



EBENSBURG: THURSDAY JANUARY 23.

Self Aggrandizement.

It is a fact generally conceded, because it cannot well be denied, that the government of the United States has secured to its citizens, both native and adopted, a much greater amount of freedom, order and prosperity than has been afforded under the institution of any other nation.

That such a government should have most deadly enemies amongst the potentates of the old world, need not excite our surprise. Naturally the enemies of the people, they must needs be the enemies of that government which respects their rights, and acknowledges and asserts the great political postulate that "all men are created free and equal."

But why is it that we find, in our own country, men of intelligence and experience, who are endeavoring to destroy our free institutions? Why is it that men are amongst us who are ready to risk the overthrow of what has been tried, and proved to be good, in order that they may enter upon the doubtful experiment of forming another government? Why is it that men who have occupied some of the highest and most honorable positions in the councils of the nation, are among the first to seek the utter destruction of a government to which they owe so much?

We were a long time realizing the sad reality, that there were such characters within the bounds of our hitherto united and happy country. We could not believe that such deep-seated enmity could be harbored by any set of men against a government which has been so kind and indulgent, and which has heaped so many favors and blessings upon their unworthy heads. It was hard to believe that the government has for years been nestling in its bosom, a pack of poisonous vipers, which only awaited an opportunity to sting it to death.

We say it was difficult for us to believe all this; but, however disagreeable the fact, its realization was forced upon us. Whatever of doubt remained in our mind upon the subject, it was speedily dispelled when the news reached us, that our glorious ensign—that flag which had been honored and respected everywhere—had been dragged through the streets of Charleston; that our brave and heroic soldiers had been besieged, and with fire and sword driven from Fort Sumpter; and that the Federal Capital itself was menaced and threatened by a large and powerful Rebel army.

Yes, there have been and are such men in our land, and why? With the election of Mr. LINCOLN, they discovered that their power to control the affairs of state must cease. They could not tolerate the idea of being deposed—of being hurled from places of trust and profit, which they had so long occupied and enjoyed. For years they had ruled our country, and now they would ruin it rather than submit to the will of the people. If they had lost dominion, they must at least disregard the popular expression which had pronounced them unworthy of it. They must ignore the glorious memories of the past, despise the teachings of our patriot fathers; trample upon that blood-bought charter of our liberties; and rend asunder that union which has so long been the hope and safety of a free and happy people. What if it cost blood—yes rivers of blood—to accomplish this; still they cared not. They must set up for themselves; they must have a government of their own.

Ambitious and selfish men like the leaders of the present Rebellion, usually pursue that course by which they most readily secure distinction and official position.

What care they for the masses if they themselves can gain position and power, and that which they mistake for honor? Reckless and unscrupulous, they would at any time willingly sacrifice their country's welfare, and bring bloodshed and ruin upon the people, when by so doing they can gratify their own unholy spirit of arrogance and ambition.

Such is the character of JEFF. DAVIS, of FLOYD, of BRECKINRIDGE, and of all that diabolical clan. They seem to think that "it is better to reign in hell than serve in heaven," and acting upon that idea, they have entailed untold miseries upon a people, which, but for them, might now be in the enjoyment of peace, instead of being engaged in an unnatural and fratricidal war. And now, while exultancies press upon us, and distress and embarrassment pervade the land, let us endeavor to profit by our sad experience; and when we shall have crushed out forever the iniquitous Rebellion now raging, let us see if we cannot learn a useful lesson from the trouble which wicked and designing men have brought upon our country.

Brother Murray.

Our amiable neighbor up street last week paraded before his readers what he called "a few facts" concerning our humble self. They were, of course, nothing more nor less than the same old, oft-repeated and oft-refuted charges done up in a new shape. But lest it may be forgotten what manner of man CARL DIZZARD MURRAY is, let "a few facts" be submitted to a candid world:

1st. He believes that the Constitution is a Pro-Slavery document, and that Freedom is sectional and Slavery national.

2d. He regards the negro as being nothing more than a brute, and "as having no rights which the white man is bound to respect."

3d. He attempts to justify Slavery on principle, and argues that it is "a social, moral and political blessing."

4th. He is in favor of opening the African Slave Trade, regarding it as a great missionary movement that "will bring Africa to the Bible, and thus save the trouble of taking the Bible to Africa."

5th. He ignores the teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, and pins his faith to the coat-tails of such men as DAVIS, YANCEY and BRECKINRIDGE.

