

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

ERRINGER BEGA.

THURSDAY:::::::::::::::::::MARCH 15

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP -The partnership heretofore existing between the firm of Bolsinger & Hutchinson in the publication of The Alleghanian, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The subscription and accounts due the firm will be left with J. T. Hutchinson, who is alone authorized to collect the same

G. W. N. BOLSINGER, J. TODD HUTCHINSON. Ebensburg, February 10, 1860.

People's Party Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR :

ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co

People's Electoral Ticket. 1st District-Edward C. Knight. Robert P. King. 2d 3d Henry Bumm.

4th 5th Robert M. Foust. Nathan Hills. John M. Broomal. 6th James W. Fuller. Levi B. Smith. 9th Francis W. Christ. 10th David Mumma, Jr. David Taggart. lith

12th Thomas R. Holl. 13th Francis R. Penniman. 14th George Bressler. 15th 16th 17th Daniel O. Gehr. Samuel Calvin. 18th

19th Edgar Cowan. William M Kennan. 20th John M. Kirkpatrick 21st 224 James Kerr. Richard P. Roberts. 234 2-766 Henry Souther.

John Grier. ELECTORS AT LARGE. Thomas M. Howe.

Hon. Henry D. Fosier.

As our readers are well aware, the Loco-Foco State Convention which assembled at Reading, on the 29th ult., nominated Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland county, for Governor. Thus the State campaign is now fairly opened, and full opportunity is given to the political press to discuss the merits and demerits of the men who aspire to gubernatorial preferment. We trust this may be done freely and fairly on both sides, and that the political sentiments entertained and avowed by the rival candidates, as well as their personal qualifications, may be duly considered and set forth. If the truth thus brought out happen to injure any candidate or any party, there can be no just cause of complaint. Those who do the voting should vote understandingly; and if they do so vote, we have no fears as to the result in the contest of October.

Against the private character of Henry D. Foster we will not say one word. We could not if we would; we would not if we could. Prudence, if nothing else, would prompt us to pursue this course .-Here where he is known, we should have but little to gain by a personal attack upon Henry D. Foster. Politics aside, he is a general favorite with our citizens, and his fitness for the office for which he has been nominated, is unquestioned. But while we concede to him many good qualities, we must not forget to take a slight peep at his political principles. For it is not Henry D. Foster the man, but Henry D. Foster the politician, that we have to deal with in the campaign in which we have engaged. And here let us say, that in politics he is in very bad company. Ever granted : since we have known him, he has been an active, working, prominent, uncompromising member of the Loco-Foco Party; a fact which, standing by itself, is sufficient to damn him in the estimation of every sincere and enlightened patriot .-It may be that, at times, his conscience has checked him, and he has refused to endorse the conduct of those who would and which answered every test of the genforce Slavery upon an unwilling people. So much the worse for him now, when he it. A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger the worse for him now, when, as their standard-bearer, he endeavors to rally that old party which, upon that very issue, was by them, and if the United States officers placed upon no platform for the Conven- Chinese quarters of San Francisco, Cal. tion made none for him. But in accepting the nomination, he takes down Loco-Focoism at a gulp. He winks at ex- Branch Mint. This metal, like the gone ecutive usurpation, shuts his eyes to metal, and the manner of soldering the Kansas outrages, connives at fraud and lead paper in tea chests, is still, and I becorruption, and bends his neck to Southern Celestials, unless Chemists may hereafter

It is neged by certain Loco-Focos, that because he is well known here, Henry D. Foster will run a large vote at the coming election. This is a magnificent mistake. If the gubernatorial question were the only one in the present campaign, it would not be true. The members of the People's Party have a man of their own to support; a man who is not only equal to Henry D. Foster in everything but Loco-Focoism, but who in almost every respect is his superior. That man is Andrew G. Curtin; a man whose record is clear and whos principles are right. Around his standard all the members of the People's Party of Cambria County will rally, and if any votes are lost in the canvass, he will assuredly gain them. No one but a Loco-Foco will throw away his vote by supporting Henry D. Foster. Every member of our glorious Party feels the importance of electing Andrew G. Curtin, not merely because of his qualifications, his merits or his principles, but because upon that event may turn the election of a Republican President.

