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WILLIAM KITTELL, Attorney at Law... JOHN PENLON, Attorney at Law... GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at Law... P. TIERNEY, Attorney at Law... JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys... JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law... A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law... SAMUEL SINGLETON, Attorney at Law... GEORGE W. OATMAN, Attorney at Law... R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician... DR. DE WITT ZEIGLER... DENTISTRY... LLOYD & CO., Bankers... W. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers... REES J. LLOYD, Successor of R. S. Dunn... PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS... BRIDGE STILES...

The Rainy Day. The day is cold, and dark, and dreary; It rains, and the wind is never weary; The vine still clings to the moulting wall, But at every gust the dead leaves fall, And the day is dark and dreary.

Discovery of Gold in California. People often say what they would do if they should find a gold mine, evidently supposing that a man who finds a gold mine is made rich, of course. But this, it appears, is not always the case.

John A. Sutter, the son of Swiss parents, was born in 1803, at Baden, where he was reared and expensively educated. In early life he obtained a commission in the French army, in which he rose to the rank of captain, and remained in the service until he was thirty years of age.

Proceeding to the State of Missouri, he chose a place for the colony in a region unpopulated, if indeed it had been explored, and he was making preparations for the coming of his friends, when a sad mishap frustrated the enterprise.

In March, 1838, he joined a party of the American Fur Company, and traveled with them to the Rocky Mountains, and thence, with six mounted men, he crossed the Range, and made his way to Fort Vancouver, in Oregon.

The excitement of this moment can be imagined. Marshall proposed that Capt. Sutter should immediately mount and ride back with him to the saw mill; but, as it was raining hard, the night dark, and the mill forty miles distant, Captain Sutter preferred to wait till daylight.

Marshall replied that he had been to the saw mill, but was so impatient to see the captain, that he had walked back ten miles to meet him. They went on together to the mill and found all the laborers picking up the shining particles from the bottom of the race.

Many a worn, starving band of emigrants from the United States were relieved and entertained at Capt. Sutter's. One example of this hospitality tells us of a terrible story of the sufferings endured at that day in crossing the plains.

A man came in one morning and reported that his comrades were some miles distant in the desert country, dying of starvation. Sutter instantly loaded a few of his best mules with provisions and despatched them to the relief of the perishing band,

under the guidance of two Indians. The starving party was so large that the supplies were insufficient. After consuming the provisions, they killed the mules and ate them, then they killed the two Indians and devoured them, and even after that, when some of their own number fell exhausted, they ate them.

The war in Mexico ended with our acquisition of California. As early as March, 1847, the flag of the United States floated over San Francisco, and troops of the United States garrisoned the town.

In 1848, Captain Sutter was the owner of eleven leagues of land, upon which he had erected various costly improvements. He had a flour-mill supplied by a mill-race three miles long, which had cost twenty-five thousand dollars.

One of the men in his employ was James W. Marshall, a native of New Jersey, who, after long wanderings on the Pacific coast, had enlisted under General Fremont in the California battalion, from which, at the close of the war, he was honorably discharged.

Marshall closed the door, and asked Captain Sutter if he was certain they were safe from intrusion, and begged him to lock the door. The honest Sutter began to think the man was mad, and was a little alarmed at the idea of being locked in with a maniac.

Capt. Sutter was at first disposed to laugh at his excited friend. Among his stores, he happened to have a bottle of aqua-fortis, and the action of this powerful acid upon the yellow particles at once proved them to be pure gold.

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to the fort, and wishing something to drink, went to a store and asked for a bottle of whi-ky. As the teamster's credit was not high in the country, the storekeeper intimated that whiskey was a cash article. The man said he had plenty of money, and immediately showed some grains of the precious metal which he had brought from the saw mill.

The rush that followed is well known. All California hurried to the spot. Sutter's harvest was never gathered. His oxen, hogs and sheep were stolen by hungry men and devoured. No hands could be procured to run the mills.

As for poor Marshall, (who claims to be a great grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence,) he was one of the unsuccessful diggers. He was reduced to extreme poverty. Two or three years ago, however, he obtained a warrant for a tract of land in California, to which his services in the Mexican war entitled him, upon which he began the culture of grapes. In this business he has had some success and his prospects are fair for a secure and honorable old age.

A Steam Man.

The following story of a remarkable mechanical invention is told by the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser: "Mr. Zadock Dedrick, a Newark machinist, has invented a man—one that, moved by steam, will perform some of the most important functions of humanity; that will, standing upright, walk or run, as he is bid, in any direction, and at almost any rate of speed, drawing after him a load whose weight would tax the strength of three stout draught-horses."