6th. He would (if he had the courage) capture a fugitive slave and carry him back to Slavery, in order that he might get the reward offered for him by his master.

7th. He would rather see the army of the United States engaged in putting down Slave Insurrections, than to see it employed in crushing out the infamous Rebellion of slave owners and slave drivers.

8th. He would rather see this glorious Union shivered to atoms than see it saved by the emancipation of a single slave.

9th. He holds the administration of Mr. LINCOLN responsible for the war, and not the Rebels.

10th. He prophesied that if LINCOLN was elected, the Union would be destroyed—and herein gave encouragement to the Rebels to make the attempt.

11th. He boasted after the election that his prophecy had come true—and herein he gave the Rebels to understand that they had sympathizers in the North.

12th. He said Mr. LINCOLN was a sectional candidate, and would be a sectional President—just what the Rebels said about him.

13th. He denounced the efforts of President LINCOLN to put down Rebellion, and save the Union, as an attempt to coerce sovereign States.

14th. He regarded the transportation of Federal troops through Maryland, for the protection of the Capital, as an invasion of the "sacred soil" of that State.

15th. He denounced the suppression of treasonable newspapers, as a blow at the liberty of the press.

16th. He denounced the arrest and imprisonment of Traitors, as a blow at the liberty of the citizen.

17th. He is in favor of patching up a peace on any terms, instead of conquering an honorable one.

18th. He wants the Administration to let the Rebels alone—just exactly what the Rebels wanted themselves.

19th. He applauded the "neutrality" of the Border States. (Douglas said: "There can be no neutralities in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors.")

20th. He has a great deal to say about the peculations of Republican office-holders, but not a word about the stealings of FLOYD.

21st. He voted and did all in his power for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE for President—a man who is now a General in the Rebel army.

22d. He denounced STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as a traitor to the Democratic Party, but he didn't denounce BRECKINRIDGE as a traitor to his country.

23d. He has said a great deal in favor of BRECKINRIDGE, and never a word against him, thereby showing that he is still his friend.

24th. He hates anything that has the name of Union to it—as for instance, he abominates Union Democrats.

25th. He never published an "Extra" when the Union forces were successful, but he did publish an "Extra" when they were defeated.

26th. He goes to a great deal of trouble every week to prove his loyalty, thus showing that he knows the people have doubts on that subject.

27th. He is the author of all the scandalous, malicious, vapid, stupid, drawing, prosy, intolerable, stale and unprofitable editorials that appear in the Democrat & Sentinel.

28th. He is all this, has done all this, and would be and do a great deal more, but for the fact that he has a holy horror of "mobs," and frequently has visions of Fort Lafayette.

There, Mr. MURRAY! You have given seven "facts" concerning us—we give four times that number concerning you, and our stock is not yet exhausted. And the beauty of it is, every body who knows you, and reads your paper, knows that these twenty-eight facts are true.—Put them in your pipe, and smokk them!

We are Sustained.

The up town Rebel sheet, after charging in several consecutive numbers, that we had declared in a stump speech at Chest Springs, that "we were an Abolitionist from the crown of our head to the soles of our feet"—a charge which we always denied, and still deny—finally came out last week, with an article headed with flaming capitals, as follows, to wit:

A. A. BARKER. HE IS AN ABOLITIONIST. THE PROOF IS HERE.

Whereupon the editor goes into raptures, as he introduces in a few appropriate and feeling remarks, the following letter from DANIEL LITZINGER, Esq., in support of the charge:

CHEST SPRINGS, Jan. 11, 1862. C. D. MURRAY—Dear Sir: You stated in your paper, several weeks ago, that A. A. Barker, Esq., of your place, said in my presence, on a certain occasion, that he was an Abolitionist from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. I understand that since then, Mr. Barker has denied having ever uttered such a sentiment, and I believe I also saw his denial published in the Alleghanian. Now, Sir, all I have to say in this matter is this: Mr. Barker while delivering a stump speech in this town, on a certain occasion, did say, in my presence, "I am an Abolitionist from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet." These were his words. This, Sir, is an honest statement of the fact. I have no more to say on the subject. Yours friend, DANIEL LITZINGER.

