



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MARCH 22

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.

FOR GOVERNOR: ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co. People's Electoral Ticket.

Table listing candidates for various districts: 1st District—Edward C. Knight, 2d—Robert P. King, 3d—Henry Baum, 4th—Robert M. Foust, 5th—Nathan Hills, 6th—John M. Broomal, 7th—James W. Fuller, 8th—Levi B. Smith, 9th—Francis W. Christ, 10th—David Mumma, Jr., 11th—David Taggart, 12th—Thomas R. Hull, 13th—Francis R. Penniman, 14th—Ulysses Mercury, 15th—George Bressler, 16th—Daniel O. Gebr, 17th—Samuel Calvin, 18th—Edgar Cowan, 19th—William M. Kennan, 20th—John M. Kirkpatrick, 21st—James Kerr, 22d—Richard P. Roberts, 23d—Henry Southern, 24th—John Grier.

James Pollock. Thomas M. Howe.

A Nice Dodge.

Stephen Arnold Douglas, who is responsible for the repeal of the Missouri compromise—responsible for Kansas outrages—responsible for much of the ill-feeling which exists between the North and South—responsible (happily) for a great deal of trouble in the Loco-Foco Party—responsible in short for a great many things, and who, after all, is not a very responsible man—is now trying to arrange matters so as to secure the Charleston nomination and make himself President.

In September of last year, Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, delivered a speech at Cincinnati, in which he proved most clearly that Douglas is an enemy to the North and to its free institutions. He quoted largely from Douglas' own speeches, and produced other evidence showing, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Slavery has no more reliable champion on its own soil than Stephen Arnold Douglas.

For years Stephen A. Douglas has been practicing the art and mystery of carrying water on both shoulders. But he has not yet become an adept in it, and it is hardly probable that he ever will, sufficiently to make himself President.

essary for him to devise and carry out some scheme to conciliate them again.—And so on from North to South, and from South to North, until: By making it often too big and too little, The Tinker at last will quite spoil his kettle.

Pennsylvania Rail Road.

At the recent annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, held at Philadelphia, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors, without opposition: J. Edgar Thompson, Washington Butcher, William R. Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Thomas Mellon, John Hulme, G. D. Rosengarten, Wistar Morris, G. W. Cass and William H. Smith.

Thomas A. Scott, late Superintendent of the Road, has been appointed Vice President of the Company, that position having been made vacant by the decease of Wm. B. Foster. Enoch Lewis, Superintendent of the Western Division, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Scott.

The following statement exhibits the result of the operations of the Road for the year 1859, as taken from the Report of the Board of Directors:

Table showing earnings of the company from the business of the road: From Passengers, \$1,420,912 43; U. S. Mails, 74,483 00; Expresses, 75,120 00; Freight, 3,656,111 15; Miscellaneous sources, 135,728 63; Total, \$5,367,355 21.

Expenses of operating the Road were: Cost of conducting transport, \$1,333,041 00; Cost of motive power, \$64,976 92; Maintenance of road, \$71,100 15; Maintenance of cars, \$190,278 24; General expenses, 72,241 70; Total, \$2,731,637 02.

Net earnings of the road, \$2,231,617 06. The earnings of the road, as compared with those of the preceding year, give an increase of \$177,924 53.

Hon. Edward Bates.

Judge Edward Bates, of Missouri, who it is not unlikely will be the nominee of the Chicago Convention for President of the United States, is now in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was born in Virginia, and is of Quaker descent. In the last war with England, he served several months in the Army. He went to St. Louis in 1814, and two years later was admitted to the Bar. In 1820, he was appointed Attorney General of Missouri, and in 1824 became District Attorney of the United States.

Submarine Cable.

Recent advices from Quebec state that Parliament has voted \$8 000 per voyage to the Canadian Steamers, and \$10 000 per year for a telegraph at Belle Isle. It is projected to run a submarine cable from some point on the St. Lawrence, at or below the present terminus of the Company's line, to a point on the Labrador Shore of the Straits of Belle Isle. The channel at the selected place is so narrow that all vessels passing through the Straits pass within half a mile from the main land.

Presidential.

