



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

EBENSBERG.

THURSDAY MARCH 8.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between the firm of Botsinger & Hutchinson...

G. W. X. BOLSINGER, J. TODD HUTCHINSON. Ebensburg, February 19, 1899.

People's Party Nomination. FOR GOVERNOR: ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

People's Electoral Ticket.

- 1st District—Edward C. Knight. 2d " Robert P. King. 3d " Henry Baum. 4th " Robert M. Foust. 5th " Nathan Hills. 6th " John M. Broome. 7th " James W. Fuller. 8th " Levi B. Smith. 9th " Francis W. Christ. 10th " David Taggart. 11th " David Mumma, Jr. 12th " Thomas H. Hill. 13th " Francis R. Penniman. 14th " Ulysses Mercury. 15th " George Bressler. 16th " Daniel O. Gehr. 17th " Samuel Galvin. 18th " Edgar Cowan. 19th " William McKenna. 20th " John M. Kirkpatrick. 21st " James Kerr. 22d " Richard P. Roberts. 23d " Henry Souther. 24th " John Greer.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. James Pollock. Thomas M. Howe.

The People's State Convention.

The People's State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 22d day of February, last—the birth-day of Washington—was universally admitted to be one of the largest and most respectable bodies ever convened at the capital. It was temporarily organized by calling Hon. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, to the chair; after which a committee of nine on contested seats was appointed, and also a committee of thirty-three on permanent organization.

The Convention being ready for the transaction of business, a resolution was submitted, declaring Simon Cameron the choice of the People's Party of Pennsylvania for President of the United States.

A resolution was then submitted, authorizing the Convention to appoint the delegates to the National Convention, and instructing them to vote as a unit for Simon Cameron. A substitute for this was offered, leaving to the People of the several Congressional districts the right to select the delegates.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to prepare an address and resolutions—and also to report the names of eight Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, to be held at Chicago, in May next, and the names of two persons for Senatorial Electors, and that the delegates from the different Congressional districts report to the Convention the names of four persons from each Congressional district, who shall be the representative delegates to the National Convention, and one from each district as Elector.

Resolved, That in the districts where the delegates are already elected, such delegates be accepted by this Convention.

Resolved, That where the Congressional districts represented in this Convention decline to present the name of any delegate to the National Convention at Chicago shall be referred to the people.

Resolved, That the delegates from this State, appointed by this Convention, to the National Convention, are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the State as a unit, and to vote for Gen. Cameron while his name appears before that body.

The vote on these resolutions was—

years, 128; nays, 4.—Mr. Gardner voting for their adoption, while Mr. Campbell voted "contra."

The chairman having announced the committee on Resolutions, the Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor, with the following result:

Mr. Curtin, having a clear majority on the second ballot, was declared duly nominated, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous, and a committee of three appointed to inform Col. Curtin of the fact, and to invite him to appear before the Convention. A like committee was also appointed to inform Gen. Cameron that the Convention had designated him as its choice for the next Presidency.

In a few minutes, Col. Curtin, accompanied by the Committee, appeared in the Hall, and after the applause with which he was greeted had subsided, he addressed the Convention. His speech, together with that of ex-Gov. Pollock, will appear in our next issue.

The Convention then formed an Electoral Ticket, which will be found elsewhere in our columns to-day; after which Delegates to the Chicago Convention were selected as follows:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.—David Wilmot, Henry D. Moore, Samuel A. Parvianca, Andrew H. Reeder, Thaddeus Stevens, Titian J. Coffey, John A. Ewing, Morrow B. Lowrie.

DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. 1st District—Referred to the people. 2d " Referred to the people. 3d " Referred to the people. 4th " Referred to the people. 5th " Not reported. 6th " Not reported. 7th " Not reported. 8th District—Isaac Eckert, David E. Stout, J. Knobb, J. Bowman Bell. 9th District—Andrew Stewart, Smith Fuller, Alexander Murdoch, William E. Gapan. 10th District—Not reported. 11th District—Not reported. 12th District—Not reported. 13th District—John Patton, S. P. Johnston, James S. Meyers, D. C. Gillespie. 14th District—B. B. Vincent, Thos. J. Devore, S. C. Hays, S. Newton Pettis.

The Committee on Resolutions then made a report which was adopted, and which consisted of an address highly laudatory of Simon Cameron, and a platform of Principles. The address we haven't room for; but the Platform we publish, cordially endorsing every plank which it contains.

