

# The Alleghanian.

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

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

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## DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE ALLEGHANIAN."

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Carrolltown.	Danl. Litzinger.	Chest.
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**Presbyterian**—REV. D. HARRISON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

**Methodist Episcopal Church**—REV. S. T. SHOW, Preacher in charge. Rev. J. G. GOOLEY, Assistant. Preaching every Sabbath, alternately at 10 o'clock in the morning, or 7 in the evening. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

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**Calvinistic Methodist**—REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 8 and 9 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.

**Catholics**—REV. M. J. M'CONNELL, 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 12 o'clock, noon.  
Western, " at 12 o'clock, noon.

**MAILS CLOSE.**  
Eastern, daily, at 6 o'clock, A. M.  
Western, " at 6 o'clock, A. M.

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

Leave Ebensburg on Friday of each week, at 8 A. M.

The mails from Newman's Mills, Carrolltown, &c., 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.

Post Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

### RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

WILMORE STATION.	
West—Express Train leaves at	9.44 A. M.
" East Line " "	10.09 P. M.
" Mail Train " "	3.31 P. M.
East—Express Train " "	8.25 P. M.
" East Line " "	2.04 P. M.
" Mail Train " "	10.06 A. M.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

**Judges of the Courts**—President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Huntingdon; Associates, George W. Casley, Richard Jones, Jr.

**Prothonotary**—Joseph M. Donald.

**Register and Recorder**—Edward F. Lytle.

**Sheriff**—Robert P. Linton.

**County Sheriff**—William Linton.

**District Attorney**—Philip S. Noon.

**County Commissioners**—Abel Lloyd, D. T. Horn, James Cooper.

**Clerk to Commissioners**—Robert A. M' Coy.

**Treasurer**—John A. Blair.

**Poor House Directors**—David O'Harro, Michael M'Guire, Jacob Horner.

**Poor House Treasurer**—George C. K. Zahm.

**Poor House Steward**—James J. Kaylor.

**Mercantile Appraiser**—H. C. Devine.

**Assessors**—Henry Hawk, John F. Stull, John S. Rhey.

**County Surveyor**—E. A. Vickroy.

**Coroner**—James S. Todd.

**Superintendent of Common Schools**—James M. Swank.

### EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

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

**Deputy Sheriff**—William Linton.

**Town Council**—Evan Griffith, John J. Evans, William D. Davis, Thomas B. Moore, Daniel O. Evans.

**Clerk to Council**—T. J. Litzinger.

**Borough Treasurer**—George Gurley.

**Weigh Master**—William Davis.

**School Directors**—William Davis, Reese S. Lloyd, Morris J. Evans, Thomas J. Davis, Hugh Jones, David J. Jones.

**Treasurer of School Board**—Evan Morgan.

**Constable**—George W. Brown.

**Tax Collector**—George Gurley.

**Judge of Election**—Meshac Thomas.

**Inspectors**—Robert Evans, Wm. Williams.

**Assessor**—Richard T. Davis.

## Select Poetry.

### The Song of Hatred.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Yes! Freedom's war!—tho' the deadly strife  
Make earth one charnel bone-yard!  
The last kiss now to the child and wife,  
And the first firm grasp of the poniard!  
Blood soon shall run in rivers above  
The bright flowers we to-day tread;  
We have all had more than enough of love,  
So now for a spell of Hatred!  
We have all had more than enough of love,  
So now for a spell of Hatred!

How long shall the hideous ogre, Power,  
Rear column of skulls on column?  
Oh, Justice! hasten the judgment-hour,  
And open thy doomsday volume!  
No more oiled speech!—it is time the drove  
Of despots should hear their fate read—  
We have all had quite enough of love—  
Be our watchword henceforth Hatred!  
We have all had quite enough of love—  
Be our watchword henceforth Hatred!

Cold steel! To that it must come at length,  
Nor quake to hear it spoken!  
By the blows alone we strike in our strength  
Can the chains of the world be broken!  
Up, then! No more in city or grove  
Let Slavery and Disarm tread!  
We have all had more than enough of love,  
Let us now fall back upon Hatred!  
We have all had more than enough of love,  
Let us now fall back upon Hatred!

