

# The Alleghanian.

A. A. BARKER, Editor and Proprietor.  
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I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

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## DIRECTORY.

**LIST OF POST OFFICES.**  
*Post Offices.* Penn's Creek, Bethel Station, Carrolltown, Chess Springs, Cresson, Ebensburg, Glen Tintner, Gallitzin, Hemlock, Johnstown, Loreto, Mineral Point, Munster, Pershing, Plattsville, Roseland, St. Augustine, Scalp Level, Sonnan, Summerhill, Summit, Wilmore.  
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## Select Poetry.

### Katie's Secret.

The sunlight is beautiful, mother,  
And sweetly the flowers bloom to-day;  
And birds in the branches of hawthorn  
Are caroling ever so gay;  
And down by the rock in the meadow  
The rill ripples with a song;  
But, mother, I too have been singing  
The merriest all the day long.  
Last night I was weeping, dear mother,  
Last night I was weeping alone:  
The world was so dark and so dreary,  
My heart grew heavy as stone;  
I thought of the lonely and lovely—  
All lonely and lovely was I!  
I can scarcely tell you why, mother,  
But, Oh! I was wishing to die!  
Last night I was weeping, dear mother,  
But Willie came down by the gate,  
And whispered, "Come out in the moonlight,  
I've something to say to you, Kate!"  
Oh! mother, to him I am dearer  
Than all the wide world beside:  
He told me so, out in the moonlight—  
He called me his darling, his bride!  
So now I will gather me roses,  
To twine in my long braided hair;  
And Willie will come in the evening,  
And smile when he sees me so fair.  
And out in the moonlight we'll wander,  
And down by the old hawthorn tree;  
Oh! mother I wonder if any  
Were ever so happy as we?

### Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Cambria County, for the Year ending June 1, 1862.

Hon. T. H. Burrows, Supt. Com. Schools:  
Sir: The fact that I was not commissioned Superintendent of Cambria until the 6th of January, when the school term was more than half over, and that I was consequently unable to visit all of the schools, will, I trust, be sufficient apology for any failure on my part to comply with the instructions to County Superintendents, published in the Journal of May, 1862. While the official acts of my predecessor are on record, his observations are not; and if I fail to give the Department all the information it requires, a connection of only four months with the County Superintendency must be my excuse for any imperfections in a report intended to embrace the operations of a whole year. I shall not attempt to prepare the tabular statement asked for by the Department, as it could at best be but approximately correct, but will endeavor to give the required information in the order suggested, and to make it as complete as circumstances will permit.

**New School Houses.** This year, Alleghany, Jackson, Clearfield, Summerhill and Richland each erected a new house—five in all. Of the one in Clearfield, nothing is known; but the remaining four are of a much better style than the old-fashioned, uncomfortable structures they replaced. They are all frame buildings, sufficiently large to accommodate all the pupils in the districts in which they are located, well ventilated and comfortably and tastefully furnished, but, with the exception of the one in Alleghany, as yet unpainted. Those in Alleghany and Jackson are built after the plans of the Penna. School Architecture.

**School Houses.** The whole number of school-houses in the county is 143. For reasons already given, I am unable to state the exact number unfit for use; but we have a great many that are objectionable, either in themselves or their location.—The most prominent of these—that have come under my notice—are two in Jackson, one in Summerhill, and two in Chest. Have heard of no houses being refurbished during the year. The Directors of Carrollton district intend to furnish their building the present summer, according to the plans of the Penna. S. A. The number yet with wholly unsuitable furniture cannot be given, but is very large. A majority of the school-houses in Cambria are without suitable furniture. Have heard of no houses being furnished with suitable or considerable apparatus. About one-half the school-houses are furnished with good black-boards; the remainder are either without, or are furnished with black-board surface too small to be of any service. One-fourth are supplied with Orthographical Charts, and these, with the addition of a few maps and globes in Johnstown, and maps in Ebensburg and Wilmore, make up the sum total of school apparatus in Cambria county.

**Schools.** No Graded Schools were established during the year. The only Graded Schools in the county are in Ebensburg and Wilmore boroughs. About one-fourth of the schools are well classi-

fied without being graded; the remainder are neither graded nor classified. This want of proper classification will continue to exist until Directors not only adopt uniform series of books, but afterwards observe carefully that no other kind is brought into the schools. Some Boards have failed to comply with the requirements of the Common School Law to adopt a uniform series of books, while others, having adopted such series by resolution, have failed to exact compliance with it, and the schools in such districts have derived no real benefit from the action of the Board. During the summer and fall, the necessity of observing this section of the School Law will be urged upon all Boards that have hitherto failed in so doing.

