

The Alleghanian.

A. A. BARKER, Editor and Proprietor.
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I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

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VOLUME 3.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

NUMBER 43.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Offices.	Post Masters.	Districts.
Benn's Creek,	Joseph Graham,	Yoder.
Bethel Station,	Enoch Reese,	Blacklick.
Carrolltown,	William M. Jones,	Carroll.
Chess Springs,	Dani. Litzinger,	Chest.
Cresson,	Wm. W. Young,	Washt'n.
Elchburg,	John Thompson,	Ebensburg.
Fallen Timber,	Isaac Thompson,	White.
Gallitzin,	J. M. Christy,	Gallitzin.
Hemlock,	Wm. M'Gough,	Washt'n.
Johnstown,	I. E. Chandler,	Johnst'wn.
Loretto,	P. Shields,	Loretto.
Mineral Point,	E. Wissinger,	Conem'gh.
Munster,	A. Durbin,	Munster.
Pershing,	Francis Clement,	Conem'gh.
Plattsville,	Andrew J. Ferral,	Susq'han.
Roseland,	G. W. Bowman,	White.
St. Augustine,	Wm. Ryan, Sr.,	Clearfield.
Scaly Level,	George Conrad,	Richland.
Souman,	B. M'Colgan,	Washt'n.
Summerhill,	B. F. Slick,	Croyle.
Summit,	Miss M. Gillespie,	Washt'n.
Wilmore,	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 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. SNOW, Preacher in charge. Rev. W. LONG, 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.

Wesleyan—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 7 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. Prayer meeting 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 10 o'clock, P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern, daily, at 3 1/2 o'clock, P. M.
Western, " at 8 o'clock, P. 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.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CRESSON STATION.	
West—Express Train leaves at	8.51 A. M.
" Fast Line " "	8.56 P. M.
" Mail Train " "	7.55 P. M.
East—Express Train " "	7.42 P. M.
" Fast Line " "	12.17 P. M.
" Mail Train " "	6.50 A. M.
WILMORE STATION.	
West—Express Train leaves at	9.13 A. M.
" Fast Line " "	9.18 P. M.
" Mail Train " "	8.09 P. M.
East—Express Train " "	7.29 P. M.
" Fast Line " "	11.55 P. M.
" Mail Train " "	6.23 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

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

Prothonotary—Joseph M'Donald.

Register and Recorder—Edward F. Lytle.

Sheriff—John Beck.

District Attorney—Philip S. Noon.

County Commissioners—D. T. Storm, James Cooper, Peter J. Little.

Treasurer—Thomas Callin.

Poor House Directors—Jacob Horner, William Douglas, George Delany.

Poor House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahn.

Poor House Steward—James J. Kaylor.

Mercantile Appraiser—John Farrell.

Assessors—John E. Stahl, Thomas J. Nelson, Edward R. Donnegan.

County Surveyor—E. A. Vickroy.

Coroner—James S. Todd.

Supt. of Common Schools—Wm. A. Scott.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

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

Burgess—George Huntley.

School Directors—E. J. Mills, Dr. John M. Jones, Isaac Evans.

EAST WARD.
Constable—Thomas Todd.
Town Council—Wm. Davis, Daniel J. Davis, E. J. Waters, John Thompson, Jr., David W. Jones.
Inspectors—John W. Roberts, L. Rodgers.
Judge of Election—Thomas J. Davis.
Assessor—Thomas P. Davis.

WEST WARD.
Constable—M. M. O'Neill.
Town Council—William Kittell, H. Kinkaid, E. L. Johnston, Edward D. Evans, Thomas J. Williams.
Inspectors—J. D. Thomas, Robert Evans.
Judge of Election—John Lloyd.
Assessor—Richard T. Davis.

BATTLE OF GAINES' HILL.

Graphic Account of the Fights of Thursday and Friday, 26th and 27th June, before Richmond.

The following graphic and connected narrative of the terrible struggles of Thursday and Friday, the 26th and 27th days of June,—the same in which the Pennsylvania Reserves fought so gallantly and efficiently, but were, nevertheless, so terribly cut up,—is from the war correspondence of the New York Times.—Although necessarily somewhat condensed for our columns, we think it, in the main, as full and accurate as any account that has come under our observation:—

THE POSITION.

