The Alleghanian.

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

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—Henry Clay.

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

VOLUME 4. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1863. NUMBER 16.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*	*Districts.*
Bethel Station	Enoch Reese,	Blacklick.
Carrolltown,	William M. Jones,	Carroll.
Chess Springs,	Dani. Litzinger,	Chest.
Conemaugh,	A. G. Crooks,	Taylor.
Cresson,	Wm. W. Young,	Washint'n.
Ebensburg.	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,	M. Adlesberger,	Loretto.
Mineral Point,	E. Wissinger,	Conem'gh.
Munster,	A. Durbin,	Munster.
Plattsville,	Andrew J Ferral,	Susq'han.
Roseland,	G. W. Bowman,	White.
St. Augustine,	Wm. Ryan, Sr.,	Clearfield.
Scalp Level,	George Conrad,	Richland.
Sonman,	B. M'Colgan,	Washt'n.
Summerhill,	B. F. Stick,	Croyle.
Summit,	Miss M. Gillespie,	Washt'n.
Wilmore,	Morris Keil,	S'merhill.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian—Rev. D. Harison, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 3 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. W. Long, Assistant. Preaching every Sabbath, alternately at 10½ 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.

Welch Independent—Rev Ln. 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 2 and 6 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 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Catholic—Rev. M. J. Mitchell, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Eastern, daily, at 11½ o'clock, A. M.
Western, " at 11½ o'clock, A. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

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

☞The mails from Butler, Indiana, 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—*Balt. Express leaves at		8.38 A. M.
" Phila. Express	"	9.22 A. M.
" Fast Line	"	9.33 P. M.
" Emigrant Train	"	2.12 P. M.
East—Express Train	"	8.43 P. M.
" Fast Line	"	3.20 A. M.
" Mail Train	"	10.34 A. M.

WILMORE STATION.

West—*Balt Express leaves at		9.01 A. M.
" Phila. Express	"	9.45 A. M.
" Fast Line	"	9.56 P. M.
East—Express Train	"	8.14 P. M.
" Fast Line	"	2.56 A. M.
" Mail Train	"	10.04 A. M.

*Daily, except Mondays.

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 Buck.

District Attorney.—Philip S. Noon.

County Commissioners—James Cooper, Peter J. Little, John Campbell.

Treasurer—Thomas Callin.

Poor House Directors—William Douglass, George Delany, Irwin Rutledge.

Poor House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahm.

Mercantile Appraiser—John Farrell.

Auditors—John F. Stull, Thomas J. Nelson, Edward R Donnegan.

County Surveyor.—Henry Scanlan.

Coroner. James S. Todd.

Sup't. of Common Schools—Henry Ely.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

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

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. Kinkead, R. L. Johnston, Edward D. Evans Thomas J. Williams.

Inspectors—I. D. Thomas, Robert Evans.

Judge of Election—John Lloyd.

Assessor—Richard T. Davis.

State Paper.

Annual Message OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

READ JANUARY 7, 1863.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—Notwithstanding the pressure of public calamity which has weighed heavily on the country during the past year, it has pleased Divine Providence not only to enable the people of Pennsylvania to perform in full all their duties to our common government, but to give to this Commonwealth domestic peace, plenty and prosperity.

The balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1861, was		$1,551,605 72
Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861, were as follows:		
Ordin'ry sources,	$4,047,822 39	
6 per cent. loan act May 15, '61,	387,850 00	
From var. banks as an equivalent for coin for the payment of interest of Public debt,	140,768 30	
Refunded cash, military,	29,566 42	
U. S. Govt.,	605,740 52	5,211,747 63
Total into Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1861,		$6,763,353 35
And the payments have been as follows:		
For ordinary purposes.	$3,083,110 06	
Paid on State interest as an equivalent for coin,	146,631 22	
Military expenses, Act April 12, 1861,	7 62	
Military expenses, Act May 15, '62,	460,548 68	
Military Expenses, Act May 16, '61,	1,217 26	
Military Expenses, Act April 16, 1862,	20,607 04	
Military Pensions, Act May 16, '61,	400 54	
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	427,881 51	
Domestic Creditors,	165 32	
Temporary Loan redeemed,	100,000 00	
U. S. Govt. Direct tax,	359,000 00	4,590,569 25
Leaving balance in Treasury Nov 30, 1862,		$2,172,844 10
Of which amount $195,576 27 is the balance of unexpended military loan, as follows:		
Balance of fund Nov. 30, 1861,	390,507 41	
Receipts under Act May 15, 1861,	387,850 00	778,357 41
Paid for military expenses as above,	482,781 14	
Paid for redemption of temporary loan,	100,000 00	582,781 14
		$195,576 27

