

The Alleghanian.

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

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

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VOLUME 5.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

NUMBER 18.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Office.	Post Masters.	Districts.
Bell Station	Enoch Reese	Blacklick.
Carrolltown	Joseph Behe	Carroll.
Cass Springs	Henry Nutter	Chest.
Conemaugh	A. G. Crooks	Taylor.
Crosson	J. Houston	Washint'n.
Ebensburg	John Thompson	Ebensburg.
Fallen Timber	Asa H. Fiske	White.
Gallitzin	J. M. Christy	Gallitzin.
Hemlock	Wm. Tiley, Jr.	Washint'n.
Johnstown	I. E. Chandler	Johnstown.
Loretto	M. Adlesberger	Loretto.
Mineral Point	E. Wisinger	Conem'gh.
Munster	A. Durbin	Munster.
Plattsville	Andrew J. Ferral	Susq'han.
Roseland	G. W. Bowman	White.
St. Augustine	Stan. Wharton	Clearfield.
Calyp Level	George Berkeley	Richtland.
Soman	B. M. Colgan	Wash't'n.
Summerhill	B. F. Slick	Croyle.
Summit	William M'Connell	Wash't'n.
Wilmore	Morris Keil	S'merhill.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian—Rev. D. HARRISON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 1/2 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. J. S. LEMMON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning 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.

Wesley Independent—Rev. L. R. POWELL, 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.

Calvary Methodist—Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 7 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Disciples—Rev. W. LEVING, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular Baptists—Rev. DAVID JENNIS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 7 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.
Eastern, daily, at 11 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
Western, " at 11 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 Newnan'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 8.43 A. M.
" Fast Line " 9.50 P. M.
" Phila. Express " 9.22 A. M.
" Mail Train " 8.38 P. M.
East-Through Express " 8.38 P. M.
" Fast Line " 12.34 A. M.
" Fast Mail " 6.58 A. M.
" Through Accom. " 10.39 A. M.

WILMORE STATION.
West-Balt. Express leaves at 9.06 A. M.
" Mail Train " 9.06 P. M.
East-Through Express " 8.11 P. M.
" Fast Mail " 6.30 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Huntington; Associates, George W. Esley, Henry C. Dine.

Prothonotary—Joseph M'Donald.

Register and Recorder—James Griffin.

Sheriff—John Buck.

District Attorney—Phillip S. Noon.

County Commissioners—Peter J. Little, Jno. Campbell, Edward Glass.

Treasurer—Thomas Callin.

Four House Directors—George M'Callough, George Delany, Irwin Rutchledge.

Four House Treasurers—George C. K. Zahm.

Auditors—Thomas J. Nelson, William J. Williams, George C. K. Zahm.

County Surveyor—Henry Scanlan.

Corsner—James Shannon.

Mercantile Appraiser—Geo. W. Easley.

Sup't. of Common Schools—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

BOROUGH AT LARGE.
Justices of the Peace—David H. Roberts, Harrison Kinkead.

Burgess—James Myers.

School Directors—Abel Lloyd, Phil S. Noon, John A. Parrish, Hugh Jones, E. J. Mills, David J. Jones.

EAST WARD.
Constable—Evan E. Evans.

Young Councilmen—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. Ostman.

Inspectors—William Barnes, Jno. H. Evans.

Judge of Election—Michael Hasson.

Assessor—George Gurley.

Inauguration of Governor Curtin—Imposing Ceremonies—The Inaugural Address.

The inauguration of Governor Curtin took place at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, 19th inst., noon, at the State Capitol. On the preceding night, a semicircular platform had been erected in front of the Capitol, and this was decorated with the battle-flags of various Pennsylvania regiments, and with several captured trophies. Seats were placed on this platform for the accommodation of the heads of departments, invited guests, Senators and Members.

The position of the Governor in delivering his Inaugural Address was on the platform, facing an audience of about three thousand people. Over his head was an arch of evergreens, and by his side the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed. Upon the table was an open Bible, for the use of the Speaker of the Senate in administering the oath.

