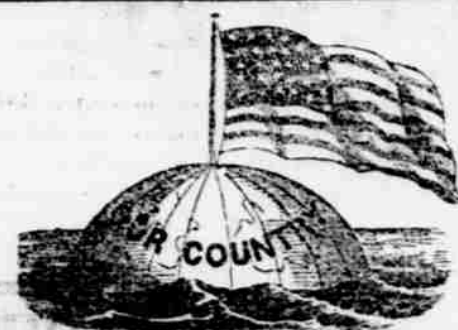


The Alleghanian.



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY APRIL 26.

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. Hull. 13th " Francis R. Penniman. 14th " Ulysses Mercury. 15th " George Brester. 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 Souther. 25th " John Grier.

James Pollock. Thomas M. Howe.

The Cambria County Bar.

THE OUTSIDERS IN COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the outside members of the Cambria County Bar was held at Scalp Level, Blair county, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. It was organized by calling m. h. jolly, ESQ., to the chair, and appointing COL. r. milton spear Secretary.

MAJ. george raymond, COL. j. m. swank and GEN. o. a. traugh, all being present, and sound on the goose question, were, on motion, admitted to sea's as reporters.

Soul-stirring addresses were then delivered by all present, and the following important proceedings were had:

Whereas, at a recent meeting of the members of the Bar of Cambria County, they adopted for their future guidance, as members of the legal profession, the following rules and regulations, that is to say:

- 1. That they will hereafter take charge of no suit or proceeding in law or equity, without the express understanding that they are to have no colleague in the same who resides outside of Cambria county. 2. That in all cases heretofore brought, in which counsel residing outside of Cambria county are concerned, the relations with them shall remain as heretofore; but that, in all such cases where a resident member of the Cambria county bar is earliest upon the record, they will insist upon his controlling the trial and argument of the case. 3. That before any member of the Bar of Cambria county shall become engaged in any cause, he shall endeavor to ascertain from his client, whether the client has refused to employ any other resident attorney in consequence of his compliance with said rules; and if it should transpire that the client has done so, then the attorney last spoken to shall absolutely refuse to conduct the cause. 4. That, as an earnest of their compliance with said rules, they thereto subscribe their names.

And whereas, also, we, the outside members of the Bar of Cambria county, are disposed to do the very best we can under the circumstances: Therefore, be it most emphatically Resolved:—to wit:

- 1. That we will hereafter take charge of no suit or proceeding in law or equity, in the court of Cambria county; for the simple reason that we do not expect to be asked to do so. 2. That in all cases heretofore brought in the courts of Cambria county, in which counsel residing in said county are concerned, our relations with them shall remain as heretofore; with this trivial exception, to wit: that where a resident member of the Cambria County Bar is earliest upon the record, we reserve the right to occupy a back seat. 3. That before any outside member of the Bar of Cambria county shall become engaged in any cause, he shall endeavor to ascertain from his client, whether the client has employed any inside member of the bar of Cambria county; and if it should transpire that the client has done so, then it will be quite unnecessary for us to have anything to do with the cause. From the fact that the inside members of the Cambria County Bar are perfectly qualified to attend to it themselves; and as a general thing to mind their own business. 4. That, as an earnest of our compliance with the above rules, we hereto subscribe our names: m. h. jolly, r. milton spear, and others too numerous to mention.

On motion, the following Resolutions were adopted:

- Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Blair county whig, the democratic standard, the tyone star, the huntingdon union, and the cambria tribune, and that each outside member paste a copy thereof in his hat or cap, (as the case may be.) Resolved, That a duly attested copy of these proceedings be furnished each inside member of the Cambria County Bar—to be disposed of by him as he shall think meet. On motion, adjourned.

Agricultural Notice.