My friends! the tremendous time at hand  
Will show itself truly in earnest!  
Do you the like!—and take your stand  
Where its aspect frowns the sternest!  
Strive now as Tell and Korner strove!  
Be your sharp swords early and late red!  
You have all had more than enough of love—  
Test now the talisman, Hatred!  
You have all had more than enough of love—  
Test now the talisman, Hatred!

### TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF AMERICA.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

The following circular has been handed us by Maj. Thompson, Postmaster for this borough, with the request to lay it before the public through the medium of our columns:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, October 15, 1861.

To the Postmaster at Ebensburg, Pa.  
SIR—You are requested to take measures to effect an organization, if none exists, among the women of your district to respond to the accompanying appeal of the Sanitary Commission.

The Executive Government here very much desires to obtain the active cooperation of the women of America for the holy cause of the Union in this appropriate mode, and relies upon you to make known this wish to them and aid as far as possible in securing its accomplishment.

Yours, respectfully,  
M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

### CIRCULAR.

Washington, D. C., October, 1861.

**COUNTRY WOMEN**—In the extraordinary enlargement of the whole structure of our National Government, which has this year been forced upon us, the wants of the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy cannot at once be fully provided for by the ordinary means.

Whatever aid is to be given from without, must, nevertheless, be effective, be administered systematically, and in perfect subordination to the general system of administration of the government. To hold its agents in any degree responsible for the duties with which they are charged, government must protect them from the interference of irresponsible persons.

Hence, an intermediate agency becomes necessary, which, without taking any of the duties of the regular agents of government out of their hands, can, nevertheless, offer to them means of administering to the wants of the sick and wounded much beyond what could be obtained within the arbitrary limits of supply established by government, and in strict accordance with the regulations necessary for maintaining a proper accountability to it.

The Sanitary Commission, a volunteer and unpaid bureau of the War Department, constitutes such an agency.

The Sanitary Commission has established its right to your confidence. The President, the Secretary of War, General Scott and General McClellan have each recently acknowledged, in the warmest terms, the advantages which have already resulted from its labors, and the discretion and skill with which they have been directed. Its advice has been freely taken, and, in several important particulars, acted upon, favorably to the health of the army, by the government. There has scarcely been a company of volunteers in the field, with regard to which some special defect, error or negligence, endangering health, has not been pointed out by its agents, and its removal or abatement effected.—There has not been a single instance in which its services or advice, offered through its various agencies, have been repulsed; not a single complaint has been

received of its embarrassing any officer in his duty, or of its interfering with discipline in the slightest degree. Its labors have, to this time, been chiefly directed to induce precautions against a certain class of diseases which have scourged almost every modern European army, which decimated our army in Mexico, and which, at one time, rendered nearly half of one of our armies in the war of 1812 unfit for service. It is a ground for national gratitude that our present armies have passed through the most trying season of the year wonderfully escaping this danger. That there are grander causes for this than the labors of the Commission cannot be doubted, but that, among human agencies, a large share of credit for it should be given to those labors is neither arrogant nor unreasonable to assert. In this assurance, what contribution that has hitherto been made to the treasury or the store of the Commission is not received back again ten fold in value?

After full and confidential conference with the Secretary of War, the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and the Quartermaster General, there is reason to ask with urgency for a large increase of the resources of the Commission, especially of that class of its resources upon which it must chiefly draw for the relief of the sick and wounded.

The experience of the Commission has so well acquainted it with the earnest desire of their loyal countrywomen to be allowed to work in the national cause, that it is deemed unnecessary to do more than announce that there is a real and immediate occasion for their best exertions, and to indicate convenient arrangements for the end in view.

It is, therefore, suggested that societies be at once formed in every neighborhood where they are not already established, and that existing societies of suitable organization, as Dorcas Societies, Sewing Societies, Reading Clubs and Sociables, devote themselves, for a time, to the sacred service of their country; that energetic and respectable committees be appointed to call from house to house and store to store, to obtain contributions in materials suitable to be made up, or money for the purchase of such materials; that collections be made in churches and schools and factories and shops, for the same purpose; that contribution boxes be placed in post offices, newspaper offices, railroad and telegraph offices, public houses, steamboats and ferry boats, and in all other suitable places, labelled, "For our Sick and Wounded;" and that all loyal women meet at such convenient times and places as may be agreed upon in each neighborhood or social circle, to work upon the material which shall be so procured.

### DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES WANTED.

Blankets.  
Quilts, of cheap material, about seven feet long by fifty inches wide.  
Woolen or Cotton Flannel Bed-Gowns, Wrappers, Undershirts, and Drawers.  
Small Hair and Feather Pillows and Cushions for wounded limbs.  
Knit Woolen Socks.  
Slippers.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or in very strongly wrapped bales, and clearly directed. On the top of the contents of each box, under the cover, a list of what it contains should be placed; a duplicate of this list should be sent by mail. Arrangements for free transportation should be made, or freight paid in advance. (The express companies will generally convey goods for this purpose, at a reduction on the usual rates.) Packages may be directed and sent, as is most economical, from any point to any of the addresses below. (For the U. S. Sanitary Commission.)

Office of the Woman's Central Relief Association, Cooper Union, No. 10, Third Avenue, New York.

Care of Samuel and William Welsh, No. 218 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Care of Dr. S. G. Howe, 20 Bromfield st., Boston.

Care of Russell M. Larned, Providence, R. I.

Care of Dr. W. H. Massey, Cincinnati.

Office of Soldiers' Aid Society, 96 Bank st., Cleveland.

Care of Dr. C. D. Griswold, Wheeling, Va.

Care of Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, Medical Purveyor, Chicago.

Care of F. L. Olmsted, 211 F. st., Washington, D. C.

Acknowledgements will be made to all those who forward parcels, and a final report to the Secretary of War will be published, recording the names of all contributors, so far as they shall be known to the Commission.

HENRY W. BELLOWES, D. D., Pres't.  
Signed by Prof. A. D. Bache, L. L. D., George T. Strong, Fred. Law Olmsted, George W. Cullum, U. S. A., Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A., Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A., William H. Van Buren, M. D., Prof. Walcott Gibbs, M. D., Elisha Harris, M. D., Samuel G. Howe, M. D., Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D., J. S. Newberry, M. D., Horace Binney, Jr., Rt.

### Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D., Commissioners under authority of the Sec'y of War.

The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity, and of direct practical value to the nation, in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and the confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported.—There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made. A. LINCOLN.

### WINFIELD SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, September, 30, 1861.

### General Winfield Scott.

HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE COMMAND OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Some time since, the busy *quid nuncs* around Washington city, whenever they became barren in sensation news, or whenever they were also prevented from prying into the secrets of the departments, interested themselves in the veteran soldier and hero, Winfield Scott, by allusions to his health, or insinuations as to his purposes, both in regard to himself personally, and his official duty in the service. We were told one day that his health was declining—that disease, old age and the bruises of battle were telling on his life—and, when these reports became stale, that he was fretted by the neglect of Gen. McClellan, that the Cabinet refused to render him the respect which was his due, and that, incensed and indignant, the old hero had determined to resign and leave the struggle for the preservation of that nationality which he assisted in creating, to the direction of other minds and the control of other hands. The fact of the resignation of Gen. Scott is now officially announced, but that resignation was induced by higher and more patriotic reasons than those attributed to him by a portion of the press of the country, and the veteran hero carries with him, therefore, into retirement the regret, the respect, and the solicitude of his countrymen.

We briefly refer to some of the leading events in the life of Winfield Scott. Born near Petersburg, in Virginia, June 13th, 1785, Winfield Scott entered the army as captain of light artillery, May 3d, 1808, and has served his country with unvarying success for more than half a century. In that time he has proved his right to rank with the first commanders of the age. His campaigns have been carefully watched by the ablest generals of Europe, and have won the praise of every one, from Wellington down. He has twice been honored with a gold medal from Congress for distinguished services, and retires from active duty with the reputation, after fifty years of command, of never having lost a battle when he was present in person.