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of December, 1861,		$40,589,666 08
Additional amt. received at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov 30, 1862, on Military Loan, authorized per act of May 15, 1861,		387,850 00
		$40,968,516 08
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1862, viz:		
5 per cent. State stocks,	$268,809 49	
4½ per cent. State stocks,	50,000 00	
4 per cent. State stocks,	100,000 00	
Int'st. certificates,	17 25	
Relief notes,	1,411 00	
Domestic creditors' certif.,	64 52	
Military Loan, per Act of April 12, 1861, redeemed	100,000 00	
		$520,302 26
Public debt, Dec. 1, 1862.,		$40,448,213 82

Towards the extinguishment of the public debt, the Sinking Fund holds securities amounting to ten millions seven hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars, as follows:

Bonds of Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company,	$3,500,000
Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	7,000,000
Bonds of Wyoming Canal Comp'y.	281,000
	$10,781,000

Should there be no extraordinary demand on the Treasury, there can be appropriated from the large balance now on hand and the increasing revenues, at least a million and a half of dollars during the coming year towards the payment of the public debt.

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been, as shown by my Proclamation of the 8th of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth reduced,		$262,801 67
As follows, viz.		
State loans.	$260,178 74	
Interest certificates,	370 41	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	64 52	
Relief notes cancelled,	11 88	
		$262,801 67

It will be observed that the fiscal years ends on the thirtieth of November, and the Sinking Fund year on the first Monday of September. This is the reason for the apparent deficiency in the amount of debt paid as stated in the Treasurer's Report and by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Under the Act of 11th of April, 1862, I appointed William M'Clelland, R. C. M'Combs and M. Russel Thayer, Esq'rs., as Revenue Commissioners, who have printed a report, and will no doubt submit the result of their labors to the Legislature, to which I invite attention.

I refer to the reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General for the details of the Commonwealth. The reports of the Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and State Librarian will exhibit the state of the departments under their care.

In accordance with the Act of 10th February, 1862, the quota of this State of the direct tax of the United States, amounting to one million nine hundred and forty six thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty-three cents, was on the 14th June, 1862, paid to the United States, partly by a relinquishment of a portion of the sums claimed by this State from the Government and partly in cash, after deducting the fifteen per cent. allowed by the Act of Congress for prompt payment. Pennsylvania thus paid her quota of the direct tax before any other State. There is still due to the State, principally for advances since made for transportation and equipments of volunteers, about three hundred thousand dollars.

On the 20th of Febuary last I issued my warrant authorizing the State Treasurer to deliver to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company one thousand of the bonds deposited with the State in conformity with the Act of May 7, 1861. On the 20th of November I issued a similar warrant. Both warrants were granted after receiving reports from John A. Wright, Esq., the commissioner appointed for the purpose, that the proceeds of the bonds previously issued had been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the law. The company has now received three of the five millions of bonds deposited in the State Treasury.—With the proceeds of the bonds issued, fifty-two miles of road have been completed, making with what had formerly been finished, a total of one hundred and ninety-nine miles, leaving eighty-nine miles unfinished, of which, nearly all is graded and and ready for the iron. The bonds still in the Treasury will yield an amount ample to complete the road, and thus open this important route of trade and commerce. The developement of the vast mineral and other resources of our north-western counties by this means, will undoubtedly in a few years render valuable the securities of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, now forming part of the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth.

The interest on the State debt was paid in August last in specie or its equivalent, in conformity with the existing law, at the cost of one hundred and forty-six thousand and thirty one dollars and twenty-two cents for the difference between specie and paper currency, of which the banks, under the provisions of the Act of 11th April, 1862, have already refunded to the State one hundred and forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty cents.

This burden on the banks has become heavier than in my judgment ought to be borne by any special interest.

Unless the Legislature should otherwise provide it will be the duty of the State Treasurer to pay in like manner the interest which will fall due hereafter. We should all be careful not to violate the faith or impair the credit of the Commonwealth. The serious and early consideration of the Legislature is invited to the whole subject.

In my opinion there are already more incorporated banks in the Commonwealth than are at present required for the public convenience, and I therefore recommend that no more shall be incorporated.