The procession formed about 11 A. M., on Market street, and proceeded over a designated route to the Governor's residence, where his Excellency entered the line, being drawn in a carriage to which four white horses were attached. The procession consisted of military, headed by Major-Gen. Couch and staff, heads of Departments, officers of the Commonwealth, veteran soldiers of 1812, fire companies of Harrisburg, Philadelphia City Councils, Judges and members of the legal fraternity, Boards of Enrollment, Mayor and officers of Harrisburg. The 1st Pa. Cavalry (wounded veterans) were in charge of the platform, and as the procession reached the Capitol gate a salute of fifteen guns was fired.

The procession having passed in front of the platform, the Governor was escorted to his position by the Committee of Arrangements, and took his seat beside the Speakers of the Senate and House.

Mr. Hamersley, Clerk of the Senate, read the certificate of election, signed by Speakers Penney and Johnson.

Rev. J. Walker Jackson then delivered a prayer, in which he alluded to the preceding years of the Governor's career as having been years of strife, but prayed that the future might be years of peace. The victories of our arms gave assurance of ultimate success to all lovers of liberty. He thanked God for the loyalty of the States in the Union, and for the subordination of States. The future years, he hoped and prayed, would break every yoke and let the oppressed go free.

The oath of office was then administered to the Governor elect by Speaker Penney, in the usual terms.

The cheers were given for Governor Curtin, and salutes were fired.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.
Follow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:
"Called by the partiality of my fellow-citizens to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania for another term, I appear before you to solemnly renew the prescribed obligation to support the Constitution of the United States and Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to discharge the responsible trust confided to me with fidelity.

"When first summoned before you, three years ago, to assume the sacred duties of the Executive office, the long gathering clouds of civil war were about to break upon our devoted country. For years treason had been gathering in might—had been appropriating to its fiendish lust more and more bountifully of the nation's honors—had grown steadily bolder in its assumption of power until it had won the tolerance, if not the sanction of a formidable element of popular strength even in the confederally loyal States. The election of a President in 1860, in strict conformity with the Constitution and the laws, though not the cause, was deemed the fit occasion for an organized attempt to overthrow the whole fabric of our free institutions; and plunge a nation of thirty millions of people into hopeless anarchy. The grave offence charged against the President elect seemed alone to consist in his avowed fidelity to the Government, and his determined purpose to fulfil his solemn covenant to maintain inviolate the Union of the States. When inaugurated, he found States in open rebellion, disclaiming allegiance to the Government, fraudulently appropriating its property and insolently contending its authority.

"Treason was struggling for supremacy in every department of administrative power. In the Cabinet it feloniously dismissed us—our arsenals were robbed to enable the armies of crime to drench a continent in fraternal blood—our coasts were left comparatively defenceless to fall an easy prey to traitors—our navy was scattered upon distant seas to render the Republic helpless for its own protection—

officers, educated, commissioned and sworn to defend the Government against any foe, became deserters, defied Heaven in shameless perjury, and with fratricidal hands drew their swords against the country of their allegiance, and when treason had thus completed its preparations, wanton, wicked war was forced upon our loyal people.

"Never was war so causeless. The North had sought no sectional triumph, invaded no rights, inflicted no wrongs upon the South. It aimed to preserve the Republic, not to destroy it, and even when rebellion presented the sword as the arbiter, we exhausted every effort consistent with the existence of our Government to avert the bloody drama of the last three years. The insolent alternative presented by treason of fatal dismemberment or internecine war, was met by generous efforts to avert the storm of death which threatened to fall; but the leaders of the rebellion spurned peace, unless they could glut their infernal ambition over the ruins of the noblest and freest Government ever devised by man.

"Three years of bloody, wasting war, and the horrible sacrifice of a quarter of a million lives attest the desperation of their purpose to overthrow our liberties.— Mourning and sorrow spread over the entire nation, and defeat and desolation are the terrible trophies won by the traitor's hand. Our people have been sorely tried by disasters, but in the midst of the deepest gloom they have stood with unfaltering devotion to the great cause of our common country. Relying upon the ultimate triumph of the right, they have proved themselves equal to the stern duty, and worthy of their rich inheritance of freedom. Their fidelity has been well rewarded. In God's own good time, He has asserted His avenging power; and if this war is persisted in by the leaders of the rebellion, as has become evident, then slavery and treason, the fountain and stream of discord and death, must soon share a common grave.

