

The Alleghanian

J. TODD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

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EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

NUMBER 31.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE ALLEGHANIAN."

LIST OF POST OFFICES.
Post Offices. Post Masters. Districts.
Bann's Creek, Joseph Graham, Yoder.
Bethel Station, Joseph S. Mardis, Blacklick.
Carrolltown, Benjamin Wirtner, Carroll.
Chess Springs, Danl. Litzinger, Chest.
Cresson, John J. Troxell, Wash'tn.
Ebensburg, Mrs. H. McCague, Ebensburg.
Fallen Timber, Isaac Thompson, White.
Gallitzin, J. M. Christy, Gallitzin.
Hemlock, Wm. McGough, Wash'tn.
Johnstown, Wm. A. Boggs, Johnst'wn.
Loretto, Wm. Gwin, Loretto.
Mineral Point, E. Wissinger, Conem'gh.
Peaching, A. Durbin, Munster.
Plattville, Francis Clement, Conem'gh.
Rosedale, Andrew J. Ferral, Susq'ban.
St. Augustine, G. W. Bowman, White.
Sculp Level, Wm. Ryan, Sr., Clearfield.
Sunman, George Conrad, Richland.
Summerhill, B. M. Colgan, Wash'tn.
Summit, Wm. Murray, Croyle.
Wilmore, Miss M. Gillespie, Wash'tn.
Andrew Beck, Summerhill.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

Presbyterian—Rev. D. HARRISON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.
Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. J. SPANE, Preacher in charge. Rev. E. H. BAIRD, Assistant. Preaching every Sabbath, alternately at 10 o'clock in the morning, or 7 in the evening. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.
Wesleyan Independent—Rev. L. L. POWELL, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer meeting on the first Monday evening of each month; and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evening, excepting the first week in each month.
Calvinistic Methodist—Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.
Baptist—Rev. Wm. LLOYD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock.
Particular Baptist—Rev. DAVID JENKINS, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Catholic—Rev. M. J. MITCHELL, Pastor.—Services every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock and Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILS.

MAILS ARRIVE.
Eastern, daily, at 12 o'clock, A. M.
Western, " at 12 " " A. M.
MAILS CLOSE.
Eastern, daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Western, " at 7 " " A. M.
The Mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongstown, &c., arrive on Thursday of each week, at 9 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Ebensburg on Friday of each week, at 8 P. M.
The Mails from Newman's Mills, Carrolltown, &c., arrive on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Ebensburg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Post Office open on Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

WILMORE STATION.
West—Express Train leaves at 9.37 A. M.
Fast Line " 10.09 P. M.
Mail Train, " 3.16 P. M.
East—Express Train, " 8.10 P. M.
Fast Line, " 6.39 A. M.
Mail Train, " 10.04 A. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President, Hon. Geo. Taylor, Huntingdon; Associates, George W. Bailey, Richard Jones, Jr.
Prothonotary.—Joseph McDonald.
Register and Recorder.—Edward F. Lytle.
Sheriff.—Robert P. Linton.
Highway Sheriff.—William Linton.
District Attorney.—Philip S. Noon.
County Commissioners.—Abel Lloyd, D. T. Sturm, James Cooper.
Clerk to Commissioners.—Robert A. McCoy.
Treasurer.—John A. Blair.
Poor House Directors.—David O'Harrow, Michael McGuire, Jacob Horner.
Poor House Treasurer.—George C. E. Zahm.
Poor House Steward.—James J. Kaylor.
Mercantile Appraiser.—H. C. Devine.
Auditors.—Henry Hawk, John F. Stull, John S. Riey.
County Surveyor.—E. A. Vickroy.
Coroner.—James S. Todd.
Superintendent of Common Schools.—T. A. Maguire.

EBENSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace.—David H. Roberts, Harrison Kinkead.
Burgess.—David J. Evans.
Town Council.—Evan Griffith, John J. Evans, William D. Davis, Thomas B. Moore, Daniel O. Evans.
Clerk to Council.—T. D. Litzinger.
Borough Treasurer.—George Gurley.
Highway Master.—William Davis.
School Directors.—William Davis, Reese S. Lloyd, Morris J. Evans, Thomas J. Davis, Hugh Jones, David J. Jones.
Trustees of School Board.—Evan Morgan.
Constable.—George W. Brown.
Tax Collector.—George Gurley.
Judge of Election.—Meshac Thomas.
Inspectors.—Robert Evans, Wm. Williams.
Assessor.—Richard T. Davis.