On the 7th of July last, a call was made by the President for three hundred thousand volunteers. This State had already supplied nearly one hundred and ten thousand men, yet her people promptly bestirred themselves to respond to this new requirement. Although it was believed that no bounties would be necessary to induce the men of Pennsylvania to enter the service of their country on such an occasion, yet as some of the neighboring States offered large bounties, it was thought not right to expose our citizens to the temptation thus afforded to them to enlist in regiments of other States. There being no appropriation for the payment of bounties, I, of course, could not direct them to be paid out of the treasury, and it was evident that to call the Legislature together and wait for the negotiation of any loan which might be authorized for the purpose, would be attended by injurious delay. Under these circumstances I confidentially appealed by proclamation to a people who have never faltered in the performance of any duty of patriotism, calling on them to raise in their several counties, the sums necessary to insure their proportion of the quota of the State. This appeal was effectually answered. Public meetings were held, and liberal amounts subscribed by individuals. In the city of Philadelphia, besides a very large fund thus raised, the municipal authorities contributed heavily from their common treasury, and in several counties the county commissioners, generally under the guarantee of a few of their eminent citizens, devoted county funds to the same purpose. I recommend that these proceedings be legalized, and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the question of what legislation would be just and proper on the whole subject that the burden of this patriotic effort may fall equally on all classes of people throughout the State.

The result of this manifestation of public spirit was that thirty-eight new regiments and three unattached companies of infantry were raised; four other regiments, which, previous to this call, had been authorized by the War Department to be raised are still in progress of organization.

On special requisition from the War Department there have been raised and are now in service five additional regiments, and three companies of cavalry, two batteries of heavy artillery, and one of light artillery. A battallion of heavy artillery is being raised by Maj. Joseph Roberts, U. S. A., with my assent also under special authority of the War Department.

Early in September last the rebel army crossed the Potomac into Maryland, with the design of invading this State. On the 4th of that month I called upon the people by Proclamation to organize into companies and hold themselves in readiness to be ordered into actual service for the defence of the State. And on the 11th of that month, under authority of the President, I issued orders for fifty thousand volunteer Militia, to rendezvous at Harrisburg, for the defence of the State. This call was promptly responded to, and a large force was sent forward to the Cumberland Valley and its vicinity. The first part of this force, consisting of one regiment and eight companies of infantry, moved from Harrisburg on the night of the 12th of September, and were followed by other regiments as rapidly as they could be organized and transportation provided. The command of the whole force was taken by Brigadier General John F. Reynolds, who left his corps in the Army of the Potomac at my urgent request, and hurried to the defence of his native State, for which he is entitled to the thanks of the Commonwealth. Fifteen thousand of the Volunteer Militia were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', in the State of Maryland; ten thousand were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg; and about twenty-five thousand were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither. One regiment at the request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to protect Dupont's Powder Mills, in the State of Delaware. On the 24th September the Volunteer Militia were discharged by me from service, having by their spirited demonstration greatly aided in preventing the intended invasion of this State by the rebels, and in compelling their sudden evacuation of the portion of Maryland which they had polluted. For these services, the thanks of the Governor of Maryland and the Commander of the Army of the Potomac were rendered to our patriotic troops through me. Measures have been taken to procure the payment in full of these troops, and of the expenses attending their services, by the United States, in accordance with the terms of the call by the President. A large portion of the amount has already been paid. Having accompanied this force to Hagerstown, I am enabled to speak of the courage, fidelity and cheerfulness with which the men suffered unaccustomed privations, and bore the fire of the rebel force, performing with alacrity all the service that was required of them.

On the 4th of August last, a draft of three hundred thousand militia, to serve for nine months, was ordered by the President under the act of Congress of 17th July, 1862, and regulations were made by his authority in pursuance of that act, under which regulations the enrollment and draft were conducted in this State, our militia laws being found to be defective. Several counties and districts having already supplied by volunteers their proportion of the quota of this State, were exempted from the draft, and time was given to enable others to raise the required number of men by voluntary enlistments. The draft was generally proceeded with throughout the State on the 16th day of October last, and the drafted men were directed to be placed in the several camps of rendezvous established under the regulations, where they were organized and elected their officers, and have since gone forward to the army in the field. The draft was eminently successful, and when the men had been marched to the rendezvous, my agency in the matter ceased, and all authority and control over the men devolved on the United States officers.—I cannot but commend the people of Pennsylvania for their cheerful obedience to the requirements of the Government on this occasion. All the expenses of the draft are, of course, to be paid by the United States, and I learn that officers are now in the State charged with the settlements and payments.

