

The Alleghanlian.

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, AUGUST 4, 1864.

NUMBER 45.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Offices.	Post Masters.	Districts.
Bethel Station	Enoch Reese,	Blacklick.
Carrolltown	Joseph Reese,	Carroll.
Cress Springs	Henry Nutter,	Chest.
Conemaugh	A. G. Crooks,	Taylor.
Cresson	J. Houston,	Washin'tn.
Deerburg	John Thompson,	Ebensburg.
Galena	Asa H. Fiske,	White.
Gallitzin	J. M. Christy,	Gallitzin.
Hempfield	Wm. Tiley, Jr.,	Wash'n.
Johnstown	I. E. Chandler,	Johnst'n wn.
Loretto	M. Adlesberger,	Loretto.
Mineral Point	E. Wissinger,	Concn'gh.
Munster	A. Durbin,	Munster.
Plattsville	Andrew J. Ferral,	Susq'han.
Roseland	G. W. Bowman,	White.
St. Augustine	Stan. Wharton,	Clearfield.
Scalp Level	George Berkeley,	Clearfield.
Somerset	B. M. Colgan,	Wash'n.
Summit	B. F. Slick,	Croyle.
Wilmore	William M. Connell,	Wash'n.
	Morris Keil,	S'merhill.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian—Rev. D. HARRISON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 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. LEMMONS, Pastor.—Preaching every alternate Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Welch Independent—Rev. L. R. POWELL, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting on the first Monday evening of each month; and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening, excepting the first week in each month.

Calvinistic Methodist—Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, P. 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 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.
Eastern, daily, at 11 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, Strongsville, &c., arrive on Thursday of each week, at 10 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.

Line	Time
West-Balt. Express leaves at	8.18 A. M.
" " " " " "	9.11 P. M.
" " " " " "	9.62 A. M.
" " " " " "	7.03 P. M.
" " " " " "	8.15 P. M.
" " " " " "	8.38 P. M.
" " " " " "	12.36 A. M.
" " " " " "	7.08 A. M.
" " " " " "	10.39 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President, Hon. Geo. W. Huntington; Associates, George W. Coley, Henry C. Devine.

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—Isaac Wilke.

Four House Directors—George McCullough, George Delany, Irwin Rutledge.

Four House Treasurers—George C. K. Zahn.

Auditors—William J. Williams, George C. Zahn, Francis Tierney.

County Surveyor—Henry Scanlan.

Coroner—William Flattery.

Mercantile Appraiser—Patrick Donahoe.

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

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

AT LARGE.

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

Burgess—A. A. Barker.

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

EAST WARD.

Constable—Thomas J. Davis.

Town Council—J. Alexander Moore, Daniel Evans, Richard R. Tibbott, Evan E. Evans, William Clement.

Inspectors—Alexander Jones, D. O. Evans.

Judge of Election—Richard Jones, Jr.

Assessor—Thomas M. Jones.

Assistant Assessors—David E. Evans, Wm. C. Davis.

WEST WARD.

Constable—William Mills, Jr.

Town Council—John Dougherty, George C. Zahn, Isaac Crawford, Francis A. Shoemaker, James S. Todd.

Inspectors—G. W. Oatman, Roberts Evans.

Judge of Election—Michael Hasson.

Assessor—James Murray.

Assistant Assessors—William Barnes, Daniel C. Zahn.

Select Poetry.

August.

To-day, the meek-eyed cattle on the hills
Lie grouped together in some grateful shade,
Or slowly wander down the grassy glade,
To stand content, knee deep, in glassy rills.

The wandering bee, in far secluded bowers,
Hums its low, cheerful anthem, free from
care;
Great, brilliant butterflies, fragile as fair,
Float gracefully above the gorgeous flowers.

The sun pours down a flood of golden heat
Upon the busy world; so hot and bright,
That the tired traveller, longing for the
night,
Seeks some cool shelter from the dusty street.

The cricket chirrups forth its shrill refrain;
The grass and all green things are scar and
dry;
The parched earth thirsts for water, and
men sigh
For cooling showers. All nature waits for
rain!

Appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Fessenden, the new Secretary of the Treasury, has issued the following eloquent appeal in behalf of the Two Hundred Million Loan which he has placed in the market:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
July 25, 1864.

By an act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in gold. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and ex-haustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the nearer approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the greatest contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your Government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our

Drafted Men, Substitutes and Volunteers.

The following synopsis of the requirements of the amendatory Conscription law is believed to be not only full, but reliable. Just now, with a draft for 800,000 more troops ordered for the 5th September, it must needs prove interesting to our readers:—

First. The exemptions of the original act, to fathers of motherless children under twelve years of age, to some members of families in which others are in service, to sons who are the support of aged and destitute parents, and for other similar causes, are no longer allowed.

Second. The commutation clause, by which a person who was drafted might be released upon payment of three hundred dollars, is repealed, with a single exception in the case of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, who may commute upon payment of three hundred dollars, or otherwise be considered as "non-combatants," and if drafted be held to service for hospital duty, or in the care of freedmen. Persons physically incapable of duty are exempted upon surgical examination.

Third. The division of citizens into two classes, the second class not being liable to service until the first class was exhausted, is abolished, and all citizens liable are enrolled in the same class and may be held to similar service.

Fourth. The age of liability to the draft is between twenty and forty-five years.

Fifth. Volunteers may be received who are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years. Youths between sixteen and eighteen years may be received with the consent of their parents or guardians. The enlistment of boys under sixteen years of age is a military offense in the officer who recruits them, who may be punished therefor.

