

The Alleghenian.

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

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

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EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1863.

NUMBER 29.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Office.	Post Masters.	Districts.
Bethel Station	Enoch Reese,	Blacklick.
Carrolltown	William M. Jones,	Carroll.
Cass Springs	Dani. Litzinger,	Chest.
Circumstances	A. G. Crooks,	Taylor.
Cresson	Wm. W. Young,	Washington.
Ebensburg	John Thompson,	Ebensburg.
Fallen Timber	Isaac Thompson,	White.
Gallitzin	J. M. Christy,	Gallitzin.
Hemlock	Wm. Tiley, Jr.,	Washington.
Johnstown	I. B. Chandler,	Johnstown.
Loretto	M. Adlesberger,	Loretto.
Mineral Point	E. Wisinger,	Conemaugh.
Munster	A. Durbin,	Munster.
Plattsville	Andrew J. Ferral,	Susquehanna.
Roseland	G. W. Bowman,	White.
St. Augustine	Wm. Ryan, Sr.,	Clearfield.
Scalp Level	George Conrad,	Richland.
Seaman	B. M'Colgan,	Washington.
Summerhill	B. P. Slick,	Croyle.
Summit	Miss M. Gillespie,	Washington.
Wilmore	Morris Keil,	Smerchill.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian—Rev. D. HANCOCK, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. S. T. SNOW, Preacher in charge. Rev. W. LONN, 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 Independent—Rev. L. R. PERKINS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 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.
Catholic Methodist—Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 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. LONN, 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.
Central—Rev. M. J. MURPHY, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILES.

MAILS ARRIVE.
Eastern, daily, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Western, " " 11 o'clock, A. M.
MAILS GO.
Eastern, daily, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Western, " " 8 o'clock, P. M.
The mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongsville, &c., arrive on Thursday of each week, at 6 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.

STATION.	Time.
West—Balt. Express leaves at	9:28 A. M.
" Phila. Express " "	9:28 A. M.
" Fast Line " "	9:33 P. M.
East—Express Train " "	8:43 P. M.
" Fast Line " "	8:20 A. M.
" Mail Train " "	10:34 A. M.

STATION.	Time.
West—Balt. Express leaves at	9:01 A. M.
" Phila. Express " "	9:05 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, Huntington; Associates, George W. Kaylor, Henry C. Devine.
County Clerk—Joseph M. Donald.
Recorder and Recorder—Edward F. Lytle.
Sheriff—John Back.
District Attorney—Philip S. Noon.
County Commissioners—James Cooper, Peter J. Little, John Campbell.
Treasurer—Thomas Callin.
Four House Deputies—William Douglass, George Delany, Irwin Rutledge.
Four House Deputies—George C. K. Zehm, John E. Stull, Thomas J. Nelson, Edward B. Donnegan.
County Surveyor—Henry Scanlan.
Coroner—James S. Todd.
Supr. of Common Schools—Henry Fly.

EBENSBURG HOR. OFFICERS.

BOROUGH AT LARGE.
Justices of the Peace—David H. Roberts, Harrison Kinkead.
Burgess—James Myers.
School Directors—Abel Lloyd, Phil S. Noon, Joshua D. Parrish, Hugh Jones, E. J. Mills, David J. Jones.
PAST WARD.
Constable—Evan E. Evans.
Town Council—John J. Evans, Thomas J. Davis, John W. Roberts, John Thompson, D. J. Jones.
Inspectors—William D. Davis, L. Rodgers.
Judge of Election—Daniel J. Davis.
Assessor—Lemuel Davis.
WEST WARD.
Constable—M. M. O'Neill.
Town Council—R. S. Bunn, Edward Glass, John A. Blair, John D. Thomas, George W. Gatman.
Inspectors—William Barnes, Jno. H. Evans.
Judge of Election—Michael Hannon.
Assessor—George Gurley.

Patriotic Letter of J. G. Miles, Esq., of Huntingdon, to the Ebensburg Union League.

