

The Alleghanian.

J. TODD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

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

TERMS: \$2.00 PER ANNUM.
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. I.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

NO. 32.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE ALLEGHANIAN."

LIST OF POST OFFICES.

| Post Offices. | Post Masters. | Districts. |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Benn's Creek, | Joseph Graham, | Yoder. |
| Bellevue Station, | Joseph S. Mardis, | Blacklick. |
| Carrolltown, | Benjamin Wirtner, | Carroll. |
| Chest Springs, | Dani. Litzinger, | Chest. |
| Cresson, | John J. Troxell, | Washin'tn. |
| Ebensburg, | Mrs. H. McGage, | Ebensburg. |
| Fallen Timber, | Issac Thompson, | White. |
| Gallitzin, | J. M. Christy, | Gallitzin. |
| Glenn Connell, | Joseph Gill, | Chest. |
| Hennelock, | Wm. M'Gough, | Wash'n. |
| Johnstown, | H. A. Boggs, | Johnst'n. |
| Loretto, | Wm. Gwinn, | Loretto. |
| Mineral Point, | K. Wissinger, | Conem'gh. |
| Monster, | A. Durbin, | Monster. |
| Pershing, | Francis Clement, | Conem'gh. |
| Plattsville, | Andrew J. Ferral, | Susq'han. |
| Roseland, | G. W. Bowman, | White. |
| St. Augustine, | Joseph Moyer, | Clearfield. |
| Scalp Level, | George Conrad, | Richland. |
| Sonman, | B. M. Colgan, | Wash'n. |
| Summerhill, | Wm. Murray, | Croyle. |
| Summit, | Miss M. Gillespie, | Wash'n. |
| Wilmore, | Andrew Beck, | S'mmerh'II. |

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Protestants—Rev. D. HARRISON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 2 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. J. SPANE, Pastor in charge. Rev. J. M. SMITH, Assistant. Preaching every Sabbath, alternately 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.

Wesleyan Independent—Rev. L. R. POWELL, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 9 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 and 9 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.

Baptists—Rev. Wm. LLOYD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular Baptists—Rev. DAVID JENKINS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Episcopal—Rev. M. J. MITCHELL, 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 | 12 1/2 o'clock, A. M. |
| Western, " " " " | " " " " " " |

| MAILS CLOSE. | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| Eastern, daily, at | 6 1/2 o'clock, A. M. |
| Western, " " " " | " " " " " " |

The Mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongsville, &c., arrive on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Ebensburg on Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The Mails from Newnan's Mills, Carrolltown, &c., arrive on Monday and Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leave Ebensburg on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Post Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

| WILMORE STATION. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| West—Express Train, leaves at | 9.45 A. M. |
| " " " " " " | " " " " " " |
| Mail Train, " " " " | 8.48 P. M. |
| East—Express Train, " " " " | 8.24 P. M. |
| " " " " " " | " " " " " " |
| Mail Train, " " " " | 10.00 A. M. |
| " " " " " " | " " " " " " |
| Fast Line, " " " " | 6.30 A. M. |

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Huntingdon; Associates, George W. Baskley, Richard Jones, Jr.

Prothonotary—Joseph M. Donald.

Clerk to Prothonotary—Robert A. McCoy.

Register and Recorder—Michael Hasson.

Deputy Register and Recorder—John Scanlan.

Sheriff—Robert P. Linton.

Deputy Sheriff—George C. K. Zahm.

District Attorney—Philip S. Noon.

County Commissioners—John Bearner, Abel Lloyd, David T. Storm.

Clerk to Commissioners—George C. K. Zahm.

Counsel to Commissioners—John S. Rhey.

Treasurer—John A. Blair.

Poor House Directors—William Palmer, David O'Harro, Michael McGuire.

Poor House Treasurer—George C. K. Zahm.

Poor House Steward—James J. Kaylor.

Mercantile Appraiser—Thomas M'Connell.

Auditors—Rees J. Lloyd, Daniel Cobough, Henry Hawk.

County Surveyor—Henry Scanlan.

Coroner—Peter Dougherty.

Superintendent of Common Schools—S. B. Vormick.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

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

Burgess—Andrew Lewis.

Town Council—William Kittell, William K. Piper, Charles Owens, J. C. Noon, Edward Shoemaker.

Clerk to Council—T. D. Litzinger.

Borough Treasurer—George Gurley.

Ward Master—William Davis.

School Directors—Edward Glass, William Davis, Rees S. Lloyd, John J. Lloyd, Morris J. Evans, Thomas J. Davis.