At the time the enemy first made their appearance to our pickets on the right, which was on the 26th, our force at Mechanicsville consisted of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth; six companies of the Bucktail Regiment, under command of Major Stone; and five companies of Pennsylvania Reserves. This force was distributed about the town, also on the road leading to Richmond, the road leading to Ashland, and the road leading to Hanover. The videttes were keeping special watch on the Hanover road.

The Pennsylvania Reserves were guarding the Richmond road, and having received timely information of the near approach of the enemy, returned to camp before the rebels could get between them and it. They performed their part gallantly, and defended the rifle-pits to the last moment.

At 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 26th, videttes on the Hanover road came into Mechanicsville with the intelligence that the enemy was approaching the town from the direction of Hanover. Three companies of the Bucktail Regiment immediately moved out to a distance of 1 1/2 miles on the road indicated, in order to support the pickets already there. The strength of the enemy was not then known, neither could it be ascertained that he intended anything beyond a reconnaissance.

THE ENEMY'S ADVANCE.

No sooner had the reinforcements reached their destination than it was discovered that the rebels were advancing in considerable force from the direction of Hanover, they evidently having crossed the railroad at Meadow Bridge. The design of the rebels to turn our right could not now be doubted, and as it was clear that our small force would be insufficient to meet the attack, General Reynolds sent back to General M'Call for reinforcements.

Meantime, and before the reinforcements could arrive, the enemy had pushed steadily onward, and was fast closing in upon Major Stone's force. The small command, however, was drawn up in line, ready to receive the rebels, and was determined to do its utmost, even if it lost the life of every man. The cavalry took their position in the rear of the infantry, and remained at their posts until it was evident that the superior number of the rebels would ultimately drive us, when they retired farther to the rear, but still within supporting distance of the infantry. Onward came the rebel columns, and firmly stood our small force to combat them.—When the rebels had approached within firing distance, Major Stone gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the enemy's ranks, which told with terrible effect. At this fire a rebel major was seen to fall.

The enemy returned the fire, and pushed his cavalry to our right, in order to surround our men. They at last succeeded in getting round to the rear, which circumstance placed our men in an exceedingly critical position. Major Stone, observing the importance of immediate action, rode up to his men, and shouted, "Shall we fight or surrender?" "Fight!" was the hearty response of the Bucktails; and, after giving one more volley to the rebels in front, wheeled, charged through the cavalry in the rear, and gained a piece of woods, where they took temporary refuge. Here they were again surrounded, and again they cut their way through the rebel cavalry, and proceeded in a direction toward Gen. M'Call's camp.

THE LINE OF DEFENCE.

The space between the Chickahominy and the lower road, the small stream and the upper road, and an open field for some distance on the right of the upper road, formed our line of defence. The left was held by M'Call's division, including the Bucktails that fell back from Mechanicsville; the centre by Gen. Griffin's brigade. We had a rifle-pit on each side of the

lines, and a short distance from the stream.

THE POSITION OF THE BATTERIES.

Easton's Pennsylvania Battery occupied positions at the rear of the rifle-pits, so as to command the lower road. The other batteries of M'Call's division were placed at different points along the left of the line. We also had two batteries, of six pieces each, to protect the right and centre.

At about 7 o'clock the enemy attempted to break our centre. To accomplish this he made most vigorous efforts, but he was boldly and successfully met by Gen. Griffin, who arranged his men in excellent order, and encouraged them by his presence and daring.

While the rebels were endeavoring to force back our centre, the left of the column was also basily engaged in keeping the enemy from crossing the bridge over the stream on the lower road. The Pennsylvania Reserves fought bravely, and their unflinching perseverance was the only thing that prevented the rebels from gaining ground in that quarter. The enemy seemed to concentrate his whole strength at first at the centre, and then at the left of our line, but in each attempt he failed to cross the stream. Our batteries did not spare the canister and grape, and whenever an opportunity offered a most terrible fire was poured into the rebel ranks. The Pennsylvania Reserves, who were in the rifle pits, kept up an unceasing fire upon the rebels on the other side of the stream, and finally compelled them to abandon their original front position at that end of the line.

At 9 30 P. M. the firing had entirely ceased, the rebels had been repulsed, and we held our ground. Our loss was comparatively small, not exceeding 250 killed and wounded.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The shrieks and groans of the rebels when the battle was ended indicated that their loss was heavy. The air was filled with the wails of the wounded and dying, and all night long the rumbling of ambulances and the suppressed voices of those engaged in burying the dead and caring for the wounded could be distinctly heard.

