



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY.....APRIL 12.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the firm of Bolsinger & 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 Munama, Jr. 11th " David Taggart. 12th " Thomas R. Hull. 13th " Francis R. Penniman. 14th " Ulysses Mercury. 15th " George Bressler. 16th " A. B. Sharpe. 17th " Daniel O. Gehr. 18th " Samuel Calvin. 19th " Edgar Cowan. 20th " William M. Kennan. 21st " John M. Kirkpatrick. 22d " James Kerr. 23d " Richard P. Roberts. 24th " Henry Southar. 25th " John Grier.

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

Have We a King to Rule Us?

A few years ago, says the State Journal, the inquiry was very generally made by the press, Have we a Bourbon among us? The pretensions, whether real or feigned, of the reverend gentleman, known by the name of Williams, to be a son of Louis XVI, were of far less importance to us than the inquiry, "Have we a king to rule us?"

It has been claimed for these United States, that they constitute a Federal Republic, where the people, through their elected representatives, are sovereign; and that we know no other ruler claiming a "right divine" to domineer over us.

Recent events however, lead us to doubt the correctness of this conclusion. In Congress, and through the press of the South, we find another supremacy openly avowed over and beyond that of the people. A Senator from South Carolina announces in the Senate chamber of the United States that "Cotton is king," and all his brother Senators from the slave-breeding and cotton-growing States tacitly concur in the statement; nor does it meet with stern rebuke from any considerable number of Senators from the nominally "free States."

We are therefore constrained to admit the assertion to be true, that we are ruled by a king; and one more tyrannical than any who sits upon a European throne. King Cotton makes war for us, but, like most other kings, does not fight the battles nor pay the cost of his wars—the country must do this. Our king decrees that all who enter his dominions must acknowledge his supremacy and bow to his behests, and that all laws or constitutions which conflict with his pleasure, or the security of his throne, are null and void.

The United States post-office obeys his orders, and submits to his minions the contents of its mails, that all matter which he deems treasonable may be destroyed. Freedom of speech or of the press is frequently inconvenient to kings, therefore ours interdicts both. He decrees that the labor of those who are not his slaves shall not be protected, nor shall they be permitted to occupy the public domain unless they first pay for it. He not only denounces and punishes all who vote for the restriction of his power, but spends the money of the public treasury to keep his minions in place, and to influence the elections of the people, thus endeavoring to make himself as potent in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island, as he is in Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

His rules require abject submission to his will from all over whom he can extend his power. The most singular matter connected with this rule is that the majority of our

people imagine that whilst they are permitted to go to the polls and vote for the agents and tools of King Cotton, they are governing themselves. When the atrocious acts of this usurper are pointed out to them they admit the tyranny, but, like loyal subjects, are ready to assert that "the king can do no wrong," because, say they, these despotic acts are necessary to the preservation of his power, and without their exercise he would speedily be deposed, since he has no legitimate claim to rule beyond what is derived from having three millions of slaves whom he may sell, use, or misuse, besides the other millions whom he uses without claiming the right to put them on the auction block.

That this king is but an impudent usurper must be apparent to all, since if we are no longer "a republic" but a monarchy, corn or hay would be able to exhibit a far better title to rule, and the sway of either would be more universally acknowledged than that of "King Cotton." Neither of these would find it necessary to marshal a host of slaves to maintain his dominion, since either might be maintained to be the representative monarch of free labor.

We are therefore not only ruled by a ferocious despot, who is not willing to accord to us any right which might conflict with his assumed supremacy, but who is himself a base usurper, whose family was transplanted to these shores since our noble Declaration of Independence was promulgated. His Native American competitors were here when the "Pilgrim Fathers" landed, and are entitled to rule, if we must have a king—for even King Potato has stronger claims upon us, if he would assert them, than King Cotton.

Cotton, however, is conceded to be king, and it only remains for us to overthrow the despotism which he has established and reclaim the rights which he has wrested from us, or sink into the condition of abject slaves of his will. The question has been placed before the people and the issue is fairly made. Shall we demonstrate to the world that we are a nation of freemen, owning no sovereign but the expressed will of the sovereign people, through their unbridled and untrammelled representatives, as our fathers decreed? or shall we admit that free government is a failure—that cotton is king, and slavery a "patriarchal tenure, a divine institution," which we are bound to extend, foster and protect—and thereby repudiate the assertions of our revolutionary patriots, who proclaimed liberty to be the birthright of all men, and denounced all kings who rule by making their subjects slaves?

The Charleston Convention.