Treasurer of School Board—Evan Morgan.

Constable—George Gurley.

Tax Collector—George Gurley.

Assessor—Richard T. Davis.

Judge of Election—Isaac Evans.

Troopers—John S. Rhey, John J. Evans.

Poetry.

A Wife.

A wife sat, thoughtfully turning over
A book inscribed with the school-girl's name;
A tear—one tear—fell hot on the cover,
She quickly closed when her husband came.

He came, and he went away—it was nothing,
With cold calm words upon either side;
But, just at the sound of the room-door shut-
ting,
A dreadful door in her soul stood wide.

Love she had read of in sweet romances—
Love that could sorrow, but never fail,
Built her own palace of noble fancies,
All the wide world a fairy tale.

Bleak and bitter, and utterly doleful,
Spreads to this woman her map of life;
Hour after hour she looks to her soul, full
Of deep dismay and turbulent strife.

Face in both hands, she knelt on the carpet;
The black cloud loosened, the rain-storm fell:
Oh! life has so much to wilder and warp it—
One poor heart's day what poet could tell!

A Few Short Years—and Then.

A few short years—and then
The dream of life will be
Like shadows of a morning cloud,
In its reality!

A few short years—and then
The idols loved the best
Will pass in all their pride away,
As sinks the sun to rest!

A few short years—and then
Our young hearts may be left
Of every hope, and find no gleam
Of childhood's sunshine left!

A few short years and then,
Impatient of its bliss,
The weary soul shall seek on high
A better home than this!

[From the North American & U. S. Gazette.]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Hon. Andrew Gregg Curtin.

Andrew G. Curtin, the candidate of the People's party for Governor of Pennsylvania, was born the 22d of April, 1817, in Bellefonte, a beautiful village in Centre county, so called because it lies in the very heart of the Commonwealth. This county is away from the great routes between the north and the south, the east and the west, and thus it is not as well known as it ought to be, being as it is exceedingly rich and lovely, and abounding in iron ores, fertile valleys, and fine streams.—The rare facilities of this region attracted to it, at an early day, the energies and the residence of Roland Curtin, who for forty years was a leading iron manufacturer in Centre county, accumulated a competent estate, and has left three sons, brothers of Andrew, engaged in the great staple business of Pennsylvania. Andrew G. Curtin comes of first-rate Pennsylvania stock. His father married a daughter of Andrew Gregg, who was one of the great men of Pennsylvania, in the early part of the century. He was a representative from the interior of the State in the first Congress under the Constitution, and sat in the House of Representatives 18 successive years. Then he was transferred to the United States Senate, and served a term of six years. Andrew Gregg was a steady supporter of the Administration of the earlier Presidents, especially of Jefferson and Madison. He offered in Congress the famous war resolutions which preceded our last conflict with Great Britain, and which elicited the eloquence of Henry Clay and John Randolph. After his retirement from Congress, he acted as Secretary of the Commonwealth during the administration of Gov. Joseph Heister. Every Pennsylvanian of middle age will remember the fierce and decisive State canvass of 1823, when the old Federal party, under the lead of Andrew Gregg as their candidate for Governor, made a last stand for victory and existence, and were defeated by the old Pennsylvania democracy, under the lead of John Andrew Shultz. There can be no doubt that the grandest, Andrew Gregg Curtin, standard-bearer as he is of the real democracy of the State of this day, will fare better than his grandfather.

The subject of our sketch was educated at the academy of the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, in Milton, Northumberland county. Mr. Kirkpatrick, still living in Allegheny county, was one of the old style of instructors. He "turned out" his boys thoroughly impregnated with the classics and mathematics. It is quite a coincidence that Governor Pollock, President of the late State Convention which nominated Mr. Curtin, and Messrs. Samuel Calvin and David Taggart, both candidates for the nomination, were educated by the

same instructor. These three gentlemen, in their speeches to the convention, endorsing its nominee, referred, in most touching terms, to the happy memories of the sunny days when they were boys together in the good old Milton Academy.

After getting well imbued with as much Latin, Greek and mathematics as any one of our colleges afford, the young Curtin was placed in the law office and law school of Judge Reed, of Carlisle. This school was one of the departments of Dickinson College, and as long as its professors lived it flourished and sent forth some of the best lawyers and public men of Pennsylvania. Judge Reed was well known for his "Pennsylvania Blackstone," one of the first attempts ever made to adopt the immortal "Commentaries" to our modern law. He was a first-rate lawyer, and an adept in teaching legal principles.