There being no further business to be transacted, Gov. Pollock delivered a most eloquent closing speech, and adjourned the Convention sine die.

We have not, in this report, referred to the different sessions of the body, but will state here that the Convention began its labors at 12 M. on Tuesday, the 22d, and closed at 4 P. M. on the following day. In that short space of time a great deal was said and done which met our hearty approbation. But—well, we can refer to this subject again.

That 1009 Majority.

The call of the chairman of the Loco-Foco County Committee for the Ratification Meeting held in this place on Tuesday night last, contained among other curiosities, a spread-eagle, bearing in its beak a streamer. By this streamer, and the portentous words and figures thereon emblazoned, the whole world and the rest of mankind were informed, that, in the coming gubernatorial contest, Cambria will give Henry D. Foster 1009 majority. Of course this was a mere "flyer,"—a sort of spread-eagle arrangement which everybody here understands. We caution our friends at a distance not to believe a word of it;—the Democratic Chairman was only joking.

Acknowledgment.

The Delegates from Cambria County in the late People's Convention, at Harrisburg, as well as those present from Cambria who were not delegates, desire to return to our Representative, Richard J. Proudfoot, Esq., their sincere thanks for the many favors, and kind attentions received from him during their sojourn in Harrisburg. Besides being a man of whom we have reason to be proud, he represents well and truly the general hospitality of the Mountain County.

Loco-Foco Ratification Meeting.

The Shamocracy met in the Court House on Tuesday night last, to ratify the nomination of Henry D. Foster. They had quite a time of it. Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq., who wasn't elected to Congress, presided. In the performance of his onerous duties, he was ably assisted by numerous vice-presidents. The first speaker on the carpet, was Robert L. Johnston, Esq. He didn't pretend to make a speech, but merely desired to render to his constituents an account of his stewardship at the Loco-Foco State Convention. He did this to a dot, and before he got through, completely satisfied all present that he had been "the humble instrument" through which Foster received the nomination.

The second speaker was John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon. He was decidedly a Foster man, and suggested that the party should forget all past differences, and rally round the nominee. He said the Republicans had wholly absorbed the American party, and he referred to the remarkable fact that seven lean cows had once swallowed seven fat cows, and still looked as lean as ever. After giving it as his firm conviction that the Republican party is sectional in its character, Mr. Scott gave way to some of the "frosty sons of thunder." The third speaker was John S. Rhey, Esq. He was, beyond all controversy, in favor of Foster; and said that all the women would vote for him—if they could. He stated moreover, that, in case Curtin should undertake to carry his banner from Lake Erie to the Delaware, it was the intention of the Democracy of Cambria to pursue him in his flight, and stop him on the Summit of the Allegheny mountains. The fourth speaker was Michael Dan Magehan, Esq. He opened out with a sort of funeral oration on Washington, Webster, Clay, &c., and then gradually passed to that odoriferous and favorite subject, the nigger. Doing that ample justice, he then turned his attention to digging up the defunct carcass of Samuel Know Nothing, Esq. In this operation he raised quite a stench, as he boldly charged it upon the followers of that deluded individual, that they used to hold their midnight orgies in hog-pens, cow-stables, and all such highly-scented tenements. Mr. Magehan also said some rough things about Andy Curtin, but as they were spoken in a moment of excitement, we freely forgive him. The fifth speaker was John P. Linton, Esq. He occupied but little time, merely endorsing the nomination, and advising the shattered elements of Loco-Focism to come together, and be themselves again. Maj. James Potts was then called upon. But he came not. Colonel Michael Hannon was then loudly called for. No answer. Numerous individuals were then invited to pitch in and deliver themselves of a few consolatory observations. But it was like calling spirits from the vasty deep: come they wouldn't. So the meeting adjourned with three faint cheers for Henry D. Foster.

Our next Governor. We last week nailed to our mast-head, the name of Col. ANDREW G. CURTIN, the candidate of the People's Party for the next Governor of Pennsylvania. While we would cheerfully have so treated the name of any other gentleman whom our State Convention might have seen fit to nominate for that important position; while we would have yielded him a cordial support through our columns, and exerted all our energies in securing him a triumphant election at the ballot-box in October; while we would have done all this, had it been required, for either Calvin, or Covode, or Kline, or Taggart, or Howe, or any other gentleman who might have been fairly nominated,—still we feel a peculiar pride and pleasure in so doing and so laboring for Andrew G. Curtin.

