



RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 29.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the firm of Bolding & Hutchinson, in the publication of The Alleghanian, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The subscription and accounts due the firm will be left with J. T. Hutchinson, who is alone authorized to collect the same.

G. W. N. BOLSINGER, J. TODD HUTCHINSON. Ebensburg, February 10, 1860.

People's Party Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR: ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

People's Electoral Ticket.

- 1st District—Edward C. Knight. 2d " Robert P. King. 3d " Henry Bunn. 4th " Robert M. Foust. 5th " Nathan Hills. 6th " John M. Broomal. 7th " James W. Fuller. 8th " Levi B. Smith. 9th " Francis W. Christ. 10th " David Mumma, Jr. 11th " David Taggart. 12th " Thomas R. Hill. 13th " Francis R. Penningman. 14th " Ulysses Mercury. 15th " George Bressler. 16th " A. B. Sharpe. 17th " Daniel O. Gehr. 18th " Samuel Calvin. 19th " Edgar Cowan. 20th " William McKennan. 21st " John M. Kirkpatrick. 22d " James Kerr. 23d " Richard P. Roberts. 24th " Henry Southern. 25th " John Grier.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. James Pollock. Thomas M. Howe.

County Superintendent.

On the first Monday of May next, the School Directors of this county will meet at Ebensburg to elect a County Superintendent. The various candidates, numbering some six or eight, or perhaps a dozen, are pressing their respective claims with considerable warmth, and we doubt not that when the proper time shall arrive, the Directors will vote understandingly, and select from the group of applicants a gentleman well qualified for the position.

As to the necessity or usefulness of the office, there are conflicting opinions; some contending that it is of the utmost importance, and others that it is useless and burdensome. We have no disposition whatever to enter into a discussion of this subject. Comparatively speaking, the office is yet in its infancy; it is indeed but an experiment in our Common School System, and as such we hope to see it fairly and thoroughly tested. If, after this be done, it fails of the purposes for which it was established, then and only then let it be abolished.

We trust the Convention, when selecting the Superintendent, will entirely disregard politics and all like considerations; and look only to the best man. To have the duties of the office performed in accordance with the requirements of the law, the very best professional talent should be employed—and to secure this, it must be paid for. "The man, then, whom Law, Experience and the wants of the system demand for County Superintendent, is:—A practical Teacher, who is also an accomplished scholar, and a ready public speaker; with sufficient love for it to undertake, and to perform, the great work before him; and the salary should be sufficient to compensate him, as far as money can, for the efficient discharge of so great a labor."

The salary of the present County Superintendent, if we mistake not, is Eight Hundred dollars. Whoever his successor may be, if this sum is not increased, it should not by any means be diminished. To a man engaged in no other pursuit, but who devotes all his time and energies to the duties of his office, Eight hundred dollars per annum is barely a compensation. Besides, this salary is not paid out of the County appropriation, but out of the State Treasury. While, therefore, it makes but little difference to the taxpayer whether the salary be large or small, it may make a difference in the education of his children—and it will make a very material difference to the County Superintendent.

Dr. D. W. Lewis paid his old friends in this place a flying visit this week. He is always welcome.

The Nigger. NEGROES FOR SALE. RUNAWAY NEGROES, ETC., ETC.

As our extreme Southern cotemporaries are not generally disposed to exchange with the incendiary sheets of the North, we need scarcely say that it is but seldom that we enjoy the rare felicity of meeting with a real, live, unadulterated Southern paper. Such a streak of luck, however, has recently crossed our editorial path, and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we lay that important fact before our readers. Through the instrumentality of a friend who sojourns on the other side of Mason & Dixon's line, we have been favored with a recent number of a journal, published not exactly where our friend resides, but hailing directly from that far-off state entitled Louisiana. Anxious at all times to obtain reliable information relative to that favored region, and duly to record the same for the benefit of our readers, we have perused the columns of this tropical production with the utmost care. Our efforts to glean something therefrom that might be of general interest, have, we regret to say, been but partially successful. The agricultural and commercial interests of the State are not spoken of at all—we are left in the dark as to the present and prospective condition of sugar plantations and cotton and rice fields—nor have we any information as to the precise situation of the bays, rivers, marshes, swamps and cane-brakes in which the country is so abundant. Nevertheless, while the journal aforesaid does not post us upon these subjects, it yet contains some matter relative to the nigger, which is by no means dry and uninteresting. This is to be found chiefly in its advertising columns, upon which we now draw for a few specimens. We give place first to advertisements of those whose niggers were bad enough to take to their heels and run away:

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from my plantation, on the 25th of January, my mulatto boy, CHARLEY. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, straight and usually very neat in dress. He is a finished carpenter, and will likely attempt to reach that place. I will pay \$50 to any one who may deliver him to me, at this place, or lodge him in jail, so that I can get him.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away, or was enticed away, from 208 Camp street, about the 26th of January, a yellow girl named MADALINE, tall and likely, and about 25 years old. The above reward will be paid for her if taken out of the State, or half of it if taken in it, and returned to 208 Camp street. She is supposed to be concealed in the city.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber on Monday, the 13th inst.; MARIJAL, bought from Lipscomb & Day—he is slim and about five feet ten or eleven inches in height, of a black complexion and aged twenty-five. HARRY, aged twenty-five, about five feet seven or eight inches high, stout and black. MAJOR, a mulatto, about five feet seven or eight inches high, stout, and aged twenty years. LEE, a slim black boy, about five feet eight or ten inches high, and aged eighteen years. These negroes were bought from J. J. Cook. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the above negroes to D. P. Sparks, or on their being lodged in the Parish Prison, and \$100 reward for the apprehension of any person concealing or aiding the said negroes.

How these rewards would dazzle the eyes of a Northern dough-face, who might wish to carry out the Fugitive Slave Law in all its humane provisions! If Louisiana bordered upon a Northern Free State, these premiums to Slave-catchers would be much higher. But we hasten to lay before our readers a few of the advertisements of such as keep niggers on hand and for sale. It will be seen that there is considerable competition in the Soul and Sinew Market:

SALE OF NEGROES.—On the last of October next my house will be opened, and a large supply of all classes of negroes offered for sale, imported from Virginia, Maryland and Georgia. Afterwards, during the whole season, the supply shall be kept good by the receipt of large lots of the choicest Negroes to be had from the above States. Apply at 54 Baronne street, between Common and Gravier, and two squares west of the St. Charles Hotel.

R. H. ELAM, (FORMERLY OF NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI,) has located at No. 58 Baronne and 176 Gravier street, New Orleans, two squares in the rear of St. Charles Hotel, where he now has a large lot of SLAVES for sale, which will be regularly recruited by fresh importations during the season.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived, with a choice lot of Virginia and Carolina NEGROES, consisting of Plantation hands, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cooks, Washers, Ironers and Seamstresses, and will be receiving fresh supplies during the season, which I offer for sale, for cash or approved paper.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—Just arrived, with 100 Negroes, from Virginia, consisting of Field Hands, House Servants, and Mechanics; and will be receiving fresh lots every month. All of which are offered on accommodating terms at my old stand, corner of Esplanade and Chartres streets, near the Mint. Omnibuses running on Royal and Chartres streets all pass my house.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—Having removed from Esplanade to the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, two squares west of the St. Charles Hotel, where I will keep constantly on hand a choice lot of Maryland and Virginia Negroes, consisting of Field Hands, House Servants, Mechanics, Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Seamstresses, &c.; all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time for good city acceptances. J. M. WILSON.

CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA NEGROES FOR SALE.—I have received Fifty Carolina and Virginia Negroes, consisting of Field Hands, Cooks, Washers, and Ironers; also two No. 1 Blacksmiths one No. 1 Bricklayer, five good Carpenters, and one good Cooper.—Will be receiving fresh goods every month during the season, which I will sell low for cash, or good 12 months' city acceptances. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Apply to H. F. PETERSON, 15 Perdido street, between St. Charles and Corondelet.

C. F. HATCHER, No. 195 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.—Liberal Advances made on Property placed in my hands for Sale.—Slaves—Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana Lands Bought and Sold.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, TRADERS, and Owners of Slaves.—Having made extensive alterations and accommodations on my old stand, I am now prepared to receive and accommodate from two to three hundred slaves, for sale on commission. I can also accommodate the owners with good board and comfortable rooms, on reasonable terms. Those having business in my line would do well to call and see for themselves before looking elsewhere, as the inducements I offer are unequalled. A good stock of Negroes for sale will be constantly kept on hand consisting of Field Hands, Mechanics, House Servants, Seamstresses, Nurses, Hair Dressers, &c. C. F. HATCHER.

After slaves have been in other yards or depots I will not receive them at 195 Gravier street.

New Orleans, September 26, 1859.

—We should like to accommodate a few more of our Southern friends by inserting their cards, but really we have not room for any more at present. Though our uniform rule is to charge for advertising, we have given the above "free gratis for nothing"—a favor for which, we doubt not, our friends Waddill, Sparks, Campbell and others, will be severally duly grateful. Small favors thankfully received, &c.

