

The Alleghenian.



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 15.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the firm of Bolsinger & Hutchinson, in the publication of The Alleghenian, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

FOR GOVERNOR: ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

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 Bunn. 4th " Robert M. Foust. 5th " Nathan Hills. 6th " John M. Broomall. 7th " James W. Fuller. 8th " Levi B. Smith. 9th " Francis W. Christ. 10th " David Mumma, Jr. 11th " David Taggart. 12th " Thomas R. Hill. 13th " Francis R. Penniman. 14th " Ulysses Mercury. 15th " George Bressler. 16th " Daniel O. Gehr. 17th " Samuel Calvin. 18th " Edgar Cowan. 19th " William McKennan. 20th " John M. Kirkpatrick. 21st " James Kerr. 22d " Richard P. Roberts. 23d " Henry Southern. 24th " John Griser.

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

Hon. Henry D. Foster.

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.

It is urged 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 whose principles are right.

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.

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 of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail two months.

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 best wheat-growing portions of the county are the "Omish" and "Goughnour" hills in Conemaugh, the table lands on both sides of the Conemaugh creek in Summerhill, the dividing ridge between Conemaugh and Chest in Cambria and Allegheny townships, the Chest Hill in Clearfield township, and the "Glasgo" settlement in White township.

The CLIMATE of Cambria county is much more 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, twenty miles farther East. The winter season usually sets in about the middle of November, and continues with almost unabated fury till the middle of March.

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Still it greatly enhances the productivity 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.

In GEOLOGY, Cambria county belongs to that range of counties known as 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.

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 winter and spring.

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.

The most extensive manufacture in the county is that of iron, or rather the metal from which iron is manufactured.

The principal productions of the county are lumber, coal, iron, horses, cattle, butter, oats, and potatoes.

The trade in horses seems to be a lucrative and increasing business with our farmers.

In the size and quality of her potatoes, Cambria stands unrivalled among her sister counties—in this valuable edible contesting the palm even with the State of Maine.

ADULTERATED LIQUORS.—The following important bill has recently passed the Senate. An Act to prevent recovery for the sale of adulterated liquors.

EX-GOV. FORD, of Ohio, was elected printer by the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Friday, 24th ult.

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 vessels are cleared, even if captured, causes the treaty to be virtually inoperative for the suppression of the trade.

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. There are very few or no English vessels engaged in the palm oil trade; during eight months, but one English vessel was seen, and dozens of American oil traders.

THE ONLY way to carry out the treaty effectually is for the United States Government to declare any vessel a lawful prize, which is found on the Western coast of Africa under American colors, carrying any water-casks, buckets, rice, fish, spoons, &c., over a certain number and quantity.

YALE COLLEGE has been called to mourn the death of the Rev. Prof. Chauncey Alan Goodrich, D. D., for nearly fifty years identified with the interests of that institution.

He was born in New Haven, October 23, 1790, and graduated in Yale College in 1810. From 1812 to 1814, he was tutor in the College.

He prepared Revised Editions of the Abridged and Unabridged Dictionaries of Webster, and in 1855 the University edition of the same work.

THE WRECK OF THE HUNGARIAN.—HALIFAX March 2.—An official letter from Mr. Townsend, agent of the Government, says it is now ascertained beyond a doubt, that there are no survivors of the disaster to the Hungarian.

MONSIEURS, Oct. 15, 1853.

ADULTERATED LIQUORS.—The following important bill has recently passed the Senate. An Act to prevent recovery for the sale of adulterated liquors.

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 animosities and antagonisms, by conniving at the diffusion of land prices, and by the rank and corrupt diffusion 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 delegating rights of the States and the reserved rights of the people, have become so flagrant and audacious as justly to excite the most righteous 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 a curse, a blot, a stain, a disgrace, a national infamy, we are unalterably opposed to its extension into free Territories.

Resolved, That the doctrine 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, a 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 civilization, the humanity, the laws, and the religion of the age, and that the power of darkness, to bring again the reign of "darkness and night," which patriots, philanthropists, and Christians are under the most weighty and solemn obligations to oppose.

Resolved, That to maintain inviolate the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to the balance and power on which the perfection and continuance of our political fabric depends, and to 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 abandonment of the system to the moral, religious, and economic forces which press to the slaveholding communities, assured of the final prevalence of justice throughout the land, among all the inhabitants thereof.

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

Resolved, That the threat of disunion on the part of the Republicans and their affiliates, both of 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 bad avowal and countenance of contemptible treason, which it is the imperative duty of the people to sternly confront and forever to repel.

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

Resolved, That in 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 devoted attachment to the policy of national exchange, which secures to the working men liberal wages, to farmers and planters remunerative 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 fraud upon the naturalization laws, continually resorted to by our opponents, ought to be counteracted by proper and wholesome legislation.

Resolved, That the welfare of the 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 pledged to the maintenance of the Union, and the perpetuation of the Constitution of the United States in its entire integrity, and according to its original interpretation, and the real status of its terms and language.