"The man stands seven feet and nine inches high, the other dimensions of the body being correctly proportioned, making him a second Daniel Lambert, by which name he is facetiously spoken of among the workmen. He weighs five hundred pounds. Steam is generated in the body or trunk, which is anchored but a three-horse power engine, like those used in our steam fire engines. The legs which support it are complicated and wonderful. The steps are taken very naturally and quite easily. As the body is thrown forward upon the advanced foot, the other is lifted from the ground by a spring and thrown forward by the steam. Each step or pace advances the body two feet, and every revolution of the engine produces four paces. As the engine is capable of making more than a thousand revolutions a minute, it would get over the ground, on this calculation, at the rate of a little more than a mile in a minute. As this would be safe on uneven ground or on Broad street cobble stones, it is proposed to run the engine at the rate of five hundred revolutions per minute, which would walk the man at the modest speed of half a mile a minute."

"The fellow is attached to a common Rockaway carriage, the shafts of which serve to support him in a vertical position. These shafts are two bars of iron, fastened in the usual manner to the front of the carriage, and are curved so as to be joined to a circular sustaining bar, which passes around the waist, like a girth, and in which the man moves so as to face in any direction. Besides these motions, machinery has been arranged by which the figure can be thrown backward or forward from a vertical nearly forty-five degrees. This is done in order to enable it to ascend or descend all grades. To the soles of the feet spikes or corks are fixed which effectually prevent slipping. The whole affair is so firmly sustained by the shafts, and has so excellent a foothold, that two men are unable to push it over

or in any way throw it down. In order to enable it to stop quickly, it is provided with two appliances, one of which will, as before stated, throw it backward from the vertical, while the other bends the knees in a direction opposite to the natural position.

"An upright post, which is arranged in front of the dash-board, and within easy reach of the front seats, sustains two miniature pilot wheels, by the turning of which these various motions and evolutions are directed. It is expected that a sufficiently large amount of coal can be stowed away under the back seat of the carriage to work the engine for a day, and enough water in a tank under the front seat to last half a day.

"In order to prevent the 'giant' from frightening horses by its wonderful appearance, Mr. Dedrick intends to clothe it and give it as nearly as possible a likeness to the rest of humanity. The boiler and such parts as are unnecessarily heat-d will be encased in felt or woolen undergarments. Pantaloons, coat, and vest, of the latest styles, are provided. Whenever the fires need coaling, which is every two or three hours, the driver stops the machine, descends from his seat, unbuttons 'Daniel's' vest, opens a door, shovels in the fuel, buttons up the vest, and drives on. On the back, between the shoulders, the steam cocks and gauges are placed. As these would cause the coat to set awkwardly, a knapsack has been provided that completely covers them. A blanket neatly rolled up and placed on the top of the knapsack perfects the delusion. The face is masked into a cheerful countenance of white enamel, which contrasts well with the dark hair and mustache. A sheet-iron hat with a gauge top acts as a smoke-stack.

"The cost of the 'first man' is \$2,000, though the makers expect to manufacture succeeding ones, warranted to run a year, for \$300. The same parties expect to construct, on the same principle, horses which will do the duty of ten or twelve ordinary animals of the same species. These, it is confidently believed, can be used alike before carriages, street cars, and ploughs. The man now constructed can make his way without difficulty over any irregular surface whose ruts and stones are not more than nine inches below or above the level of the road."

Letter from Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 8, 1868.

The long looked for settlement of the Indian question has been finally, and yet only partially, reached. The people of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Montana have been for some time past regaled with the spectacle of some two dozen officers, clerks, and Indian agents fluctuating between here and Fort Laramie and Omaha, and also between here and Medicine Creek Lodge, for the purpose of patching up a temporary treaty with the savage Indian tribes infesting the western portion of this State. After distributing the usual supply of powder, guns, blankets, &c., the grand pow-wow finally culminated in the tribes signing the treaty of peace, which was but a day or two after violently broken by the inhuman massacre by the savages of three white men on their way across the plains. Such is the way in which the "noble red man" observes his obligations entered into with the Government, and although he may be comparatively quiet during the winter, yet as soon as the first grass comes in the spring will his "killing season" commence, to be prosecuted with more vigor and relentless than ever. These Indian troubles are a severe blow to the prosperity of our State, and I have no doubt, were the means of deterring twenty-five thousand immigrants from coming here last year.

The Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, is progressing splendidly. Trains are now running to Hays city, which is probably the "fastest" place in the West. Here during the season of '68 will concentrate all the immense transporting business of New Mexico, Colorado, Montana, and part of Oregon, and labor and capital will be in great demand.

Quite a number of Cambrians are located in and around this neighborhood. Among others are E. F. Lytle, who is in the employ of the Pacific Railroad at Kansas city, Mo., and M. S. Harr, who is engaged in farming in the interior of the State.