**Examination of Teachers.** The whole number of applicants examined publicly by Mr. Swank from the 1st of June, 1861, until his resignation on the 13th of November, was 188. Number examined privately, 7. Total, 195. To 180 of these applicants, Provisional Certificates were granted; the remaining 15 were rejected. Since my appointment, 14 teachers have been examined privately, at the request of the Board of Directors employing them, and received certificates. At public examinations, 48 Provisional Certificates have been issued. Acting under instructions from the Department, I also issued, at the County Institute, Professional Certificates to 9 teachers holding first-class Provisional from Mr. Swank. It thus appears that, during the year ending June 1, 1862, 257 applicants have been examined, 242 Provisional and 9 Professional Certificates granted, and certificates of any kind refused to 15 applicants.

**Visitation of Schools.** Previous to his resignation, Mr. Swank had visited 18 schools. Since my appointment, 90 schools have been visited once and 14 twice, making a total of 104 visits. Whole number of schools visited once during the year, 108. Number visited twice, 14.—The average duration of these visits was two hours, a part of the time being spent in observing the teacher in the discharge of his school-room duties, and a part in hearing classes myself. With a few exceptions, an address varying in length from ten to twenty-five minutes was delivered in each school. In my visitations in the different districts, I was accompanied by 41 Directors. I found no trouble in securing the company of Directors, the only difficulty experienced being want of time to hunt them up.

**District Secretaries and Superintendents.** I am unable to give the exact number of Secretaries who acted as District Superintendents during the year, but it was small—not more than four or five. Some Secretaries said they had no arrangement with the Board as to salary, and did not know what they would receive. The salaries of these officers seem to range from three to twenty dollars. The amount paid Secretaries for services as District Superintendents varies from ten to thirty dollars, the latter being the sum paid by the Johnstown Board to the Secretary, who is required to spend one day in each week in the schools. This duty has been faithfully performed the past winter by James Potts, Esq., and seems to have been attended with beneficial results.

No District Institutes were held in the county during the year. The new supplement to the School Law makes the organization of District Institutes a part of the duty of both teachers and Directors, and every effort will be made to have its provisions faithfully observed.

**Moral Instruction.** The Bible was used the past winter in about one-fifth of the schools, and the Catholic Catechism in about one-third. All of our teachers profess to give oral moral instruction, but with what success I am unable to say.—Am inclined to think that teachers generally do not pay sufficient attention to this essential part of their duties.

**Examinations.** Of the two public examinations held, one was oral and the other a combination of the oral and written methods. The questions propounded to each applicant were similar in nature and number. Examinations will hereafter be a combination of the oral and written methods. I am enabled to grade more accurately, and by making it partly oral, Directors can more easily and judiciously make their selections from a large class of teachers.

**"Summer" and "Winter" Schools.** Two districts, Wilmore Borough and Susquehanna, had summer and winter schools. The time of opening these schools, immediately after the beginning of the school-year, appears to be suitable. The Wilmore schools are kept open four months in Summer and Fall for pupils under 13 years of age, and four months in Winter and Spring for scholars over that age.—This arrangement is rather popular in the district. In Susquehanna, one-half

of the schools are kept open in Summer, and the other half in Winter. Have had no means of ascertaining whether this arrangement is popular or otherwise in the district, but it seems to be objectionable for the reason that in those districts having summer schools the larger pupils, obliged to work at home at this season of the year, and having no opportunity to attend school in winter, lose their schooling entirely. The better plan would seem to be to keep all the schools open in summer for small pupils, and all open in winter for large ones, the summer and winter terms being of the same length.

**Effect of the War.** The educational interests of the county seem to have been little affected by the disastrous condition of public affairs. Last year a few districts had shorter terms than usual, and the salaries were smaller in nearly all. This year Johnstown will have eight months—three more than last year. Conem'gh eight months—three more than ever before. Millville eight months—two more than heretofore. And Summitville six months—an increase of two months on the usual session. All of these districts pay liberal salaries. The prospect now is, that next winter all of the schools in the county will be kept open four months, and that the term will be considerably lengthened in many districts that last year only had their schools open long enough to secure their Appropriation.

Quite a number of subscription schools are now open. Some ten or twelve of these have been visited, and the remainder will be as soon as possible. My visitations of winter schools will commence about the middle of October, and continue until every school in the county has been visited once, and as many twice, as time will permit.

**Public Sentiment.** Although in some districts there is considerable opposition to the system, and only a lukewarm feeling in its favor in others, the prevailing sentiment is favorable, and that opposition is fast dying away is indicated by the disposition of the past and present year to build better houses, pay better salaries, and have longer school-terms.