Gen. Scott in one sense is not known to the American people, as those are who become popular with the masses. As a hero and a soldier, his name is connected with the most brilliant portions of our history, but when that is omitted Winfield Scott appears as the stern disciplinarian, which, in the popular mind, inspires a sort of cold and stiff respect, instead of that wild and enthusiastic regard in which public favorites are generally held. And yet he is a generous and magnanimous man, with genius strengthened by industry, sternness softened by kindness, an indomitable will governed by reflection, ability and vigor in war, combined with a love of peace and order, and respect and obedience to the Constitutional authorities of his country, unimpaired by an unshrinking maintenance of his own rights. In these days of rebellion, when the armies of the republic are being recruited with unprecedented celerity, and when officers and men are being summoned from professions, merchandising and trades, to the tented and the battle field, there is a coincidence in the fact that the Lieutenant General of the Army also left a civil profession to fight for his country in one of the periods of its peril when his services were required. He was educated for the business of the law, graduated at William and Mary college, Virginia, and at the time he entered the army was engaged in the practice of that profession. The early career of Winfield Scott as a soldier was very brilliant, and at the commencement of the war with Great Britain he was promoted to a Lieutenant Colonelcy of Artillery from a Captaincy of Light Artillery. During the war of 1812, the promotion of Scott kept pace with the regulation of the army. He soon became Adjutant General—next Colonel of Artillery, then Brigadier General, and on the 25th of July, 1814, "For his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and for his uniform good conduct as an officer in said army," he was brevetted a Major General. He attained this high rank when he was only twenty-eight years of

age, younger than than Major General McClellan is now, and rivaling men in command who were veterans in the service and the heroes of many battles. After these promotions, and after he had also also partly recovered from wounds received in the battle of Niagara, General Scott asked and obtained leave to visit Europe "for professional improvement." At this period "the holy alliance" had been formed for the purpose of crushing Napoleon, and, from an inspection of fortifications, witnessing the movements and discipline of the allied forces, he returned to the United States improved in many respects as a disciplinarian, and stored with a fund of military knowledge which gave him that self-confidence for which he was distinguished thereafter when at the head of the armies of the Republic.

From and after the return of Gen. Scott from Europe, he engaged in study and the publication of a volume entitled "General Regulations of the Army," containing the necessary instructions for troops in garrison, in camp, and in the field. The war commonly called the *Black Hawk War*, was brought to a close by the battle of Bad Axe, August, 2, 1832, the day before Gen. Scott had joined Gen. Atkinson, under whom the operation against the Indians had until that time been conducted. After the battle of Bad Axe, the army was attacked with an enemy more subtle and powerful than the savage Indians, the Small Pox, and during all that time Gen. Scott was in the hospitals, as nurse, physician and religious comforter of the sick soldier. Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, made the conduct of Scott in this relation the subject of comment in one of his official reports, in which he refers to and applauds him "not only a warrior but a man—not only the hero of battles but as the hero of humanity!"

In 1832, Gen. Scott appeared again before the country, in the difficulties arising out of the attempt at nullification by South Carolina, a position which required him to exercise all his judgment and discretion. He was perfectly successful, when the least imprudence might have involved the whole country in a serious collision. The passage of a compromise act by Congress caused South Carolina to rescind her ordinance of nullification, which relieved Gen. Scott of his duty in that rebellious state. His connection with the Seminole war in Florida, and his influence during the up-rising of the American Canada Patriots, was of that character which has always distinguished the soldier and reflected credit on his country. From 1838-'39 he was on the north-eastern frontier, where he appeared as a pacificator in the settlement of our boundary with Great Britain. In 1839 he was before the Whig Convention which assembled in this city, as a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Harrison however became the nominee of that body, and was afterwards elected President of the United States. In 1841, upon the death of General Macomb, Scott was appointed the commander of the Army. Between this period and 1846 Gen. Scott was occupied with many reforms in the army, when the war with Mexico broke out. It is not our purpose to refer in detail even in the limits of our brief article, to the connection of Gen. Scott with that war. The incidents which attended his march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, are now a portion of our country's most glorious history, and are still fresh in the memory of American citizens. From the treaty of peace with Mexico to the present hour, also, the career of Gen. Scott is known to the country. And to-day, then, he is again before his countrymen and the world, full of honor and full of years, struggling with a wicked rebellion, concerted to destroy a government in the defense of which he passed his youth, his early manhood and his ripened age. No soldier that the world ever produced, presented a more sublime appearance than does Winfield Scott present to the world at this day.—He asked to be relieved from service, not because he loves his country less, but because he is less able to discharge a duty which others are ready and anxious to assume. He goes into retirement amid the applause and gratitude of his countrymen.

