

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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EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

NUMBER 49.

DIRECTORY.

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

Post Offices.	Post Masters.	Districts.
Bethel Station	Enoch Reese,	Blacklick.
Carrolltown	Joseph Behe,	Carroll.
Chest Springs,	Henry Nutter,	Chest.
Cornwaght,	A. G. Crooks,	Taylor.
Crossan,	J. Houston,	Washington.
Ebensburg,	John Thompson,	Ebensburg.
Fallen Timber,	Asa H. Fiske,	White.
Gallitzin,	J. M. Christy,	Gallitzin.
Hemlock,	Wm. Tiley, Jr.,	Washington.
Johnstown,	I. E. Chandler,	Johnstown.
Loretto,	M. Adesberger,	Loretto.
Mineral Point,	E. Wissinger,	Consm'gh.
Munster,	A. Durbin,	Munster.
Roseland,	Andrew J. Ferral,	Susq'han.
Shelburne,	G. W. Bowman,	White.
St. Augustine,	Stan. Wharton,	Clearfield.
Scalp Level,	George Berkeley,	Richland.
Scamman,	B. M'Colgan,	Washington.
Summerhill,	B. F. Slick,	Croyle.
Summit,	William M'Connell,	Washington.
Wilmore,	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 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.
Wich 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 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.
Baptist—Rev. W. LLOYD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.
Particular Baptists—Rev. DAVID JENNINGS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M.
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 1/2 o'clock, A. M.
Western, " at 11 1/2 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 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.

CRENSHAW STATION.
West—Fast, Express leaves at 8:18 A. M.
" Fast Line " 9:11 P. M.
" Phila. Express " 9:02 A. M.
" Mail Train " 7:08 P. M.
" Emigrant Train " 3:15 P. M.
East—Through Express " 8:38 P. M.
" Fast Line " 12:36 A. M.
" Fast Mail " 7:08 A. M.
" Through Accom. " 10:39 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Huntington; Associates, George W. Bailey, Henry C. Devine.
Prothonotary—Joseph M. Donald.
Register and Recorder—James Griffin.
Surveyor—John Buck.
District Attorney—Philip S. Noon.
County Commissioners—Peter J. Little, Jno. Campbell, Edward Glass.
Treasurer—Isaac Wike.
Poor House Directors—George M'Clough, 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.
Supt. of Common Schools—J. F. Condon.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

AT LARGE.
Justices of the Peace—David H. Roberts, Harrison Kinkead.
Burges—A. A. Barker.
School Directors—Abel Lloyd, Phil S. Noon, Joshua D. Parrish, Hugh Jones, E. J. Mills, David J. Jones.
EAST WARD.
Constable—Thomas J. Davis.
Town Council—J. Alexander Moore, Daniel O. 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. 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.

"Vet."

"V—e—t. Vet." What does it mean
Upon your soldier's faded coat?
His hand is hard and rough and brown,
I see a scar along his throat.
His eyes seem looking far off still,
His close-shut mouth is grim.
"Mother, what means that little word,
Upon a sleeve so worn and dim?"
It means, my child, that rugged hand,
Has wielded musket long and well;
Has sent the iron thunder home,
And tuned the song of screeching shell,
It means—that steady, staunch and true
He fairly won that ragged scar,
While you and I sat safe at home,
And read the news about the war.
What wonder if the mouth is grim,
That said so many swift "good-bys"?"
Life's common words are idle breath,
Beside those earnest battle cries.
What wonder if the gaze is dim,
And yonder strangely lingers yet:
The eye that has looked straight at Death,
His image may not soon forget.
And this is what it means, to earn
The title "veteran," on a coat:
To march through flood and field, or fire,
Where rebel rifles sweep the moat;
To serve the guns in rifle pits;
To sleep beneath the silent sky;
To dream of home and wake to war;
To see a comrade drop and die.
To hear and heed the fearful song,
Which whistling Minnie bullets sing;
To faint and fall, and longing lie
For one cool draught from rocky spring.
And this, my child, is what it says,
That little word of letters three;
Go clasp his hand, and give him thanks,
For battles fought for you and me.

The New Militia Bill.