The weather here has been the mildest type of an Indian summer. Snow is almost unknown. KAW.

Among the many things which time has brought to light, is the answer to the oft-repeated inquiry, "who killed Braddock?" During that memorable retreat of the British and provincial troops, Braddock ordered that his troops should not protect themselves behind trees. One Jacob Faussett presumed to disobey this order, when Braddock in a passion struck him with his sword. Tom Faussett, who was but a short distance from his brother, saw the whole transaction and immediately shot the General through the lungs. Hon. A. Stewart, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, says his father often heard Faussett acknowledge this. After Braddock fell, his body was carried by the troops for four days, when he expired. He was

interred in the middle of the road, so that all of the soldiers, wagons, and horses might pass over and obliterate all vestiges of his grave from the eyes of the savages. About twenty-nine years ago some laborers who were repairing the road, came upon the remains, and taking a number of the most prominent bones, re-interred the others. Some time afterwards the scattered bones were collected and sent to Peal's Museum, which was in Philadelphia at that time. Braddock's grave is in Fayette county, this State, and is marked by a plain shingle nailed to a tree, where part of the bones are interred. This is the only monument which serves to point out to the traveler the last resting place of the proud and brave but unfortunate victim of Indian warfare.

The U. S. Supreme Court.

There are at present eight judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, who rank as follows: Chief Justice, Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; Associate Judges, Nathan Clifford, Maine, Samuel Nelson, New York, Robert C. Grier, Pa., David Davis, Illinois, Noah W. Swayne, Ohio, Samuel F. Miller, Iowa, and Stephen J. Field, California. The Chief Justice has a salary of \$6,500 per annum; each Associate Justice has a salary of \$5,000.

The ages of these judges are as follows: Chase, sixty; Grier, seventy-two on the 5th of March, 1868; Miller, forty-one; Clifford, sixty-five on the 18th of August, 1868; Nelson, about seventy; Field, forty-five; Davis, sixty; and Swayue, about fifty-five.

Of these men, Chase, Miller, Swayue, Davis, and Field, were appointed by Lincoln, Grier by Polk, Clifford by Buchanan, and Nelson by Buchanan or Pierce. The Democratic partisans are Nelson and Clifford; Justice Grier, claimed on the same side, gave several opinions during the war that showed him to be a true patriot. Of the five judges appointed by Lincoln, Mr. Field is accepted as a reconstructed Johnsonian; Mr. Davis as a very moderate Republican, whose name has lately been mentioned as a Conservative candidate for President; while Messrs. Chase, Swayue, and Miller are avowed members of the Republican party. The full number of Supreme Judges is nine, but the death of Hon. James M. Wayne, of Georgia, appointed by President Jackson, in 1835, has reduced the number to eight, and also deprived the Republicans of a vote on all test questions. Though a Southern Democrat, Justice Wayne was a true patriot, and generally acted with Chase and Swayue. He was a genuine Jackson man, and having fought the nullifiers from 1850 to 1854, he could not lie down with the traitors in 1861-64. The vacancy cannot be filled by Andrew Johnson in consequence of an act of Congress providing for the reduction of the members of this court to seven members.

Terms Cash.

Bonifaces are more subject to imposition from penniless travelers than any other class of purveyors. The Vallejo landlords, in order to insure themselves against loss from this class of customers, have adopted the rule of requiring payment for dinner immediately upon the delivery of the plate of soup. The other day, a fraudulent genius entered one of these hotels and called for dinner. He was astonished to see the waiter approach him with a plate of soup in one hand, a towel in the other, and a large family syringe under his arm. The waiter laid the plate of soup in front of the customer, and significantly placed the palm of his right hand under his nose. The hungry one modestly inquired the meaning of this demonstration.

"Pay in advance!" was the terse and peremptory language of the waiter. "Can't you wait till I get through my meal, first?" "No, sir. Our rules are positive. On delivery of the soup—cash." "Sinagular promptitude," he muttered. Then, redoubling with indignation, he said "I suppose if I don't pay up, you'll brain me with that bludgeon pump of yours?" "Not at all, sir. Through this instrument, we secure our business on a cash basis. Your money, if you please!" He thought he had the dead-wound on soup anyhow, and dipped his spoon for the first mouthful. Before the spoon reached the broth, however, he was transfixed at seeing the waiter coolly introduce the point of his syringe into the plate, and pulling the suction handle out to its fullest extent, the soup suddenly disappeared, leaving his plate as empty as his stomach. He turned around, but the waiter had passed to another customer, and our friend left the establishment in disgust.

"Wire," said a man looking for his bootjack, "I have pieces for my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," was the reply, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours, but I don't." "An editor became martial, and was created captain of a company. On parade, instead of 'two paces front-advance' he bawled out, 'cash, two dollars a year in advance!'"