Andrew G. Curtin was admitted to the bar in 1839, and began the practice of law in his native town. He immediately entered upon a large and varied practice, and has ever since been constantly and actively employed in the courts of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Clinton. His great information, his vigorous mind, and candor, recommended him to the courts; his winning style made him powerful with juries. He rapidly became one of the best known and most rising young men in central Pennsylvania.

A man with the gift and temperament of Andrew G. Curtin could not fail to be largely interested and concerned in public affairs. Strikingly amiable, genial, and warm-hearted, of luminous, quick and extensive intelligence, of the most engaging address, endowed with a fluent, facetious and captivating eloquence, and instinct with old Pennsylvania traditions of policy and patriotism, he threw himself at once into those political controversies, which, as Burke tells us, are the noblest employments of the cultivated man.

He was an ardent and thorough-going whig, and in 1840, he took an active part in the campaign which made General Harrison President of the United States. In 1844, he was a fervent adherent of the illustrious candidate of the whigs, and he stumped all central Pennsylvania for Henry Clay and protection to American industry. In that struggle, Mr. Curtin first acquired his wide-spread reputation for effective and resistless popular eloquence. There is not a county from the Susquehanna to the Alleghenies, in which the name of Andrew G. Curtin ever fails to attract the largest crowds, who eagerly gather to enjoy the feasts of wisdom, and wit, and humor and pathos, of poetry, statistics, story, argument and imagery, which spread out in his glowing and melodious periods.

In 1848, he was placed on the whig electoral ticket, and again traversed many sections of the State in behalf of General Zachary Taylor. He was an original supporter of the nomination of General Winfield Scott, and in 1852, he was again placed on the electoral ticket, and worked with his usual zeal to carry the State for the hero of the valley of Mexico. Indeed Mr. Curtin was at all times a thorough and inbred Pennsylvania Whig, devoted to all those conservative and humane ideas which distinguished that party which now sleeps in the graves of Clay and Webster. He is, by training and mature conviction, a believer in systematic and efficient protection, in liberal internal improvements, in the policy of encouraging well-paid and wide-diffused free American labor. Such a whig could not fail to be a leader and a counsellor of the party, and accordingly, Mr. Curtin was an influential member of nearly every whig State Convention which met during the last ten years of the whig party's existence.

No man was ever more popular at home. He is endowed with much of that rare magnetism which neutralizes social and political differences, and makes the man stronger than his party. As an illustration of this, in the year 1849, Centre county composed part of the Senatorial district in which Gen. Wm. F. Packer, now Governor, was the democratic candidate for State Senator. The whig candidate withdrew from the canvass on the Friday before the election. At the earnest and general solicitation of the party, Colonel Curtin took the field. There remained only three days to canvass a very large district. Yet, while Centre county gave a majority of eleven hundred for the rest of the democratic ticket, she gave Gen. Packer a majority of only three hundred. Three days sufficed Curtin, against as strong a candidate as Packer, to scatter two-thirds of the Democratic majority.

In the year 1854, Col. Curtin was strongly urged by the counties of central Pennsylvania for the Governorship; and when Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland, received the nomination, Curtin was made chairman of the State Central Committee. Upon the election of Gov. Pollock, he ap-

pointed Col. Curtin, Secretary of the Commonwealth. He discharged the varied duties of that office with signal ability and discretion. Gov. Pollock's administration was singularly pure, moderate and conservative. It was not distinguished by any startling measures, or any exciting innovations. The agitations and fluctuations caused by the breaking up of the Whig party, the pro-slavery democratic outrages in Kansas, the rise of the American and Republican organizations, and the tremendous political contest of 1856, withdrew the general attention from mere State affairs to those of national concern. But, in the midst of all, the Pollock administration held its even way, maintaining the interests and the honor of Pennsylvania, and condemning the barbarities which oppressed the people of Kansas, and the faithless servilities of the Pierce and Buchanan administrations—uttering its voice for protection to the industries of Pennsylvania, and exhibiting, on every occasion, that dignified moderation which is so peculiar to the Pennsylvania character. That administration steadily won the confidence of the people as it proceeded, and retired from power attended by the respect of every citizen in the Commonwealth, and above even the suspicion of corruption or partiality. Ex-Secretary Curtin, as the intimate friend and constitutional adviser of the Governor, is fairly entitled to a full share of the credit, which attaches to the honest, wise and benign administration of James Pollock.

During that strenuous contest for the United States Senatorship, which distinguished the legislative session of 1853, Col. Curtin was strongly and persistently urged by a large body of friends for that high position.