It were needless for us now to enter into any lengthy discussion relative to the merits or qualifications of Col. Andrew G. Curtin. These are topics to which we have already given our attention. Our readers will know, that we were amongst the first to advocate his nomination, and they quite as well know, that we have not failed to set forth the grounds of our preference, nor yet to give a reason for our faith. We have only now to thank the Convention for giving us our first and our only choice for the nomination. We enlist in the campaign under a most valiant, a most noble captain;—one under whose leadership the rank and file of the People's Party of the old Keystone may muster to a man;—one, indeed, who can and who "will" take the standard of the Party, and plant it upon the shores of Lake Erie, and carry it to the Delaware. We appeal therefore to the friends of Liberty and Law, of Justice and

Right, of the Constitution and the Union, to gird on their armor, and prepare for the battle of October. Let us all heed the words of the illustrious champion of our principles, and "go into the field, make a bold effort, surround the standard-bearer, and victory will perch upon him."

Baltimore Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHANIAN.—Our good city is somewhat excited at the present time, in regard to the City Passenger Railroad and Metropolitan Police Bills. Our City Council recently granted permission to a number of citizens to lay down a Railroad through the streets, and, as soon as they received the grant, they passed it into the hands of Messrs. Brock & Co., of Philadelphia, who have already completed several of the routes, and have the cars running on them. They are now seeking a charter from the Legislature of Maryland, and are opposed by a number of capitalists of Baltimore, who also desire a charter for the same purpose. As the profits are said to be enormous, of course there is some hard wire-pulling. Even if Brock & Co. do not receive a charter, there is not sufficient time remaining for the present session to grant a charter to a new company, and as the Legislature does not meet again for two years, Messrs. Brock & Co. will be pretty firmly fixed in that time.

Our Police is also to be remodeled, and politics is to be entirely excluded in the selection of men for the position. The new bill, as passed, places the appointing power in the hands of four commissioners and the Mayor, instead of the Mayor and City Council, as formerly. The city officers of course are opposed to the bill, and eminent legal counsel have been employed on both sides, and it is to be tested before the Courts. All lovers of good order desire to see the bill enforced, in the hope that it may give every citizen a chance to deposit his ballot without molestation; and that the law may be meted out to some of the gentry who live entirely on their muscle, and who now go unwhipped of justice.

Business is brightening up, and our merchants anticipate a large increase of trade, especially from the South. Politics is rather dull, with all except the Democrats, who have been electing delegates to represent them in the Charleston Convention. The Douglas delegates are slightly ahead as far as heard from.

Spring has opened out most beautifully, and the ladies take advantage of the fact to display their crimoline, which, by the way, instead of decreasing, is on the increase. Baltimore boasts of her pretty women, and justly deserves her reputation. If any of the "Frosty Sons of Thunder" or fair daughters of Cambria have any doubts on this subject, if they will pay us a visit we will convince them of the truth of the assertion. W.

[COMMUNICATION.] Harrisburg Telegraph.

It may be well for the paper above named—now that SIMON is a "dead cock in the pit"—to explain to its readers and patrons why its report of the late Convention was so partial. It must strike all who were present and heard the proceedings as very strange that every speech in favor of SIMON is reported in full, whilst those able and eloquent speeches in opposition to him are suppressed. The able remarks of Mr. Marshall, of Allegheny county, are sneeringly spoken of, instead of being fully and fairly given to the People, who certainly have a right to know what was done and said in their Convention. ****

National Convention.

CHANGE OF THE TIME OF MEETING.—THE 16TH OF MAY APPOINTED. ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The Republican National Committee has changed the day for the meeting of the National Convention at Chicago to the 16th of May. The following is the card of the Committee announcing this determination:

Republican National Convention. ALBANY, Feb. 28.—The question of the propriety of changing the time of holding the Republican National Convention having been submitted to the members of the Republican National Committee, and their views having been communicated by letter, it is determined in accordance with the wishes of a majority thereof that the said Convention be held on Wednesday, the 16th of May next.

[Signed] EDWIN B. MORGAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM M. CHASE, Secretary.

