

interference from beyond our borders, especially as we cannot in these circumstances offer bounties by the State, without the injustice of compelling the counties and townships which have already contributed largely in that way, to assist in paying, by taxation, for the deficiency of others.

I feel it to be my duty to call your attention to the pernicious practice of leaving many bills to be hurried through at the close of the session. During the last ten days of the last session, 390 bills were presented for my signature, many of them of the most important character.—The whole number of bills presented to me during the session was 715. In consequence of this habit, not only are bills passed without an opportunity to either House for a proper consideration of their provisions, but the Executive is compelled either to sign them without examination, or to hold them over perhaps to the public inconvenience. It may often happen that a bill not approved by reason of a single objectionable clause, might if there were time, be re-passed, omitting the objectionable provision. In connection with the subject of Legislation, I must refer to another mischief. General laws have been passed to give relief in certain cases which formerly required a special act in each case.—As for instance the sale of lands by executors, administrators and trustees, the adoption of children, the creation of mining and manufacturing corporations, and so forth. These laws were passed to ensure such an examination in each case as would enable justice to be done to the parties and to the public, and also to save the time and expense consumed in private legislation. They have hitherto effected neither purpose, but I do seriously urge on the Legislature the consideration that whoever applies for a special act under such circumstances must either fear the result of an impartial inquiry or (if the application be for a charter) must desire the omission or insertion of some provision contrary to what the Legislature has determined after mature consideration to be just and legitimate.

I refer to the Auditor General's and State Treasurer's reports for the details of our financial affairs, and to the reports of the Surveyor-General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Surgeon General, Agent at Washington, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department, and Superintendent of Common Schools, in regard to their several departments.

In May last it was believed from information received, that General Lee intended to invade this State. Communications on the subject were immediately sent to Washington, urging that preparations for effective defence should not be delayed.—Accordingly the War Department erected two new military departments, viz: The Department of the Monongahela, including that portion of the State lying west of the mountains, to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Brooks, and the Department of the Susquehanna, comprising the remainder of the State, and to be commanded by Maj. Gen. Couch.

Early in June, Maj. Gen. Couch arrived at Harrisburg and assumed command of his department, which he has since exercised with the soldierlike promptness, energy and discretion which were to be expected from his known character.

The rebels having actually entered the State in some force, and the approach of their whole army being imminent, the President made a requisition for militia from this and some of the neighboring States, and several regiments from New York and New Jersey were promptly sent, and our own volunteer militia began to assemble, but some embarrassments arising, the President assented to a call by the Executive of the State, which was accordingly made. Under these calls 5,166 of the men of Pennsylvania were assembled in the Department of General Brooks, and 31,422 in that of General Couch. To give the details, or even a summary of the operations which ensued, would be impracticable within the limits of a message. It is unnecessary to do so, as I have recommended the adoption of measures for preserving the history of our several regiments and other organizations, and in that history the events to which I have referred will be recorded. It is due, however, to the men who came forward, that I should say now that they made long and laborious marches in parts of this and other States which had been plundered by the rebels, suffered great privations, and were frequently in conflict with the enemy; and on all occasions acted in obedience to military discipline and orders, and with courage and endurance.

Some of the militia called in 1862 and in 1863, were killed and others disabled. In all these cases, where there are no laws for the relief of these men or their families, I recommend the enactment of a law for that purpose.

The campaign on our soil was closed by the victory of Gettysburg, gained by the veteran Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Meade, the officers and men of which displayed all their accustomed valor and endurance in the conflict, and in the forced and rapid marches which immediately preceded it.

Under Divine Providence, to them and to the military genius and unsurpassed energy of General Meade, and the promptness and self-sacrificing gallantry of General Reynolds, we are indebted for success on that bloody field.

We are proud to claim Generals Meade and Reynolds as sons of our own Pennsylvania.

The first lives to enjoy the most precious of all rewards, the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. The latter fell in the

very front of the battle, and we can only pay homage to his memory. Whatever honors have been at any time devised to commemorate the virtues of a patriot—of a true, fearless, loyal citizen and soldier, he has abundantly deserved.

His surviving companions in arms claim the right of themselves erecting a monument to him on the field on which he fell, and it would not be well to interfere with their pious intention. But I hope that the Legislature will place upon the records of the State some appropriate testimony of the public gratitude to him and his surviving commander.