How he meets him.

A grand Ratification Meeting was recently held by the People's Party in Philadelphia. It was addressed by Col Curtin, our candidate for Governor, Hon. Thomas Corwin, Hon. David Taggart, Wm. B. Mann, Esq., Judge Kelly and others, and the best feeling prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. Col Curtin, in the course of his speech, made the following remarks relative to Gen. Foster, showing the treatment that gentleman will receive at his hands, in the gubernatorial campaign:

"Fellow-citizens, in this great contest you have placed the standard in my hand. The Democratic organization have placed their standard in the hands of a man of distinguished ability; of eminent purity of character, and of a fair personal record, and so far as I am concerned, neither I, nor any man who respects me will say aught of his reputation.—Let others descend to the gutters of politics if they will. General Foster at my hands shall never be defined. I will give him an open, manly and Pennsylvania fight, and when the battle is over, the result announced, we will teach the Democratic party that at least the contest has been conducted on our side as becomes a gentleman, a Pennsylvanian, and if I strike not the key note too high, I will say the sum of all that makes that character a Pennsylvanian gentleman. (Applause.) We are for the war, and as the battle waxes warmer and warmer, we will fight harder and harder. (applause.) and if I fail General Foster will acknowledge that he had the toughest and hardest fight he ever had in his life."

We like the spirit which these words breathe. Between two such men as Curtin and Foster—men whose personal records are pure and unsullied—the campaign ought to be conducted upon fair and honorable principles, and we believe it will be. But there is one thing in Mr. Curtin's speech we cannot endorse. We allude to the phrase "if I fail." That really looks as though it had been interpolated by the reporter. We are sure the result in October will bear us out in asserting that there is no such word as "fail" in Mr. Curtin's vocabulary.

Lotteries.

Of all the varieties of gambling, we have ever regarded the Lottery system as the worst. No surer scheme for diddling a man out of his loose change was ever devised. By flashy hand-bills and windy circulars, many a verdant individual has been made to invest in them, and so investing, to lose his money, and perhaps his temper. We are pleased, therefore, to see this genteel system of gambling gradually going down. Maryland is now among the States which prohibit its being carried on. By a recent enactment of the Legislature of that State, the making of lotteries, the selling of lottery tickets, the keeping of a house for the sale of such tickets, the bringing of tickets into the State, the publishing an account of a lottery, or the advertising of tickets for sale, or the insuring for or against the drawing of a lottery ticket, is made a punishable offence. The penalties inflicted vary from \$50 to \$1,000 fine, and imprisonment from sixty days to twelve months. A conviction for a second offence, subjects the culprit to the Penitentiary from two to seven years.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

Read new advertisements.

Chapter five of the History of Cambria County will be found very interesting.

We publish to-day another interesting letter from our friend "W." of Baltimore.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn on the 3d day of April.

The Nicaragua treaty has been rejected by the United States Senate.

H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., was recently elected Burgess of Clearfield borough.

The scarlet fever is said to be prevailing to a fearful extent in and about Williamsburg.

The Free Banking Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 51 to 36.

The crops in this county look very promising, and we hope they may not deceive their looks.

Our friends in Indiana county seem to be earnestly at work in the cause of Temperance. Success to them.

Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, recently appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools, is said to be a Douglas Democrat.

The "obnoxious storm" evidently put a stop to the sugar-making business for "a few days" at least.

We notice that hot-beds are becoming quite numerous in the Mountain Village.—Hot-heads are scarce.

New and well-executed counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces are now being freely circulated. Sorry we can't say the same of the genuine article.

Those of our subscribers changing their residences on the first of April, next, and desiring their post office addresses changed also, will please inform us accordingly.

Maj. W. W. Ivory, of Nebraska City, is now on a visit to his native county. We learn from the Mountaineer that he is succeeding admirably at his western home.

Howard J. Roberts, Esq., of Johnstown, paid his friends in this place a short visit last week. It always makes us feel good to see him.

John Carney, a workman at the Johnstown Rolling Mill, had one of his legs broken some days ago, by being struck with a piece of timber.

The mother of George S. King, Esq., Johnstown, died at Harrisville, Fulton county, on the 1st instant, at the advanced age of 83 years.

Harrisburg, by a late act of the Legislature, has been incorporated as a city. The first election under the charter will be held on Friday, the 13th of next month.

D. J. Evans & Son have just received, at their store-room on High st., a large assortment of iron, nails, glass, etc. The public are invited to call and see.

The next State Fair of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society is to be held at Wyoming, in Luzerne county, on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September.