By order of General Porter a strong picket force was stationed along the lines, and every precaution taken to resist any renewed attack that the rebels might make.

General M'Call and staff bivouacked in the open air upon a field situated near the battle-field, and necessarily passed a sleepless night.

The silence of the night was frequently broken by the discharge of a picket-gun, and every one was on the alert for the enemy, save the wearied soldier, who had become exhausted from the night's effort, and was indulging in a short but sweet repose.

THE MORNING.

At three o'clock the next day the sleepers were aroused, and a whisper passed from ear to ear that the enemy were on the move. The picket firing became more frequent, and it was evident that the rebels were preparing to renew the attack. Our men were again formed in battle array upon nearly the same ground occupied by them the preceding night, and everything was ready on our part to again flay the rebels.

That the rebels received strong reinforcements during the night was a fact not to be disputed, and the event was certainly not unexpected by us. Intimations that the rebels intended to attack our right had been in circulation for a week at least, and we had no reason to suppose that so important a movement would be attempted by a light force. The enemy came prepared not only to force us from the stream and the Mechanicsville road, but also to drive us across the Chickahominy. Later in the day, the rebel force was estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand men. The force we brought to bear numbered about twenty thousand. Of course, to hold our position against such fearful odds was an impossibility, and the next best thing had to be done.

THE NEXT BEST THING.

At daybreak, finding the enemy was rapidly closing on our right flank, General Porter issued orders for the whole force to slowly fall back towards Gaines' Hill. This movement was conducted in the most orderly and satisfactory manner, and had I not known the nature of the movement, it would have been impossible for me to decide whether the army was advancing toward or retiring from the enemy. No hasty demonstrations were made, and every gun-carriage and every wagon held its place in the column. One accident only came under my notice, which was the breaking of the trail of one of the ammunition wagons.

The rear of our column, as it marched toward Gaines' Hill, was admirably protected by Robertson's United States Battery, Easton's Pennsylvania Battery, and the 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment. The enemy followed slowly and cautiously, as if he feared being decoyed into some trap. The firing was not rapid, and we lost but few men. Good order prevailed.

OUR FORCE.

As has been previously stated, the rebel force was estimated to be 75,000 men.

Our force consisted of Morell's, M'Call's, and Sykes' divisions, and Cook's Cavalry Brigade, numbering altogether about 20,000.

Our forces were distributed as follows: General Mead's Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserve troops, on the extreme left, and near the Chickahominy. Gen. Butterfield's Brigade, the left at the right of Gen. Mead's Brigade. Gen. Martindale's right. Gen. Griffin's Brigade on the right of General Martindale's. The division under command of Gen. Sykes at the right of General Griffin's Brigade.—Gen. Reynolds' Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserve troops at the extreme right of the line, reaching to Coal Harbor. Gen. Seymour's Brigade of Pennsylvania Reserve troops held a position in about the centre of the column within supporting distance of the force in front. Gen. Cook's Cavalry Brigade took a position in the rear of the extreme right.

Robertson's United States Battery, of six pieces, Hart's United States Battery, of four pieces, and Keen's Pennsylvania Battery, of six pieces, took positions on eminences at the left; Allen's Massachusetts Battery, of six pieces, Martin's Massachusetts Battery, of six pieces, and Griffin's United States Battery, of six pieces, held positions in about the centre. At the right were Tidball's, Weed's, and Carlisle's United States Batteries, a German battery of four 20-pounders, and a battery attached to the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

At 12 o'clock M. the rebels fired the first shot, from a battery stationed on the hill in front of Gaines' house. It was a solid shot, and struck in the woods at the rear of Gen. Martindale's brigade, and between his advance and reserve columns. This shot was followed by several others before any of our batteries responded.

At 1 o'clock, sharp skirmishing was heard in front of the centre. By this we knew the rebels to be steadily advancing, and expected every moment to see them make their appearance on the brow of the hill before our line of defence.—The firing became more rapid, but up to this time we had not heard any volleys.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

At about one o'clock, our guns began to respond to those of the enemy. The skirmishers were already engaged in front of the centre, and soon after they got to work along the whole extent of the lines. The firing became more frequent as the enemy's pickets advanced. The skirmishers were at length called in, and took their position in the line. By far the heaviest battle in which the army of the Potomac has yet been engaged was now progressing.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the artillery on both sides were hotly engaged. The infantry in force had not yet got into the fight, but not many minutes elapsed before they were also engaged. At one time we could not have had less than sixty guns in practice, and the enemy had as many, if not more. The roar of cannon was truly awful. Shells were bursting in every direction, and a dense cloud of smoke covered the entire field.