It would be unjust to omit referring again to the loyal spirit of our people, which has been evinced in every mode since this war commenced. Not only have they sent 277,409 men for the general and special service of the Government, and supported with cheerfulness the burdens of taxation, but our storerooms and depots have literally overflowed with comforts and necessities, spontaneously contributed by them, under the active care of thousands of our women, (faithful unto death,) for the sick and wounded and prisoners, as well as for our armies in the field. Their patriotic benevolence seems to be inexhaustible. To every new call, the response becomes more and more liberal. When intelligence was received of the barbarian starvation of our prisoners in Richmond, the garners of the whole State were instantly thrown open, and before any similar movement had been made elsewhere, I was already employed on behalf of our people in efforts to secure the admission through the rebel lines of the abundant supplies provided for the relief of our suffering brethren.—Those of our citizens who have fallen into the habit of disparaging our great Commonwealth and the unsurpassed efforts of her people should blush when they look on this picture.

That this unnatural rebellion may be speedily and effectually crushed, we lie—all—under the obligation of the one paramount duty—that of vigorously supporting our Government in its measures to that end. To the full extent of my official and individual ability it shall be so supported, and I rely heartily on your co-operation. I am ready for all proper measures to strengthen its arm—to encourage its upholders—to stimulate by public liberality, to themselves and their families, the men who give to it their personal service—in every mode to invigorate its action.—We are fighting the great battle of God—of truth—of right—of liberty. The Almighty has no attribute that can favor our savage and degenerate enemies. No people can submit to territorial dismemberment without becoming contemptible in its own eyes and in those of the world. But it is not only against territorial dismemberment that we are struggling, but against the destruction of the very ground work of our whole political system. The ultimate question truly at issue is the possibility of the permanent existence of a powerful Republic. That is the question to be now solved, and by the blessing of God, we mean that it shall not be our fault if it be not solved favorably.

We have, during the past year, made mighty strides toward such a solution, and to all human appearance we approach its completion. But whatever reverses may happen—whatever blood and treasure may still be required—whatever sacrifices may be necessary—there will remain the inexorable determination of our people to fight out this thing to the end—to preserve and perpetuate this Union. They have sworn that not one star shall be left from the constellation, nor its clustered brightness be dimmed by treason and savagery, and they will keep their oath.

A. G. CURTIN.

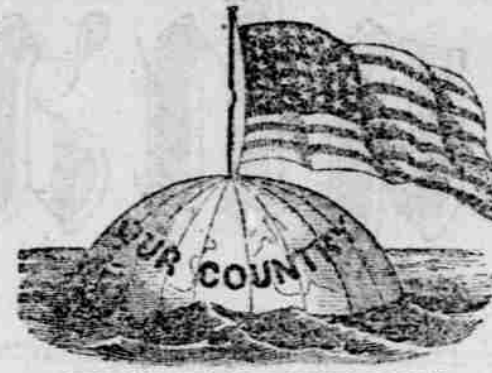
THE STATE SENATE.—The Senate still continues at a dead-lock. The Philadelphia Press, however, says it has good authority for stating that Senator White will, in all probability, soon resume his seat in the State Senate. The terms of his exchange have been determined, and it is not unlikely that he will be in Harrisburg in the course of a week. His return will end the power of the Opposition to suspend legislation, and defeat measures necessary to the people of Pennsylvania. The satisfactory termination of the dispute by the release of a brave soldier from a rebel prison, is doubly gratifying. His freedom will be due to the energy of the Government, and Pennsylvania will not forget this great service to her interests. But what shall we think of a party which owes its defeat to the liberation of a Union soldier, and would profit by the continuance of his captivity!

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, in chronicling the election of Henry C. Johnson as Speaker of the House of Representatives, speaks as follows of the member from Cambria county:

"His opponent, the Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, is among the ablest men of his party, and bating his politics, a very excellent man. He is a lawyer by profession, and one of the best off-handed debaters in the country. He combines a finely cultivated mind, with indomitable energy. He does not attempt the spread-eagle kind of eloquence, but the logic of his speeches is not easily answered by a novice."

Hon. C. L. Pershing, the Representative from Cambria county to the State Legislature, is a member of the following Standing Committees: Ways and Means; Judiciary System, General; Judiciary System, Local; Federal Relations; Education, and Railroads.