Hon. S. S. Blair.

We, in common with many others, have had the pleasure during the present week of taking by the hand our able and worthy Representative in Congress, Hon. S. S. Blair, who has been in attendance at our Courts. Although the present is the first session that Mr. Blair has been in Congress, yet it is conceded upon all hands, that he is one of the most active and most useful members in that body. The Standing Committee upon which he has been placed is one of great importance, and involves duties which, in their performance, are exceedingly laborious. In addition to this, he has been appointed a member of the Pacific Rail Road Committee, a position which he is admirably qualified to fill, and one which is of no small moment to the people that in this as well as every other matter relating to the common weal, Mr. Blair will discharge his duties with acceptance to his constituents and credit to himself. He is emphatically a Representative, and -as we have reason to know-whether he be met at home or at the Capitol of the Nation, he is a gentleman.

Court Proceedings.

Court last week was unusually dull, and the attendance thereat but small .-There was a very material falling off in the Commonwealth business, and such cases as were tried, of rather an uninteresting nature. The following is a list of those disposed of:

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Jenks-Indictment, Assault and Battery. Verdict Guilty Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 and costs o prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in

he county jail two months. Commonwealth vs Ellen Devlin-Assault and Battery. Nolle Prosequi entered on pay-

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Powers-Keeping a Tippling House. Defendant pleads guilty, and sentenced to pay costs, and a fine of \$20 for use of Yoder tp. school district. Commonwealth vs. William Palmer, Esq.—

Assault and Battery. Verdict guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs. Commonwealth vs. John Dougland and Wm. M'Laue-Assault and Battery. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. — Ostratter-Keep-ing a Tippling House. Deft. pleads guilty. and sentenced to pay costs, and a fine of \$20 or use of Yoder township election district. Commonwealth vs Elizabeth Baker-Assault and Battery. Deft. pleads guilty, and entenced to pay a fine of \$2 and costs. Commonwealth vs. Patrick Burns-Assault

and Battery. Acquitted on the ground of in-The following civil cases were disposed of

Isaac Teeter vs. N. B. Haynes. Jury find George Lister vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co. ary find for plaintiff, \$80,80. John Thompson vs. Rev. John Burns. Cause

reached and plaintiff takes a new suit. An Argument Court is fixed for Tues-

day, the 3d day of April. The following is a list of the licenses

Peter Ryan, Cambria city; John J. Glass, mlock ; P. Kinney, Loretto ; George Shearer, Yoder; David Metzgar, Johnstown; Patrick M'Hugh, Munster; George Englebach, hinstown; Samuel Holes, White.

The remaining applications were held

COUNTERFEIT COIN .- The counterfeit gold coin recently offered in New York, nine, sadly puzzles those familiar with counterfeiting processes, to account for consents to be their champion; so much gives the following respecting its orgin: "The white metal is known only to the Chinese, and workmanship on the genuine, to render them of less value, is done rent into fragments. As the nominee of will trace back, or examine future coins the Loco-Foco State Convention, he is they will find them emanating from the where I have seen many \$20s and one \$50 gold coin, or slug, all of which were well executed, and were taken in the California lieve ever will remain, a secret with the

Cambria County.

CHAPTER III.

General Description.

A very incorrect impression prevails in regard to the SOIL of Cambria county. All the books upon the subject state that "the soil along the streams is unproductive; and elsewhere rugged and cold." The reverse of this is actually the case. A large portion of our upland is equal to that of the valley of the Juniata, producing wheat, corn, and particularly buckwheat, oats, and potatoes, in the greatest abundance; while the vicinity of the streams is wet and cold, being much better adapted for pasturage than for grain. The agricultural productions of the county de not supply its inhabitants, though in some particular articles, such as potatoes and butter, the supply exceeds the demand.-The storms of winter, which are here experienced in the greatest violence, strip the fields of their coat of snow, and expos the wheat to the action of the frest; and this important grain is, to use a familiar term, "frozen out."