POETRY.

Good News From Home.

Good news from home—good news for me,
Has come across the deep blue sea,
From friends that I have left in tears—
From friends that I've not seen for years.
And since we parted long ago,
My life has been a scene of woe,
But now a joyful hour has come,
For I have heard good news from home.

CHORUS.
Good news from home—good news for me,
Has come across the dark blue sea,
From friends that I have left in tears,
From friends that I've not seen for years.

No father's near to guide me now,
No mother's tear to soothe my brow,
No sister's voice falls on mine ear,
Nor brother's smile to give me cheer.
But, though I wander far away,
My heart is full of joy to-day,
For friends across the ocean's foam
Have sent to me good news from home.

Good news from home, &c.
When shall I see the cottage door,
Where I've spent years of joy before?
'Twas there I knew no grief or care,
My heart was always happy there.
Though I may never see it more,
Nor stand upon my native shore,
Where'er on earth I'm doomed to roam,
My heart will be with those at home.

Good news from home, &c.

THE NEW CABINET OFFICERS.

[The new Cabinet, appointed by President Lincoln and confirmed by the Senate, seems to give general satisfaction. The members composing it are gentlemen of distinguished ability, undoubted patriotism and sterling integrity, and are well fitted for the respective positions to which they have been called. We subjoin brief sketches of the lives and public services of these assistants in the administration of public affairs:]
From the New York Herald.

WM. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Seward was born in Orange county, in the State of New York, on the 16th of May, 1791. He was educated at Union College in that State, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1820, and of Master of Arts in 1824. At the age of twenty-one he established himself at Auburn in the profession of the law, and soon acquired a lucrative and extended practice. Early in his public and professional life he travelled in the Southern Slave States, and is supposed to have formed at that time the opinions and principles hostile to slavery to which he has since given expression. To a greater degree than is known of any other American statesman—Mr. Sumner, perhaps, excepted—the object of his life seems to have been to counteract the extension of slavery. Upon other questions Mr. Seward's policy may be described as humanitarian. He is in favor of the education of the people, of the amelioration of the laws and of the development of the material resources of the United States. In these respects he has ever been among the foremost of American statesmen, and may justly claim the praise bestowed upon him by his friends, and scarcely denied by his opponents, of being "the best and clearest head in America." In 1830 he had acquired such influence and character that he was elected a member of the Senate of the State of New York, then the highest judicial tribunal of the State, as well as a legislative body. In 1834, at the close of his term of four years, he was nominated a candidate for the Governorship of the State of New York, in opposition to Mr. William L. Marcy, the then Secretary of State of the United States. On this occasion Mr. Seward was defeated by a majority of 10,000. In 1839, his party becoming bolder and stronger, he was triumphantly elected, in opposition to Mr. Marcy, the majority being greater than his previous minority. Without having passed through the lower stratum of the House of Representatives, he was in 1840 elected to the Senate of the United States for six years. He gave so much satisfaction that he was re-elected.

S. P. CHASE, SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

Salmon Portland Chase was born at Cornish, N. H., on the opposite bank of the Connecticut river from Windsor, Vt., in the year 1808. When nine years of age his father died, and three years after this bereavement, in 1820, young Chase was found at the seminary in Worthington, Ohio, then conducted by the venerable Bishop Philander Chase, his uncle. Here he remained until Bishop Chase accepted the presidency of Cincinnati College, entering which, our student soon became a chief among his peers. After a year's

residence at Cincinnati, he returned to his maternal home in New Hampshire, and shortly after resumed his studies in Dartmouth College, Hanover, where he graduated in 1826. He shortly after commenced the study of law in the city of Washington, under the guidance of the celebrated William Wirt, then Attorney General of the United States. He sustained himself during the years of his professional studies by imparting instruction to a select school for boys, composed in part of the sons of the most distinguished men of the nation. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1829, and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to eminence, and in which he was distinguished for industry and patient investigation. He was subsequently elected a member of the United States Senate, and upon the expiration of his Senatorial term, he was put in nomination for Governor of Ohio, and elected. He was again put in nomination for Governor, and was again elected to that position.