The following is the bill passed by the Legislature in reference to the organization of the militia of the State:—
A Supplement to the Act for the Organization, Discipline, and Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May 4th, 1864.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor and State Treasurer be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts and with such notice as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing six per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to State or local taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date; and the sum so borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses which may be incurred under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no certificates of loan or bond shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars: *Provided further*, That no certificate shall be negotiated for less than its par value; and there shall be inscribed on the face of said certificates of loan or bonds that the debt thereby secured was contracted to repel invasion and defend the State in war, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in the city of Philadelphia: *Provided further*, That the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized to use for the purpose of this act, temporarily, any funds in the State Treasury not immediately required, or, if necessary, to make a temporary loan, to be repaid from the proceeds of the permanent loan hereby authorized.
SEC. 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan issued under the provision of this act, shall be signed by the Governor and countersigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual report thereof to the Legislature; and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiation of such loan; the preparation of the bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be issued by this act, and said warrants, shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury.

SEC. 3. That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent person of military education, experience and skill, to have command of all the militia forces of Pennsylvania to be raised under the provisions of this act, with the rank of major general, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to pay and emoluments of a major general in the United States; and he shall also have authority, in manner as aforesaid, to appoint two persons of like military education, experience and skill, to be brigadier generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of the same rank in the army of the United States: *Provided, however*, That such general officers shall not be appointed or assigned to duty by the Commander-in-Chief, except when the force herein provided for shall have been called into actual service in sufficient strength to require such officers.

SEC. 4. That whenever the military force provided for in this act shall be called into service by the Governor of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to notify, in writing the Quartermaster General and Commissary General of the point or points where the men are to rendezvous, with the number, as near as may be, and said officers shall forthwith advertise for proposals for supplying to the Commonwealth, such supplies, ordnance, and ordnance stores as may be necessary for furnishing the troops aforesaid, as are provided by the laws of the regulations of the United States, said proposals to be directed to the said Commissary General and Quartermaster General respectively, and to be opened after five days' notice, and the contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder by the proper officer inviting said proposals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the contract before the same is awarded, and said officers shall publish and keep on file in their several departments for public inspection, a list of all the proposals offered, including those rejected as well as those awarded, and before the acceptance of any supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores of any kind whatsoever, purchased upon contract as herein before provided. It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General or Commissary General, as the case may be, in connection with the Auditor General and State Treasurer, to appoint from time to time as required, one or more disinterested and competent inspectors familiar with the value and quality of the supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores so contracted for, whose duty it shall be to examine and accept or reject the same, and if accepted to give a certificate thereof to the contractor or vendor; and no bill rendered for any such supplies, ordnance, ordnance stores, or other military stores shall be paid until so certified and approved; the inspectors so appointed shall each receive five dollars per day, for every day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or affirmed to discharge their duties with fidelity: *Provided*, That the Quartermaster General and Commissary General shall respectively have authority, if practicable, to obtain the supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores, or other military stores, or any part thereof mentioned in this section, from the United States Government paying them, if required, the cost prices thereof: *Provided further*, That the Commissary General shall have power to purchase direct, when actually necessary, and when there is not time to advertise for contracts, all commissary stores actually needed for the troops: *Provided, also*, That no more than the actual cash price shall be paid for any article purchased.

SEC. 5. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be composed of fifteen regiments, in due proportion of cavalry, infantry and artillery, or such portion thereof as may be deemed necessary. The said regiments shall severally be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed and equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid while in actual service, as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State, at such times as the Governor of the Commonwealth may deem their services necessary, for the purpose of suppressing insurrections, or repelling invasions; and the Governor shall appoint all the regimental officers, and the companies shall have the right to elect their company officers, and said Major General and Brigadier Generals, and all regimental and company officers shall be citizens of this Commonwealth: *Provided*, That such

portions of the said corps as shall be called into actual service, shall be supplied and provided with ordnance stores, as provided for in this act, but when not called into actual service, such supplies, ordnance and ordnance stores shall be withheld until required.

SEC. 6. The Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equipage, transportation, and all things necessary for the arming and equipping and putting into service, subsistence when in service, quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance stores of the said Pennsylvania State Guard, and to make and adopt all needful rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, for which full compensation shall be made within six months after the taking of the same, and the person by whom the same shall be taken shall exhibit to the owner thereof his authority for such seizure, and shall at the time give to the owner a certificate stating the number of horses taken, and the time when and by whom, and the service for which the same are required, and such supplies as in his judgment may be necessary, and to seize such railroads and other means of transportation as the exigencies of the case may demand.