At a meeting of the Cambria County Agricultural Society held in pursuance of published notice in Ebensburg, on Saturday, the 21st of April inst., the following proceedings were had. On motion the Reports of the Managers and the Treasurer elected at the last annual meeting were read, which were as follows:

REPORT OF MANAGERS. Our annual meeting has been postponed for the purpose of having a complete settlement of our accounts, in order that we might be enabled to present to the Society a full and reliable statement of its affairs whilst under our control. By the report of the Treasurer will be seen a very explicit and satisfactory exhibit of the amount of funds, which came into his hands, and for what they have been disbursed. That the pecuniary affairs of the Society are not in good condition as could be desired is traceable to several causes. Amongst these may be mentioned the following, to wit:—Owing to the disastrous frost, which visited our County last spring, and, at one fell swoop, destroyed the prospects of the whole agricultural community, there were but few articles to be exhibited at the last annual Fair, and, as a natural consequence, little interest was manifested by farmers. The great scarcity of money, the want of which has been so severely felt by this community in every enterprise, great and small, was a very serious drawback to the exhibition. These things were apprehended by the managers, and the propriety, or rather expediency, of holding a Fair was freely and seriously discussed at their meetings. Upon consultation, the advantages and disadvantages having been duly considered, it was thought advisable to hold a Fair. There are many expenses which must be borne by the Society whether a Fair is held, or not—such, for instance, repairing the fences, grounds, &c. By holding a Fair, these expenses and all other debts contracted have been paid, and the sum the Society is indebted for premiums which were granted and have not been lited by the Treasurer is believed not to be greater than it would have been for other expenses had no Fair been held. The importance of keeping up the organization was, also, duly considered and it was thought this could be much better done by having an Exhibition.

During part of the time of holding the Fair, the weather was very unfavorable, which, of course, could not have been foreseen, or prevented, and which is believed to have been a great loss to the Society. On the last day of the Fair a Circus exhibited near the grounds of the Society and your managers are firmly convinced, that a very considerable sum went into the coffers of that traveling humbug, which otherwise would have reached the treasury of the Society. Had it not been for the last two mentioned unforeseen, unavoidable and unfavorable circumstances, we entertain no doubt, that, notwithstanding the failure of the crops and lethargy evinced by farmers, the Fair would have been, peculiarly, a great success.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

A. C. MULLIN, Treasurer of the Cambria Co. Agricultural Society, in account with said Society, 1859.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like '216 Members' Tickets', '21 Servants and Apprentices' Tickets', 'Sale of Oats, &c.', 'Cash from J. D. Parrish', 'Andrew Lewis', 'H. Gore, Entrance Fee', 'Whissell, Rent', 'County Treasury'.

CONTRA, CR.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like Henry Gore, Pringle & Co., C. Bumgardner, Jacob Myers, James Parrish, John Fritz, George Fritz, Joshua D. Parrish, Andrew Lewis, Robert Litzinger, D. C. Zahn, Bolinger & Hutchinson, W. S. Haven, Same, Bowman & Swank, Smith & Pike, Ebensburg Brass Band, Thomas Todd, Ezekial Hughes, Murray & Morris, Lewis Rodgers, E. Roberts, Wm. Reichert, J. A. Maguire, M. C. McCague, Benjamin Lloyd, R. Rowland, T. P. Davis, George Gurley, R. Tibbot, Rodgers & Roberts, Dr. R. S. Bann, E. Shoemaker, Owen Roberts, Mrs. Rhye, R. S. Noon, Treasurer's Salary.

RECAPITULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total amount Receipts \$473.12, Expenditures 476.21, Balance due Treasurer 3.09.

In submitting this statement to the Society, the Treasurer would remark that, in disbursing the funds in his hands, preference was given to such orders only as had been issued upon claims other than for premiums. The expenses being first satisfied, orders for premiums were then paid as presented, until the funds were exhausted.