SIMON CAMERON, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Gen. Simon Cameron was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Reverses and misfortunes in his father's family cast him very early in life on the world to shape and carve out his own fortune. After having removed to Sunbury, in Northumberland county, his father died, while Simon was yet a boy. In 1817 he came to Harrisburg and bound himself as an apprentice to the printing business to James Peacock, who is still a resident of Harrisburg and one of its most worthy and respected citizens. During this time he won the respect and esteem of Mr. Peacock and all his fellow workmen by his correct deportment, his industry, intelligence and faithfulness. His days were devoted to labor and his nights to study. Having completed his apprenticeship, he went to Washington city, and was employed as a journeyman printer. In 1824, though scarcely of competent age, he had attained such a position and influence that his party—then in the ascendancy in the Congressional district—proposed to nominate him for Congress, an honor which he promptly declined, as interfering with the enterprise in which he was then engaged. He was appointed Adjutant General of the State in 1828, an office which he filled creditably and acceptably during Gov. Shultz's term; and in 1831, unsolicited, he was appointed by General Jackson as a visitor to West Point, a compliment, at that time, tendered only to the most prominent citizens. To no single man within her borders is Pennsylvania more indebted for her great systems of public improvement and public instruction. Nor did he hesitate to invest his own means, when prosperity and fortune dawned upon him, in enterprises of great public importance. In 1834 he originated and carried to successful completion the Harrisburg, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad, surmounting difficulties and prejudices which would have appalled and paralyzed a man of ordinary energy and determination. In 1838 he was nominated for Congress, but declined. He was engaged in public enterprises from which he would not permit himself to be drawn aside by any consideration of office or personal elevation. In 1851 he was mainly instrumental in the formation of the Susquehanna Railroad Company, now consolidated with the Northern Central Railway, by which the upper valleys of the Susquehanna are connected with the capital of the State. There was still another link wanting to form a direct and continuous railroad to New York city, the great commercial metropolis of the Union. Gen. Cameron's practical mind soon suggested the mode and manner of supplying this want; and the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company was organized, and that road built, and now consolidated with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. In 1852 General Cameron was elected cashier of the Middletown Bank—a position which he held for twenty-seven consecutive years. So that about the year 1854, he was at the same time President of the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company, President of the Commonwealth Insurance Company, and Cashier of the Middletown bank, besides being Director and Manager in several other institutions, and having a large private business of his own to manage and superintend. Yet, notwithstanding the vast labor and responsibility of these positions, he performed the duties of them all satisfactorily and successfully.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The State of Maryland will be represented in the Lincoln Cabinet by Judge Montgomery Blair, who resides at Montgomery Castle, near Silver Spring, Montgomery county, Md. Judge Blair is the son of Francis P. Blair, well known in General Jackson's time. He graduated at West Point, went to the State of Missouri, practised law in St. Louis, was made

Judge, and was appointed by President Pierce one of the Judges of the Court of Claims, from which place he was removed by President Buchanan. Judge Blair is now in the prime of life and mental vigor, and there is no man south of Pennsylvania who is more devoted to Republicanism, or who is more popular among the radical Republicans all over the North and West. He is son-in-law of the late Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, and brother of Frank P. Blair, Jr., Congressman elect from the St. Louis district.

C. B. SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. Smith is well known in Indiana, and is reputed to be possessed of a vigorous intellect, and ability. He has been in Congress, and was Commissioner on Mexican claims. In regard to his political faith, it is not certain that he has made any decisive declaration, but it is very generally presumed that he is a moderate Republican.

GIDEON WELLES, SECRETARY OF NAVY.

Mr. Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, is the Northern Postmaster-General. Mr. Welles has been for upwards of thirty years a leading politician in Connecticut, and for much of that time has been connected directly and indirectly, with the public press, wielding a partizan pen, and always exhibiting evidence of unquestionable hostility to his opponents, in the advocacy of his opinions, political or otherwise. He for some time held the office of postmaster of Hartford, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, and left the office soon after the election of Mr. Harrison, in 1840. During a part of Mr. Polk's administration he occupied an important position in the Navy Department. Like many other prominent Northern Democrats, Mr. Welles disagreed with his party on the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which breach was still further increased by the Kansas policy of the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations. The Territorial question being the chief one at issue, he became identified with the Republican party soon after its organization, and has since been one of its leaders taking a prominent part in its Conventions, State and National. He was a delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Convention, and constituted one of the committee to Springfield with the official notice of Mr. Lincoln's nomination. He was also one of the Presidential electors. Nor was his visit to Springfield the first time he had met that distinguished gentleman. While in Hartford, a year or more since they formed a somewhat intimate acquaintance, which resulted in the warmest mutual friendship and confidence; so that Mr. Lincoln has, in the selection, not doubt acted as much upon his personal knowledge and estimation of the man as upon any solicitation of prominent New England Republicans.