The enemy now advanced in columns toward our centre. Meanwhile our men stood firmly to receive the charge. The rebels were gallantly repulsed, but at the expense of scores of lives. Hundreds of the rebels were seen to fall, but their places were quickly filled by others.—Failing to break our line at the first attempt, the rebels sent over a large force to the right, for the purpose of turning our flank. We immediately strengthened that end of the column by a change of position.

When the enemy had advanced to within about three hundred yards of our batteries, our guns opened with canister and grape. The slaughter was terrible, and the rebels were compelled to withdraw.—Not only did the artillery do good execution on this occasion, but also the infantry, who kept up a constant fire. It was near three o'clock, and during the hour following there seemed to be a lull in the terrible conflict. The enemy was apparently bringing down reinforcements from Richmond, notwithstanding their force already exceeded ours by 50,000. We also found it indispensable to have a larger force. Accordingly, Gen. Slocum's division crossed the river at Grapevine bridge, and proceeded to the right of the

line. French's and Meagher's brigades subsequently passed over the same bridge, and took positions further to the left.—The enemy had made two charges, and been repulsed in both.

It was now approaching 5 o'clock, and the enemy was preparing to make a charge on the left wing of this portion of our force. With this view, he seemed to have concentrated the larger portion of his force on the hill directly opposite Gaines' house. He had been largely reinforced by fresh troops, and seemed determined to make one more vigorous effort to break our line.

The rebels descended Gaines' Hill six columns deep, and in compact order.—This mass of men gave our artillerists on the left a splendid opportunity for practice, and when the proper time arrived, a deadly fire was opened upon the advancing columns. An immense weight of canister and grape was thrown among them, and hundreds of their number were seen to bite the dust. The rebels, however, were not checked by our artillery, and onward they came toward our left. Every man stood at his post, resolved to do his utmost. Volley after volley was exchanged, but neither side wavered. At last the rebels poured a tremendous volley into our ranks, which thinned them out to an alarming extent.

After a while, the superior numbers of the rebels began to tell, and it became evident that our troops would soon be obliged to give way. The troops under command of Gen. M'Call were nearly exhausted, having been in the battle of the preceding day and passed the night without sleep. Our men fought well, but they could not perform impossibilities.—One man could not contend against three, and hope to come out winner.

The left wing began to fall back. The centre and right of the column were necessarily forced to do the same, and our entire line commenced retreating towards the river. The enemy seized upon the auspicious moment, and, with furious yells, rushed forward upon our broken ranks. The horses attached to the batteries on the left were nearly all shot, consequently many of the pieces had to be abandoned.

To contend longer was useless. We had lost our position, and it was utterly impossible for the time being to rally the men. So the command for the troops to retire in order across the Chickahominy was given, and the regiments commenced moving in that direction. It was nearly dark. The fight had been desperate, and the enemy did not seem inclined to press hard. With the assistance of the reinforcements previously mentioned, another line of battle was formed about half a mile in rear of the first position. The object, however, was more for the purpose of covering the retreat than for renewing the contest. The battle was ended.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

The following testimonial to the heroism of the Reserves is from the Philadelphia Inquirer:

All accounts concur in saying that the dauntless bravery of the division of Pennsylvania Volunteers commanded by Gen. M'Call, usually called the Reserve Corps, really saved the army of the Potomac.—They were in the very front, and were attacked by superior numbers during five successive days. But they always met the enemy bravely, fighting like veterans, and even when reduced to half their original strength and worn out by the battles of five days, they still showed no signs of flinching. With any less determined division than this in front, our army might have been wholly destroyed or captured.

The loss of the Reserves, in officers, is larger than that of any other division.—Gen. M'Call, the noble Pennsylvanian who created the corps, was badly wounded on Monday and taken prisoner. Brig. Gen. Reynolds was also taken prisoner.—Brig. Gen. Meade was wounded, and has arrived at his home in this city, where he is doing well. Gen. Burns was also slightly wounded.

