

# 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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## DIRECTORY.

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<b>Post Offices.</b> Bethel Station Carrolltown Chess Springs Conemaugh Cresson Ebensburg Fallen Timber Gallitzin Hemlock Johnstown Loretto Mineral Point Munster Plattville Rosedale St. Augustine Scalp Level Sommerhill Summit Wilmore	<b>Post Masters.</b> Enoch Reese Joseph Behr Henry Nutter A. G. Crooks J. Houston John Thompson Asa H. Fiske J. M. Christy Wm. Tiley, Jr. I. E. Chandler M. Adlesberger E. Wissinger A. Darbin Andrew J. Ferral G. W. Bowman Stan. Wharton George Berkeley B. M'Colgan B. F. Slick William M'Connell Wash'n. Morris Keil, S'merhill.	<b>Districts.</b> Blacklick Carroll Chest Taylor Wash'tn. Ebensburg White Gallitzin Wash'tn. Johnstown Loretto Conc'ngh. Munster Susq'han. White Clearfield Richland Wash'tn. Croyle S'merhill.
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### 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 6 o'clock.

**Methodist Episcopal Church**—Rev. J. S. LEMMON, 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.

**Wesleyan**—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 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. LLOYD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

**Particular Baptist**—Rev. DAVID JENKINS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

**Episcopal**—Rev. M. J. MURPHY, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

### 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, Strongstown, &c., arrive on Thursday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M.  
Leave Ebensburg on Friday of each week, at 5 A. M.

The mails from Newman's Mills, Carrolltown, &c., arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M.  
Leave Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

### RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

**CRESSON STATION.**

West—Balt. Express leaves at	8.18 A. M.
" " " " " "	9.11 P. M.
" " " " " "	9.02 A. M.
" " " " " "	7.08 P. M.
" " " " " "	3.15 P. M.
East—Through Express " "	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. Taylor, Huntingdon; Associates, George W. Bailey, Henry C. Devine.

**Prothonotary**—Joseph M'Donald.

**Register and Recorder**—James Griffin.

**Sheriff**—John Buck.

**District Attorney**—Philip S. Noon.

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

**Treasurer**—Isaac Wike.

**Poor House Directors**—George M'Callough, George Delany, Irwin Rutledge.

**Poor House Treasurer**—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.

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**Burgess**—A. A. Barker.

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### EAST WARD.

**Constable**—Thomas J. Davis.

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

**Inspectors**—Alexander Jones, D. O. Evans.

**Judge of Election**—Richard Jones, Jr.

**Assessor**—Thomas M. Jones.

**Assistant Assessors**—David E. Evans, Wm. D. 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.

### What They Do at 'The Springs.'

In the first place, my kind friend, they drink  
The waters so sparkling and clear;  
Though the flavor is none of the best,  
And the odor exceedingly queer;  
But the fluid is mixed, you know—  
With wholesome medical things;  
So they drink, and they drink, and they  
drink—  
And that's what they do at the Springs!

Then with appetite keen as a knife,  
They hasten to breakfast or dine,  
(The latter precisely at three,  
The former, from seven till nine.)  
Ye Gods! What a rustle and rush,  
When the eloquent dinner-bell rings!  
Then they eat, and they eat, and they eat—  
And that's what they do at the Springs!

Now they stroll in the beautiful walks,  
Or loiter in the shade of the trees,  
Where many a whisper is heard,  
That never is told by the breeze;  
And hands are commingling with hands,  
Regardless of conjugal rings—  
And they flirt, and they flirt, and they flirt—  
And that's what they do at the Springs!

The drawing-rooms, now, are ablaze;  
The music is shrieking away;  
Tersichore governs the hour,  
And Fashion was never so gay!  
An arm round a tapering waist,  
How closely and fondly it clings!  
So they waltz, and they waltz, and they waltz—  
And that's what they do at the Springs!

In short—as it goes in the world—  
They eat, and they drink, and they sleep;  
They talk, and they walk, and they woo;  
They sigh, and they laugh, and they weep!  
They read, and they write, and they dance—  
With other, unrepeatable things—  
They pray, and they play, and they pray—  
And that's what they do at the Springs!

### The Governor's Message.

Following is the Message of the Governor to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, convened in special session at Harrisburg on Tuesday, 9th inst.:

**EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,**  
HARRISBURG, August 9, 1864.

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

GENTLEMEN:—I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session for the purpose of taking some action for the defence of the State. From the commencement of the present rebellion, Pennsylvania has done her whole duty to the Government. Lying as her southern counties do, in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for her own defence. In so doing, she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have to a large extent diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government; made herself, to some extent, responsible for any failure and shortcomings that may have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service. From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months' men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force, as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of her southern counties are most unfeeling. They were invaded in 1862, when a Union army much superior to any force of the rebels (and on which they had of course a right to rely) was lying in the immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac. They were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester, and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill. How could an agricultural people in an open country be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government?

It is of course expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders,

and the facts hereinafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national force, it has only been against the common enemy. It has not been necessary to weaken the army in the field by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants. Nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection. Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenceless town, this horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and gibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered homeless. And these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger, were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions to prepare for meeting it, and succeeded to some extent in thwarting their efforts to raise forces. These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands.