His department of the administration connected him closely with our common school system as its superintendent. He gave laborious attention to it, and took particular pleasure in perfecting the details and increasing its efficiency. The Commonwealth is greatly indebted to him for the legislation concerning Normal schools, which affords the method and means of systematically training a body of intelligent and highly competent teachers, and thus supplying the most pressing need of our free schools. Under the working of that law, one State Normal School is in efficient operation, and others are springing up in various parts of the Commonwealth.

Secretary Curtin was an original and active supporter of that great measure of the Pollock administration—the sale of the Main Line of Public Improvements. This measure was vigorously opposed before its consummation, but now it is agreed on all hands that it was timely and wise, and that the Commonwealth was thereby relieved of an incubus which annually depleted its treasury and corrupted its politics.

Since his retirement from the Secretaryship of the Commonwealth, Col. Curtin has devoted himself again to the practice of the law, and to the material and industrial interests of his region of the Commonwealth. He has been very active in promoting those lines of railroad which are to bring Centre, Clinton, Clearfield and the adjoining counties into connection with the Pennsylvania Central, and the Sunbury and Erie railroads. He is a gentleman of unusual public spirit, and his whole soul is bound up in the development of the immense mineral and agricultural resources of his native State. By birth, education, and lifelong habit and association, he is a protectionist, and a traditional believer in free labor, and in that policy which purposely encourages, diversifies and perfects all the arts, industries and refinements of a free and a civilized community.

Since that auspicious union of the Opposition in Pennsylvania, which has resulted in the formation and the continued ascendancy of the People's Party, Col. Curtin has been, for at least two years, regarded from many quarters of the State as a particularly worthy and suitable candidate for Governor. For that high position he is peculiarly well qualified. He unites an even temper and a solid judgment, to great knowledge not only of books but of men and affairs.

No man in the Commonwealth is more familiar with its history or with its various local interests; with its diversified capacities and requirements; with its legislation, its policy and public opinion; no one has such an extensive acquaintance all over the State. In all his private relations, and in all the discharge of his official duties, he has achieved a high character for probity and honor. In head and heart, in temperament and action, he is an ingrained Pennsylvanian. Within our broad limits there is none who can and will make a better Governor.

Col. Curtin is not only above all reproach, but is beloved by his immediate neighbors and his personal acquaintances. A man of dignified presence, of gracious

and gentle demeanor, kind-hearted, genial and sunny-tempered, remarkably instructive and fascinating in conversation; he is, beyond question, the most popular man of his age in Pennsylvania. In his native county, and all through the valleys of central Pennsylvania, every man, woman and child cherishes a feeling of personal attachment for "Andy Curtin." He is notorious at home for his open-handed liberality, and for his continual charities.—Although he is not rich, and left office without a cent more than he had when he entered it, no man in Centre county has given away as much money to relieve the wants of the poor and aid the struggles of the embarrassed.

It was remarked in the late convention which nominated him so promptly and by such a decided vote, that no man in the State had such a body of devoted, enthusiastic personal friends. There never was a nomination more joyfully hailed. It gives equal satisfaction among the farmers and iron men of Centre, and the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia. The commercial metropolis of the State answers it with a wonderfully general applause.—The solid business men of the city and the Erie are delighted with it. From Lake Erie to the Delaware, the nomination is regarded as the beginning of a brilliant campaign, and harbinger of a decisive State and National victory. The People's party could not have placed at the head of an army a more gallant, admirable and formidable champion. He will make all Pennsylvania ring with his trenchant, and sparkling, and sonorous eloquence. He will be surrounded by the best men of the People's party—the flower and the promise of its future—young, intellectual, well-informed, public-spirited and enthusiastic; who, fighting by his side, will insure a stirring discussion of our glorious ideas of freedom, progress, and the rights of labor. Andrew G. Curtin is in the very prime of life, and when he becomes Governor of Pennsylvania, his administration will exhibit all the virtues of a youthful maturity, solid enterprise, generous liberality, enlightened humanity, and a thorough Pennsylvania policy.

This sketch comes from the heart, as well as the head, of a true Pennsylvanian, who, much as he admires and trusts the candidate, loves the man. But let no one therefore, suppose that the warmth of friendship colors this picture too highly. Andrew G. Curtin will soon visit every part of the State himself. When he goes, the crowds who will meet and know him will become his charmed and eager personal friends.

In October, the people of Pennsylvania will attest the justice of this sketch by their votes, and the future course of events will only prove the correctness of their verdict and turn our anticipation into facts.

SINGULAR TRADITION.