W. A. SCOTT, Co. Supt.

## The Pennsylvania Reserves.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from before Richmond under date of June 16th, says:

On Wednesday last, Gen. McCall, with his splendid division, arrived at his place in the army of the Potomac. By gradual marches he has come from White House, stopping on Tuesday evening, at the centre of Gen. McClellan's army, and on Wednesday, early in the morning, leaving for the right wing. The extreme right is the position assigned to the Reserve Corps, and they will hold Mechanicsville and the line of the Chickahominy to New Bridge, relieving Gen. Franklin from this duty. No body of troops in the army are superior to the Pennsylvania Reserves. Excellent health, strict discipline, and a complete armament, qualify them, under the lead of their gallant general, to meet any number of troops the enemy can bring into the field. Experienced officers are in command of all the regiments and companies, and the whole division is capable, if necessary, of reproducing the gallantry which, amid gloom and despondency, electrified the country at the battle of Dranesville.

Col. Simmons' 5th Regiment were on the march to the picket lines within five minutes after their arrival at the ground, and the colonel, whose military ability has been of invaluable aid on the Potomac and Rappahannock, stationed his sentinels with unequalled skill. It were invidious to mention any of the officers of this corps, but perhaps the friends of some would be gratified to learn their whereabouts. Col. March, of the 1st, and Lieut. Col. McCandless, Major Woodward, Adjutant Cross, and a host of others, were all of them on the ground when the corps arrived, and, though of course somewhat sunburned and swarthy, were ready to perform their duties on an instant call.—The Reserves hold a most important post, and no one knowing their high character is fearful of their not holding it well.

A Louisville Union lady, the other day, called upon a secessed lady friend, and felt obliged to listen to her tirade.—On rising to leave, she noticed and praised a portrait of General Washington, whereupon the Rebel remarked that she was going to get "fine portraits of Jeff Davis and Beauregard, and hang them up one on each side of it." "Do!" quietly retorted the Union lady; "we read in the Bible that our Saviour was hung between two thieves!"

Old maids are fond of pairs, but can never endure dates.

## Mothers of Distinguished Men.

William Cowper, of whom Lord Thurlow said, "If there is a good man on earth, it is William Cowper," had a delicate and extremely susceptible constitution—a misfortune that was aggravated by the loss of his affectionate and devoted mother, who died when he was quite young. The intense love with which he cherished her memory, during the rest of his life, may be known from the most affecting poem which he wrote on contemplating her picture, "Faithful remembrance of one so dear."

"But the record fair,  
That memory keeps of all thy kindness there,  
Still outlives many a storm, that has effaced  
A thousand other themes less deeply traced,  
Thy nightly visits to my chamber made,  
That thou might'st know me safe and warmly laid."

"All this still legible on Memory's page,  
And still to be so to my latest age,  
Adds joy to duty, makes me glad to pay  
Such honors to thee as my numbers may."

John Randolph, of Roanoke, was deeply attached to his mother, and her death had a melancholy and striking effect upon him ever afterward. She was but thirty-six years old when she died. Cut off in the bloom of youth and beauty, he always retained a vivid remembrance of her person, her charms, and her virtues. He always kept her portrait hanging before him in his chamber. The loss to him was irreparable. She knew him—she knew the delicacy of his heart, the waywardness and irritability of his temper. "I am a fatalist," he said; "I am all but friendless—only one human being ever knew me. She only knew me—my mother." He always spoke of her in terms of the warmest affection. Many and many a time during his life did he visit the old church yard at Matoax, in its wasted solitude, and shed tears over the grave of his mother, by whose side it was the last wish of his heart to be buried.

Henry Clay, that great man, the pride and honor of his country, always expressed feelings of profound affection and veneration for his mother. A habitual correspondence and enduring affection subsisted between them to the last hour of life. Mr. Clay ever spoke of her as a model of maternal character and female excellence, and it is said that he never met his constituents in Woodford county, after her death, without some allusion to her, which deeply affected both him and his audience. And nearly the last words uttered by this great statesman, when he came to die, were, "Mother, mother, mother." It is natural for us to feel that she must have been a good mother, that was loved and so dutifully served by such a boy, and that neither could have been wanting in rare virtues.

Benjamin Franklin was accustomed to refer to his mother in the tenderest tone of filial affection. His respect and affection for her were manifested, among other ways in frequent presents, that contributed to her comfort and solace in advancing years. In one of his letters to her, for example, he sends her a *moidore*, a gold piece of the value of six dollars, "towards chaise hire," said he, "that you may ride warm to meetings during the winter." In another he gives her an account of the growth and improvement of his son and daughter—topics which, as he well understood, are ever as dear to the grandmother as the mother.