"In this great struggle for our honored nationality, Pennsylvania has won immortal fame. Despite the teachings of the faithless and the hesitation of the timid, she has promptly and generously met every demand made upon her, whether to repel invasion or to fight the battles of the Union whenever and wherever her people were demanded. Upon every field made historic and sacred by the valor of our troops, some of the martial youth of Pennsylvania have fallen. There is scarce a hospital that has not been visited by our kind offices to the sick and wounded, there is not a department in which brave men do not answer with pride the name of our noble State, and while history endures, loyal hearts will turn with feelings of national pride to Gettysburg, where the common deliverance of Pennsylvania and the Union will stand recorded in the unsurpassed glory of that bloody field.

"I need hardly renew my pledge, that during the term of office on which I am about to enter, I will give my whole moral and official power to the prosecution of this war, and in aiding the National Government in every effort to secure early and complete success over our malignant foes.

"For the preservation of our national life, all things should be subordinated.— It is the first, highest, noblest duty of the citizen—it is his protection in person, property, and all civil and religious privileges, and for its perpetuity in form and power, he owes all his efforts, his influence, his means, and his life. To compromise with treason, would be but to give it renewed existence and enable it again to plunge us into another causeless war.

"In the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is alone the hope of peace; for while armed rebels march over the soil of any State, no real freedom can prevail, and no governmental authority, consistent with the genius of our free institutions, can properly operate.

"The people of every State are entitled under the Constitution to the protection of the Government, and to give that protection fully and fairly, rebellion must be disarmed and trodden in the dust. By these means, and these alone, can we have enduring union, prosperity and peace.— As in the past, I will in the future, in faithful obedience to the oath I have taken, spare no means, withhold no power which can strengthen the Government in this conflict. To the measures of the citizens chosen to administer the National Government adopted to promote our great cause, I will give my cordial approval and earnest co-operation. It is the cause of constitutional liberty and law.

"Powers which are essential to our common safety should now be wisely and fearlessly administered, and that Executive would be faithless, and held guilty before the world, who should fail to wield the might of the Government for its own

preservation. The details of my views on the measures which I recommend are contained in my recent annual message, and need not here be repeated.

"I beg to return to the generous people of my native State my hearty thanks for their unflinching support and continued confidence. They have sustained me amid many trying hours of official embarrassment. Among all these people to none am I more indebted than to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and I here pledge to those brave men my untiring exertions in their behalf, and my most anxious efforts for their future welfare, and I commend here, as I have frequently done before, those dependent upon them, to the fostering care of the State.

"I cannot close this address without an earnest prayer to the Most High that He will preserve, protect and guard our beloved country, guiding with Divine power and wisdom, our Government, State and National, and I appeal to my fellow citizens, here and elsewhere, in our existing embarrassments, to lay aside all partisan feelings and unite in a hearty and earnest effort to support the common cause which involves the welfare of us all.

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, I pray you, in God's name, let us, in this era in the history of the world, set an example of unity and concord in the support of all measures for the preservation of this great Republic."

On the conclusion of the delivery of the Inaugural, which was greeted at various points with enthusiastic cheers, the Governor, in company with the Speaker, members and officers of the House, repaired to the hall of the House.

Here, Hon. James Dayton, Chairman and in behalf of a committee representing the State of New Jersey, in a neat and forcible speech, presented Governor Curtin with a valuable copy of Audobon's works, as a tribute of esteem from our sister State to the old Keystone.

Governor Curtin acknowledged the compliment in befitting terms.

Major-Gen. Hancock was introduced, and paid a merited tribute to Governor Curtin. He asked the aid of the people of Pennsylvania to add to the strength of the Union armies.

