot somewhat gangrenous. He was unable to swallow for the first day, but on the second beef tea and other nourishing and stimulating liquors were administered with the best effect. He has to a great extent re-

covered the use of his hands and feet, and bids fair at no distant day to be able to rejoin his regiment.

Gen. Miles has forwarded a recommendation that as a reward for his unexampled fortitude and heroism in refusing to surrender himself to the enemy under such trying circumstances, he be granted a furlough for thirty days, and be awarded a medal of honor.

### God in the Constitution.

A convention was in session in Philadelphia, which had for its object the securing of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, "which shall honor God by thankfully avowing Him as our Supreme Father and Ruler, and bless man by securing him universal liberty and all of his other inalienable rights." A petition to the President and Congress has been prepared, and is in circulation for signature. To the petition is appended an argument in which is set forth the fact that the framers of the Constitution made twelve amendments to it in fourteen years; that sixty years have elapsed since the last one; that progress is a duty, and what ought to be can be, if we pray with faith, and work to help to answer our own prayers; that our present Constitution shows striking signs of French infidelity, and that it has less of Christianity in it than the Declaration of Independence or the Articles of Confederation. It is urged that at least one million signatures be appended before it is presented on the 4th of March, 1865.

A serious fight occurred at Timber Ridge, Fulton county, on the 2d, between a squad of soldiers and a lot of delinquent conscripts and deserters. An attempt was made by the soldiers to arrest some of the latter, which was resisted. The soldiers then opened fire, and a general battle ensued, lasting about an hour. The conscripts and deserters were finally routed, with a loss of one man killed and two wounded. None of the soldiers were injured.

S. Reynolds, of Lafayette, Ind., was recently arrested by Capt. M'Quiddy, chief of staff to Gen. Hovey. He stands charged with recruiting for the rebel army and the evidence is said to be conclusive. If convicted, the penalty is death.

### LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, December 1, 1864.

Mrs. Marth Berry, Samuel Gillin, J. Burhart, Milton Hoffman, Joseph Conway, Mrs. Cath. Jones, James H. Chester, John E. Jones, E. A. Cresswell, 2 Wm. A. Kyle, John Gaine, Mrs. Eliza Keith, Joe F. Durbin, 2 Miss Mary Noenen, David W. Davis, Miss Harriet Ribbitt, Daniel Davis, Mrs. Emma Reger, Thos. Davis, Wm. H. Rager, David M. Davis, Jacob Reger, Mrs. Selar Dodson, Mrs. Margt. Reger, Evan D. Davis, 2 Miss Mary Ann Reger, Thos. Davis, Miss Mary Sellers, Miss Anna M. Davis, Miss Jane Sharra, Miss Eliza E. Davis, Catharine Swiger, Thos. E. Evans, Michael Snyder, Miss Mary Evans, E. Sulzeboough, Miss Deliah Evans, Robt. D. Thomas, Miss Mary J. Evans, Jana Thomas, Miss Eliza A. Evans, Robert Tigue, Miss Anna Evans, John Thomas, Mrs. Eliz. Gushing, Jacob Thomas.

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

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.
2. Head letters with the writer's post office, State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.
3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."
4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

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

JOHN THOMPSON, P. M. December 8, 1864.

### STRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Croyle township, on or about the 1st of September last, a red cow with considerable white about the belly and legs, and long wide horns, and apparently about 5 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. JASON CRUM. December 1, 1864.

### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the confirmation of the account of D. H. Roberts, and E. Roberts, executors of David Evans, (masson) dec'd.—The Orphans' Court of Cambria county having appointed me Auditor to report distribution of the assets in the hands of said executors, to and among the persons legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of Geo. M. Reed, Esq., in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 13th day of December, next, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. CYRUS ELDER, Auditor. November 24, 1864.

### STRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, on or about the 1st day of November, a large Black Cow, about 12 or 14 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. ANDREW DUNMIRE. Nov. 24, 1864.

### LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

#### BLOOD-SEARCHER!

For the cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula, Cancerous formations, Cutaneous diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples on the face, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Tetter affections, Old and stubborn ulcers, Rheumatic disorders, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Mercurial diseases, General Debility, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Foul Stomach, Female Complaints, Together with all other disorders from an impure condition of the circulatory system.

As a general Tonic, its effects are most benign, and it cannot fail to benefit where used perseveringly, and according to directions.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY R. E. SELLERS & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

### SELLERS' VERMIFUGE!

From Rev. S. Wakefield, former Pastor of the Liberty street M. E. Church.

Mr. R. E. SELLERS—It is from a sense of duty, as well as with great pleasure, that I bear testimony to the virtue of your family celebrated Vermifuge. I procured a single bottle, and gave it to three of my children, who had been ill for several weeks. The eldest was seven years old, the next four, and the youngest eighteen months. The first passed fifty-six worms, the second forty-seven, and the third a considerable number, not distinctly recollected. Since then they have been doing well, and are now in good health. Truly, S. WAKEFIELD.

Price 25 cents. PREPARED AND SOLD BY R. E. SELLERS & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

### JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

#### AND BLOOD PURIFIER!

This great internal remedy is the best medicine ever offered to the public for the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, and as a Blood Purifier, it has no equal for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female complaints, and all break outs on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases were merely temporary in their effects, and of doubtful virtue, but the RHEUMATIC COMPOUND reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

PREPARED BY R. E. SELLERS & CO., Sole Proprietors, Corner Wood and Second sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

To whom all orders must be addressed. Price, One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for Five Dollars. For sale, wholesale and retail, by druggists everywhere.

### SELLERS' LIVER PILLS!

Read and judge for yourself. SILVER CREEK, Ohio Co., Virginia, March 20, 1864.

Mr. R. E. SELLERS—Dear Sir—I think it a duty I owe to you and the public generally to state that I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a long time, and so badly that an abscess formed and broke, which left me in a very low state. Having heard of your celebrated Liver Pills being for sale by A. B. Sharp, West Liberty, and recommended to me by my physician, Dr. F. Smith, I concluded to give them a fair trial. I purchased a box, and found them just what they are advertised to be—the best Liver Pills ever used; and after taking four boxes, I find the disease has entirely left me, and am now perfectly well. Respectfully yours, D. H. COLEMAN.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

### SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

From A. Cushing, Druggist, E. Bend, Ind. D. S. OWEN, Esq.—Dear Sir—I in reply to your favor of the 13th instant, I would say that the sale of Sellers' Medicines has far exceeded my expectations, and in no case have they failed to produce the desired effect. The Cough Syrup is a cure for coughs, colds, &c., and the cheapness of the article places it within the reach of all, which, together with its efficacious qualities, renders it a most favorite. Not a day passes without numerous calls for "the one thing needful," at this season of the year, viz, Sellers' Cough Syrup. Yours, A. G. CUSHING.