The best wheat-growing portions of the ounty are the "Omish" and "Goughnour" hills in Conemaugh, the table lands ou both sides of the Conemangh creek is Summerhill, the dividing ridge between Conemangh and Chest in Cambria and Allegheny townships, the Chest Hill in Clearfield township, and the "Glasgo" set tlement in White township. The best corn is produced in the Southern portion of the county. The other productions are equally abundant wherever the soil has been equal

The CLIMATE of Cambria county is much nore severe than that of the counties East or West in the same degree of latitude .-Vegetation is at least two weeks later than in the neighborhood of Hollidaysburg, of our Iron District. We rest satisfied, twenty miles further East. The winter eason usually sets in about the middle of November, and continues with almost unbated fury till the middle of March. Duing this season the aspect of the country is dreary and unprepossessing; but the merry jingle of the sleigh-bells, and the shouts of the mountain "sledders," while they take advantage of the snow to go their produce or lumber to market, give evidence that business and pleasure are not neglected during this unhespitable

> But if the winter is rugged, the summer cason is healthy and invigorating in an eminent degree; indeed, such is the reputation of our mountain climate, that invalids from our Eastern and Western metropolis, in large numbers, spend a portion of the summer season in our midst. That interval peculiar to American seasons, known as "Indian summer," is of peculiar grandeur and beauty, as well as a period of great interest to our producers, crops and preparing the winter provision.

The principal MINERAL resources of the county consist in bituminous coal, iron and limestone.

Immense veins of bituminous coal are to be found in almost every portion of the county. It abounds in Conemaugh, Washington, Allegheny, Summerhill, Cambria, Carroll and Blacklick. Along the line of public improvements, and principally in Washington township, it is worked very extensively, and exported to the Eastern markets. The coal mined in this neighborbood is of a hard and firm texture.-That mined in the Western portion of the county more nearly resembles the Pittsburg coal, containing more bitumen than that found nearer the summit of the mountain. The coal found near Ebensburg is not quite so pure as either of the other varieties, but partakes of the nature

A very extensive bed of what is believed to be cannel coal has been discovered on the land of Joseph Burkhart, seven miles West of Ebensburg. Should this prove to be the case, a new vein of mineral wealth has been opened, of great importance to the community.

Iron ore has been found in large quantities in Conemaugh, Allegheny, and Blacklick, and perhaps in other townships .-It has been worked very extensively in Conemaugh township, where quite a number of furnaces has been erected, which shall be described more particularly under the head of Conemaugh township. The Iron mines of Allegheny township and

There are, doubtless, immense beds of this mineral in our hills, which must soonthe wealth of our county.

Limestone, too, exists in considerable

Still it greatly enhances the productive ness of the soil wherever found.

Salt-wells have been bored on the Clearfield, Susquehanna and Blacklick creeks but the reasonable expectations of the adventurers were disappointed, and the enterprise abandoned in each case. Nor is it probable that it will be renewed.

In Geology, Cambria county belongs to that range of counties known as the the secondary formation.

The Pursuits of the citizens of Cambria county are agriculture, lumbering, mining, and manufacturing.

A majority of the people are engaged more or less, in the science of agriculture. The principal agricultural townships are Conemaugh, Jackson, Richland, Summerhill, Cambria, Allegheny, White, and Clearfield. Jackson, Conemaugh, and Richland, being generally populated by Pennsylvania Germans, a people noted for their industry and thriftiness-contain may excellent farms. The emigrants from There are very few or no English vessels Wales, who settled Cambria township, were remarkable for their patient endurance of labor, and their economy of living-which quality they have transmitted to their descendants. The subsist principally from the products of the farm and the diary. The German emigrants, who compose the majority of Carroll township, adopt the frugality of the "fatherland," and raise large crops off small farms. The water casks and oil casks are two different highly cultived farms of Allegheny and things, and the legal traders say that the Clearfield townships point out a population advancing to luxury.