For President: Abraham Lincoln.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:
DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, thus early in the session of that body, hasten to congratulate you on the success of the policy of the national Administration, and the auspicious circumstances under which the second Congress of your term has been organized. When it is fairly considered that the policy of your Administration was made the issue in the late elections—when it is known that in the contest for the most important State as well as the most insignificant municipal office, the issue involved all the essential principles of the policy of your Administration, the result must be the more highly appreciated by the friends of freedom abroad, and cheering to the defenders of freedom, the Union and the Constitution at home. We would be ungrateful if we owe our country if we hesitated to acknowledge the force of that policy in the elections which placed us in our present legislative positions. When fearlessly advocated and set before the people, it won us victory in the face of the most persistent and bitter opposition from the foes of free government. You need not be reminded of the effect which the late election in Pennsylvania had on the destiny of the nation. The triumph at the ballot-box aroused the ardor, and seemed to breathe fresh valor into the hearts of our soldiers, for the achievement of victory on the battle-field. And if the voice of Pennsylvania became thus potential in endorsing the policy of your Administration, we consider that, as the representatives of those who have so completely endorsed your official course, we are only responding to their demands when we thus publicly announce our unshaken preference for your re-election to the Presidency in 1864.

The hope and the life of the American people are now centered in the purpose and the effort of the government to crush rebellion. In more than two years of struggle we have discovered that the rebellion is continued for an object more important than that of redressing even a real wrong. It is waged for the establishment of a dogma and the recognition of a barbarism. It is carried on against the government for its absolute destruction. In such a struggle there can be no compromise devised to offer or considered for acceptance. One or other of the contending parties must triumph. Justice must be vindicated by the full recognition and

operation of the government in all the States, or the claims of the traitors will be maintained, this magnificent structure of our government destroyed, and the rights of men forever ignored. To make a change in the Administration, until its authority has been fully established in the revolted States, would be to give the enemies of the Government abroad the pretext for asserting that the Government had failed at home. To change the policy now in operation to crush rebellion and restore the land to peace would be to afford the traitors in arms time to gather new strength, if not for immediate victory, at least for ultimate success in their efforts permanently to dissolve the Union. Having firm faith in the logic and the reason of these positions, we are frank in our endeavors thus to urge on you the acceptance of a re-election to the Presidency. We believe that the policy of your Administration rendered us victorious at our last election, and we now insist that that policy, if represented by yourself in all the States, would give the victory to the government in November, and thus forever put an end to all hope of the success of treason.

We do not make this communication at this time to elicit from you any expressions of opinion on this subject. Having confidence in your patriotism, we believe that you will abide the decision of the friends of the Union, and yield a consent to any honorable use which they may deem proper to make use of your name, in order to secure the greatest good to the country, and the speediest success to our arms.— Pennsylvania has always yielded a potent influence in the politics of the country.— Her preferences have been tantamount to the success of the statesmen to whom she attaches herself—and her voice has never failed to give the victory to the right.— And while we, the representatives of the great majority of the masses of the Commonwealth, thus avow our confidence and reliance in your official action and capacity, we feel that we are responding to the clearly expressed preference of those masses, and that Pennsylvania would hail your re-election as the omen of complete victory to the government. Expressing what we feel to be the language not only of our own constituents, but also of the people of all the loyal States, we claim to indulge the expectation that you will yield to the preference which has already made you the people's candidate for President in 1864.

Hoping sir, that you may live to see the full triumph of your efforts to rescue your country from rebellion, and enjoy many years thereafter of its tranquil peace and prosperity, we remain your friends and fellow citizens.

Respectfully,

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.
Jeremiah Nichols, Chas. McCandless,
Henry Johnson, Wilmer Worthington,
Thomas Hodge, Geo. W. Householder,
M. B. Lowry, D. Fleming,
William J. Farrell, B. Champneys,
Stephen F. Wilson, J. M. Dunlap,
James L. Graham, George Connell,
Jacob E. Ridgway, J. P. Penney, Speaker.