The following list exhibits the unpaid orders issued for premiums:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like Richard Edwards, T. M. Jones, Same, William Day, T. L. Jones, William Kaylor, Wm. Hutchinson, John Evans, Joseph Davis, Dr. H. Yeagley, Scott Jones, Daniel Davis, John T. Hughes.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Lists names like William Davis, John Griffith, Abel Lloyd, Mrs. & Miss Tibbot, William Tibbot, David Powell, Wm D. Pryce and family, Miss Libbie Roberts, Phil M'Donald, R. B. Davis, John Evans (Smith), Thomas W. Davis, Ben Williams, Mrs. S. Weakland, Lewis Rodgers.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

A. C. MULLIN, Treasurer.

On motion the Society then proceeded to the election of officers and Managers for the ensuing year, when the following persons were duly elected:

President, Maj John Thompson; Vice Presidents, Daniel J. Morrell and John A. Blair; Treasurer, J. C. Noon; Secretary, R. A. McCoy; Managers, Geo. J. Rodgers, H. C. Devine, A. Kopelin, Dr. John Lowman, and John Fenlon.

On motion adjourned. JOHN THOMPSON, Jr., Vice Pres't. P. S. NOON, Secretary.

The Approaching School Convention.

In a former number we alluded to the action of the Convention in reference to the reduction of the salary of the County Superintendent. We then stated that a reduction would not advantage the Districts in this County. We have been shown a communication from S. B. McCormick, Esq., the present County Superintendent, which confirms our previous opinion.

It is the construction and practice of the School Department to first deduct the amount of the salaries of all the County Superintendents in the State from the State appropriation, and then divide the balance among the Districts in the State in proportion to the number of taxables. There are (according to the last Report of the State Superintendent) a fraction over six hundred thousand taxables in the State, of which only six thousand are in Cambria County. It will thus be perceived that a decrease or increase of salary would only effect this county to the amount of one hundred dollars of such decrease or increase. When Directors take this fact into consideration, we apprehend little or no effort will be made at least to decrease the present salary.

Qualifications of County Superintendent.

School Directors, who contemplate participating in the selection of a County Superintendent, should "book themselves up" as to the requirements of the law, in reference to the qualifications of the persons who may be elected to that office. The qualification of "experience in the art of teaching" will confine the choice to such as have been engaged in the profession of teaching. None other will be Commissioners by the State Superintendent.

Our Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHANIAN.—Recent events occurring on the Rio Grande have suggested to me that a few notes on that region of country would not be unacceptable to your numerous readers.

Brownsville, which has been made notorious by Cortinas and his band, is situated on the Rio Grande river, about 30 miles from its mouth, and nearly opposite the Mexican town of Matamoros Fort Brown, whose guns left their marks on the town of Matamoros during the Mexican war, is contiguous to the town. The garrison that occupied it was removed, and the fort dismantled by the orders of the Secretary of War, which gave great dissatisfaction to the people, as the soldiers were in the habit of depositing their loose change freely around town; and of course it was essential that the fort should have a garrison to protect the town and its inhabitants. Consequently, any news from there in regard to the depredations of Cortinas and his band of horse thieves, must be taken with a considerable share of allowance.

Brownsville, like most of the far west and south-west border towns, contains a great number of brave, reckless, adventurous spirits, ready at the shortest notice and on the slightest provocation to take up arms either for the purpose of revenge or conquest. The inhabitants of Brownsville are mostly composed of persons who were connected with the army, in the late war with Mexico, embracing also a large number of Mexicans. The Spanish language is in frequent use by nearly all the inhabitants.

A large trade is carried on with the interior of Mexico. Trains of goods are continually leaving loaded with merchandise and provisions. Large quantities are also sent by steamboat up the river, which, in the rainy season, is navigable for 500 miles from its mouth.

In return, the merchants receive hides, tallow, bar silver and good old Mexican dollars; which latter are taken to New Orleans and there recoined. The export duty on all moneys leaving the country is 5 per cent., and as the import duties are very high, of course smuggling is carried on to some extent. The ladies are not exempt from it, and some of the fair señoritas of Matamoros have been seen returning from Brownsville with their proportions considerably enlarged.

