

The Ebensburg Alleghenian.

TODD HUTCHINSON, Editor.
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VOLUME 8.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1867.

NUMBER 36.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the election of the County of Cambria," approved July 4, A. D. 1859, JAMES MYERS, Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the county of Cambria on the SECOND TUESDAY, being the 10th day of OCTOBER, A. D. 1867, at which the following State and County officers will be elected, to wit:

One person for the office of Judge of the County Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of the county.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of the county.

One person to fill the office of Commissioner of the county.

Two persons to fill the office of Jury Commissioners of the county.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director of the county.

Two persons to fill the office of Auditors, one for 3 years and one for 1 year, of the county.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of the county.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the house of M. Leary, Esq., in the borough of Altoona.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Meakin, in the village of Belano, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the School House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in the borough of Carrolltown.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Richard J. Proudfoot, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at the School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at the School House in said township.

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

TERMS: \$3.00 PER ANNUM.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

RICHMOND IN 1864-5.

A Southern correspondent, a lady, gives the following personal recollections of secession during the war:—

During a part of the war, I lived immediately on the Rapidan river, in that rural and picturesque portion of Virginia designated Piedmont. Nowhere has nature done more to beautify, and art less, than there. The river, though a small stream at some points, in winter swells to a blood-red, rapidly-rolling flood, to which the mountain torrents contribute. The Blue Ridge overshadows the rolling landscape.

I determined to leave the farm in charge of the overseer, and thus to rid myself of the perpetual care, terror and suspense incidental to that section. So I gave him the keys, and with one of the very best of good servants "refugees" to Richmond—that grand central point to which all terrified or home-bereft women and children turned; a bee-hive swarming and teeming and overrun with workers and drones till the honey was all exhausted, and nothing left but bitter comb, and that, after a little, put to the highest bidder.

It was "fashionable," for the sake of economy, to "room-keep"—that is, for an individual or party to rent a room or more, and to find marketing for themselves, to live as best they could—and that meant on half rations. I knew a lady with three children in one room, who had always previously moved at the head of society, who assured me that she had not tasted meat for eight weeks. Her fine house and grounds in Fredericksburg were destroyed, and she fled in the night, amid the screaming of shell and cannon balls, for her life.

I was fortunate enough to get two comfortable rooms, and with a little iron fixture before the grate, Judy cooked me many a morsel of sweet food. I was more fortunate than most of my neighbors, inasmuch as I could get from home occasionally a box of hams, fowls, hominy, meal and potatoes; and do not let me leave out the sorghum molasses made on the farm, and which I still prefer to sugar-syrup. Surely God put it into the hearts of the people to cultivate and make this very useful article just before the war, as it became the staple, and I believe in hundreds of cases, but for it, starvation would have ensued.

Our house in Richmond was a large one, and the thirty occupants lived pretty much by room-keeping, though there was board in the central part for transient or permanent boarders.

There had been such a change in Richmond, made by influx of strangers from every section of the confederacy, and the exigencies of the times, that it was scarcely recognizable. Social equity was in a measure inverted, and law and order went to the wall. Women, delicate, and refined, had to assume men's duties, and in every public department held places of high official importance, with salaries ranging from six to twelve hundred dollars and upwards a month, all struggling not for wealth to hoard, but for bread to keep the body alive.

When four years of wear and tear have exhausted a lady's wardrobe, with no goods in the country, except a few running at long intervals the blockade, and at prices too exorbitant, what can a woman do who has the wish, the laudable wish, to look well through everything, without the material for its fulfillment? Well, take two dresses of different material and color, one minus a skirt, the other a body—insert a quarter of a yard of one into the skirt of the other, make puffings of the lighter color at the top of the sleeve, and of the darker form the tight fitting part, and notice the effect. This we did, and though mingled and mottled, it was still picturesque.

Women's bonnets will wear out; and as hats were more easily got, hats became the style. Every woman learned to plait straw, and to make her own hat, which she decked with a rich plume from some old stock, or with a guinea fowl's bright wing.