But Lumbering is scarcely a less general or less lucrative pursuit than farming, This business absorbs every other in White and Susquehanna townships during the the river; and the rains of spring, by ere- ty. ating a "freshet," or "flood," as it is called, afford the means of getting the fruits of their labor to market. This lumber generally consists of pine timber, sometimes in logs ready for sawing, sometimes in spars for vessels, and sometimes in manufactured boards. In the other portions of the county, a large business is done on the public improvements in Cherry and

Mining for coal is mostly pursued in Washington township, and even here not so extensively as the importance of the business would seem to demand. Mining for iron is pursued to a large extent in Conemaugh township.

The most extensive manufacture in the county is that of iron, or rather the metal one in Blacklick, and one in Allegheny, being used by them in collecting their There is also an extensive manufactory of stone-ware in Johnstown.

of these, I have spoken already.

The trade in horses seems to be a lucrative and increasing business with our farmers. They have exhibited a praisetheir efforts have been appreciated by Eastern purchasers. The mountain horalso taken eastward annually by our drovers; and butter of a very superior quality is shipped in large quantities by our of character. merchants. The oats produced by our farmers finds a ready sale on the public

Cambria stands unrivalled among her sister counties-in this valuable edible contesting the palm even with the State of Maine. Epicures pronounce our potatoes

JONATHAN OLDBUCK. Monebabns, Oct. 15, 1853

ADULTERATED LIQUORS .- The followng important bill has recently passed the

An Act to prevent recovery for the sale of

idulterated liquors SEC. 1. Be it enacted. &c., That from and after the passage of this act, in all malt liquors, or any admixtures thereof, uors or admixtures thereof were impure. tiff's demand.

THE INCREASE OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. - The correspondent of the New York Times, at St. Paul de Loando pronounces the slave trade treaty between the United States and England a dead letter, and says the facility with which ves sels are cleared, even if captured, causes the treaty to be virtually inco-operative for the suppression of the trade. The trade has increased for years beyond measure. A few months' experience has convinced us "that the whole slave coast, as we may say, lined with slavers, who are generally from New York, cleared from the Custom House, bringing all the appliances of the trade with them, and manceuvering about the coast under various pretences and disguises of legal traffic particularly under that most specious lind-obtaining palm oil-until the favorable moment having arrived, the cargo

is shipped, and a few hours finds them out

of danger, on their way to the West In-

The opinions that the palm oil trade is flourishing on the African coast, and that the competition between English and American Merchants is eager, are wholly false. engaged in the palm oil trade; during eight months, but one English vessel was seen, and dozens of American oil traders. The oil is searce, and at Ambriz, to which point these vessels clear, anchor for a moment, and then leave, there is none to be had. Moreover, these vessels leave New York filled with water casks, filled with fresh water, under pretence of carrying them for ballast, and on the coast pumping out the water and filling them with oil. Now. oil casks come out in stores, are put together here, and, previous to being filled with oil, are whitewashed inside and

The only way to carry out the treaty effeetually is for the United States Government to declare any vessel a lawful prize. which is found on the Western coast of winter and spring. The snow of winter Africa under American colors, earrying is the season for felling the timber, man- any water casks, buckets, rice, fish, spoons, ufacturing the lumber, and getting it to &c., over a certain number and quanti-

> YALE COLLEGE has been called to mourn the death of the Rev. Prof. Chauncey Allan Goodrich, D. D., for nearly fifty years dentified with the interests of that instituon. He died of paralysis, at his residence in New Haven, on the 25th of Pebruary.