It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow citizens, wherever resident within the borders of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Rebellion was in such jealousies encouraged for wicked purposes by insidious politicians. The men who for any purpose new to them, encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our union and our peace, and should be treated as such. Common feelings—common sympathies—are the necessary foundations of a common free government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good will the expression of which is sometimes more important under the infliction of calamity than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the rebel army up the Shenandoah Valley on the third day of July last—to the defeat of Gen. Wallace on the Monocacy, their approach to and the threatening of the Capital, or to their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on the border. These events have passed into history, and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time, a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States "to serve for one hundred days in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and at Washington and its vicinity." Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized, and a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in their service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department, but as the proposition did not meet their approbation, it was rejected, and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity.

No part of the rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection. I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies, and of course not of the strategy of their commanders, but it was stated in the newspapers that the rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac, and was retiring up the Valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced, and the people of this State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the rebel brigades of Johnston and M'Cauley, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring Ford. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and marched directly on Mercersburg. There were but 45 men picketed in that direction, under

the command of Lieutenant M'Lean, U. S. A., and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west, by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to Gen. Couch, by telegraph, who was then at Chambersburg. The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 30th.

The rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about 3,000 mounted men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport—part of the command advanced on Hagerstown—the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle. Another rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Sheppardstown, and moved towards Leitersburg. Gen. Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about 2,600 men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by M'Cauley and Johnston, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Sheppardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

Gen. Averill, it is understood, was under the orders of Gen. Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by Gen. Couch as was possible of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. Gen. Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of 60 infantry, 45 cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery, in all less than 150 men. The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry, had, under orders from Washington, (as I am unofficially informed,) joined Gen. Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight by the small force under Gen. Couch, during which time the Government stores and train were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnston and M'Cauley. At 7 o'clock, A. M., six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeney, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmore. The main force was in line of battle—a demand was made for 100,000 in gold, or 500,000 in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment. No offer of money was made by the citizens of the town, and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm, and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality. It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with General Couch's small force, to defend it. Gen. Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town. Gen. Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the mean time, the small force of Gen. Couch held the enemy at bay. Gen. Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at M'Connellburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the houseless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a suitable appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburg, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the fifth day of this month, a large rebel army was in Maryland, and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek, and as there was no adequate force within the State, I deemed it my duty on that day to call for Thirty Thousand Volunteer Militia, for domestic protection. They will be armed, transported and supplied by the United States, but, as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defence of the line of the Potomac, I united with Governor Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21st, A. D. 1864:

[The gist of this letter consists in that authority was asked to recruit in Pennsylvania and Maryland a force sufficient for the local defense of those States, the recruits to be

credited on the quotas of the States on the last call, and be armed, equipped and supplied by the General Government. This authority was denied. A letter then follows from Maj. Gen. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, to the Secretary of War, requesting that the United States issue uniforms to 10,000 men, to be recruited in Pennsylvania, and organized into a special corps, for service on the borders of the State. This was also denied. The Governor then goes on to say:—

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863 and 1864, it has been found necessary to call the State militia for the defence of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government. From the want of organization, we have been obliged to rely exclusively on the volunteer militia, and with few exceptions to organize them anew for each occasion. This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined. The militia bill passed at the late session is I think for ordinary times the best militia law we ever had; but under the existing extraordinary circumstances, it seems to require modifications. I suggest that the assessors be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best; that the officers be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, approved by him, of a board of examination, composed of three Major Generals for each division, of whom the Major General of the division shall be one, the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining divisions, or in such other mode as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required. The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry discussions, and, too often, political jealousies which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competent men.

The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority, and appointments of meritorious privates have produced harmony and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy. I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form (either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient) a special corps of militia, to consist in due proportion of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled "Minute Men," who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years—who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service, and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defence of the State independently of the remainder of the militia.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties lying on our extreme border, and as the people of these counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it should be raised and to save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border.

A body of men so organized, will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. The expense of clothing, arming and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to make approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four-gun batteries of field artillery with all the modern improvements.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State. To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars, and any smaller force would be inadequate.—The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give to the State efficient

protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it, the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government, when it became necessary to call it into the field. When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased by draft made from our enrolled and classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration. Of the purpose of providing for the effectual defence of the State, I of course cannot doubt your approval. If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan more efficient and economical than the one which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of May 4, 1864, I have appointed for the Eastern Armies Col. F. Jordan as agent at Washington, and Lieut. Col. James Gilliland as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the South Western Armies Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin as Agent at Nashville. These Agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consists in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania volunteers or their legal representatives in the State and National Governments. Volunteers having claims on either of these governments can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be rescued from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessities, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind for their relief, and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end. It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people when the well-being of our brave volunteers is in question.

In my special message of 30th April last, I stated the circumstances attending the advance by banks and other corporations of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863. In consequence, the Legislature passed the act of 4th May, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session. I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation. The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to reimburse the funds so advanced, without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise proposals for the loan, and recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the moneys in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the National authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The Revenue Bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty Bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people. I therefore recommend a careful revision of it.

As the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance, I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention.

A. G. CURTIN.

The Richmond Enquirer urges that no prisoners be taken hereafter from raiding parties, but that all be put to death that can be reached. It says: "Dead Yankees require no guards, and eat no rations; they never escape, and they fight no more battles; when once lost they are never found." May this rule not work well both ways?

A party visiting the White Mountains ascended Mount Washington on Friday last and encountered a severe snow storm of three hours' duration.—The ladies suffered very severely.