Shoes we learned to manufacture, and every rag-bag was brought into requisition to furnish thick poplin pieces for lasting. Stockings we knit, gloves we made—in which art I myself became so expert that I could easily get thirty dollars for each pair I could furnish the merchants.

Crinoline was harder to substitute; but we got all right there, for the old steel bands we could cover with strips of cotton cloth, and re-shade and hang together with cord. Nothing was lost.

The greatest tax upon us was the clothing for the servants, which was sometimes supplied by cutting up counterpanes and blankets. Shoes with wooden soles were found to answer.

Invention was the order of the day, and confederate puddings and pastries, with sorghum molasses personating white sugar, were pronounced delicious.

Coffee, made from everything under the sun, from acorns to rye, gave zest to trade and emulation to speculators—who dealt in "pure coffee mixed with rye."

Rye coffee is a good substitute when war and blockade shut out every available resource. I have made and drunk it on a cold winter evening, clear and strong,

when I enjoyed it with a relish, and thanked God for it.

It was a curious sight in those days to look into a drug store, and in place of the usual paraphernalia of bottles, to see a second hand dress of white stretched at full length in the show-case, with a label bearing—"For sale—\$2,000." In the windows of extensive auction houses, whose business has been brisk in other days, dresses now hung, mingled with all articles of a lady's second hand wardrobe. I deposited a dress, white counterpane, and one hundred and fifty old novels, in one of these houses for sale.

Books were in demand, and an interesting novel would sell for from \$12 to \$25.

Servants perambulated the streets with immense baskets holding ladies' and children's clothing, sold to buy bread for homeless refugees. Refugees from New Orleans, Memphis, &c., who had handsome wardrobes, but no bread, far from home, with their husbands, fathers and brothers fighting, disposed of every superfluous article of elegant wear, and learned to weave and wear "Virginia cloth." This was almost put a stop to at last by the want of cotton, but after a certain crisis it was more readily obtained, and accordingly the looms which had been silent since the times of our grandparents, once more gave their cheerful bang-bangs about the household of many a thrifty housewife, and speedily clothed the fair belles, used to nothing coarser than silk and fine wool.

I knew a lovely young woman, married for six months only, who received a letter from her husband "in the trenches," telling her that he would be at home on a certain day to stay twenty-four hours. She got up a little gala for him, and each neighbor furnished from some hoarded store a few grains of real coffee; one sent her a sugar-dish of real sugar. She fixed the little parlor; had everything arranged; the sugar ostensibly displayed in the silver sugar-bowl, when lo! in her hand was placed a letter, saying, "How grieved I am, I cannot tell you, but Mr. Moore's head was struck off yesterday as he raised himself from behind the trench to reconnoitre."

Winter found me many a time without coal; the canal had been cut and the locks destroyed; therefore, it could not be brought, as the Danville railroad was also destroyed, the trains not having run for two weeks. Once I had lain in bed all day to keep warm. Judy had exhausted her ingenuity in devising some mode of obtaining fuel; she had burned the last box and barrel, and was fairly nonplussed. I got up and dressed myself as expeditiously as my cold fingers could dispatch tape and buttons, determining to go to the coal yard myself. It was a long way, and I met many disconsolate women who begged me return, as my errand would prove fruitless; but I persevered, and at last, on reaching the office of Mr. Burke, looked appealingly at him and asked for coal.

"Hav'n't any; have refused five hundred people."

I sat down, forlorn. Upon raising my eyes, I found that he was looking at me, upon which I took heart to say: "Do you not think that a little fine coal might possibly be scraped up, just to keep me from freezing—only that?"

His quick reply was: "I have saved a half-load; you can have it."