The National Democratic Committee have determined not to change the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. None feel more resentful of the disgraceful conduct of the Charleston press, in regard to the Convention, than do Southern Democrats; but it is urged that the business of making a candidate and a platform may be very quickly disposed of.

The previous question will cut off protracted discussion upon abstractions, and the ground will certainly be taken, that whoever refuses to vote for a resolution pledging every delegate to support the nominee, shall not be considered a member of the convention. Herein is abundant room for quarrel and for that disruption of the Convention which is intimated in quarters not generally thought of.

THE GREAT EASTERN COMING TO NEW YORK.—In the recent meeting of the shareholders of this company it was agreed to raise an additional sum of £100,000 in order to complete and equip the great ship for sea, making the total nominal capital of the company £430,000. The additional capital is to carry a preference dividend of seventeen and a half per cent., payable out of the first profits of the company, and the directors have the power of redeeming the new shares after the expiration of two years, on giving three months' notice and payment of a bonus of twenty per cent.

Captain Robertson of the Board of Trade, has made a minute and careful examination of the ship, and has stated the alterations which will be required to be made before the Board of Trade will grant their certificate. Many of these requirements are of a very trifling character, but the whole of the works required can be completed in about two months. It is expected that the ship will be able to start for New York about the same time that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada, and will, it is hoped, be able to accompany the royal squadron. Circulars have been issued to the present shareholders, requesting them to send in applications for the new shares, and up to last night applications for nearly £20,000 had been received at the office of the Company.

A good word is an easy obligation; but not to speak ill requires only our silence which costs us nothing.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

Read new advertisements. Reading matter on every page. A stern rebuke—kicking a person out of doors. On our table—the Home Monthly for April. It is an excellent number. The Student and Schoolmate for April is to hand. It is a neat little monthly. The summer session of the Eldersridge Academy will commence on the 1st of next May.

M. Julien, the celebrated composer and orchestral conductor, died in a lunatic asylum at Paris, on the 16th ult. "Emerson Bennett's Dollar Monthly" for April is a superior specimen of a high-toned publication. That excellent agricultural journal, the Farmer and Gardener, for April, has been received. Farmers, subscribe for it. Miss Mary Jane Hufton, of Westmoreland county, committed suicide a few days since by cutting her throat with a razor.

The bill erecting a new county out of parts of Clinton, Potter, McKean and Elk, to be called "Cameron," has been signed by the Governor. The new fashioned bonnets now worn by fashionable females in the cities, are said to be a cross between a coal scuttle and a buggy top. Is opening out the large and extensive stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., which he lately purchased in the Eastern cities—our friend, Cham Roberts.

The rains of the past few days have caused quite a freshet in the streams, and our raftsmen have taken advantage of the fact to get their lumber to market. The "Boys and Girls Own Magazine," published at 156 Sixth Avenue, New York, is a prime little publication. We have received the April number, and consequently speak by the book. A colored man, working near Harrisburg, on a farm, was recently captured and taken to Philadelphia, where he was claimed as a fugitive slave. The usual proceedings were had, and he sent back to bondage.

In another column this week will be found the card of Daniel L. Laughlin, Esq., of Gallitzin, by which it will be seen that that gentleman has consented to allow his name to be used in connection with the office of County Superintendent. A lady fell dead in the street, at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, while on her way to the store to purchase some articles to be worn at her wedding, which was to take place in a few days. Truly, in the midst of life we are in death.

The People's party of Philadelphia have placed in nomination Alexander Henry, the present incumbent, for Mayor; and the Democrats have nominated John Robbins, Jr., for the same office. The election will take place in the early part of May. We see by the Tribune, that the total amount contributed by the employers and employees of the Johnstown Rolling Mill for the relief of Geist, the blind puffer, was \$1,450, and not \$1,700, as before stated. Mr. Geist has been appointed toll collector by the Cambria Bridge Company.

Swindlers—Derby & Co., of Sandusky City, Ohio. This firm, engaged in the publishing business, have patronized the press to an unlimited extent in the way of advertising, but have, unfortunately, failed to pay their bills. Persons desirous of being humbugged need only send their orders to this firm to be accommodated. As will be seen by reference to one of our new advertisements this week, Geo. Randolph, Esq., formerly of Blair county, has leased and opened out the well-known "Cambria House," at Wilmore. Mr. R. promises to do everything in his power for the accommodation of guests, and we know he is eminently qualified to carry through whatever he undertakes.