HUNTINGDON, April 8, 1863.
MR. A. A. BARKER—Dear Sir: I have received yours of the 4th inst., inviting me to address a Union League you contemplate organizing in Ebensburg to-morrow evening. I regret that pressing duties at home compel me to forego the pleasure of being with you on the occasion mentioned, and which cannot be otherwise than interesting by the circumstances of your meeting and the holy cause which will bring you together. It is no partisan cause around which American patriots are rallying in the formation of Union Leagues, but the sacred cause of free government and of human liberty everywhere. The American Union is struggling for its life with the most fearful, inexcusable and diabolical rebellion against established law and order which the history of the world has ever recorded, and in that struggle, the sad spectacle is exhibited of many, very many, who ought to have been relied upon to aid the Government, the living embodiment of that Union, in defending its existence, and yet are leading all their influence and giving all the energies of their bodies and minds to the work of embarrassing it in its efforts to crush the rebellion and keep our place amongst the nations of the earth.—So far as party prejudice and party tactics can accomplish it, the Government has been weakened in its power to strike, when strength and vigor were wanted to strike down the monster, and restore a distracted country to such a condition of peace as will not disgrace and degrade us as a nation in the eyes of the civilized world. The crisis upon us is too momentous, and its calls upon the united patriotism of the country are too imperative, to justify a wasting of our time and strength in the discussion of party and collateral issues. There is but one issue now, and but two sides to it—who are for and who against the Government? Who are for preserving the nation from disintegration and consequent destruction, and who are willing to aid in that destruction and assist the despots of the earth, at home and abroad, in their efforts to extinguish the beacon-light of this Government and drag down into endless night the cause of human liberty, well-regulated, rational liberty, throughout the world? In the perils from internal and external foes which have been before us as a people for two heartrending years, I have been struck with utter amazement at the course of men professing to be friends of the Union, and yet organizing themselves as a political party upon principles which sweep away the very foundation upon which that Union rests, to wit, the sovereignty of the people as a nation, and upon the additional principle distinctly assumed of opposition to the defence the Government is making against a bloody war made upon it, without justification or excuse, by members of its own family. They say this devastating war must be stopped—that they are for peace and are the friends of peace. But how can it be stopped by the Government without an acknowledgment that it has been vanquished, and the additional acknowledgment that the rebellion was right? Who made the war? It was not the Government. The traitors made it upon the Government, with the very arms of the Government in their hands, stolen from it during the administration of James Buchanan through the treacherous instrumentality of his Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, now a general in the rebel army. The Government made no war upon the rebels. It didn't strike a blow until after Fort Sumter had been bombarded, on the 12th April, 1861, its walls battered down and the flag of the Union struck, although between the 20th December, 1860, when South Carolina passed her unconstitutional ordinance of secession, and that date, more than a dozen forts, four arsenals, two gun-boats, a branch mint, a post-office, three revenue cutters, a coast survey schooner, a marine hospital, and a vast amount of government property of all descriptions, had been forcibly seized by the rebels.—These were aggressive acts of positive war waged against the Government by the rebels, who have been in arms against it from that day to this. The Government has been prosecuting nothing but a defensive war against this aggressive force, and how can it stop that war whilst the rebels are in arms against it without recognizing the rebel government, and, as before stated, acknowledging itself to have been conquered? In the name of Heaven! who that is a friend to his country can be for this?
But I have propounded the inquiry, Who made the war?—and that inquiry has been partially answered. And another inquiry may be here made: Who

organized the rebellion, and when was it organized? In reply to this, I have to say that it has been in process of organization for more than forty years, as any candid reader of the debates in Congress must admit. The track of the foreshadowed rebellion is distinctly marked all through the speeches of the men who had been the pioneers and ringleaders in it.—It broke out upon the tariff question in 1832, in the nullification proceedings of South Carolina, but was crushed in 1833 by Gen. Jackson, then President of the United States, as Buchanan might have crushed the rebellion of 1860 by doing his duty as Jackson did in 1833. The old patriot Jackson then predicted that the Southern conspirators against the integrity of the Union would next resort to agitation of the slavery question as the instrument by which to accomplish a dissolution of the Union, and he expressed regret before his death that he had not had John C. Calhoun, the great leader in all these troubles of the country, when he was in his power. The conspirators of 1832 and those of 1860 professed to justify their conduct upon the very principles upon which the V. M. and Breckinridge Democrats are now organizing themselves against the Government of the United States, as they, however, say, against the administration of that Government—a discrimination having no merit in it. Does the Government consist in the paper upon which its Constitution is written, in the walls of the buildings in which its archives are, or does it consist in the living administration of it? Without the latter it is a dead body, without the principle of organic life in it. You have a good many Douglas Democrats in your county, and you should bring to their view a portion of a letter written by Stephen A. Douglas in reference to this very rebellion, and in reference to the duty every good citizen owes to the Government in its efforts to conquer it. The following will be found as a part of a letter written by him to Virgil Hixon, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee of Illinois, dated Chicago, May 10, 1861:
"All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms. Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Border States; and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the Cotton States which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their own people. The hope was cherished by the Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary government at Montgomery that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.
"These startling facts, taken in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton-fields of the South to the wheat-fields and corn-fields of the North, furnished conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.
"In view of this state of facts, there was but one path of duty left for patriotic men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of government or no government, country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of the States.
"I know of no mode by which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the constitution and the Union under all circumstances and under every administration, (regardless of party politics,) against all assailants, at home or abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the administration of Gen. Jackson in the days of Nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats

was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democrats from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence.
"One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period, the great leaders of the opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants, until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former position as party leaders upon political issues.
"By this noble letter of Stephen A. Douglas, written under circumstances precisely similar to those under which Clay and Webster acted in reference to the first rebellion inaugurated by the Southern traitors, he has added his own name to the list of the many distinguished men, who in times past and present, have sunk the partisan in the patriot, and was there ever a time when there was a more imperative necessity for showing that sort of patriotism than now in reference to the present rebellion?
"I have said that one set of principles upon which the peace party are now organizing against the government strike at the foundation of the National Government. Their position is that the paramount sovereignty of the people is embodied in the State governments, and they are throwing themselves upon the sovereignty of the States, for the purpose of stripping the National Government of the power absolutely necessary to be used in crushing such a widespread rebellion as it is now grappling with.
"This very doctrine of the rebels, according to it they justify all the seceding States in withdrawing from the Union. They say they have a right to withdraw. That the Government is only a confederation of States, and there being no common arbiter between them, each one has a right to judge for itself, and whenever it throws itself upon its sovereign power, it has a right to peacefully withdraw from the Union, they destroying the Nationality of the Government and making the Constitution the merest rope of sand. General Washington had to grapple with this fundamental error in his day. The South, and particularly Virginia, was deeply embued with it in 1775, during the latter part of General Washington's Administration. It was the troubles interposed by these heresies which gave rise to some of the warnings found in his farewell address issued to the American people in 1796. In a portion of that address he said: "It is necessary that you should accustom yourselves to regard the Union as the palladium of your happiness and your security; that you should watch over it with a jealous eye; that you should impose silence on any one who shall ever dare counsel you to renounce it; that you should give vent to all your indignation on the first effort that shall be attempted to detach from the whole any part of the confederation."
"A meeting was held recently in Philadelphia, in Walnut street, near sixth, to organize a Democratic Club. Thomas I. Wharton presided over it, and in his opening speech invoked the spirit of Washington. At that meeting the speaking was all in favor of these heretical States rights doctrines which caused Washington to send his warning voice upon these errors down to posterity, and yet we have a Democratic speaker, the organ, too, of a Democratic meeting, drinking down these destructive doctrines, calling for the spirit of Washington to preside over their deliberations! Oh, what desecration of the name of Washington!
"I wish I had a longer time to dwell upon this theme, but it is near the time of closing the mail, and I must close. I have written what I have written in a great hurry, and of course it is very imperfectly put together. But in the absence of public speakers, it may serve to give some interest to your proceedings. May God speed you in your good work.
Yours, Very Respectfully,
J. G. MILES.

Senator Wilson on the Conscription Act.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has addressed a letter to Fernando Wood, of New York, in reference to the provisions of the act for enrolling the national forces from which we make the following extracts:—
"Sir, this 'Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces' was framed to be more efficient for war purposes than were the existing militia laws, less burdensome upon the Treasury and the people than were the existing laws, and more humane to the poor who have the aged, the infirm, and the helpless dependent upon their labor for support, than were the existing statutes.
"Contrast, sir, the provisions of this denounced act with the provisions of the existing militia laws of the United States, and of your own State of New York. By the provisions of existing militia laws the President is authorized to call into the service of the United States the militia of the States. By the laws of the United States, and by the laws of New York, certain classes of persons are exempted and excused from military duty, from being drafted into the service of the United States. Are these exemptions the poor who have widowed mothers, aged and infirm parents, motherless infant children, or fatherless and motherless young brothers and sisters dependent on their labor for support? No, not these. Neither the laws of the nation nor the laws of New York exempt the poor who have aged, the infirm, the helpless, dependent upon them. At the Government they must leave widowed mothers, aged and infirm parents, fatherless and motherless sisters and brothers, and motherless infant children, all dependent on their daily toil for support, and his away to the camp and battlefield.
"Who then are exempted by the militia laws of the United States, or of the State of New York? The exemptions are not the poor, the dependent sons of toil, but the most fortunate and favored of the people, the members of Congress, the Custom House officers and clerks, the postmasters and clerks, professors and students of colleges and ministers of the gospel, the judicial officers and other officials.
"This 'Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces,' denounced by your part Hall followers for making distinctions between the rich and the poor, exempts and exempts not members of Congress, not Custom House officers, not postmasters, not Government clerks, not the State judiciary, not ministers of the Gospel, and professors and students in colleges; not the fortunate and favored classes of men, for it enrolls them and requires them either to fight, furnish substitutes, or pay for substitutes.
"This law, branded by you, sir, and your classmen, exempts and exempts, first the Vice President of the United States; the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the Government, and the Governors of the several States. Second, the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to the draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of children not twelve years old, having neither father nor mother, dependent upon his labor for support.—Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, the residue of such family and household not exceeding two, shall be exempt. Eight, young men between the ages eighteen and twenty are exempt for the reason that experience proves that soldiers under twenty years of age cannot sustain the burdens of camp life so well as men between the ages of twenty and thirty five.
"These, sir, are the exemptions of the Conscription act (so called) in favor of the poor, upon whose daily toil the aged, the infirm, and the helpless rely. Is it making infamous distinctions between the rich and the poor? To exempt the only sons of aged or infirm parents dependent on them for bread, and compel Custom House officers to fight, procure substitutes, or pay for substitutes? Is it 'making infamous distinctions between the rich and the poor' to exempt the only brothers of fatherless and motherless little children and sisters dependent upon their daily toil for support, and compel post-