EDWARD BATES, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Edward Bates was born on the 4th of September, 1793, on the banks of the James river, in the county of Goochland, Va., about thirty miles above Richmond. He was the seventh son and youngest child of a family of twelve children, all of whom lived to a mature age, of Thomas Bates and Caroline M. Woodson. Both of his parents were descendants of the plain old Quaker families which had lived for some generations in the lower counties of the Peninsula between James and York rivers. They were married in the Quaker meeting, according to the form of that simple and virtuous people, in the year 1771; but in 1781 the father lost his membership in the Society of Friends by bearing arms at the siege of Yorktown—a volunteer private soldier under General Lafayette. In 1805, Thomas E., the father, died, leaving a very small estate and a large family. Left at an early age an orphan, and poor, the son was fortunate in what was better than a patrimony, a heart and a will to labor diligently for promotion. Besides, several of his brothers were industrious and prosperous men, and treated the helpless with generous affection. One of them, Fleming Bates, of Northumberland, Virginia, took him into his family as a son, and did a father's part to him. He had not the benefit of a collegiate education, being prevented by an accident—the breaking of a leg—which stopped him in the middle of his course of study, and confined him at home for nearly two years. In childhood he was taught by the father and afterwards had the benefit of two years' instructions of his kinsman, Benjamin Bates, of Hanover, Virginia, a most excellent man, who dying, left behind him none more virtuous and more intelligent. In 1812, having renounced service in the navy, and with no plan of life settled, his brother Frederick (who was Secretary of the Territory of Missouri from 1807 to 1820, when the State was formed, by successive appointments under

Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and was second Governor of the State,) invited him to come out to St. Louis, and follow the law, offering to see him safely through his course of study. He accepted the invitation and was to have started in the Spring of 1813, but an unlooked-for event detained him for a year. Being in his native county of Goochland, a sudden call was made for volunteers to march for Norfolk, to repel an apprehended attack by the British fleet, and he joined a company in February, marched to Norfolk, and served till October of that year, as private, corporal and sergeant successively. The next spring he set out for St. Louis, and crossed the Mississippi for the first time on the 29th of April, 1814. Here he studied very diligently in the office of Rufus Easton, a Connecticut man, a good lawyer, regularly educated at Litchfield, and once a delegate in Congress from Missouri Territory. He came to the bar in the winter of 1816-17, and practised with fair success as a beginner. In 1853 he was elected judge of the Land Court of St. Louis county, and after serving in the office about three years he resigned, and returned again to the practice of the law. He acted as President of the River and Harbor Improvement Convention which met at Chicago, and in 1852 acted as President of the Whig National Convention which met at Baltimore. In 1850 he was appointed by President Fillmore, and confirmed by the Senate, Secretary of War, but declined the appointment for personal and domestic reasons. Mr. Bates was complimented with the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1858, by Harvard College. Some years before he had been honored with the same degree by Shurtleff College, Illinois.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

This term is used so frequently in connection with the political affairs of the country, as distinguishing one great section from the other, that we clip a short history of it from an exchange, so that our readers may be familiar with its origin and meaning:

In conventional usage, "Mason and Dixon's line" is the boundary line between the Free and the Slave States. Concerning the origin of that line, and its actual extent, the following are the historical facts: On the 4th of August, 1763, Thomas and Richard Penn and Lord Baltimore, being together in London, agreed with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians or surveyors, to mark, run out, settle and fix a boundary line between Maryland on the one hand, and Delaware and Pennsylvania on the other. Mason and Dixon lauded in Philadelphia on the 16th of November following, and began their work at once. They adopted the peninsular lines, and the radiant and tangent point of the circular of their predecessors. They next ascertained the north-eastern coast of Maryland, and proceeded to run the dividing parallel of latitude. They pursued this parallel a distance of twenty-three miles, eighteen chains and twenty-one links from the place of beginning at the N. E. corner of Maryland to the bottom of a valley on Dunkirk creek, where an Indian war path crossed their route, and here, on the 19th of November, 1767—ninety-three years ago—their Indian escort told them it was the will of the Sioux Nations that the surveys should cease, and they terminated accordingly, leaving thirty miles, six chains and fifty links as the exact distance remaining to be run west and southwest to the angle of Pennsylvania, not far from the Broad Tree Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Dixon died at Durham, England, 1777; Mason died in Pennsylvania, 1787.