## The Alleghanian.



RIGHT OR WRONG.  
WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT,  
WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG:  
THURSDAY JANUARY 21.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

### Trying to Raise the Dead.

A few days ago, in one of our principal cities, was assembled a conclave of seedy politicians, whose consciences, in searching out ways to perpetuate the damnable system of slavery, had become seared as with a hot iron—assembled to look up a candidate for the Presidency, and set a ball in motion which would push into the Presidential chair one who would follow in the treasonable footsteps and reproduce the political atrocities of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. These fossils, following their interests, turned away from the living to the dead, and George B. McClellan was taken from the "tomb of the Capulets" for their purpose. With a great flourish of trumpets, they then resolved that the hero of the Chickahominy Swamps was the man to lead the lost tribes of Copperheadism to certain victory, and drive Honest Old Abe into the retirement of private life. Gen. McClellan's political friends have reversed his military policy by bringing him first into the field for the Presidency in 1864. True, he has not been made a candidate long enough to hurt him or any body else seriously, but he is nevertheless in the field, favorably mounted, with a hind-rider of the most approved conservative sort, and there may be some few papers in the United States bold enough to espouse the cause of the McClellan and Campbell ticket.

The self-constituted committee, styling themselves conservative-Unionists, seemed to be a sprinkling of broken winded, spavined and worthless old political nags, from the skirts of all the old parties—men who had in turn left every political organization that ever had an existence,—and with a solemnity becoming a meeting of departed spirits they resolved that the war should never have begun; that it should be stopped fraternally; that the conservative element alone could save the government; and finally that they were the conservatives. They then called up a spirit named Geo. B. McClellan that had entered the shades of death with one Woodward about the 14th of October last, and declared him their candidate for the Presidency. They then, like one of old, called upon the people to "fall down and worship the image they had set up." The invitation was long, loud and protracted—but no response came, and none ever will come.

This attempt of a set of traitors and southern sympathizers to galvanize into life a man who stands as low in the estimation of the American people as he does high in military rank, and who has forfeited not only the confidence but the respect of the loyal men and women of the country, is not only a useless effort, but it dwindles down into imbecility and merits contempt. McClellan for President, and Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, for Vice President, seems to have been the choice of this self-constituted convention. Surely this was a judiciously ghostly act. Campbell has been Congressman, twice Governor, has been for the Union, then for the Rebels, and now again for the Union since the Unionists hold Tennessee, and he is of course eminently conservative, and will become more so at any time if the Rebels should happen to get a good hand again. Being rather a variable spirit, with changing hues, from conservative Union to very conservative Rebel, his nomination fitly crowns the stupendous work of getting out a pair of political ghosts for the presidential race of 1864.

In the terse language of the lamented Douglas, there are now but two parties—patriots and traitors,—and that will be the dividing line in the next presidential election: Abraham Lincoln, if he lives, is just as sure to be re-elected to the Presidency, as that the sun will rise tomorrow. His majority will be counted by hundreds of thousands. All the powers of earth and hell combined with traitors, copperheads and pro-slavery sympathizers can never prevent this result. No "old gentlemen" candidates, whether it be

George B. McClellan, Horatio Seymour, Clement L. Vallandigham, John C. Breckinridge, Jeff Davis, Gen. Lee, Mason, or Slidell, will stand a ghost of a chance against him. That kind of "conservatism" which fosters slavery, either directly or indirectly, that kind of democracy which sympathizes with the rebellion, and spends its strength in crying out against the loyal doctrines of the hour, is already dead and damned. The people hate them with a hatred that knows no limits. The loyal people of the American States have determined that this unholy rebellion shall perish, and with it will perish all who sail under its piratical flag.

### Jottings from Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14, 1864.

Since my last letter was written, the Congressional vacation has ended, and the Members have returned to their desks.—During the recess many bills of importance were prepared, which will be passed into laws with little delay. Perhaps the most important of these bills has already become a law—that extending the time for the payment of bounties to veterans from the 5th of January to the 1st of March. It passed the House last week, and the Senate on Tuesday. It is worth noting that this extension of time was made the subject of a special message to Congress from the President, in which the policy of paying bounties to veterans after the 5th of January was strongly urged. The President in this showed at once his appreciation of the services of veteran soldiers and his desire to make the coming draft fall as lightly as possible upon the "loyal masses" who prefer to stay at home. The bounty to veterans is \$400, and to "greenhorns" \$300. Veterans and volunteers are coming forward with enthusiasm. Secretary Chase has stated that the Treasury can bear the large draft upon its resources which the adoption of this bounty policy renders necessary. So, for the present, and until that other draft is ordered, all will go merry as a marriage bell in the way of raising a new army.

And what about the draft? In some of the States it won't take place at all.—Vermont and Indiana have already filled their quotas; Connecticut and Wisconsin expect to do so within another week; New York and one or two other States hope to avoid the conscription in much the same way that the crazy miller got into heaven—by a very tight squeeze.—Pennsylvania will certainly be visited by it. Where the draft does take place, we predict that these features will characterize it: there will be no exemptions, except for disability; all persons under forty-five years of age will be liable, as they always should have been; the \$300 clause will be retained, as it ought to be. The draft will probably commence early in February.