The Mexican State of Tamaulipas, which adjoins our southern border, and on which the eyes of a great many of those adventurous spirits are looking, (some occupying high positions,) is rich in its herds of horses, mules, sheep, goats and cattle, and has large landed proprietors who have their peons or slaves, and who render their accounts to the Alcalde of the town or district in which they reside. The Mexicans are sold for debt and the rule generally is "once a peon, always a peon." Their condition is nearly the same as the slaves in the Southern States.

The cultivation of the land is very little attended to, as the horses and cattle never receive any grain; and corn enough for bread only is raised. The want of rain is a great drawback to this country, but notwithstanding this fact, two crops of corn can be grown in one season on the same ground; and if it receives any rain whatever, the yield is abundant, and with but very little cultivation. A Mexican plough and its operation, witnessed by some of the sturdy farmers of your county, with their mind's eye filled with a modern plough and a pair of horses that Cambria knows how to produce, would excite a very strong fit of laughter. Imagine a pole about 14 feet long, elbow-shaped near one end, and armed with a piece of iron, and attached to this plough a mule or ox, and a Mexican at the other end holding with both hands; and then commences the operation of rooting the ground. If some ingenious Dan Rice-of-a-Yankee could teach the sharp nosed hogs to root up a field in concert, it would be an improvement in the Mexican mode of ploughing.

The preparation of corn for food, is also conducted in rather a primitive manner. The corn is steeped in water for two or three days, and then taken out and slightly boiled. A Mexican woman then gets down on her knees before a stone shaped like a washboard, and with another stone shaped like a rolling-pin, commences the operation of grinding and converting it into a paste or dough. This constitutes their mill, and after going through this mulling operation, it is converted into thin cakes and baked (as buckwheat) without salt. They are called Tortillas. Without them no Mexican meal can be complete.

As there are not very many facilities in the way of accommodations, travellers resort to camping out. They do their own cooking on the road when travelling, and when night comes on, they select the best place for grass and water, two essentially necessary things to all travellers in that country. It was this quality in the Texans that gave them superiority as Rangers, over the soldiers of a more northern climate, in the Mexican War. More anon.

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1860. MUSTANG.

Cambria County.

CHAPTER IX. HISTORY.

In 1787, an Act was passed "for erecting part of Bedford into a separate county." This Act stipulated, "That all and singular the lands lying within the bounds and limits following, shall be, and are hereby, erected into a separate county by the name of HUNTINGDON COUNTY; namely beginning in the line of Bedford and Franklin Counties, where the new road, (by some called Skinner's road,) leading from Shippensburg to Littleton, crosses the Tuscarora Mountains; thence in a straight course or line, to the gap in the Shade mountain, where the road formerly called Potts' road crosses the mountain; thence in a straight line by the northerly side of Sebastian Shoub's Mill, on the Raystown Branch of Juniata; thence on a straight line to the Elk Gap, in Tussey's Mountain; computed to be about nineteen miles above or Southerly of the town of Huntingdon, (formerly called the standing stone,) and from the said Elk Gap, in a straight line, to the gap at Jacob Stevens' Mill, a little below where Woolery's mill formerly stood in Morrison's Cove; thence in a straight line by the Southerly side of Blair's mill, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain; thence across the said mountain, in a straight line, to and along the ridges dividing the waters of Conemaugh from the waters of Clearfield and Chest Creeks, to the line of Westmoreland County; thence by the same to the old purchase line; which was run from Kittanning to the West Branch of Susquehanna River; and along the said line to the said West Branch; and down the same to the mouth of Moshannon Creek, and along the remaining lines or boundaries which now divide the county of Bedford from the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Franklin to the place of beginning." (The above boundaries so far as they affect Cambria County, are designated by Italics.)