The New York Herald also pays this handsome compliment to the Reserves:

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps fought on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, in each and all of the leading fights, and their losses are terrible.—In all cases they behaved like good and gallant soldiers, and the Commonwealth they represent has nothing in common with them of which she may not be proud. The reserves did not lose more than one hundred and fifty men in the engagement of Thursday, at Mechanicsville; but after the fight of Friday they reported the almost incredible loss of two thousand men. The subsequent encounters must have raised their loss to four thousand, including three generals, several colonels, &c.

People's Party Convention.

The People's Party Convention of Cambria county met in Ebensburg on Monday, 7th inst., in pursuance of the Call of the Chairman of the County Committee.—The Convention was called to order by the said chairman, Mr. M. S. Harr, at one o'clock, P. M., when, on motion, William R. Hughes, Esq., of Wilmore, was chosen President. After the President had taken his seat, on motion, Messrs. Dr. W. Bell, of Summitville, and Thomas M. Jones, of Ebensburg, were elected Vice Presidents. A. C. Mullin, Esq., Ebensburg, and Col. John M. Bowman, Johnstown, were elected Secretaries.

The Convention being thus organized, the Districts were called for Delegates, when fifty-five representatives presented their credentials and took their seats in the Convention. The Districts of Cambria City, White and Yoder townships, and the 3d ward of Johnstown borough were unrepresented, while Taylor township, Loretto borough, the 1st ward of Conemaugh borough and the 4th and 5th wards of Johnstown were represented by but one Delegate each.

On motion, the Delegates without colleagues were allowed two votes each.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Congress.—Messrs. George S. King, of Johnstown, and A. A. Barker, of Ebensburg, were placed in nomination. The nominations were then closed, and the Convention proceeded to ballot, by calling the roll, with the following result:

Mr. Barker had 46 | Mr. King had 14

On motion, the nomination of Mr. Barker was made unanimous; and on a further motion, he was allowed to select his own conferees.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Senator.—Messrs. Wm. R. Hughes, of Wilmore, and L. W. Hall, of Blair county, were nominated; when the nominations closed, and the Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Mr. Hall 41 | Mr. Hughes 19

The nomination of Mr. Hall was made unanimous.

Messrs. John H. Fisher, of Johnstown, Wm. R. Hughes, of Wilmore, and John Williams, of Ebensburg, were elected Senatorial Conferees.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Assembly. Col. James Cooper, of Taylor township, Joseph Miller, Esq., of Wilmore, Col. John M. Bowman, of Johnstown, and John Williams, Esq., of Ebensburg, were nominated; when the nominations closed, and the Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Mr. Cooper, 33 | Mr. Bowman, 19
Mr. Miller, 4 | Mr. Williams, 4

The nomination of Col. Cooper was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate for District Attorney. A. C. Mullin, Esq., of Ebensburg, was nominated, but declined, and nominated J. H. Fisher, Esq., of Johnstown. There being no other nominations, Mr. Fisher was declared the candidate by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Prothonotary. Wm. K. Carr, of Wilmore, and Evan Roberts, of Johnstown, were nominated; when the nominations closed, and the following ballot was had:

Mr. Carr, 35 | Mr. Roberts, 25

The nomination of Mr. Carr was made unanimous.

County Commissioner was next in order. S. Dean Canan, of Conemaugh borough, John Elder, of Chest township, B. F. Slick, of Summerhill, Robert Evans, of Ebensburg, John E. Roberts, of Cambria, John Kratzer, of Allegheny, and Jacob Kibler, of Carroll, were nominated; when the nominations closed, and the following ballot was had:

Mr. Elder, 41 | Mr. Canan, 6
Mr. Evans, 4 | Mr. Roberts, 3
Mr. Slick, 2 | Mr. Kratzer, 2

The nomination of Mr. Elder was made unanimous.

On motion, A. C. Mullin, Esq., Col. J. M. Bowman and Dr. J. M. Jones were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the adoption of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Poor House Director. William Bergstresser, Esq., of Susquehanna, George Settlemyer, of Summerhill, John Woods, of Millville, and William Orr, of Johnstown, were nominated; when the nominations closed, and the following ballot was had:

Mr. Woods, 14 | Mr. Settlemyer, 13
Mr. Orr, 12 | Mr. Bergstresser, 11

There being no election, a second bal-