Among the Seminoles there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were of fair complexion and that after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake and bade them leap therein. One immediately obeyed and came from the water purer than before he bathed; the second did not leap in until the water had become slightly muddy and when he bathed he came up copper colored; the third did not leap in until the water became black with mud and came out with its own color.

Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages of bark and bade them choose, and out of pity for his misfortunes in color he gave the black man his first choice. He took hold of each of the packages and having felt the weight chose the heaviest; the copper colored one then chose the second heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all implements of labor; the second enwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus, the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper—the engine of the mind—the mutual, mental improvement; the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

WHAT THEY RAISE UP NORTH.

The La Crosse Democrat has the following:
Last week one of our Eastern friends coming down from St. Paul, stopped at Winona over night. Being a stranger he inquired of the landlord "what kind of land they had back on the prairie?"
"D—d splendid land sir?"
"And what kind of country have you back on the bluff?"
"D—d splendid country sir?"
"And what do you mostly raise here?"
"We raise hell!"

Subscribe for THE ALLEGHANIAN.

"Spilling for a Fight."

The following pugacious epistle appears in a late number of the New York Herald:

To the Editors of the Herald:—I learn from a stray number of your great paper that Sayers and Heenan have a match for April next, and I must therefore postpone the pleasure of fighting these men till some months later. That they may be timely advised, however, that I shall not only contest the championship of England and America, but of the world, I must beg the favor of you to insert in the columns of your paper the following PROPOSITIONS:

1. \$1,000 that I will whip the winner.
 2. \$1,000 that I will whip him before the 10th round.
 3. \$1,000 that I will whip him on the 1st round.
- These bets to be taken together, or
1. \$5,000 that I will whip Heenan and Sayers both.
 2. \$5,000 that I will whip them before the 10th round.
 3. \$5,000 that I will whip them on the 1st round.

The bets to be taken together, and my antagonists to meet me alternately—i. e. on alternate rounds, or

\$25,000 that Sayers and Heenan coming at me at one and the same time, I will flax them both in forty seconds by the watch.

The fight must come off at some convenient place in the United States; visitors to be admitted at five dollars a head.—Children, ministers of the Gospel, the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, and Judges of the Supreme Court, together with such higher English officials as may attend, at half-price. Editors giving this challenge one insertion in their columns, admitted free. If I whip, the entire proceeds, together with the winnings, to be appropriated to the completion of the Washington Monument and the last payment of the Mount Vernon Fund debt. If I do not whip, the entire proceeds together with the winnings, to go to the English government as a security fund against "French Invasion."

After the affair I propose to eat Sayers. WM. LOWNOES HOLLIS.

January 1st, 1860.

MR. BENNETT:—I am a common seaman on the sharp American schooner "Thunder," now discharging "Yankee notions" at the Brazilian port of Parahyba, but will be in the United States in a few weeks, when I shall be happy to have any propositions from fighting gentlemen. I have a backer in New York who will go a cool hundred thousand on me. It is my honest conviction, expressed privately, that I can whip any ten men that ever lived.

HINTS TO MECHANICS.

Next to farmers, mechanics are the most numerous and most important class of the community. Whatever promotes their interests, of course promotes the interests of the public. They, like farmers, have great facilities and great inducements to become men of science and of sound knowledge. Every mechanic, in operation, brings into use some principle of science; which principle it is, of course, his interest and his convenience to understand.

Every apprentice boy, no matter how assiduous or how rigorous his employment if he spends a few minutes daily in useful reading and other modes of improvement, is certain to be a man of future influence and respectability. The apprentice who seeks most assiduously the interests of his own employer, promotes most effectually his own interests—as character is the best capital a young man can have for the commencement of business. Mechanics, like farmers, make safe and enlightened statesmen. They are well educated for legislators and for other offices, because educated in schools of experience. Who can be better qualified to make laws for aiding the operations of business than those engaged in these operations?

A DESCRIPTION OF A KISS.

However we may enjoy a kiss, it is a very difficult thing to define what it is to one who has never experienced the luxury. The best description we have ever seen of it, is one found in a German love-letter, written in 1689, which we translate for the benefit of parties concerned:—"A kiss is, as it were, a seal expressing our sincere attachment—a pledge of future union—a present which, at the same time that it is given, is taken from us the impression of an ivory coral press—crimson balsam for a love-wounded heart—a sweet bite of the lip—an affectionate pinching of the heart—a delicious dish eaten with scarlet spoons—a sweetmeat which does not satisfy our hunger—a fruit which we gather and plant at the same time—the quickest exchange of questions and answers between two lovers—the fourth degree of love."