He was born in New Haven. October 23, 1790, and graduated in Yale College in 1810. From 1812 to 1814, he was tu- exists, but to leave the amelioration and all tor in the College. In 1816-17, he was mute abandonment of the system to the more the pastor of the First church in Middle- religious, and economic forces which pers Rhetoric and Oratory in Yale College in 1817, at the accession of Dr. Day to the Presidency. In 1820 he was elected President of Williams' College, but declined the appointment. In 1839 he was elected Professor of the Pastoral Charge in the Theological Seminary, which office he filled till his death. Prfessor Goodrich's literary labors have been various and successful. In 1814 he prepared a from which iron is manufactured. There Greek Grammar, which was generally are in the county six furnaces for the used. In 1827 he superintended the manufacture of pig metal, four of them abridgment of Webster's Quarto Ameri-(all in Conemaugh township) in blast, and can Dictionary, which was widely circulated throughout the country. In 1829 he established the Quarterly Christian Specnot in blast. There are also several foun- tator, which he edited for marly ten years. dries for the manufacture of castings .- In 1832 he prepared a series of Latin Lessons, and soon after a like series of Greek Lessons for beginners. In 1846-7 he prepared Revised Editions of the The principal productions of the county | Abridged and Unabridged Dictionaries of are lumber, coal, iron, horses, cattle, but- Webster, and in 1856 the University editer, oats, and potatoes. Of the first three | tion of the same work. In 1856 he prepared an appendix for the Pictorial Edition of ten thousand new words and new definitions, with a very full and complete dictionary of synonyms. In 1852 he published his work on British Eloquence worthy desire to improve their stock, and | which is superior to any thing of the kind. Besides performing the literary labors involved in preparing and editing these various works, Professor Goodrich has ment to the policy of national exchange ses have, besides, a character for hardiness | been prominently connected with many of | which secure to the working men liberal and endurance which procures for them a the most important benevolent Societies ges, to farmers and planters remune ready sale. Large numbers of cattle are of the country. As an instructor, as a minister, and as a man indeed in all the relations of life, Professor Goodrich was conspicuous for his nobility and excellence THE WRECK OF THE HUNGARIAN .-

HALIFAX March 2 .- An official letter from Mr. Townsend, agent of the Govern-In the size and quality of her potatoes, ment, at the wreck of the Hungarian, says it is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that there are no survivors of the disaster to the Hungarian. Only three bodies have been found; one, that of a woman ; one, that of a man, supposed to be a fireat least equal to those of the boundary man, and one of a child supposed to be two years old. The eargo and materials of the steamer are scattered along the shere, from Tasket around Cape Sable, as far east as Ragged Island. Considerable ernor, and mutually pledge themselves goods are drifting ashore at the mouth of Shelbourne Harbor. The country people generally are acting honestly. Three stores are hired at Barrington to collect the property, which is of considerable of the white man, and opposition to value. The ship's articles have been found, and they show that the crews numbered seventy-four. No passenger list has actions for the sale of spiritous, vinous or yet been found. The rumored finding of the clearance of the steamer is untrue.of Blacklick township have been aban- it shall be competent for the defendant. The only passengers yet known to have in every such case to prove that such liq- been on board the ill-fated vessel, are William Boultenhouse, of Sackville, and vitiated or adulterated, and proof thereof Dr. Barrett, of New York. A box bethis mineral in our hills, which must soon-er or later see the light of day, and add to legal defence to the whole of the plain-taining a number of letters from his wife and daughter. Particular care will be taken, and the records of the marks domination. Who will vote for such a make the discovery of those invaluable to be worked to any great advantage.—

| Ex-Gov. Ford, or Onio, was elected printing and upon them will be kept. The bodies invaluable to be worked to any great advantage.—
| Ex-Gov. Ford, or Onio, was elected printing and upon them will be kept. The bodies invaluable to be worked to any great advantage.—
| Ex-Gov. Ford, or Onio, was elected printing and upon them will be kept. The bodies invaluable to be worked to any great advantage.—
| Washington, on Friday, 24th ult. | Freedow, Ford to be worked to any great advantage.—
| Washington, on Friday, 24th ult. | World. It deserves them all. Ex-Gov. Ford, of Ohio, was elected prin- found upon them will be kept. The bod-

Pennsylvania's Platform Adon ted by the People.