We don't wonder that our neighbor "felt good" over this communication, as it was probably the first time in his life, that a statement made by him was corroborated by any body else. But happily for us and our posterity, Mr. LITZINGER is not the only living witness as to what was said on that "certain occasion." There are others yet extant whose recollection of our remarks is quite as vivid as his own; and now that the attempt is made to "condemn us out of our own mouth," it behooves us to save ourselves, on the same principle. We make no apology, therefore, for introducing in our defence, the following letter from HENRY NUTTER, Esq., a gentleman well known throughout the county, and whose character for honesty and truthfulness, no one will for a moment question:

CHEST SPRINGS, Jan. 18, 1862. A. A. BARKER, Esq.—Sir: I notice in the last Democrat & Sentinel, a communication from Daniel Litzinger, in which he states that, in a stump speech made by you in this place, on a certain occasion, you made this expression: "I am an Abolitionist from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet." As such a charge, if believed, might operate to your injury, I feel myself called upon to refute it. I do not know what "certain occasion" Mr. Litzinger refers to; but I believe I heard every political speech you made in this place, and there were but two. One of them was made in the campaign of 1856, in the grove near Mr. Litzinger's residence, and the other in the fall of 1858, in Dr. Strohecker's Hall. I listened attentively to both speeches, and am confident that you made no such remark as that imputed to you. Mr. Litzinger is mistaken.

I do not wish unnecessarily to thrust my name upon the public, but feel it my duty as a good citizen to vindicate your character from what I believe to be an unfounded charge. Yours respectfully, HENRY NUTTER.

If we institute a comparison between these two letters, we have a most striking proof of the old saying, that "men will differ." We regard the one as a full answer to the other, and coupling it with a solemn and emphatic denial of the charge made against us, we feel that we may here safely submit our case to the great tribunal known as the people. And notwithstanding the fact that Mr. LITZINGER has appeared as our accuser, yet we wish him distinctly to understand that we entertain no unkind feelings towards him. On the contrary, we will give him the credit of being entirely honest in the statement he has made. Though our acquaintance with him has been but limited, yet we have always understood him to be a "pretty fair sort of a man," and we cannot think that he would wantonly or maliciously misrepresent us. But he is mistaken—and this he will discover when the trump of Gabriel shall summon him before that awful tribunal, where truth is known and discovered through better and more certain means than human testimony.

Change in the Cabinet.

SIMON CAMERON having resigned the office of Secretary of War, EDWIN M. STANTON has been appointed in his stead. Mr. CAMERON has been appointed by President LINCOLN Minister to Russia, in place of CASSIUS M. CLAY, who desires to come home and engage in the fight now going on in Kentucky. Both these appointments have been confirmed by the Senate. The labors of Mr. CAMERON have been so arduous that his most intimate friends state that he long since determined to resign his position in the War Department so soon as he could do so without prejudice to the service. He will make an able and influential Minister to the Court of Russia—a Power with which our Government desires to maintain its present friendly relations. Mr. STANTON, the new Secretary of War, has been a DOUGLAS Democrat; he is a man of splendid abilities, and has the entire confidence of the loyal portion of the country. He is a warm personal friend of Mr. CAMERON, and also of the President, and is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war until this unholy Rebellion is crushed out. His appointment, we believe, will give universal satisfaction.

Address of Speaker Hall.

On our outside this week, we present our readers with the speech delivered by the able Senator from this district, Hon. Louis W. Hall, on the occasion of his assuming the duties of the Chair of the Senate. It is replete with patriotism and good, solid common sense, and will well repay a perusal.

Letter From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1862. Correspondence of The Alleghanian. Nothing of interest to the people of Cambria county has transpired in either branch of the Legislature since my last, except the preparatory steps toward the repeal of the Dog Tax Law, which seems to be unpopular in the rural districts. I am informed that that enactment will be stricken from the Statute Book when the time arrives for final action upon the bill for its repeal.

Very few bills have been reported back from the Standing Committees, to which they had been respectively referred. Indeed, very few of any importance have been read in place. It will be some weeks before the proceedings will be of interest to your readers.

The Legislature adjourned over from Friday until Monday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. If any question arises of consequence to the good people of the Mountain in particular, or of general importance, I will endeavor to ventilate it in my next.

This brief "messenger" does not deserve the name of a regular letter. I send it merely as a remembrance, to satisfy you that you and your readers are not forgotten by HUGO.