SEC. 7. The Governor of the Commonwealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the Commonwealth; and it shall be his duty to call and keep in service, as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of the said militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary, the said Pennsylvania State Guard, by volunteering or draft: *Provided*, That any persons who may be deemed by the board of examination able to do military duty, may be received as volunteers in the regiments provided to be raised by this act, without reference to age.

SEC. 8. That if practicable, until the time fixed by law for making the enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, the Governor is authorized and empowered to organize the military force authorized by this act, on the basis of the enrollment made in the several districts of the State by the enrolling officers of the General Government, but if impracticable, the Governor is hereby directed to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia of the Commonwealth, to be made as provided for in the act to which this is a supplement.

That when the assessors refuse or neglect to enter upon the performance of the duties of enrolling the citizens of their respective districts, for a period of five days after being notified of their duty, the Governor shall appoint a competent person or persons to make the enrollment.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint one competent citizen in each county, who shall be a physician, who, in connection with the county commissioners, or city commissioners, shall constitute a board, three of whom, the physician being one, shall make a quorum, with power to determine who are exempt from enrollment under this act, and the act to which it is a supplement; and it shall be the duty of the enrolling officer to give notice, by publication in a newspaper of the county, of the times at which such application shall be heard, and to notify said board when they will be required to hear such applications.

That all other duties in reference to the enrollment shall be performed as directed in the act to which this is a supplement, and that the physician so appointed to hear and decide on applications for exemptions shall receive for each and every day so employed the sum of five dollars, and the county commissioners or city commissioners the sum of three dollars per diem, to be paid out of the State Treasury.

That the Governor shall have authority to make and enforce all orders which may in his judgment be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to effect a speedy enrollment and organization of the militia of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 9. That the Quartermaster General be and he is hereby authorized to sell any unsuitable or unserviceable ordnance belonging to the State, the proceeds of which shall be paid into the State Treasury, and applied, if deemed necessary by the Commander-in-chief, in addition to the appropriation above named, towards the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores.

SEC. 10. That where the brigade fund of the county is not sufficient to pay the assessors, as provided by the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, the said assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which such assessment is made.

J. H. Woodward, a young man, resident in this State, and at one time Adjutant of an Indiana regiment, was called out at a recent "peace" meeting somewhere, and responded as follows:

"Gentlemen: The great cry that I have heard to-day has been peace, peace. I tell you there is no man in the nation who desires peace more than I do—a permanent, lasting peace. And, gentlemen, I will tell you how we will get it. Fight this war out! Take every negro in the rebel States, and exterminate every d—d rebel, no matter where you find him.—[Hisses.] Gentlemen, you need not try to hiss me down, for I am an old soldier, and I have faced almost as mean looking a crowd as is now before me. I mean the thieves and bushwhackers of Tennessee. I know that I was called upon to make a speech here out of derision, but I intend to tell you what I think of you.

"When God said he would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt He would have done it; and, to-day, if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and He were to say that He would save you if one loyal, patriotic man could be found among you, I have not the least doubt there would be a great many strange faces in hell for supper.

"Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home."

A Petersburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says a few days since Gen. Grant was walking around the docks at City Point, when he stopped to see some negroes roll a barrel of bacon on board a boat. The negroes were unable to move it, when a crusty lieutenant, who stood near, dressed in his fine blue clothes, shouted, "You d—d niggers, push harder, or go get another man to help you," without saying a word, Gen. Grant pulled up his sleeves and helped the negroes roll the barrel on the boat; then he drew his silk handkerchief from his pocket and wiping his hands, moved quickly away.—You may imagine how this second lieutenant felt when he was told that the steward was no less than the Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies. The General was dressed in coarse homespun, with his hat drawn over his eyes, and one of the most unpretending looking personages one could imagine.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, seasonably reminds us that many fruits may be preserved with little or no sugar. He says: "Currants, gooseberries, peaches and pears require no sugar to preserve them. Raspberries and blackberries do not require more than four ounces of sugar to a pound of fruit, and strawberries but little more. We have now the different kinds, nearly as fresh and good as when first gathered.—Put them up the same as if you used the usual quantity of sugar; that is, expel the cold air by heating the fruit after it is placed in the jars, by setting the jars in cold water, which heat to boiling. The jars that we use are self-sealing, with zinc covers, which can be screwed on before the jar is removed from the hot water. We have never lost a jar of fruit put up in them.