THE USE OF THINKING.—Galileo, when under twenty years of age, was standing one day in the metropolitan church of Pisa, when he observed a lamp which was suspended from the ceiling, and which had been disturbed by accident, swinging backwards and forwards. This was a thing so common, that thousands no doubt had observed it before; but Galileo, struck by the regularity with which it moved backwards and forwards, reflected on it, and perfected the method now in use of measuring time by means of a pendulum.

Women are said to have stronger attachments than men. Not so. Strength of attachment is evinced in little things. A man is often attached to an old hat, but did you ever know of a woman having an attachment for an old bonnet?

Madam, a good many persons were very much disturbed at the concert last night by the crying of your baby. "Well, I do wonder why such people will go to concerts."

The Business of Legislation.

Our law-makers, says the Harrisburg State Sentinel, are an industrious, hard-working set of men. When it is necessary, they hold three sessions per day, and toil from "dewy morn till dusky eve" without a murmur or complaint. But still they find time to keep up a pleasant social intercourse among themselves, and thus an esprit de corps is established and maintained which is altogether perfect in its way. A few evenings ago a gentleman had occasion to leave his room for some hours, and, as usual, he permitted the latch-string to remain on the outside.—When he returned he found the following Doestickian-like missive on his table:

"Eighty-nine and thirty-two called at forty-four, and not finding any body on hand, proceeded to take a drink (that is to say, two drinks,) of whiskey. They then waited a short time, and indulged in two drinks of whiskey. Nobody appearing, they thought it as little as they could do to take a drink of whiskey apiece. Whereupon they imbibed. They then had whiskey for two. After which they amused themselves by taking two drinks of whiskey. Nobody still coming, they took two drinks of whiskey, and adjourned."

P. S.—They took two drinks of whiskey after the adjournment."

The gentleman honored with the call returned the annexed note of regret and advice. From the commendable manner in which "eighty-nine" and "thirty-two" support all great improvements, we have no doubt the advice given will be cheerfully adopted and faithfully practised:

"Forty-four regrets that when he was honored by a call from eighty-nine and thirty-two he was not at home. He also regrets that his visitors were obliged to confine themselves to potatoes of raw whiskey. Forty-four suggests to eighty-nine and thirty-two that they repeat the visit, and on that occasion he would recommend the use of an improved whiskey sling compounded as follows, viz: Pour into a glass say a table spoonful of whiskey, add a spoonful and a half of whiskey, and stir with a spoon (or stick, if a spoon cannot conveniently be had) until thoroughly mixed; then pour in some whiskey, taking care to stir it with the spoon (or stick); then add some whiskey, mix thoroughly, and flavor with whiskey to taste.

Forty-four pledges himself to have the necessary ingredients on hand to constitute the mixture."

AN ALARMING THEORY.—The sudden appearance of oil in such immense quantities in those regions in which it could not have existed but a short time, has given rise to numerous theories respecting its origin. Among the last and most feasible of these is one advanced by an exchange, as follows:

The internal fires of the earth, known to exist, are making their way to the surface, where, in accordance with the prophecy—"the elements are to melt with fervent heat." The caloric from these subterranean fires has just reached the coal strata, and oil, which forms the igneous portion of that carbonaceous compound, is driven from it, and forced by superincumbent pressure to occupy fissures, and the softer formations of the earth below, until relieved by apertures from the surface.—Those living in the coal regions are nearest Hades, and of course find the oil first.

There is a wag of a fellow, by the name of Thornton, who one day got up during service and walked out of church, making a rather prominent display of a gold headed cane. The vicar, a well known eccentric character, with a wooden leg—the result of his love of fox hunting—immediately pounced upon him in this wise: "Pull that cane from under your arm, my young friend, and throw it away, there are no gold headed canes in heaven." Whereupon Thornton, turning round quickly, replied, "Pull that stick of wood out of your pants, my old friend, and throw it away. There are no wooden legs in heaven."

A verdant, standing by a sewing machine at which a young lady was at work, looking alternately at the machine and its fair operator, at length gave vent to his admiration with: "By jolly, it's purty, especially the part covered with caliker."

A flirt is like the clipper attached to a hydrant—every one is at liberty to drink from it, but no one desires to carry it away.

A boy being asked in Sunday school "What is the chief end of man?" answered, "The end what's got the head on."

What many a man canis conscience is only a wholesome fear of the constable.