masters and Government clerks to fight or procure substitutes? Is it making infamous distinctions between the rich and the poor' to exempt the father of motherless infant children, dependent upon their daily toil for sustenance, and to compel State judges, justices of the peace, clergymen and college professors to fight, procure substitutes, or pay for substitutes? This law which thus discriminates in favor of the poor, is denounced and denounced by Mozart Hall, Shame on Mozart Hall! Shame on the men who misrepresent the beneficent provisions of an act passed to uphold the cause of our imperiled country!
"The thirteenth section of this Conscription act provides, That any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft; or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War may authorize to receive it, such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary may determine, for the procurement of such substitute, which sum shall be fixed at a uniform rate by a general order, made at the time of ordering a draft for any State or Territory. Any person may furnish an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft at any price for which he can procure one. Every drafted man is at liberty to furnish a substitute at such rate as he may agree to pay the substitute; or any drafted man may pay such sum, not exceeding three hundred dollars, as the Secretary of War may determine, to procure a substitute.
"The sum determined upon by the Secretary cannot exceed three hundred dollars; it may be ten, fifty, one hundred, two hundred dollars, or any sum within the limits of three hundred dollars. This provision of allowing a sum, not to exceed three hundred dollars, to be paid to the Government to procure substitutes, was put into the law for the sole and single purpose of keeping down the price of substitutes, so that men of very moderate means, and poor men, could more readily obtain substitutes. This provision enables the Secretary to fix the sum which will be the price of substitutes. Without this provision, it was believed that the prices for substitutes would go up at once to one thousand or two thousand dollars, so that none but rich men could obtain them. If any drafted man can obtain a substitute for a sum less than that determined by the Secretary, he is at liberty to do so. This authority conferred upon the Secretary to fix a sum from one dollar to three hundred dollars, was purposely given to check speculations, to keep down the price of substitutes, and it must inevitably do so.
"Sir, this act for enrolling and calling out the national forces gives assurance to the world that it is the unflinching purpose of the nation to crush out this wicked Rebellion. Your denunciations of its provisions can only fire the hearts and nerve the arms of traitors, thus putting in peril the holy cause of our country, and the precious blood of its heroic defenders. Your denunciations of this beneficent act of national defense, by reviving the waning hopes of the Rebellion, may force upon the Government the necessity of putting into execution the draft provided for in this act. The draft cannot be averted, except by promptly repoussing the willing hands of the loyal men in the Rebel States, and by immediately yielding a united and enthusiastic support to the Government, thus speedily and thoroughly crushing the hopes and effectually baffling the efforts of the Rebels.
RULES REGULATING THE REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.—As there seems to be some misapprehension in the public mind relative to the rules by which the United States Treasury Department is governed in the redemption of mutilated treasury notes and postage currency, we publish the following:
1. Fragments of a note will not be redeemed unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one-half or more of the original note; in which case, notes however mutilated, will be redeemed in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifts.
2. Mutilations less than one-tenth will be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth the original note, will reduce the redemption value of the note, by one-fifth its face value.
3. Mutilated notes presented for redemption must be in sums not less than three dollars the original full face value.
It is stated that the first call of the President under the new Conscription law will be for the deficiency of men under the last two calls.
How to make parolous laws make the best and your first.