We notice that efforts are being made to have Henry D. Foster nominated for President, though we hardly think they will be successful. His friends here feel it in their bones that he is to be badly beaten this fall in some way or other, and they wish to postpone the thrashing as long as possible.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

Read new advertisements. Reading matter on every page. The Revised Penal Code has been adopted by the Senate. Croakers are plenty at this season of the year, especially about the frog-ponds. Walter W. King, son of Geo. S. King, Esq., left Johnstown last week, for California. Damphool says the key to which a great many set their music last week, was whis-key. The Ladies' Mount Vernon Association have taken formal possession of the home of Washington. The erection of a Rolling Mill at Hollidaysburg has already been commenced, with fair prospects of its speedy completion. Hon. S. S. Blair, M. C., and Messrs. Hall and Proudfoot, of the Legislature, will severally accept our thanks for numerous favors. The Presbyterians of Johnstown have resolved to erect a new church during the coming summer, to cost not less than \$ 0.000. M. A. Hunter, the Gift Book man, left this place on Monday last, having sold quite a number of books and distributed a corresponding number of gifts. Messrs Smith & Caldwell, of Hollidaysburg, contemplate starting, at that place, an extensive establishment for the manufacture of boots and shoes. Quite an effort is now being made to change the place of holding the Loco-Foco National Convention from Charleston to Baltimore. The Washington letter which we publish to-day will be found unusually interesting. We hope our Bachelor friend will let us hear from him often. A man came very near dying in California, lately, by putting on a pair of clean stockings and drinking a glass of cold water—experiments he had not tried for years. A lady of upstartdom was some time back greatly shocked on reading that male and female strawberry plants are frequently found occupying the same bed. It is said that the Charleston Convention will happen on Douglas' birth-day. Should he be nominated for President, his death-day will happen on the second Tuesday of November. The Altoona Tribune says "the discouragement of the use of wines and other ardent spirits, at all gatherings, by professing Christians, would soon bring the practice into disrepute." The Horicon (Wis.) Argus says that a few days ago a rub of euchre was played there between a gentleman of that place and another from Milwaukee for \$20,000 worth of property. The Milwaukee man won. Stevens and Hazlett, the last of Brown's Harper's Ferry captivities, were executed at Charleston, Virginia, on Friday last—that is to say, they were judicially murdered. "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay," says High Authority. Bitters is of opinion, that, on the occasion of the impromptu serenade to Gen. Foster, last week, instead of "Hail to the Chief," it would have been much more appropriate for the band to have played that good old tune called "Jordan am a hard road to travel." Corporal Keefe, of the Logan House, Hollidaysburg, died in that place recently of mania a potu. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and was a very clever fellow. To those who indulge in ardent spirits his death should be a warning—but of course it won't be. The young prince of Wales is expected to visit Canada in June next. While he is on his tour, we hope he will also travel extensively in the United States.—Exchange. Bitters would just suggest that, if the young prince should find it convenient, we would be glad to have him stop a few days at Ebensburg. Mordicani, in a letter from Monkbarns, assures the public that he will not be a candidate for County Superintendent. He puts his declination upon the two-fold ground that he is too old, and isn't much of a scholar. We venture to assert that not one of the remaining half-dozen candidates for the office will be so frank and so liberal. Col. Curtin, the People's candidate for Governor, on his return home recently, made a speech in which he requested his friends to avoid personalities in discussing the claims of candidates. Had Mr. Foster given the same advice to certain of his oratorical friends here, before the Ratification Meeting at the Court House, it is quite likely he might have saved a few votes by the operation. An exchange paper states that a fellow in Franklin county profited in the following manner by the oil excitement now prevailing so extensively in the western and north-western part of this State. He bored a hole on his land, poured a barrel of oil in it, and then called his neighbors to see the large yield. The result was, that he sold his land for \$2,000 in cash, pocketed the money, oiled his boots and "slid." Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in his speech in favor of a slave code for the territories, made the following happy definition of the term "conservative," as applied to modern politicians. He said: "It was told that the resolutions could not be passed, and that they could not command public approval—that they will not get the support of Conservative Democrats. There was a day when he had respect for the word Conservative, but now a Conservative had gotten to be a sort of political toll-gate keeper, who looks North and South, and cares very little whence people come, so they pay the toll."

Cambria County.