Many persons are in the habit of speaking of Washington as a "country town," and Mr. Washburne of Illinois the other day referred to it on the floor of the House as a "barren and isolated place." Without volunteering a quarrel with those who have so poor an opinion of the Metropolis, we are prompted to state a fact for the information of your literary readers.—This week we have had a lecture from John W. Forney in Odd Fellow's Hall, another from Edwin P. Whipple in Willard's Hall, and a course of three lectures by Professor Agassiz in the Hall of the Smithsonian Institution. To-night John B. Gough commences a course of four lectures in Dr. Sunderland's Church, and on Saturday night Miss Anna E. Dickenson lectures in the Hall of the House of Representatives. It is our private opinion that no other "country town" in the Union can display a literary record equal to this within the same number of days. And all these lectures either have been or will be well attended by fashionable and intelligent audiences.

It seems to be settled beyond all peradventure that Abraham Lincoln will be re-elected President of the United States.—His only formidable competitor for the nomination by the Union National Convention is Secretary Chase. Gen. Grant and Gen. Banks are understood to have refused the use of their names in connection with the Presidency, and Gen. Butler must wait. Grant will soon be made Lieutenant-General, and transferred to Washington, succeeding Halleck, whom nobody appears to think fit for the position he has held for eighteen months.—The only straw that seems just now to point away from the President and in the direction of Secretary Chase is the Missouri imbroglio. Mr. Chase sides with the anti-Gamble, anti-Schofield party, and the popular voice is assuredly with him and against the President. Judge Bates

is undoubtedly responsible for the President's unpopular course with regard to Missouri affairs. He is a brother-in-law of Gamble, and his son is a Gamble politician and was a candidate for Judge at the late election. Of course, Judge Bates has done his utmost to retain Gamble and Schofield, whose political views harmonize, in supreme authority in Missouri, and has so far had the ear of the President. Nevertheless, among politicians here, Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination and re-election are generally conceded. The Chronicle of this city, the Administration organ, and owned and edited by John W. Forney, is out this morning in a long editorial in favor of a second term.

It affords me great pleasure to inform your readers that Major Francis Jordan, of Bedford, has been appointed Agent for the State of Pennsylvania at the National Capital. Governor Curtin could not have made a better appointment. The Major is in every sense worthy. His fitness for any position within the gift of his native State was long since proved; but, like your correspondent, Mr. Editor, his modesty has always militated against his advancement. He has resigned his commission as a Paymaster in the Army, and will assume his new duties in a couple of weeks.

The dreaded small pox is still spreading in this city. Senator Lemuel J. Bowden, of East Virginia, has died of it. The means of averting a threatened plague from this loathsome disease are being considered by Congress, the city government, and the newspapers. We have no panic, but there is general alarm. The anxious question, "Will Congress repeal the \$300 clause?" has given place to the sympathetic inquiry, "Did your vaccination take?" Many very cautious people will not ride in the street cars or hacks for fear of the contagion. As yet, however, I do not hear of any timid Members of Congress having resigned their seats on account of the presence of that contagion in the city, although it might fairly be presumed that the disease would present unnatural terrors to them. The virtuous and the good, you know, Mr. Editor, are always taken first.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has reversed its decision on the constitutionality of the Enrollment Act, and now affirms what it has heretofore denied. The change is due to the election of Judge Agnew in place of Judge Lewis, so that the Court now stands three in favor of and two against the validity of the act. The order issued by Chief Justice Woodward—late Democratic candidate for Governor—for a preliminary injunction against the Provost Marshal, is rescinded, and the judicial hindrances to the execution of the law are wholly removed. Judges Strong and Reed, who were formerly the dissenting minority, now form with Judge Agnew the majority of the Court.

The previous opinion of Chief Justice Woodward was published during the campaign, and was about the most bitterly partisan assault on the Government which saw the light even in that heated contest. It went far to deny the power of the Government to coerce the Seceded States into obedience, arrested the enforcement of the conscription at a critical moment, and more than intimated to what lengths in obstructing the war its author was ready to go if elected Governor. But Judge Woodward is not Governor, and by the results of the same election which destroyed his political hopes, finds himself in a minority on the bench.

Reports from the Army of the Potomac represent the greatest discontent and hopelessness of the cause to exist in the Rebel lines. Our troops are in fine condition and spirits, and the weather excellent. Some stir on part of the enemy have given rise to the belief that they meditate a new movement.

The Senate has amended the bill amending the Enrollment act, by raising the rate of commutation from \$300 to \$400. An amendment offered by Mr. Wilson to reduce the time of enlistments from three to two years was rejected.