I do hereby certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, except Senator Harry White, of Indiana, now in Libby prison, Richmond, and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

G. W. HAMMERLEY, Clerk of Senate.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.
H.C. Johnson, Speaker, William Burgwin,
John D. Watson, Nathaniel Maeyer,
William Foster, H. Bowman,
W. W. Watt, William Widdle,
James N. Kerns, Edward Price,
Luke V. Stuppish, C. Stauberger,
Edward G. Lee, William Henry,
T. J. Bigham, R. Reed,
R. A. Murtie, J. Houston,
James Miller, Frazer Smith,
Isaac H. O'Hara, William Brown,
S. S. Pancoast, George Wells,
Thomas Cochran, Daniel Stiner,
G. D. Coleman, Alfred Slack,
William F. Smith, W. Denniston,
John H. Negley, Esaias Billingfelt,
William Haslett, Charles Koonce,
J. R. Cochran, C. Musselman,
Bryan Hill, H. C. Allenman,
James Kelley, John Balsbach,
Hans Herron, Samuel Orwig,
John P. Glass, Charles Barnett,
Isaiah White, D. Lilly,
Edward L. Smith, Joseph Marsh,
Robert M'Clelland, John Guernsey,
Daniel Keiser, A. G. Olmstead.

I do hereby certify that the above letter is signed by every Union member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and I cheerfully concur with them and wish to unite with them in the same.

A. W. BERNICK,
Chief Clerk House Representatives.

Fun is the most conservative element of society and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means. People never plot mischief when they are merry. Laughter is an enemy to malice, a fool to scandal, and a friend to every virtue. It promotes good temper, enlivens the heart and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

Educational Department.

[All communications intended for this column should be addressed to "The Alleghanian."]

PENSIONS TO TEACHERS.—The Pennsylvania School Journal is advocating with its best vigor that provision be made for pensioning superannuated teachers. For our part, we are as earnestly opposed to this measure as the Journal can be in favor of it. If teachers are sufficiently paid, then it is their own business, not that of the State, to provide for old age. If they are not sufficiently paid, then they should be, and should receive their wages, not as a pension, but as a well-earned recompense. We cannot but consider this measure as a retrograde movement. It is, we think, in direct opposition to the true principle underlying all contracts for labor, whether mental or physical. When one man performs a service for another, he who performs such service should receive a full and fair equivalent. That equivalent, even for the lowest and least valuable service faithfully rendered, should be sufficient to support life comfortably. For more valuable labor, there ought to be a more worthy remuneration. If whose business it is to teach the rising generation cannot succeed on this principle, we deserve to fail. Let us demand higher remuneration, not pensions.

CONVENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Agreeably to appointment by the State Superintendent, a convention of County Superintendents met in Harrisburg on Tuesday, 12th inst. From the published reports, the object of the convention seems to have been that the wants of the school system throughout the State be more thoroughly ascertained, and also that there be developed the best means for its improvement.

A resolution was introduced that, in the opinion of the convention, no certificate should, in future, be issued indicating a lower grade than that shown by the figure 3 on those now in use. After considerable discussion, a vote was taken and the resolution defeated. Resolutions were also introduced approving the maintenance of District and County Institutes. Action was taken against the practice, prevalent in some places, of endorsing certificates without re-examination. The Legislature was memorialized for the repeal or modification of the act making the number of pupils attending school the basis of distributing the State appropriation. The convention, we believe, was well attended.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE.

—We would call the attention of teachers, as well as of all friends of Education, to the fact that the Cambria County Institute meets in Johnstown on the first four days of the coming month. We fear that too many teachers have hitherto paid but slight attention to the usual meetings of the Institute. This is not as it should be, and as the meeting appointed for the first days of February promises to be highly interesting and instructive, we trust there will be a full attendance. Directors should urge upon teachers the necessity of attending, and use all proper means to induce them to attend. It is an objection—and a reasonable objection—urged by teachers, that it is too great a burden to pay the expenses of fare and living and then lose their time. Directors would do well to give teachers the time spent at County Institutes. It would pay.

—The attention of Directors is called to that clause of the law requiring them to publish an annual statement of the amount of money received and expended, etc. See page 111 of the School Law for a form for these statements. This important duty should not be neglected.

—Tax-payers of Ebensburg! Remember that the greater the average attendance at school, the larger will be the State appropriation, and your taxes, consequently, so much the less. By the scholar's regular attendance, your tax will be decreased.