General Description. If in agricultural advantages Cambria county cannot vie with some of her sister counties, certainly in the horticultural department she has few superiors. In the culture of the various fruits, our husbandmen have been very successful. It might, naturally enough, be supposed that our high geographical position and the coldness of our climate would render the cultivation of fruit an inauspicious experiment, but actual experience has led to a different conclusion. The fact that the best apples in the world are produced in the valley of the Hudson—where the seasons are more severe than our own—is a sufficient answer to any objection on the score of climate. The truth is, the lateness of the season, when "Winter lingering chills the lap of Spring," prevents the putting forth of buds until the season of heavy frosts has passed; whilst the constant mountain breeze prevents that greatest enemy to our orchards, the hoarfrost, from settling on the blossoms. Hence, it frequently occurs, that when fruit is plenty with us, our neighbors in the sister counties of Indiana and Blair are entirely destitute of this luxury. Apples are exceedingly abundant, nearly every alternate year, (for no where do apple orchards produce largely for two years in succession,) in every portion of the county. The same may be said of pears. But peaches and plums, though cultivated all over the county, are favorite productions of Carroll township, whose farmers sell immense quantities of them every season. It is to be regretted that our fruit-growers have not paid more attention to the improvement of their orchards. A few of our nursery men, among whom I cannot forbear mentioning the names of E. A. Vickroy, Esq., and Mr. Charles Ellis, have contributed largely to the improvement of this important department of agriculture. Our forest trees are the same, in general, with other portions of Pennsylvania; but as a general rule, they attain a larger growth here than elsewhere. However, this is not always an advantage; for if a valuable tree brings more on account of its size, a worthless one, on the other hand, is much harder to be got rid of in clearing the land. The different varieties of Oak, (White Oak, Black Oak, Red Oak, and others,) are to be found here on nearly all our table land, and are used for fuel, rail timber, staves, clapboards, tanning, and some other purposes. The Walnut is found here also—the Black Walnut principally in Conemaugh township, and the White Walnut in different portions of the county. The former is prized as well for the excellence of its fruit when hulled and dried, as for the value of the wood, which commands a high price in the Eastern market, having, in a great measure, supplanted mahogany as veneering for furniture. The White Walnut or Butternut is also very palatable when fully ripe and preserved. Neither is the Hickory very common with us; though in particular neighborhoods, as the Hickory Ridge in Allegheny township, it abounds. Its fruit is also very delicious; its wood furnishes the best of fuel, and is also used for axe-handles, &c., on account of its firmness; while the saplings are in great demand for hoop poles. Maple abounds. The different varieties are all to be found in this county, consisting of White or Silver, the Red, and the Sugar Maple. The two former are much used by wheelwrights and other mechanics, particularly what is known as Curled Maple, which makes very handsome furniture. The Sugar Maple is a very common and a very valuable tree. From it many of our farmers supply themselves with sugar and molasses for the year, and besides send large quantities to market. The modus operandi is this: A grove of sugar trees, as they are called, a mile or more in circumference, is technically called a "sugar camp." Somewhere near the centre, a shed is erected, forks sunk into the ground, a strong pole laid thereon, from the centre of which a large kettle or boiler is suspended. Other vessels are supplied as a feeder to this.—The trees are bored some two feet from the ground, a three-quarter auger being generally used. Into the hole thus made, a spile, as it is called, is inserted. The spile is usually made of sumach, four or five inches long, and split off, till within an inch of the portion inserted in the tree. The pith being removed from the centre of these spiles, the "sugar water" flows