Resolved, That the present National A. istration, by disregarding the just claims whole country, by fostering sectional ments & antagonisms, by conniving at a of land piracies, and by the rankest con diffused throughout all the department forfeited the confidence and respect cople, has disgraced Republican inch n the eyes of all observers, whether or abroad, and deserves a signal relay the friends of constitutional order and

Resolved, That corruption in the admiion of the general government, co with federal usurpation, both of the dele ights of the States and the reserved he people, have became so flagrant indicious as justly to excite the me ious apprehensions in the breasts of the ellectual and thoughtful of our citizen the stability of free institutions, and esy for the maintenance of personal liber State Sovereignty.

Resolved. That believing slavery to lement of political weakness and of soci felicity, we are unutterably opposed to its tension into free Territories

Resolved. That the dogma that the Const tion, of its own force, carries slavery in or any of the Territories of the United St is a new and dangerous political heres variance with the explicit provisions of instrument itself, with cotemporaneous sition, and with legislative and judicial codent, that it is revolutionary in its tend and subversive of the peace and harmon

the people.

Resolved, That the African slave trates elic of barbarism, condemned alike b ivilization, the humanity, the laws, and religion of the age, and that the power darkness, to bring again the reign of " and old night," which patriots, philanthro nd Christians are under the most weigh

and solemn obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That we view with just appre ion and alarm the reckless extravagant expenditure which prevades every departs of the Federal Government, and the ste and persistent departure from the prize and policy of the founders of our institut that the restoration of a system of rigide my and accountability is indispensable restmin the plunderers who feast upon Treasury, and to prevent our politics is enerating into a wild and shameful sco for the spoils, in which personal deep

I public morality shall be overthrows. Resolved, That to maintain inviolate rights of the States, and especially the no of each State to order and control its ow mestic institutions according to its own jument, exclusively, is essential to the bala of power on which the perfection and end fance of our political fabric depends, and # denounce now, as heretofore, the lawless vasion by armed force of the soil of any Sa or Territory, no matter under what pre-

as among the gravest of crimes. Resolved, That it does not enter into the cheme of the Opposition party to seek thesiolition of slavery in the States where it to the final prevalence of justice throughout

the land, among all the inhabitants then Resolved. That to the union of States to ation owes its unprecedented increase population, its surprising development of m terial resources, its rapid augmentation wealth, its happiness at home and its home broad, and that, consequently, we hold a abhorrence all machinations for discensi

ome from whatever source the may Revolved, That the threat of disunion se the Republicans and their affiliants al elect the next President, repeatedly made both Houses of Congress by Democratic bers, not simply without rebuke, but w uniform applause from their political assi dar government, free election, and a l vowal and countenance of contents eason, which it is the imperative di people to sternly confront and foreset

Resulved, That while we now are now a as we ever have been, to the exter slavery, we half the people of the Set ethren, in whose prosperity we rejoice tose constitutional rights and priving re prepared to sustain and defend. The he spirit of good neighborhood, when to passions of different sections of our he ground of mutual forbearance, believed that a faternity of feeling is a chief ch of our national strength.

afforded to the industry of all classes of citizens. That we maintain a devoted attarices for their products, to mechanics nanufacturers for their skill, labor, and on rise, and to the nation commercial prosp

ty and independence. Reselved, That we approve the policy lonation by the General Government's comestead to every actual settler upon ublic domain, and we hereby reques epresentatives to urge the passage of su

Resolved. That the purity and safety of allot box must be preserved, and that upon the naturalization laws, continually rted to by our opponents, ought to be

Resolved, That influx upon us of fer riminals is an evil of serious maguwhich demands the interposition of a P and efficient legislative remedy. Resolved, That this Convention most of

raula Col. Andrew G. Curtin, the B of this Convention, as a candidate for apport; that on account of his long proved devotion to the protection of An ndustry, involving the dearest and m realth, and his earnest fidelity to the cusion of slavery over our Territor s a representative of the principle of trenchment, and integrity in the a ation of governmental affairs, he was unlified to receive the suffrages of the f this central, conservative Commented chich is unafterably and inslienably the maintenance of the Union, and tuation of the Constitution of the states in its entire integrity, and accord ts ex unimo interpretation, and the real st of its terms and language.

THE New York Weekly Tribune, " now reached the astonishing circulation