The Dem. & Sent. of last week contained the following:

A. A. Barker. He is an Abolitionist. The Proof is Here.

In response to the above, we offer the following sentiment—with the understanding, however, that our neighbor shall not drink to it till the Commissioners get out of town—namely:

C. D. Murray. He is an Abolitionist. The Proof is Everywhere.

Punkins claims to be the original inventor of the following important con: Why is the State of Maryland like Dizzard with his eyes shut and an ear of corn before him?

Because the one can't recede, and the other can't see need!

A Statistical Sketch of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

To the Editor of The Alleghanian: The first Methodist Society in the United States was formed in the city of New York, A. D. 1766, under the labors of Mr. Philip Embury, who preached the first sermon in his own private dwelling.

In the year 1768, the first M. E. Church edifice was erected on John st., in the city of New York, which still stands there as a sacred memento of the rise of Methodism in America. Now there are 9,754 churches, worth \$20,000,000.

The first regular annual Conference held in America, was held in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1773, composed of 10 ministers, who reported 1169 members. Now the M. E. church North holds 51 conferences, annually, composed of 6,937 itinerant ministers, who reported for the year 1861, 988,388 lay ministers, 8,352 local ministers—an aggregate of 1,003,677 communicants. Then, taking into account the nine distinct additional branches of the Methodist church in America, we have a grand total of 1,912,102 Methodist communicants in America. Add 3 non-communicants to its congregations for each communicant, and there is a population of more than seven and a half millions attending its ministrations upon this continent.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. The first adventure in the work of education was inauspicious. Cokesburg College, founded in 1789, was burned to ashes 1795. The next college was founded in 1824; since that period 154 institutions of learning have risen up, classed as follows: Universities and Colleges, 24; Biblical Institutes, 2; Seminaries, Female Colleges and Academies, 128.

PUBLISHING INTERESTS. In 1789, a Book Concern was established at Philadelphia, on a borrowed capital of \$600. On the 17th of Aug., 1789, the first book was published. In 1836, the building, machinery, and most of the stock were destroyed by fire. The Book Concern is now divided into the New York and Western Book Concern. This Book Concern is the foundation of a denominational publishing interest of immense magnitude and resources, and issues the most extensive catalogue of religious books in the world. During the last 4 years the New York Concern alone printed 3,800,500 bound volumes, making 950,125 volumes a year, and 27,802,000 pages of tracts, making 6,950,500 per year. This gives the astonishing result of over 2,600 bound volumes and 19,000 pages of tracts per day, and about one and four-fifths volumes per minute, and 11 and four-fifths pages of tracts in a minute.

PERIODICALS. The first Methodist newspaper was published in 1823. After a lapse of 39 years an enviable list of 16 weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies are finding their way to the homes of the rich and the poor.

SABBATH SCHOOLS. Under the auspices of the M. E. Church, there are 13,447 schools, 148,632 teachers, 867,988 scholars. In the libraries of these schools there are 2,275,373 volumes composed of 1,300 different kinds of books. The amount paid the last year for the M. E. Sabbath School Union was \$11,490.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY. There are 160 Missionaries in foreign fields, viz., 27 in Africa, 11 in South America, 5 in China, 35 in Germany, 22 in India, 3 in Bulgaria, and 7 in Scandinavia. 341 missionaries supply the domestic missions. For the year 1861, the church contributed \$225,003, for missionary purposes. All this is the result of less than a century. VICTOR.

Wilmore, Jan. 17, 1862.

Sentiment of Hon. E. M. Stanton.

About one year since, at the time Hon. Edwin M. Stanton accepted a seat in the Cabinet of President Buchanan, Gen. Wm. Robison addressed him a letter, and received the following truly patriotic reply.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

"Dear Sir: Your kind letter was received this morning, and I thank you for the confidence and regard it expresses for myself. You are right in supposing it to be my determination to do everything in my power to preserve and maintain this Government, and the Constitution under which the United States have been so prosperous. The means you indicate, I agree with you, are the proper ones for this emergency; and, so far as it is possible, they will be exerted. I have an undoubting faith that this Government cannot be overthrown—that it was ordained of God, and that the powers of hell cannot prevail against it. We have trouble; the City of Washington may be captured, but every effort will be made to prevent that catastrophe, and even if it does happen, the revolutionists will be as far as ever from accomplishing the destruction of the Government—but much nearer to their own destruction. So far from being indifferent to your advice, any suggestion of your wisdom and experience will be thankfully received. My aim is to perform my duty in the post to which I am called, and I shall be happy if any light to guide me in the true path. With confidence and hope of the future, I remain yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

"Gen. Wm. Robison."