I felt like crying; but I didn't. I paid him ninety dollars, and in an hour's time was crying in my faithful Judy's arms, in gratitude to a cheerful blaze; but tears soon turned to smiles at her queer mode of comforting. "Good Lord, missis, while you was freezing you didn't cry; now you is warm, you let your tears run. For de Lord's sake, hold up your head; three somebodies is at the door begging to get dere hands warm." So I admitted the tenants—only too glad to extend the hospitality—besides lending them a half-bushel of coal apiece.

I frequently went to the legislative hall; and was sometimes pleased, sometimes disgusted.

I heard ex-Governor Wise lecture one night—just a month, I think, before the capitulation. The crowd was dense to suffocation. His eloquence chained my mind, riveted my ears, and cheered my heart, for he, with all his native power, in ornate and copious language, pronounced emphatically, that our day of deliverance was at hand.

Starvation seemed likely to ensue as the winter waned into spring. Meat was so scarce as to be a rarity to epicureans. Flour brought from two to three thousand dollars.

One morning in March, I went to market, and as I was slowly sauntering towards the oyster stalls, I espied a chicken, which almost deafened me with its lusty crowing. I asked of the black man who was standing by:

"Uncle, what do you ask for your chicken?"

"Ah, missis, that rooster I ax one hundred and fifty dollars for."

"How old is he, uncle?"

"Carn't say, 'zactly, but it 'pears to me that comin' this summer he will be in his six year."

"And still you ask so large a sum for him? Why, he will be as tough as leather!"

"Yah! yah! Dese Confedrit times, people don't stand on tough," said he.

By the third day after the capture of the city, things began to assume something like law and order, but starvation was staring the whole population in the face. It is true that sutlers had opened stores of tempting comestibles, but who had money to buy? Not one, except some of the Jews. I myself had not one mouthful, except a quart of meal; the marketing furnished on Saturday was exhausted, and my neighbors could not give me, as they had nothing to bestow.

One by one, the men who had left the city strayed back again, and some soldiers on parole came to their wives, but, except the comfort that sympathy gives, they were of no more real service than flint wheels to wagons. Husbands had no money, but were human nevertheless. My six thousand dollars in Confederate money, which I had in hand for pocket money, would not bring me one ginger cake. Officers, men of rank, of social distinction and wealth, were now forlornly sitting down to meals for which they could not hope to pay. The landlady's stock on the fifth day consisted of half a ham and a half barrel of Irish potatoes. She posted a notice over the door for "sodgers," and several Federal officers came to the house, and she got in hand her first greenback.

I was very nearly desperate when Judy came in panting with delight. "Oh! now," she cried, "never say again that you 'speets to starve, for God hears the young ravens when they cry; here is some money," and she put in my hand a two-dollar greenback—the first I ever saw. I, trained by the lessons taught during the four years past, made little tobacco-pouches and filled them with tobacco and got them sold, which brought me a little. Soup houses were opened, and I have seen them crowded to suffocation, with timid and refined ladies among the number, holding little pitchers—sinking with shame—to be filled. Anything to keep from starving! I never went, but Judy did, tho' I could not drink the soup. The Sanitary Commission hoisted its flag, and had distributed many comforts before I heard of it. Even after I was aware of the opening of the Commission, I hesitated, from sheer independence and pride, to apply to it till weakness and famine clamored for help.

I found my way there at dusk, and timidly entering, ventured to inquire for Mr. Williams, the superintendent. He appeared, and his kind and easy manner made me feel less like a criminal. He sent home with me a servant laden with a box of good, substantial food, besides such delicacies as I had craved for months. Judy stood at her post as financier, general manager, supervisor, comforter, servant, and friend. In all this time I had not heard from my husband, till one day, three weeks after, the door opened and he burst into the room. "So you are alive—alive still, and I see you again!" he said. Ramors of the most startling description had reached him of the treatment of women when Richmond was occupied, and the three weeks of frantic suspense had weakened him to exhaustion. Judy, of course, had her share in the congratulations which followed, and after having recounted our several experiences, we let the curtain drop.