If any of our friends wish to see five of the finest pigs in the county, they will call on Foster, of the Arcade, who exhibits them free. In this case it is not "five for a quarter."

The Huntingdon county court will begin on the second Monday in April. The Blair county court will begin on the fourth Monday of the same month, and will continue two weeks.

J. Andrew Rodrigue, Esq., who has for sometime been sojourning in Kansas, returned to this place yesterday. His numerous friends here extend to him a hearty welcome.

The "great mill" between Heenan and Sayers will come off, in England, on the 16th of April. That both parties in the disgraceful affair may be badly whipped, is all the harm we wish them.

One of the best Republican papers we know of, is the State Journal, published at Philadelphia, and edited by Reuben G. Orwig, Esq. Terms, \$2.00 a year. Address "State Journal Company."

Our neighbor of the Huntingdon Union seems, like ourselves, to have been slightly taken in by that celebrated Patent Lamp man, J. C. Cary, of New York. Misery will have company.

A Loco-Foco in Bedford having dispatched to somebody that the spring election in that place had resulted in an increased Loco-Foco majority, friend Over, of the Inquirer, pronounces it a Tell-lie-graph.

The Standard says a corn-juce exchange has been in successful operation at Harrisburg for a number of years.

Bitters supposes the editor of the Standard must be an ornery member of that distinguished body.

E. Shoemaker & Sons, at their new and enlarged rooms, on High st., are now opening one of the largest, best and cheapest assortments of goods ever brought to town.—"An examination does not necessarily involve a purchase," so everybody should crab in and see for themselves.

The Traveling Correspondent of the State Journal writing from Johnstown, March 8th, says:

Two newspapers are published here—the Echo and the Tribune—the latter by Messrs. Bowman & Snauk, courteous gentlemen, of energy and ability, who fight fearlessly in the cause of freedom, defiant of the would-be master and the echo.

We heartily endorse the sentiment contained in the above but would just suggest that the name of the junior editor of the Tribune is Swank, not Snauk. Will our cosmopolitan friend, now that he knows this fact, make the amendment honorable?

Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHANIAN:—Our city has been remarkably quiet since the adjournment of the State Legislature. The election in the City was declared void by the Legislature, and the seats of the members from Baltimore were, on the last day of the Session, declared vacant.

Messrs Brock & Co. did not succeed in obtaining a charter for a City Passenger Railway, nor did any other company.

Judge Stump, of the Criminal Court of this City, at the request of the Legislature, has been removed from the Judgeship, by Gov. Hicks, and Hugh Lennox Bond, Esq., has been appointed in his place, and entered on the discharge of his duties.

The Police Bill, of which I spoke in my last, has been declared constitutional by the Superior Court; but will be carried to the Court of Appeals, where no doubt the decision of the lower court will be sustained, and the question set at rest.

The Bill passed by the City Council, authorizing the purchase of 12,000 shares of Stock in the Pittsburg and Connellsville Road, has been vetoed by the Mayor. It was intended to secure the City in her advances to the road. The Mayor in his Message, states, that he has consulted the City Councillor, and he says the mortgage of the City is a valid and subsisting security, and free from any omission calculated to impair its efficiency; that the pledge made to Allegheny County is not a prior lien to the mortgage, &c.

The great topic at present is the changing the place of meeting of the Charleston Convention. If a change be made, Baltimore, no doubt, will be the chosen place, as we can accommodate a numerous crowd here without raising the tariff. Reading the news from Charleston puts one in mind of a circus stopping over night at a one-horse town in the country, where everything and everybody is turned upside down and wrong side out. The President-makers, paying \$10 per diem board, must either have well-lined pockets, or hurry through with their ballotings. The subject of a change is under consideration, and according to present information, the National Executive Committee may be convened at Washington next week, to take such action as will quiet the public mind on the subject.

The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee, after examining a few more witnesses, will close its labors. Nothing of especial interest has been elicited. The bodies of the last two Insurgents, who met their death on Friday last, at Charleston, passed through here on Saturday morning to their final resting-place.

We are having the usual amount of wind which accompanies the first month of Spring, and also some cold along with it; and, to see the overcoats buttoned so closely and the ladies wrapped so cozily in their furs, we are reminded more of January than of March.

Cambria County.

CHAPTER V.

General Description.

In the last chapter, I attempted a description of the various Forest Trees to be found in Cambria County, together with the uses to which they are generally applied. I shall not dwell upon the various species of ornamental and fruit-trees, or shrubbery; neither shall I descend into that other branch of botany, known as the vegetable kingdom; for in regard to all these, a general description of the botany of Pennsylvania gives the desired information—and to this I refer the reader.