THE OIL REGION.—The discoveries of oil in North-Western Pennsylvania, are still extending. It is already a source of much wealth, and if the supply shall prove exhausted, oil is likely to follow next after coal and iron in the mineral productions of Pennsylvania. We copy from an exchange, as follows: The oil operations are still in progress at an increasing rate, the number of wells now in the course of boring being almost incalculable of correct estimate. At Franklin, Pa., they have a well, known as the celebrated Evans well, which they maintain is superior to the Drake well, or any other in the vicinity of Titusville. The oil is not confined to any one county or district. Discoveries have been made through the whole North-western part of the State, and in one county of Ohio, it is probable that future discovery will increase these boundaries. The oil is found at various depths—in some instances, as near the surface as twelve feet; in others, only at a depth of twenty times that distance.

Pennsylvania's Platform Adopted by the People.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by disregarding the just claims of the whole country, by fostering sectional excitements and antagonisms, by committing schemes of land piracy, and by the rankest corruption diffused throughout all the departments, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the people, has disgraced Republican institutions in the eyes of all observers, whether at home or abroad, and deserves a signal rebuke from the friends of constitutional order and of political justice.

Resolved, That corruption in the administration of the general government, combined with federal usurpation, both of the delegated rights of the States and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as justly to excite the most serious apprehensions in the breasts of the intellectual and thoughtful of our citizens for the stability of free institutions, and especially for the maintenance of personal liberty and State Sovereignty.

Resolved, That believing slavery to be an element of political weakness and social infelicity, we are unalterably opposed to its extension into free Territories.

Resolved, That the dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into all or any of the Territories of the United States, is a new and dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of the instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, that it is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the people.

Resolved, That the African slave trade is a relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the civilization, the humanity, the laws, and the religion of the age, and that the powers of darkness, to bring again the reign of "chthonic night," which patriots, philosophers, and Christians are under the most weighty and solemn obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm the reckless extravagance in expenditure which prevades every department of the Federal Government, and the steady and persistent departure from the principles and policy of the founders of our institutions, that the restoration of a system of rigid economy and accountability is imperative upon us, to restrain the plunders which feast upon the Treasury, and to prevent our politics from degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which personal decency and public morality shall be overthrown.

Resolved, That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to the balance of power, and the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce now, as heretofore, the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Resolved, That it does not enter into the scheme of the Opposition party to seek the abolition of slavery in the States where it now exists, but to leave the amelioration and ultimate extinction of the system to the moral, religious, and economic forces which pertain to the slaveholding communities, assured of the final prevalence of justice throughout all the land, among all the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That to the union of States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and that, consequently, we hold in abhorrence all machinations for disunion, come from whatever source they may.

Resolved, That the threat of disunion in case the Republicans and their adherents shall elect the next President, repeatedly made in both Houses of Congress by Democratic members, not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, is a denial of that vital principle of popular government, free election, and a bold avowal and countenance of contented treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever silence.

Resolved, That while we now are now opposed, as we ever have been, to the extension of slavery, we hail the people of the Southern States, in whose prosperity we rejoice, and whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain, and defend, and in whose spirit of good neighborhood, when ever the passions of different sections of our common country come in conflict, we stand on the ground of mutual forbearance, believing that a fraternity of feeling is a chief element of our national strength.

Resolved, That to the enactment of revenue laws by the General Government, fair and adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens. That we maintain a determined attachment to the policy of national exchange, which secure to the working men liberal wages, to farmers and planters remunerating prices for their products, to mechanics and manufacturers for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

Resolved, That we approve the policy of a donation by the General Government of a homestead to every actual settler upon the public domain, and we hereby request our Representatives to urge the passage of such a law without delay.

Resolved, That the purity and safety of the ballot box must be preserved, and that frauds upon the naturalization laws, continually resorted to by our opponents, ought to be counteracted by proper and wholesome legislation.

Resolved, That influx upon us of foreign criminals is an evil of serious magnitude, which demands the interposition of a proper and efficient legislative remedy.

Resolved, That this Convention most cheerfully recommends to the people of Pennsylvania Col. Andrew G. Curtin, the nominee of this Convention, as a candidate for Governor, and mutually pledge themselves to his support; that on account of his long and proved devotion to the protection of American industry, involving the dearest and most material welfare of the people of this Commonwealth, and his earnest fidelity to the interests of the white man, and opposition to the extension of slavery over our Territories, and as a representative of the principle of reform, retrenchment, and integrity in the administration of governmental affairs, he was well qualified to receive the suffrages of the people of this central, conservative Commonwealth, which is unalterably and indelibly planted in the maintenance of the Union, and the perpetuation of the Constitution of the United States in its entire integrity, and according to its *ex animo* interpretation, and the real sense of its terms and language.