Sixth. Volunteers, whether white or colored, receive the Government bounty, according to the time for which they agreed to serve. For one year, \$100; for two years, \$200; for three years, \$300.—These amounts are paid in installments. To a one year's volunteer, when mustered in, \$33.33; to a two years recruit, \$66.66; to a three year's recruit, \$100. Two other installments are to be paid to the volunteer or his representatives during the term of service.

Seventh. The money of a private, either volunteer, substitute or drafted man, is sixteen dollars a month. Non-commissioned and commissioned officers receive an increased pay beyond the rates which were allowed before the last session of Congress.

Eighth. Drafted men receive no bounties from the Federal Government, and we presume that they will not receive any from the town or county to which they belong.

Ninth. Substitutes from drafted men, or from men liable to draft, furnished in advance of the draft, receive no bounties from the Government. In Philadelphia, if they go for three years, they will receive two hundred and fifty dollars, and for a lesser term in proportion.

Tenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft are considered as volunteers, and receive the Federal and municipal bounties, and whatever their principal agrees to pay them.

Eleventh. Volunteers and representative substitutes may be mustered in for one, two, or three years, as they may elect.

Twelfth. Substitutes for drafted men, or men liable to draft, may be accepted for one, two, or three years, according to the time that the principal would have to serve, or as he may engage them.

Thirteenth. Representative substitutes for persons not liable to draft, may be persons who are liable to draft.

Fourteenth. Substitutes for persons liable to draft, furnished before drafting, must not themselves be liable. They may either be aliens, veterans, or sailors who have served two years and been honorably discharged, or the citizens of the States in rebellion, or slaves of Rebel owners.

Fifteenth. The principal shall be exempt from draft during the time that the said substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall be accepted.

Sixteenth. The United States no longer pays premiums for the procurement of recruits.

Seventeenth. Men furnished under the call of July 18, 1864, whether enlisted for one, two, or three years, as well as all excess or deficiency of three years' men on calls heretofore made, will count as man for man. The equalization of the amount of military service rendered by the different States and parts of States will be effected hereafter.

Educational Department.

[Prepared expressly, by a professional teacher, for The Alleghanlian.]

THE STABILITY OF THE PEOPLE.

Three years and a quarter since, a period of political excitement running through eight years culminated, by the bombardment of Sumter, in open, inexcusable rebellion against a government noted for its leniency, and which, during the greater portion of the time since its formation, had been controlled by the men who revolted against it. The great mass of the Northern people with painful yet patient anxiety had watched the course of events from the commencement to the close of the agitation of a question that had ever proved the dire source of all our woes.—The yielding of more territory to the dominion of an institution at war with the conscience of the North, as well as that of the founders of the republic, had been demanded. The North answered firmly, manfully, that such a thing could not be by her consent. And then came rebellion, horrid, bloody rebellion. Frightened at the prospect of civil war, there was a time when the concessions sought could have been obtained. The advocates of a wicked system preferred to draw the sword. If any man's memory is at fault concerning these things, let the records of Congress and of the Peace Convention be his resort.

And now we wish to call attention to one of the leading causes of the noble steadfastness, and unwavering determination, of the people through these three years and a quarter of trial by devastation and blood. The generation that had laid the foundation-stones of the republic amid the confusion of war, and that had cemented those stones either with their own or their kindred's blood, were not all departed from among us (and are not yet) when the tocsin of strife sounded that the fabric our fathers had reared we must preserve. The nation announced itself equal to the task. But the magnitude of the work undertaken was far from being fully comprehended. Enthusiasm reached its highest pitch; and in this, as in all other enthusiasms, there must come a time when it would begin to ebb. And with the commencement of that ebbing, began the danger of total reaction. Would the people, disappointed in their fond hopes, with defeat instead of success, delay instead of vigor, toil instead of triumph, relapse into despondency and turn from their avowed purpose? Our fathers had taught us to nourish schools, to open all the avenues to intelligence, and to make ourselves a reading, thinking, intelligent people in all affairs pertaining to our national character. The teaching of our fathers, it was ours to test. Thank God, thank God, right nobly it has stood the trial!

James P. Holcombe, of Virginia.

James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, one of the Confederate peace negotiators, was for a while a student at Yale College, in the class which graduated in 1840.—He was a young man of very marked abilities. He has resided several years in Cincinnati, and is known as the author or editor of several law treatises. He is at present professor of law in the University of Virginia, and was a member of the last Richmond Congress. He is a gentleman of high and sincere character, cannot be called a politician, and has undoubtedly entered into the Niagara negotiations with an honest purpose of accomplishing the object he professed to have in view.

The assistant whom Blondin was wont to carry on his back across the Niagara was a Milanese, who, breaking down in his affairs, resolved to commit suicide. Blondin got him to be his assistant in his perilous feat by the following logic: "If we go down, very good; you are drowned according to your intention; if you arrive safe on the other side, the fortune of both of us is made." The terrible feat was accomplished, and the two friends have since been inseparable companions.

How long Eve, the first woman, lived, we know not. It is a curious fact that in sacred history, the age, death, and burial of only one woman—Sarah, the wife of Abraham—is distinctly noted.—Woman's age ever since appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

The man who refused a one dollar bill for fear it might have been altered from a ten, prefers stage traveling to railroads, for the reason that the former rides him eight hours for a dollar, while the latter rides him only one.

A newspaper carrier has paid \$5,000 for the exclusive right to sell papers at the depots and on the cars of the New York Central Railroad.

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