through, and drops into troughs hewn out of poplar or pine logs, constructed for the purpose. The sugar season usually commences in March; and the water, when the "camp" is very large, is usually collected in vessels, placed in a sled, which is drawn by a horse. More frequently, however, the water is all carried by hand—and sometimes by females. The molasses thus made is superior to that made from the sugar cane for table use. The Dogwood is also found; and is only valuable from its beauty in the spring season, and from its almost unerring indication of good wheat land. The Cucumber tree is not unfrequently found in our ravines—its wood is equal to that of the poplar, and its berry or fruit is admired very much for bitters. The Tulip tree or Poplar is also of very common occurrence. It grows to an immense size, and the softness and lightness of the wood, makes it a valuable article of trade. Birch is to be met with every where in our woods. It is excellent for fuel, being little inferior to hickory, and is coming into use as furniture. Locust, also, is common with us. Its greatest value is its durability, lasting longer than any other kind of wood.—Hence the value of locust posts, locust ties, &c. It is also greatly admired as an ornamental shade tree. The Sassafras, though somewhat rare, is found in some parts of the county. The wood is useless, or nearly so, but tea made of the roots has the character of purifying the blood, and is certainly not unpalatable. Wild Cherry. Immense quantities of lumber manufactured from this tree are annually shipped to the Eastern market. It commands a high price, and is in great demand among cabinet-makers. Its bark is also medicinal. The Quaking Aspen is not unfrequently met in openings in our forests. As a wood, it is valueless; but the beauty of its appearance, and the constant tremulous motion of the leaves, make it an object of interest, and secure it from wanton destruction. The beautiful tradition that the Redeemer's cross was of this wood, unwittingly to ourselves, perhaps, heightens our respect for this sensitive tree. The Chestnut is a very common upland tree, and indicates a rather light and dry soil. It is chiefly valuable for fencing purposes, but its fruit, which it produces in wonderful abundance, is a very great favorite at the winter fireside. In low moist situations, the Beech is found in great abundance. Its wood is not very valuable, nor does its fruit afford very agreeable food, except to the wild pigeons, which congregate in great numbers among the beech trees, and devour their fruit, on their passage to the South. The Linden or Basswood, which is not uncommon in deep soil, is valued for the softness and toughness of its wood. The White Pine is still abundant in the northern portion of the county, and the lumbermen have been at work among it for the last half century, there are forests of it remaining untouched. It has been a source of immense profit to those engaged in that business. The Hemlock is perhaps more numerous than any other species of timber in this county. Indeed, it has remained nearly undisturbed, except where it had to give way before the axe of the settler, in preparing his "clearing" for the plough.—However, this neglected timber is coming into general use for scantling and rafters, plank, and fencing boards; its bark is being used instead of oak, in the process of tanning leather. The Laurel Run Tannery, owned by A. M. & R. White, uses Hemlock bark exclusively; and it is said that of Messrs. Murray, Zahn & Co. purposes doing the same. These, and some others, constitute the forest trees of Cambria county; and I hope the reader will pardon me for the time I have dwelt upon this branch of the subject.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK. MONKBARNs, Oct. 22, 1853

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 countervailing the diffusion throughout all the departments of the government of the confidence and respect of the people, has disgraced the institutions of the Republic 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, and to demand by force the maintenance of personal liberty and State Sovereignty. Resolved, That believing slavery to be an element of political weakness and of national 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 any or any of the Territories of the United States is a new and dangerous political heresy, in variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, that it is revolutionary in its nature, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the people. Resolved, That the African slave trade, relic of barbarism, condemned alike by the civilization, the humanity, the laws, and the religion of the age, and that the present darkness, to bring again the reign of "old and old night," which patriots, philanthropists, and Christians are under the most weighty and solemn obligations to oppose. Resolved, That we view with just apprehension and alarm the reckless extravagance of expenditure which prevails every department of the Federal Government, and the 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 indispensable to restrain the plunderers who feast upon the Treasury, and to prevent our political life degenerating into a wild and shameful scramble for the spoils, in which personal desire and public morality shall be overthrown. 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 of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, 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 abandonment of the system to the religious, and economic forces which prevail in the freeholding communities, secured to the final prevalence of justice throughout the land, among all the inhabitants thereof. Resolved, That to the union of States in nation owes its unprecedented increase of 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 dissolving the union from whatever source they may come. Resolved, That the threat of dissolving the Union, and the efforts to carry it out, are the most heinous and dangerous of crimes, and we denounce both Houses of Congress, by their unbecoming and not simply without rebuke, but with uniform applause from their political associates, as a denial of that vital principle of popular government, free election, and a total 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 open to the possibility of the extension of slavery, we hold the people of the Southern States, in whose property we require, as well as whose constitutional rights and privileges we are prepared to sustain and defend. That the spirit of good neighborhood, which 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 restrictive laws by the General Government, for adequate protection should be systematically afforded to the industry of all classes of our citizens. That we maintain an avowed attachment to the policy of national exchange, which secure 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, as preserved, and that the result 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 recommend to the people of Pennsylvania Col. Andrew G. Curtin, the nominee of this Convention, as a candidate for Governor, and mutually pledge themselves to support him, on account of his long and proved devotion to the interests of the American industry, involving the nearest 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 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, and the preservation of its entire integrity, and according to its ex animo interpretation, and the real sense of its terms and language.

CONGRESS.—It is now stated that Congress will adjourn, or practically do so, for business for an entire month, beginning about the 20th of April, and ending about the 20th of May.