FOR RENT.—The office now occupied by D. R. Jones & Co., Shoemakers, is offered for rent at advantageous terms. The location is one of the best in town. Inquire at this office.

Subscribe for THE ALLEGHANIAN.

Cambria County.

CHAPTER II. General Description.

Cambria County is bounded on the East by Blair, on the North by Clearfield, on the West by Indiana and Westmoreland, and on the South by Somerset. It is thirty-eight miles in length, while its average breadth is about twenty miles; embracing six hundred and seventy square miles.

The parallel of 40 degrees and 30 minutes North latitude; and that of 1 degree and 45 minutes West longitude from Harrisburg intersect each other at Ebensburg near the centre of the county.

The SHAPE of the county is oblong, following the summit of the Allegheny mountain on the East, and the Laurel Hill on the West; which gives acute angles on the North-East and South-West, and obtuse angles on the North-West and South-East.

The SEAT of JUSTICE is at Ebensburg, in Cambria township; but Johnstown, in Conemaugh township, situated at the confluence of Stony Creek and Conemaugh, is the largest town in the county.

The name of the county—CAMBRIA—the ancient name of Wales—is indicative of the mountainous character of the face of the county, and was given to the county by the Welsh emigrants, who made the first settlement in the neighborhood of Ebensburg.

Cambria may emphatically be called the MOUNTAIN COUNTY. Her Eastern boundary follows the summit of the Allegheny Mountain the whole length of the county, while the Western boundary includes the Laurel Hill. The Allegheny is very irregular and broken as you follow its course Northward—jutting out into irregular bluffs and rocky precipices, with deep ravines dividing them, so that, in running the line, great difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the true summit. Laurel Hill also, as it passes further North, becomes depressed and broken, and may be said to terminate in Cambria county—Many other hills and eminences, mostly adjuncts of the two already named, are to be found in the county, which will be noticed when I come to speak of the different townships in which they are located.

From her elevated geographical position, Cambria county could not have any large RIVERS within her borders; yet she is, perhaps, better supplied with water-power for machinery than any county in the State. The West Branch of the Susquehanna has its spring near the centre of the county, and receiving a few tributaries, leaves the county at Cherry Tree or Canoe Place. Chest has its source a few miles East of the former, and, passing nearly due North, empties into the Susquehanna a few miles North of the county line; and Clearfield, rising a few miles from the Eastern border of the county, receives the Slate Lick Beaver Dam branches, and meets the Susquehanna below the town of Clearfield. The little Conemaugh rises near Ebensburg, and flowing in a South-Westerly direction to Johnstown, at that point unites with Stony Creek, which brings the waters of South Fork from Richland, and Paint from Somerset county. The Blacklick rises North of Ebensburg, and flows West, receiving North Branch and Dutch Run, passes through Indiana county, and, with the Conemaugh, forms the Kiskiminetus—Some of the springs of the Juniata also have their source in Cambria county, on the Eastern crest of the Allegheny. The head-waters of all these streams interlock near Ebensburg, one portion of them quietly purring on their course to the Chesapeake Bay, while the other portion seeks the more distant Gulf of Mexico, through the bosom of the "Father of Waters."

The streams have all an abundance of fall for the purpose of machinery, and already give power to three hundred saw-mills, besides flouring-mills, and other machinery. The Susquehanna is declared a public highway by Act of Assembly as high up as Douglass' (now Garman's) mill, and is considered navigable for rafts to this point. Clearfield creek is also declared a public highway, but it is not safely navigable higher up than Fallen Timber bridge or Georgetown.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK. MONROESBURG, Sept. 25, 1853.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED.—On Sunday morning about two o'clock, the engine on a freight train going west on the Pennsylvania road, when near Larimer's station, saw a dark object on the road, some distance ahead of the train. He immediately whistled down brakes, and reversed the engine, but too late to avoid the accident. On coming back, the body of a man was found lying beside the track with his head completely severed from the body. No papers or anything were found to identify it.