A good story is told of the late W. E. Burton, which we have never seen in print. While traveling on a steamboat down the Hudson, he seated himself at the table and called for some beefsteak. The waiter furnished him with a small strip of the article, such as travelers are usually put off with. Taking it upon his fork and turning it over and examining it with one of his peculiar serious looks, the comedian coolly remarked, "Yes, that's it; bring me some."

A female recruit was detected by trying to put her pantaloons on over her head.

### Order of Maj. Gen. McClellan.

The following order was issued by Major General McClellan, on assuming the command of the armies of the United States:

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1.

General Order, No. 19.—In accordance with general order, No. 94, from the War Department, I hereby assume command of the armies of the United States.

In the midst of the difficulties which encompass and divide the nation, hesitation and self-distrust may well accompany the assumption of so vast a responsibility; but confiding, as I do, in the loyalty, discipline and courage of our troops, and believing, as I do, that Providence will favor ours as the just cause, I cannot doubt that success will crown our efforts and our sacrifices.

The army will unite with me in the feeling of regret that the weight of many years, and the effect of increasing infirmities, contracted and intensified in his country's service, should just now remove from our head the great soldier of our nation. The hero who, in his youth, raised high the reputation of his country in the fields of Canada, which he sanctified with his blood, who, in more mature years proved to the world that American skill and valor could repeat, if not eclipse, the exploits of Cortez in the land of the Montezumas—whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, whose whole efforts have been directed to uphold our honor at the smallest sacrifice of life.

A warrior who scorned the glories of the battle-field, when his great qualities as a statesman could be employed more profitably for his country. A citizen whose declining years has given to the world most shining instances of loyalty in disregarding all ties of birth, and clings still to the cause of truth and honor.—Such has been the career—such the character of Winfield Scott—whom it has long been the delight of the nation to honor, both as a man and a soldier.

While we regret his loss there is one thing we cannot regret, the bright example he has left for our emulation. Let us all hope and pray that his declining years may be passed in peace and happiness, and that they may be cheered by the success of the country and the cause he has fought for and loved so well.

Beyond all this, let us do nothing that can cause him to blush for us. Let no defeat of the army he has so long commanded embitter his last years, but let our victories illuminate the close of a life so grand.

Geo. B. McClellan,  
Major General Commanding U. S. A.

### MAJOR GENERAL HUNTER.—Major General Hunter, the successor of Gen. Fremont in the command of the Western Department, is a native of the District of Columbia, but was appointed to West Point from Illinois, in 1818. On graduating in 1822, he entered the army as second lieutenant of Fifth Infantry; was promoted first lieutenant June, 1828; was made captain First dragoons March, 1833; resigned July 4, 1836. He again entered the army from Illinois in November, 1841, as temporary paymaster; he was appointed paymaster 14th March, 1842, and was connected with that department of the service up to the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was promoted to brigadier general and placed in the field. He had been recommended by the Illinois delegation in Congress, for promotion as major general. He was acting major general in charge of the Third division of the United States forces at Bull Run.

### THE YANKEES.—The New England rule, of doing whatever is to be done well, is carried out in everything. Nothing is slipshod, or half done. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

"In meeting the army wagons I was struck with the superiority of the teams brought on by the Massachusetts regiments over those supplied by the Government. The former were fat, strong, handsome animals, the driver sitting in his seat with the four in hand like an old fashioned stage driver. The latter seem ill-cared for, and are urged along by the driver, who sits on one of the wheel-horses.—Massachusetts has a finished way of doing up things, from the arrangement of a farm house to the equipage of an army."

Blessed is he who has nothing, for he shall not lose it. A poor Frenchman, when his wife aroused him from his sleep with the cry, "Get up, Baptist, there is a robber in the house," answered sensibly: "Don't let us molest him. Let him explore the house, and if he should find anything of value, we will take it from him."