Including the three-months volunteers, Pennsylvania has furnished to the general government, more than two hundred thousand men since the breaking out of the rebellion, besides some fifty thousand who were in service, or actually ready for it, as volunteer militia under the call of 11th September last making in the whole more than two hundred and fifty thousand men.

In October last, a body of rebel cavalry with a battery of artillery, suddenly crossed the Potomac and made their way as far as Chambersburg, plundering what they found of supplies useful to them and committing other depredations. They went out of the State by crossing the South Mountain, and thus reaching the Potomac below Harper's Ferry. The troops in the field were not prepared at the moment to punish this attempt on her soil, and it is to be much regretted that efficient measures could not have been taken by the army to capture the rebels on their return to the Potomac. Immediately after I had received notice that this force had crossed the line of the State, I called into service the Anderson Cavalry, then encamped at Carlisle, and two companies of Regulars at the Barracks at that place. The troops were pushed forward in the direction of Chambersburg and South Mountain. The cavalry at Camp Curtin, consisting of one full and two imperfect regiments, were armed as infantry, and, together with two companies of infantry and a battery of volunteer light artillery of Harrisburg, were held in readiness to go forward, when Major General Wool arrived and assumed the command of all the forces.—He had previously ordered part of his command from Baltimore and marched the troops to Gettysburg.

The rebels marched with so much celerity that they did not encounter any of the forces of General Wool, and escaped from the State. I recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to compensate our citizens for the damages which they suffered by the raid.

On the two emergencies to which I have referred, I acknowledge valuable counsel and assistance from Brigadier General Andrew Porter, of the United States Army, who thus testified his affection for his native State, and zeal in her service when threatened. And on the same, and other occasions, I am indebted to Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Colonel John A. Wright, and Colonel J. B. Parker, members of my staff, who came promptly on my summons and served with their accustomed zeal and fidelity, without pecuniary compensation.

The militia law of this State is greatly defective, and I earnestly recommend the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit an efficient system, to be reported before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that action may be had on the subject at the present session. In the hurry of ordinary business the Legislature might not be able to give the necessary attention to the preparation of a proper measure, and events which have already occurred prove the necessity of some effectual Legislation on the subject, so that our people may be adequately protected.

The State is in possession of the following Ordnance, Arms and Ammunition:

63 pieces of artillery, of which 22 need repairs.

2 batteries of new cannon, consisting of 12 Griffin rifled cannon, 6 pounders, 2 caissons and 2 battery wagons, presented to the State by the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, in September last.

26,492 muskets and rifles, of which 11,614 are ready for issue, 4,460 in the hands of mechanics for repairs, and the balance, having been used by the militia called out in September last, require cleaning.

12,427 setts infantry accoutrements complete.

1,298 swords and sabres.

684 pistols.

1,938 rounds artillery ammunition.

1,522,000 rounds ammunition for small arms.

The following arms, accoutrements and ammunition have been furnished according to law to the border counties, and to volunteer organizations formed under the Militia Act of 1858:

5,840 muskets and rifles with accoutrements complete, were issued to and are now in possession of border counties.

4,958 muskets and rifles, and 3,041 setts of accoutrements issued to and now in possession of organized companies.—Also 80,000 rounds of ammunition issued to border counties and organized companies.

1,755 muskets and 895 setts of accoutrements were issued to Colonels Brown and Glantz's regiments on going into the service.

32 pieces of artillery, issued to First Pennsylvania Artillery, Colonel Charles T. Cambell commanding, on going into the service.

528 sabres, 1,056 pistols and 528 setts of accoutrements, issued to organized cavalry companies.

Showing an aggregate of
107 pieces of artillery
89,045 muskets and rifles.
1,740 pistols.
1,826 sabres.
22,203 setts infantry accoutrements.
528 setts cavalry accoutrements.
1,603,938 rounds of ammunition.

In addition to the above, the following military property of the city of Philadelphia is reported by the "Home Guard of the city of Philadelphia," to be in its possession, viz:

6 20-pounder Parrot rifled guns.
2 10-pounder Prussian rifled guns
1 10-pounder English rifled gun.
12 cassions for 20-pounder Parrot rifled guns.