THE REYNOLDS MONUMENT.—A meeting of the committee of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, having charge of the Reynolds Monument, was held at Philadelphia, August 13, 1867. All the members were present. The Treasurer reported \$6,910.57 on hand, nearly all of which bears interest. The committee decided to erect a semi-colossal statue of the General, in military uniform, on a site already selected in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. An additional sum of \$2,500 is needed to insure the early completion of the monument. Officers and soldiers of Reynolds' Corps disposed to increase their subscriptions can do so by addressing General C. S. Wainwright, Treasurer, at Rhinebeck, New York, or any of the other members of the committee, namely: General R. Coulter, Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa.; General J. W. Hoffman, No. 9 North Eighth street, Philadelphia; Col. Chapman Biddle, No. 131 South Fifth street, Philadelphia; or Dr. T. H. Bache, No. 233 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.—A private letter from the Dry Tortugas says:—"There are but few prisoners here now, forty-five in all, and two-thirds of them, if not more, are United States soldiers, who have been sent here for various crimes, principally desertion. The conspirators are lodged like the other prisoners, in the second tier of casemates. Their quarters are cool, dry, cheerful, and airy, and command quite as pleasant a view as there is. They manage to live pretty well on their Government rations and what their friends send them. Arnold is employed as a clerk, and seems satisfied. Spangler and O'Laughlin work at their trade as carpenters. Mudd works now in the carpenter shop, and is getting quite handy with the tools. They are all in excellent health, but a little thinner than is natural for them. They have the use of the library."

and perform those duties required of them by law.

And further, if any Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of election of the same district, who shall do and perform the duties of said Judge unable to attend.

"That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ticket, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled, outside, 'Judiciary'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled 'State'; one ticket shall embrace all the County Officers voted for, including office of Senator, member or members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled 'County'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled 'Township'; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled 'Borough'; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes."

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, the 11th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

JAMES MYERS, Sheriff.

WILLIAM KITTEL, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

January 24, 1867.

JOHN FENLON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

Office opposite the Bank. [Jan 24]

GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

F. P. TIERNY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.

Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

Office opposite the Court House. [Jan 24]

R. L. JOHNSTON. [Jan 24] J. E. SCANLAN.

JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law, Carrolltown, Cambria county, Pa.

Architectural Drawings and Specifications made. [Jan 24]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.

Particular attention paid to collections. [Jan 24]

Office one door east of Lloyd & Co.'s Banking House.

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel.

Will practice in the Courts of Cambria and adjoining counties.

Attends also to the collection of claims of soldiers against the Government. [Jan 24]

GEORGE W. OATMAN, Attorney at Law and Claim Agent, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa.

Pensions, Back Pay and Bounty, and all Military Claims collected. Real Estate bought and sold, and payment of Taxes attended to. Book Accounts, Notes, Due Bills, Judgments, &c., collected. Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Letters of Attorney, Bonds, &c., neatly written, and all legal business carefully attended to. Pensions increased, and Equalized Bounty collected. [Jan 24]

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Summit, Pa.

Office east of Mansion House, on Railroad street. Night calls promptly attended to, at his office. [May 23]

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no means to thoroughly acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience, he has sought to add the imparted experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak its own praise.

SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S. References: Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Bond, Jr.; W. R. Handy; A. A. Bandy; P. H. Austen, of the Baltimore College.

Will be at Ebensburg on the fourth Monday of each month, to stay one week.

January 24, 1867.

LOYD & CO., Bankers—EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a General Banking Business transacted.

January 24, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers—ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Money received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

January 24, 1867.

WM. M. LLOYD, Pres't. JOHN LLOYD, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY, AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Corner Virginia and Annie sts., North Ward, Altoona, Pa.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$300,000 00

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN.....150,000 00

All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms.

Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations always on hand.

To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows: \$50 to \$100, 2 per cent.; \$100 to \$200, 3 per cent.; \$200 and upwards, 4 per cent. [Jan 24]