Thomas Gray, author of "Elegy in a Country Church Yard," was most assiduous in his attentions to his mother while she lived, and, after her death, he cherished her memory with sacred sorrow. Mr. Mason informs us that Gray seldom mentioned his mother without a sigh.—The inscription which he placed over her remains speaks of her "as the careful tender mother of many children, one of whom alone had the misfortune to survive her." How touching is this brief tribute of grateful love! Volumes of eulogy could not increase our admiration of the gentle being to whom it was paid—her patient devotion, her meek endurance.—Wherever the name and genius of Gray are known, there shall also his mother's virtues be told for a memorial of her.—He was buried, according to his directions, by the side of his mother, in the churchyard at Stoke. After his death her gowns and wearing apparel were found in a trunk in his apartments, just as she had left them. It seemed as if he could never take the resolution to open it, in order to distribute them to his female relations, to whom, by his will, he bequeathed them.

Anna Lawrence always spoke of his mother in the strongest terms of veneration and love, and in many of his letters to his children and grandchildren are found messages of affectionate regard for his mother, such as could have emanated only from a heart overflowing with filial gratitude. Her form, bending over his bed in silent prayer, at the hour of twilight, when she was about leaving him for the night, was among the earliest, and most cherished recollections of his early years and his childhood's home.

light, when she was about leaving him for the night, was among the earliest, and most cherished recollections of his early years and his childhood's home.

## A Confirmed Grumbler.

Some time ago there lived in Edinburgh a well known grumbler named Sandy Black, whose often-recurring fits of spleen or indigestion produced some scenes of senseless irritability, which were highly relished by all except the brute's good, patient little wife. One morning Sandy rose, bent on a quarrel; the haddies and eggs were excellent, done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening; and breakfast passed without the looked-for cause of complaint.

"What will you have for dinner, Sandy?" said Mrs. Black.

"A chicken madam," said the husband. "Roast or boiled?" asked the wife. "Confound it madam, if you had been a good and considerate wife, you'd have known before this what I liked," Sandy growled out, and slamming the door behind him left, the house. It was in spring, and a friend who was present heard the little wife say, "Sandy's bent on a disturbance to-day; I shall not please him, do what I can."

The dinner-time came, and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner; the fish was eaten in silence, and on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out, "Boiled chicken! I hate it madam. A chicken boiled is a chicken spotted." Immediately the cover was raised for another chicken roasted, to a turn.

"Madam, I won't eat roast chicken," roared Sandy; "you know how it should have been cooked!"

At this instant a broiled chicken, with mushrooms, was placed on the table, before him.

"Without green peas!" roared the grumbler.

"Here they are, my dear," responded Mrs. Black.

"How dare you spend my money in that way?"

"They were a present," said the wife, interrupting him.

Rising from his chair and rushing from the room, amidst a roar of laughter from his friend, he clenched his fist and shouted, "How dare you receive a present without my leave!"

NOT "THAT OTHER MAN."—A story is told of an old Cleveland deacon, who, just after Lincoln had started on his journey for Washington, went to an evening prayer-meeting, and being somewhat in a hurry, went down immediately on his knees and made an earnest prayer in behalf of the President of the United States, asking that God would strengthen him, and bless him in all his undertakings.—Rising from his knees, he left the church, apparently having an earnest call elsewhere. Presently he returned in a great hurry, and going down upon his knees again thus addressed himself: "Oh! Lord, it may be as well for me to add as an explanation to my prayer just uttered, that by the President of the United States I meant honest old Abe Lincoln, and not that other chap who is yet sitting in the national nest, and for whom I don't care shucks."

An old lady, hearing it stated by a schoolboy that the world was round and revolved daily on its axis, replied, "Well, I don't know anything about its axis, but I do know that the world don't turn over, for if it did we should be tumbled off, and as to its being round, any one can see that it is a flat piece of ground, and stands on a rock."

"But what does the rock stand upon?" asked the boy.

"Why, on another one, to be sure."

"But what supports the last?"

"Why, la! child, it's rock all the way down!"

This is what might be called a solid argument.

An elderly lady who was handling a pair of artificial palates in a dental office; and admiring the fluency with which the dentist described them, asked him, "Can a body eat with these things?" "My dear madam; mastication can be performed by them with a facility scarcely excelled by nature herself," responds the dentist. "Yes, I know; but can a body eat with 'em?" replied the woman.

A young man who applied at a recruiting station for enlistment, was asked, "If he could sleep on the point of the bayonet," when he promptly replied that "He could try it, as he had often slept on a pint of whiskey; and the kind they used where he came from would kill farther than any shooting-iron he ever saw."