Ex-Congressman Albert C. White, of Indiana, was, to-day, nominated by the President to the Senate as Judge of the District Court of that State, to supply the vacancy made by the death of Judge Smith.

### SOMETHING NEW!

E. A. PULVER & CO'S  
SANTOS COFFEE, or MALT COFFEE.  
Warranted to give satisfaction.  
Manufactured at Pittsburg, Pa., by E. A. Pulver & Co., to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale in Ebensburg by A. A. Barker, Wm. Davis & Son, Shoemaker & Son, E. J. Mills & Co., G. G. Owens, Evan E. Evans, G. Garley, and by the trade generally.

LORETTO STAGE LINE.—  
WM. RYAN & JOS. F. DURBIN.  
This way for Loretto, Chest Springs and St. Augustine.  
The subscribers wish to inform the traveling public that they are now prepared to furnish them with HACKS, CARRIAGES, and every other accommodation in their line of business. They will run a daily hack from Loretto to Cresson, to connect with the different trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Ebensburg and Cresson Branch. They will also run a tri-weekly hack to Chest Springs and St. Augustine, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. This is the only safe conveyance on the road, as it carries the mail and will always make the connection.  
Inquire for Ryan & Durbin's Hack if you wish to be accommodated.  
RYAN & DURBIN.  
Loretto, August 10, 1863.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.  
The undersigned having opened out a Tailoring Establishment over the store room formerly occupied by Evans & Son, respectfully informs the public that the business will there be carried on in all its branches. All work will be done in the latest style, with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.  
D. J. EVANS.  
Ebensburg, Nov. 5, 1863.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—  
The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has bought out the well-known establishment of Isaac Singer, in the West Ward, Ebensburg, where he will carry on the BLACKSMITHING business in all its branches.  
Confident in rendering entire satisfaction, he hopes for a share of patronage.  
WILLIAM GRAY.

STRAY HEIFER.—  
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in White township, Cambria county, last October, a dark red Heifer, with several small white spots, about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
Dec. 24, 1863-3t ISAAC GATES.

HUGH A. MCCOY,  
Saddle and Harness Manufacturer,  
EBENSBURG, PA.  
Office one door east of Davis, Jones & Co.'s Store.  
A large stock of ready-made Harness, Saddles, Bridles, &c., constantly on hand and for sale cheap.  
[Dec. 25, 1861-4t]

FLEM. HOLLIBAY, with  
NICKERSON, HARRIS & MOSELEY,  
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in  
BOOTS AND SHOES.  
No. 435 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.  
A large assortment of City Made Work constantly on hand. [Jan. 7, 1864]

CABINET WARE-ROOM.  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg, and Cambria county generally, that he has on hand and for sale, at his Ware-room, one square west of Blair's Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of FURNITURE, which he will sell very cheap. COFFINS made to order on the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.  
Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1859.

QUICK SALES,  
—AND—  
SMALL PROFITS!  
1864.  
THE LATEST ARRIVAL!  
WHO DON'T WANT BARGAINS!  
A. A. BARKER,  
Ebensburg, Pa.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has just received, at his store, on High street, the largest and most complete assortment of

Winter Goods  
ever before brought to this county, all of which he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

DRY GOODS,  
In endless variety.  
DRESS GOODS,  
Of every description.  
WOOLLEN GOODS,  
A full and complete assortment.  
WHITE GOODS,  
Embracing all the latest styles.  
EMBROIDERIES,  
Handsome and of the best quality.  
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,  
Of all sorts, sizes, widths and prices.  
HOOP SKIRTS AND BALMORALS,  
The latest and best styles.  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
A better and cheaper article than ever before offered to this community.  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
Of the very best workmanship.  
HATS AND CAPS,  
Fashionable and of durable material.  
MILLINERY GOODS AND NOTIONS,  
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.  
BUFFALO ROBES.

Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Syrups, Molasses, Mackerel, Herring and Cod Fish, Iron and Nails, Cedar and Willow Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Carbon and Fish Oil, etc., etc.

These, and many other descriptions of Goods, too numerous to here mention, constantly on hand.

Not to mince matters, he keeps a FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE, where anything or everything a person may need or desire can be obtained.

By buying a large stock at a time, and paying for the same almost entirely in Cash, the subscriber is enabled to sell his goods cheaper than other dealers in this community. To be convinced of the truth of this assertion you need only call and examine his Schedule of Prices.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.  
Customers will be waited upon by accommodating Salesmen.

The Public is requested to call and see the more the merrier—and secure Bargains.  
A. A. BARKER.