The Chambersburg Repository & Transcript announces the receipt of a present of several pairs of stockings, which have no apparent heels appertaining, but on putting them on, form a heel wherever you may wish. They are very handy—if a hole wears through the heel in one place, the difficulty can be remedied by simply turning the stocking. But the toe? Great excitement is said to exist in Tioga county, in consequence of the action of the authorities, who have ordered a tax to be levied on cats and dogs. They are to be rated per capita, no regard being had to standing, whether of high or low descent, lengthy caudal appendages or abridged narratives, whether properly trained or having their bringing up neglected—all are upon equal footing.

As a matter of interest to a large number of applicants, we will state that according to the act of Congress, no Deputy will be allowed over twenty thousand inhabitants. Those who may be appointed by the United States Marshal will be required to commence operation on the 1st day of June, and conclude their work in six weeks thereafter. This arrangement will make small districts a necessity. A couple were recently married in the village of Webster, Westmoreland county, who had been billing and cooing for twenty-one years. The gentlemen is over sixty, and the lady about forty. Their courtship commenced in 1839, when the lady was not yet out of her "teens," and when her "lover" was more than double her age. Some one has said that courtship is the happiest period of life. If this be true, what a joyous time this couple must have had. Conjugal bliss was nowhere!

Cambria County.

CHAPTER VII.

History.

Cambria County, like her sister counties, was, prior to the settlements made by our pioneers, the abode of the savages. The territory now included in her boundaries was the hunting-grounds of the Delaware Indians, or the Leni Lenape, (original people) as they complacently called themselves. They were also called Algonquins. The Munseys, or Wolves, as they were called, inhabited this region; while the Unamis, or Turtles, and the Unalachtgos, or Turkeys, inhabited the Delaware. These were distinct tribes of the Delaware.

From the fact that no extensive Indian villages leave their vestiges among us, we are led to infer that our territory was not a favorite residence for the "red men of the forest." Still there is a number of aboriginal remains among us, which shall be noticed when we come to speak of the different Townships. The severity of the seasons, and the absence of any large stream of water, perhaps, prevented them from having any large encampments here. Yet they have made some portions of the County famous by their traditions.

Johnstown is located on the site of an old Indian town named "Kickenapawling," and the beautiful name of the stream upon which it is located, is borrowed from the same source. The name of Susquehanna is also of Indian origin, and one of their greatest landmarks is Canoe-Place, (now Cherry Tree,) the north-eastern corner of the county, that being the head of canoe navigation. But the county is intersected by various paths, by which the natives were wont to pass from their encampments on the Juniata and Susquehanna to those on the Conemaugh and Allegheny. The celebrated "Kittanning path" traverses the county from the Eastern border, a little North of West, until it crosses the line of Indiana county. This far-famed path was the route of the "sons of the forest" from the "Franktown settlement" to "Kittanning," at that time a celebrated Indian town on the Allegheny. It became afterwards the track for the early explorers and surveyors, and hence in the investigation of land titles, the same path is a favorite starting point in the location of warrants. Though nearly obliterated, it is still well known to our hunters, who often follow it in the pursuit of game. An Indian path also led from the neighborhood of Loretto, and intersected the Frankstown road, between Munster and the Summit.

A short distance above the confluence of the Beaverdam and Slate-lick branches of the Clearfield, are found the remains of a very singular ancient fortification. The embankments must originally have been some six or eight feet high, but at this time do not exceed five, and are overgrown with large trees. Some of the neighboring lands exhibit the appearance of a Western prairie, from which it is probable the name of Clearfield had its origin. The story of Mrs. Alcorn is familiar to many of the old settlers. Her husband, James Alcorn, had settled near to where the borough of Loretto now stands. He had erected himself a little log cabin, and had cleared a patch in which he had planted potatoes, at some distance from it. One day, Mrs. Alcorn went to get some potatoes for dinner, and was never seen afterwards. The most diligent search was made for her, but it was entirely unavailing. A report which prevailed that she was seen many years afterwards was not authenticated; and her disappearance is, to this day, wrapped in mystery. Of course, the Indians had the credit of the abduction; but there is just as little doubt that they were entitled to it. Mr. Alcorn afterwards removed to Indiana county, where some of his descendants still reside. JONATHAN OLDBUCK. MONKSBARNS, NOV. 12, 1853.

BARNUM ERECT.—We see by the New York papers, that the great showman has disposed of the great clock debt, and come to "time." The Museum is to be once more under his control, and the world is to sit down to its ancient feast of astonishment every morning. While the Pharisee were abusing him, Barnum was in Europe lecturing, and applying his earnings to the extinguishment of his indebtedness. That was honest, anyhow.