Adam Phule, Esq., undertook to convince us the other day that the editor of the Dem. & Sent. was a Tory, simply because he read his-tory, writes edi-tory-als, and sometimes gets tore-y.

Pennsylvania and New York.

The long contest as to which of the two great States of Pennsylvania and New York has contributed the largest force to the army of the Union, has at last been decided by the governors of these States respectively. According to Governor Morgan's last message, there are now in the field, from the State of New York, 89,034 soldiers, and if there be added to this the volunteers now in the state itself, an available force of 103,307 is shown. According to the last message of Governor Curtin, there are now in the field from the State of Pennsylvania, 93,577 men, and if there be added to this force the volunteers now in the State of Pennsylvania, an available force of 109,615 men is shown. This is a highly gratifying fact, when we consider that the population of Pennsylvania is one million smaller than that of the Empire State.

It will be recollected that much complaint was made by the Western people that so many of the troops from that region were forwarded to the line of the Potomac, when they might have been better employed in the military districts on the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers. This complaint can no longer be justly made, for in all the distant fields of service the sons of Pennsylvania are found in immense numbers. Two of her finest regiments are serving under General Sherman, in South Carolina. At least two Brigades have been mustered into the army under General Buell, and will undoubtedly form a portion of the advance upon Nashville, under the command of General Grant. It may be claimed by the good old Keystone, that, having been the first to send her sons into the national capital, to defend it from the traitors, she is also the first and only Eastern State that has contributed of her strength to the great army of the Mississippi valley.

Glorious Victory in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A combined attack was made to-day on Zollicoffer's entrenchments by Schoepf and Thomas, resulting in a complete victory. The "stars and stripes" now float over the rebel fortifications. We have captured all their camp property and a large quantity of provisions. The loss is heavy. Zollicoffer's dead body is in the hands of the Federals.

The Lexington correspondent of the Commercial gives the following account of Saturday's battle:

Zollicoffer learning that the Federal force had appeared in his rear, marched out of his entrenchments at three o'clock on Sunday morning and attacked Schoepf in his camp, whose pickets were driven in at an early hour and the attack was made before daylight.

The battle is reported to have raged with great fury until three in the afternoon, when Zollicoffer having been killed, the whole rebel force fled in confusion to their camp. Their loss is not stated, but it is thought to be heavy. Our victory has been very decisive, and will result in the rout of the whole force defending the right flank of Bowling Green.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. Amt. property insured as per fourth annual report \$180,957 67 Amt. property insured since fourth annual report 12,365 00 Total amt. property insured, \$193,322 67 Amt. premium notes in force as per fourth annual report, \$19,186 71 Amt. premium notes taken since fourth annual report, 1,294 67 Total amt. premium notes in force, \$20,481 38

No. of Policies issued as per fourth annual report, 189 No. of Policies issued since fourth annual report, 11 Whole No. of Policies issued, 200

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE COMPANY, AND ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

Bal. in Treasury and in hands of agents, as per fourth annual report, \$ 30 67 Amt. rec'd on premium notes since fourth annual report, 64 80 Amt. yet due on premium notes, 18,457 57 \$19,562 06 Amt. incidental expenses of past year, \$83 75 Amt. compensation of officers, agents, &c., 78 75 162 50 Total assets of the Company, \$19,724 56

At the annual meeting of the Company, held on the second Monday—13th day—of January, 1862, the following named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: John Lloyd, John Shoemaker, Edward Roberts, Wm. Murray, John Thompson, John Geise, A. A. Barker, John Galloway, Isaac Crawford, Henry Nutter, John Williams, Wm. R. Hughes.

And at a meeting of said Board of Directors, held on Tuesday evening, January 21, 1862, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John Williams. Vice President—Edward Roberts. Secretary and Treasurer—A. C. Mullin. General Agent—A. A. Barker. Executive Committee—John Thompson, Isaac Crawford, John Lloyd, Agents—A. A. Barker, Wm. R. Hughes, Evan Roberts, Henry Nutter. JOHN WILLIAMS, President.

A. C. MULLIN, Secretary. Ebensburg, Jan. 23, 1862. NOTICE.—All persons indebted to R. S. Dunn are requested to call and make settlements immediately. Otherwise their accounts will be left with the proper authorities for collection. R. S. DUNN. Ebensburg, Sept. 26.