The same may, with some few exceptions, be said of the animal kingdom. I have sufficiently alluded to the domestic animals under the head of Agricultural productions. Of wild animals there are still an abundance, and the sportsman can scarcely go wrong in our forests.

The Bear may sometimes be met with, in the fall and winter, particularly in those seasons when, like the present, chestnuts are abundant. The Wolf and the Panther are both becoming very rare, not more than one or two being captured in the course of the year. Still they are not extinct, and our County Commissioners give occasional audience to the captors of these beasts of prey, who present themselves to claim the bounty.

It is told of a shrewd old hunter from the Laurel Hill, that, having discovered the lair of a she-wolf, he captured the cubs every year, and obtained the bounty on them, and permitted the dam to live as the means of furnishing him this annual revenue.

The Deer is found more frequently, particularly in the neighborhood of the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The

American fallow deer is one of the most beautiful objects that the whole animal kingdom affords. The beautiful symmetry of its form, the lightness and elegance of its motions, its slender and sinewy limbs, its lofty, branching antlers, its tender and expressive eye—all give it an air of matchless grace and beauty, and render it the favorite of the forest. Yet during the game season, (for there is a law prohibiting the killing of deer from the first of January until the first of August,) it is hunted most mercilessly by our sportsmen, and their success is well attested by the number of venison hams annually sent to market.

The inhuman habit of "crested" deer was never indulged in to any great extent in this county. This is done by starting the deer during the winter, when a deep snow covered the ground, the surface of which had become hard or crested. The unfortunate animal at every plunge would break the snow, while his slender limbs would be cut and scarified by the crust of surface until he would submit to be taken.

Deer are taken in two different ways, either by "starting them up" and "bringing them down" or by "watching a lick." The former method is by getting hounds on the track, and following the chase until the animal is run down, and stands at bay, unless, indeed, he is intercepted or overtaken in the meantime. This often occupies a whole day, and even then the deer not unfrequently eludes his pursuers. He always makes for the water, and if he succeeds in reaching it, he thrives the hounds off the track, and escapes.

Watching a deer-lick is a favorite means of taking this animal. When a swampy morass has a siline quality, (which is often given it by strewing salt in it,) the deer visit the place to lick it. Hence it is called a "deer-lick." The hunter watches the lick, frequently fixing a hiding-place high up among the branches of a neighboring tree, from where he watches the approach of his victims. Here he can take deliberate aim, and his rifle is generally fatal.

From hunters I have learned the name of a disease which was new to me, and may be so to some of our readers. This is the back-ague; and nearly every old hunter with whom I have conversed has experienced it at one time or another. This is when the hunter finds himself within what is called sure shooting distance of his game, and he becomes so much excited as to shake like a person laboring under a chill of the ague. The result generally is, that the discharge is harmless, and the animal escapes.

Not long since, I visited an old field who had taken his first lessons in hunting in the valley of the Juniata. It was nearly bedtime when I arrived, but my friend was absent. I learned that he had killed a deer, and gone out for it, but had not yet returned. My horse was well cared for, and I was provided with an excellent supper. Still my host had not yet returned. A little before midnight he made his appearance, and gave me the cause of his detention, which was as follows:

He owns a large farm, and at sunset had visited a distant field, believing he would find a deer. He was not deceived, for he discovered a large buck quietly grazing. He discharged his rifle, and the ball took effect. The deer, however, made for the fence, and escaped from the field. But my friend found the hair on the leg rail of the fence, and concluded from the force with which he must have struck it that he must have fallen before he got far into the woods. Accordingly he made search, but as night had closed in, he was unable to find his victim.

He returned to his house, and taking his young man along with a lantern, he again set out. He was soon successful in finding the object of his search, and having skinned it, he hung a part of it on a tree, and throwing the balance over his shoulder, he started for home.

Strange as it may seem, he took the wrong direction, and became bewildered in the woods. On he went at random until he came to a stream with which he was acquainted. His light having burned out, he was compelled to ascertain by feeling which way the water ran; and following the bed of the stream, he reached a road which conducted him home. He had travelled a circuit of several miles.

I had the pleasure of enjoying the joke and the venison together at breakfast next morning; but my friend made me promise not to tell that he killed a deer in his own field, and lost himself bringing it home. But it was too good a joke to keep, so I told it more than once, and now tell it again, hoping that my worthy friend will forgive the liberty I have taken.

JONATHAN OLDBRICE. MONKSBARS, Oct. 26, 1853.

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