The mother of Cassius M. Clay, a venerable Kentucky matron of eighty years old, or thereabout, was told of a report which had got abroad, that the zealous pro-slavery men of the county in which her son lives had given him notice to quit. "They need not give Cassius notice to quit," said the resolute old lady; "he will not go; and for my part I had rather see him without his head than hear of his deserting the post of duty."

The Austrian authorities at Venice have issued an order directed against the practice of persons wearing beards on their chins. To this irregularity another is added, viz. that of wearing the hats a la Cavour, which are considered the emblem of the party opposed to the Imperial and Royal Government.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—During week before last, a sloop engaged in the oyster-trade was found off Staten Island, New York at sea, and upon examination it was ascertained, that no persons were on board, and that the vessel bore marks of a bloody encounter. The deck was covered with blood, at places showing signs of a struggle. At the sides of the vessel were to be seen bunches of hair clotted with blood. On the stair-way leading to the deck was to be seen the mark of a hatchet, where evidently in the encounter the hand of one of the unfortunate victims in clinging to the stair-way had been cut off. The small boat of the vessel was gone. It was found upon bringing the vessel to New York that the sloop had left the harbor of New York but shortly before in charge of a Captain, two boys, and a man by the name of Johnston. A vessel had run into the sloop the night before she was found, when the small boat was still aboard, and but one man made his appearance on deck. Particular attention was not called to the sloop at that time. The Police of New York were soon on the track of the murderer, and a series of circumstances soon came to light, which led to his speedy capture. A man in a small boat landed on Staten Island, and left the boat on the beach. Shortly after a person with a bundle stopped at a restaurant, and his conversation seemed rather suspicious. He was traced on a Ferry boat, where he had the same bundle, and made an exhibition of some money in the bundle, about \$1000 as alleged, which he had saved from a shipwreck. He was finally traced to his home in New York, was seen to leave the city with his wife and child and was finally captured in a private dwelling on the outskirts of Providence, R. I. A gold watch, belonging to the Captain of the sloop, was found in his possession. The name of the suspected murderer is William Johnson, and it is supposed, that he murdered his three unfortunate victims singly, the clothing of the Captain being found unsoiled with blood, and rendering probable the inference, that he was in bed, when the other two were murdered. The unfortunate man has been brought to New York, where his trial will come off in due time. A more daring and cold-blooded murder, it has not been our lot to chronicle in many a day.

THE FREE BANKING LAW.—Under the new law, the power to establish banks will exist wherever the requisite capital can be obtained, and a sufficient amount of business is transacted to render them profitable; but while this wide extension of banking privileges is made, every possible precaution is taken to guard note-holders against loss, and indeed they are more completely and effectually secured than under the old law. Notwithstanding the many stringent provisions applicable to our present banks, failures have occasionally occurred by which note-holders have been subjected to great losses, and this seems impossible under the new system. Under a free-banking system we do not doubt that the number of banks will be greatly increased in our State. Indeed, every prominent village will probably establish such an institution, and localities which have long vainly implored the Legislature will now gratify their deferred hopes. Many of the existing banks will also find rival institutions springing up by their side, for the favoritism which some of them are accused of manifesting toward applicants for discounts, will, necessarily, lead to new banks. It is probable that, in some cases, banks will be established where they cannot be well sustained; but the experiment need not, necessarily, be injurious to the public, for note-holders will be amply secured, and stock-holders must take their risks in this as in all other kinds of business. Besides, the minimum amount of capital required is so small, that institutions can be created whose operations will be in accordance with the demands of localities in which the amount of active business and of capital is very limited.—The Press.

BURNING NEGROES AT THE STAKE.—The St. Louis News condemns the spirit of the late speech of Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, and says portions of it were gravely false and uncharitable, if he meant to convey the idea that cruelty to male slaves in the South was the rule, and kindness the exception. Kindness was the rule—cruelty the exception. "But"—says the News: "But, nevertheless, cruelty exists—and slaves have been burned to death at the stake in the slave States. No longer ago than last summer, a negro man committed an infamous outrage in Saline county, in this State, and he was instantly seized by an infuriated mob, composed, it is said, of the best citizens of that county. He was tied to a stake. The faggots were piled high around him, and lighted. And therein the broad day-light, in a land of law, courts and civilization, in the presence of a Christian community, the infuriated throng pressed around the fiery circle, and looking with approving emotion, perhaps not with savage joy, upon the shrieking victim, who leaped at the stake, an yelled in horrible pain as the flames licked his quivering thighs and muscles, and finally swept his charred body to the earth."