By this line, about one third of what now constitutes Cambria County, was included, while the remaining portion still remained in Bedford County.

In 1795, "an Act for erecting part of the County of Bedford into a separate county," was passed; by which the County of SOMERSET was erected; embracing "all that part of Bedford County, lying and being to the Westward of a line to be drawn along the top of the Allegheny Mountain, from where the line of Maryland crosseth the same to where the line of Huntingdon County crosseth the same mountain."

We now come to the period of the formation of CAMBRIA COUNTY, which occurred on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1804. About this time every portion of the State was, at least partially settled, and its whole area was divided into counties by distinct limits. The same Act of Assembly to which Cambria County owes her existence gave birth to five other Counties, to wit: Jefferson, M'Kean, Potter, Clearfield, and Tioga; and though Cambria County was last mentioned in the Act, she has, with the exception of Tioga, outstripped all the others in wealth and population.

This Act provides, (among other things) "That so much of the Counties of Huntingdon and Somerset, included the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the Southeast corner of Indiana County; thence a straight line to Canoe Place, (Cherry-Tree,) on West Branch of Susquehanna; thence easterly along the line of Clearfield County to the Southwesterly corner of Centre County, on the heads of Moshannon creek; thence Southerly along the Allegheny mountain to Somerset and Bedford Counties about seventeen miles, until a due West course from thence will strike the main branch of Paint creek; thence down said creek the different courses thereof, till it empties into Stony creek; thence down Stony creek, the different courses thereof, to the mouth of Mill creek; thence a due West line till it intersects the line of Somerset and Westmoreland counties; thence Northerly along said line to the place of beginning, he and the same is erected into a separate county to be called, "CAMBRIA."—And the place of holding the courts of Justice for the said county shall be found by the Legislature at any place not a greater distance than seven miles from the centre of said county, which may be most beneficial and convenient for said county."

The subsequent sections of the act referred to, provided for the organization of the county for legislative and judicial purposes;—and also for the appointment of trustees, three in number, to receive grants of land for the purpose of erecting the county buildings, &c.

Cambria county was annexed to Somerset county, for Judicial purposes; "until it shall be otherwise directed by law."

On the 29th March, 1805, "An Act to establish and confirm the place for holding the courts of Justice, and to provide for erecting the public buildings for the use of Cambria county" was passed, by which the seat of Justice was fixed at Ebensburg; and John Horner, John J. Evans and Alexander Ogle were "appointed trustees for the county of Cambria, and, as such, authorized to receive assurances from Rees Lloyd, John Lloyd, and Stephen Lloyd for the necessary ground for the public buildings; and to erect the same, from the sale of a portion of such grounds "and other moneys duly assessed, levied, and collected in the County of Cambria."

The Commissioners were further authorized to "make such alteration in the plan of Ebensburg, as shall appear necessary for the advantage of the inhabitants of said town;" and it is much to be regretted that these functionaries did not conceive it to be their duty to alter the very awkward plan of the Borough of Ebensburg.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK.

MONKBAERS, Nov. 25, 1853.

James K. Paulding, well known in the earlier American literature of the country as a novelist, and later as a politician, died at his residence at Hyde Park, on the Hudson river, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst.

Reports from England, per American, say that Heenan and Sayers had been held in bail to keep the peace.

Balloon Ascension.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHANIAN.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Balloon Ascension which was to have taken place in Lock Haven on Tuesday, the tenth inst., was postponed until the Friday following. The day was clear and cool, but rather windy for such purposes.

The spacious yard back of the Fallon House was the place fixed on for filling the balloon. This yard is so encircled by this elegant hotel and its appurtenances, that a sight of the balloon, and the "modus" of its inflation, was almost impossible, except by access to the yard through one of the hotel doors, which always stood ready to swing open for the smallest urchin or largest hoops, provided always nevertheless that you deposited a "quarter" with the courteous doorkeeper as an earnest of your good behaviour—"and may there were who entered therein."