It appears that several citizens of Chambersburg have become insane on account of the loss of their entire effects by the late rebel fire in that town. The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "One of the number, a gentleman who had been engaged in business for years, was taken through their city a day or two ago, en route for an eastern asylum." A terrible day of reckoning is in store for the fiends who destroyed Chambersburg and blighted the prospects of so many of its citizens.

A private letter says: Hooker is a fine looking man. Dress him in a citizen's suit and you would pick him out for a general. Sherman (great as he is,) you would not select for a good second lieutenant. General Thomas you would think well to do farmer, were he not in uniform. "Old Safety" is his nickname. The men and officers have unbounded confidence in him.

Sidney Smith, one day observing Lord Brougham's one-horse carriage, on the panel of which appeared a "B" surmounted by a coronet, said to a friend, "There goes a carriage with a bee outside and a wasp within!"

By a recent law of Congress, parties purchasing one hundred dollars worth of postage stamps or five hundred stamped envelopes, will be allowed a discount of five per cent from the usual price.

The regiment of rebel deserters and prisoners just mustered into the United States service, have been sent West, to fight the Indians.

Educational Department.

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

A FEW WORDS TO DIRECTORS.—As during the two months next succeeding, the schools of Cambria county will open for the winter session, we deem this a fit opportunity to say a few words to all connected with school affairs, in regard to some of the causes that work injury to our educational system, and certain other things requisite for the success of that system. It is common in many districts to change teachers each year, and often without pretending to assign any reason therefor. The practice should be, to retain the same teachers as long as possible. And we would say to the Directors of every district in the county, not to change teachers unless such a course is imperatively necessary. But what makes such a course necessary? There are only three things which can justify such action.—These are, first, lack of qualification; next, incompetency to govern a school; and lastly, a want of sufficient moral character. But says one, "Our teacher is only a middling teacher; what will we do with him?" Well, if you are quite sure you can get a better, then make a change; but bear in mind that a moderately pretty bird in hand is much better than a very pretty one in the bush. It takes a goodly part of a common session for teacher and scholars to become conversant with one another, and for the scholars to acquire confidence in the teacher. Every new teacher must grope in the dark until he finds the qualifications of the different scholars, and thus time is lost to a very great extent.

We sometimes incline to the opinion that too little regard is paid to the certificate held by applicants. Schools are sometimes granted with little or no regard to the different grades of certificates. Is this practice a right one? Is it not in violation, or at least in disregard, of the law? Is not the certificate the criterion, adopted by law? Is not the Superintendent more fit to judge of capability in every respect than those who are not adepts in the business? And is it not very unjust to the teacher who has qualified himself that he might be in every way fit to discharge a teacher's duties to select another over his head though of poorer qualifications?

Next, as to text-books. No more than you can expect a man to work without tools or with bad ones, can you look for a teacher to succeed unless you supply him with proper books of instruction. By this, we mean that you should adopt and adhere to a uniform series of books in each branch taught. By having a multiplicity of books on the same branch, the teacher is prevented from properly arranging his school into classes, often being compelled to have two classes instead of one, and hence is forced to occupy double time in hearing the recitation.

Have you plenty of black-board room? If not, then black the walls, the door, or any place almost, in preference to a stinkiness of room in this respect. We have not time or space to argue in relation to this matter, but we ask you to take the word of an experienced teacher and be sure to have plenty of black-board room. We hesitate not to say that a teacher who is contented with little or no black-board room understands his business but poorly.

Are you expecting to employ a female teacher? If so, listen a moment. We Americans boast of our gallantry, and talk much of the high regard we pay to woman. This boasting and talk have not an inconsiderable portion of truth for a basis. But had we not better be just before we shall be gallant? Is it just to pay a woman one-fourth or one-third less wages than a man merely because she is a woman? Why should a Board of Directors reduce the remuneration as soon as they determine that "a woman is to teach?" Is it a crime to be a woman? The only tendency of such a course is to discourage female teachers from having any worthy ambition in their profession.