The cotton mills at Reading were sold at public sale on Wednesday of last week, for \$152,460. The terms were one-half cash on the 1st day of May, and the balance on the 1st day of May, 1861. The purchasers are Messrs. Gardner & Co., of New York. Ten thousand dollars were paid at once.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERESS AT ST. PAUL.—The St. Paul (Minn.) papers of last Saturday morning contain the particulars of the hanging of Mrs. Mary Ann Bilansky, whose trial and conviction for having poisoned her husband, will be remembered. She was executed on last Friday, and to the last moment strongly protested her innocence, declaring that not she, but another person, had poisoned her husband.

It is an unusual thing to hang a woman in this country. This is one of the only two or three cases where a white woman has ever been hanged in the United States. The murder of which Mrs. Bilansky was convicted, occurred on the 12th of March, 1856. Mr. Bilansky, a Poleander, of some wealth, removed from Illinois to St. Paul, in 1847, and there bought real estate, and opened a saloon. The woman who was executed last Friday, arrived at St. Paul, two or three years ago, from North Carolina, where it is supposed she has relatives living, but she has persistently refused to give any account of her past life, more than to say that she has friends living, who know not where she is, and from whom she evidently wished to conceal her ignominious fate.

She married Bilansky in 1859, and in their family resided a man named John Walker, between whom and Mrs. Bilansky there existed an illicit intimacy, as was proved, both before and after her marriage. Mr. Bilansky died suddenly, and suspicion of foul play arose, which led to an investigation, resulting in the conviction of his wife, it being proved that she purchased arsenic, and arsenic was found in the stomach of the deceased. In May last, she succeeded, by means of outside aid, in escaping from the jail, but was re-arrested some days afterwards, and in December last, after repeated efforts on the part of her counsel to secure for her a new trial, the day of execution was fixed for the 22d of March. Her counsel and sympathizers then made a last desperate effort to induce the Minnesota Legislature to commute her sentence, and succeeded so far as to have a resolution passed to that effect. This, however, was quashed by the veto of the Governor.

There can be no doubt, after a perusal of the testimony, that she was guilty of the horrid deed of which she stood convicted, her motive being to get her husband out of the way, get possession of his property and enjoy it with her paramour, Walker, whom she claimed as nephew.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—On Friday, March 23d, JOHN LEDWIG SNYDER died at his residence in Burnside township, Clearfield county, at the advanced age of one hundred and thirteen years, seven months and eighteen days. He was born in Michaelstadt, near Mannheim, Germany, on the 5th day of August, 1746. He arrived in America in 1758, being 12 years of age at the time of his arrival, and consequently, has resided in this country 101 years, 7 months and 18 days. He entered the American service in 1775, and continued in it throughout the whole war. He was along with Washington when he crossed the Delaware on Christmas night 1776, and was in the battle of Trenton Dec. 26th. Day was just breaking when they drove in the outposts of the Hessians through a violent snow-storm. He took part in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11th, 1777, under Lafayette, and having been transferred to Gen. Wayne's division, was in the defeat of "Mad Anthony," near Paoli, Sept. 20th, 1777. He was in the battle of Germantown, Oct. 4th, and camped with Washington at Valley Forge Dec. 11th, of the same year. He confessed that winter the coldest he ever experienced. The soldiers suffered much from scantiness of clothing, and, shooting squalls, they flayed them and drew the skin over their feet for shoes. On the 28th of June, 1778, he was in the battle of Monmouth, under Wayne, and along with him at the storming of Stony Point, where they used that thrilling watchword, "Remember Paoli, brave boys!" He was with Lafayette at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781, and in a number of other engagements of less importance than those mentioned. We are not aware at what period he came to this region, but he was among the first settlers of the south-western part of our county. He leaves a large progeny to the fourth generation—his descendants numbering more than three hundred. His wife died in 1830, aged 108 years. Immediately preceding her death, they were the oldest living couple in the United States. Mr. Snyder retained the vigor of his constitution to a remarkable degree, always enjoyed good health until of late he began to have spells, and was only bedfast from the Sabbath before he died. When he was upwards of 90 years of age, he walked Clearfield town, a distance of 30 miles, and back again the same day, which would make 60 miles, and did not feel any worse of his walk. A number of persons living near his residence can testify to the fact. He never missed attending the polls at the Presidential or Governmental election since the organization of the Government. He was an upright man and a good citizen—never murmured about anything—had no enemies that he was aware of, and died respected and honored by all who knew him.—Clearfield Journal.

The cotton mills at Reading were sold at public sale on Wednesday of last week, for \$152,460. The terms were one-half cash on the 1st day of May, and the balance on the 1st day of May, 1861. The purchasers are Messrs. Gardner & Co., of New York. Ten thousand dollars were paid at once.