The three large and commodious balloons on the side of the hotel next the balloon were crowded with anxious spectators.

As the day advanced the crowd increased, and but a small portion of the people could be accommodated. The rosy girls and boys of the country, with their "Iran new gowns," anxious to see, and not afraid to look, the fair lassies of this embryo city, anxious to see and be seen; their daddas and mammas, from country and town, half ashamed to own their curiosity, all commingling together, sought the most convenient observatories. The Susquehanna river, which flows at the back and open end of the Fallon House lot, was covered with rafts and row-boats for their accommodation. The roofs of the adjacent houses afforded the desired facility for many; and many betook themselves to the prominent hills on the opposite side of the river. In Cluchester, the present able and obliging manager of the gas works of this town, had on the previous day attached a pipe which led to the balloon to the main gas pipe running under Water street.

When the destined hour had arrived, the gas was turned on, and immediately the balloon's canvas began to heave up, as if "like a big loaf of bread full of rising;" and another, "like an elephant getting up to dance, or in the more classical language of another, "like a Phoenix arising from Jac. Lebo's ashes." (If "Dampfool" had been present, I think he would have concurred in this idea, as J. G. Lebo, the able landlord of the Fallon House, has been emptying his head there for several years.)

When the balloon was about two-thirds full, some disarrangement of the ropes occurred, which rendered it impossible to fish the inflation before the sun went down. Mr. J. A. Light, the active and fearless naut, tried several times to ascend, but the force of gravity was too strong for the tendencies of the balloon, and to the disappointment of the people, and the chagrin of Mr. Light, to whom the slightest blame is not to attach, every attempt proved abortive. The balloon was then permanently inflated to its weights, and the attention of a distracted and restless crowd was happily directed for the balance of the evening to a grand exhibition in Scott's Hall, of the melodiously dispelling and laughter-provoking feats of Signor Blitz, the great Russian wizard and magician, whose slight-of-hand performances were truly wonderful, but whose vaingloriousness is of the opposite quality. Perhaps most curious and meritorious part of the exhibition was the military drill and other stable feats of his "learned canary bird."

On Saturday morning, Mr. Light, after his determination, as he had done on the day evening before, to make good his engagement whenever the weather would permit, a sufficient amount of the sine qua non—gas was furnished him. The morning was not inauspicious. The wind blew quite a strong gale, and a pelting rain and snow storm till near dinner-time; when the sun came in a most cheering manner, and dispelled the snow, dried up the pavements, and gave life into the whole scene.

The gas-pipe was again attached to the balloon, and in less than two hours, our hero mounted his pendant chariot, and gracefully rose into the circumambient air, and soon was wafted on the wings of the viewless wind above the clouds and beyond the mountains, till human eye could no longer follow it in its flight, amid the cheering and gratified multitude, and the adieu-kerchief and hat of the Light of this day.

Mr. J. A. Light's balloon contains but thirteen thousand seven hundred and eighty gas; but ten thousand feet is generally considered for him to travel fifty or one hundred miles, and was about the quantity used on this occasion. He went in a southerly direction from Lock Haven, intending to go to or near his home in Lebanon, Lebanon, Pa. He is a small man of about one hundred pounds weight. He took with him considerable ballast in the shape of bags of sand, of which he threw out before he got out of sight. The Lock Haven Cornet Band, to present all the time, discoursing occasionally the sweetest strains of music. In fact, our State is among the finest in the nation here before I close to the liberality and manifested by the citizens of the place, general, and particularly to B. K. Noon, to whom more than any other man we are indebted for this little episode in the time of life.

P. S.: Since the above was written, Light returned. He landed two miles west of Lewisburg, in Union county, where he experienced the most intense cold time occupied in making the trip—of about forty-five miles in an air of fifty-two minutes. He is willing to be taken from any place where proper arrangements are offered.

LOCK HAVEN, April 14, 1860.