



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY.....MAY 3.

People's Party Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR:

ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

People's Electoral Ticket.

- List of names for the People's Electoral Ticket, including Edward C. Knight, Robert King, Henry Bunum, etc.

James Pollock. Thomas M. Howe.

State Central Committee.

- List of members of the State Central Committee, including Alex. K. McClure, Henry L. Benner, Joseph Harrison, etc.

The Investigating Committee.

BUCHANAN'S LETTER TO WALKER.

When, not long since, the National House of Representatives appointed a Committee to inquire into the acts and conduct of the Federal Administration, it will be remembered, the President of the United States protested against such proceeding. In a message issued expressly for the occasion, he denied the right of the Committee to act in the premises, and took refuge behind a system of special pleading, and fortified his position with numerous legal technicalities. However worthy of James Buchanan this subterfuge may have been, it was certainly unworthy of the President of the United States. Had it prevailed, it might indeed have protected him from the dreadful scrutiny to which he has been subject; but it was a dodge to which no man, conscious of his own innocence, would have resorted. We see a similar principle manifested every day in our courts of Justice. The man who is wrongfully charged with crime, prefers to have his innocence established by the judgment of his peers; whilst the rascal is quite as well satisfied if he effect his escape by reason of some defect in the indictment. The innocent defendant relies upon the evidence, as the means of his safety; the guilty defendant fears it, as the means of his destruction. But did this Presidential Protest accomplish the purpose for which it was intended? Did it put an end to the investigation which John Covode and other good men had resolved to make? By no means. It was rather an incentive—it urged them to a more faithful performance of their duty. The Committee went about its business in its own way, and at a very early stage in its labors, such developments were made before it, as conclusively showed the

propriety and the necessity for its appointment.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the President opposed the investigation, not because it was calculated to establish a "dangerous precedent," but because he was afraid of the truth. The real cause of his Protest has been brought to light, and the disclosures made in relation to him and his administration are sufficient to damn both, in the estimation of all honest men.

One of the most interesting and significant features in this investigation is to be found in the disclosures made by Ellis B. Schnabel, who, in 1856, was one of Buchanan's most active supporters. It will be remembered that, when Hon. Robert J. Walker was Governor of Kansas, it was the main policy of his administration to submit the constitution of the territory to a vote of the people. After his summary removal from office, Gov. Walker and his friends claimed that this policy was entirely in accordance with the President's instructions, and that he had in his possession a letter to that effect. This the friends of the administration have always denied, and although years have elapsed since Buchanan deserted the principles of Popular Sovereignty, Walker has never until now seen fit to expose him and vindicate himself, by making that letter public. Mr. Schnabel has, however, given this controversy a "settlement." When brought before the Committee, he testified that such a letter was in existence, and that he had seen it. Subsequently the letter itself was produced as "the best evidence of its contents," and proven to be in Mr. Buchanan's own handwriting. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, January 12, 1857. My Dear Sir:—I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., and read it to the Cabinet in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of our success, though we did not despair. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received an account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, held at Leavenworth on the 30th inst. The point on which your success depends is the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas; and by the people I mean, and I hope no doubt you mean, the actual bona fide residents, who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months ago the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for the members of the Convention, and if the Convention, should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the Constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable. On the question of submitting the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. The principle of Popular Sovereignty, and the principle of the formation of all popular Governments. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become. Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously, and, with the blessing of Providence, you will retire triumphantly from your arduous, important, and responsible station. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away, and be speedily forgotten.

In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I would advise you to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible. With the question of climate every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is strange that people at a distance, who have no practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there to maintain the Constitution and the laws, composed of pro-slavery and free-state Democrats, and if the majority should be against slavery, to obtain such constitutional protection as will secure the rights of slave-holders in Missouri and other States, and maintain all the laws guarding the just rights of the South. You are right in your conjectures as to the cause of Judge Williams' appointment. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy.

Col. Cummings has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will cause his place to be vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I shall certainly be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens.

Gen. Harney has been ordered to command the expedition to Utah, but we must continue to have him with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah. The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray that Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life, and my health until the end of my term. But God's will be done in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem, I remain always sincerely your friend, (Signed.) JAMES BUCHANAN. The tone and spirit of this document differ as widely from the subsequent conduct of its author, in relation to Kansas affairs, as day differs from night. How James Buchanan could write this letter, and a few months later exert all his power in attempting to force a Constitution upon the people of Kansas, is a problem which can only be solved upon the principle that he is dishonest. The ladies have taken possession of Mt. Vernon, and it is now fully under the control of the noble band who formed themselves into a glorious sisterhood, to secure the home and sleeping place of the immortal Father of his Country from decay and destruction.

Foster and his "Picture."

George W. Storm, a genius of whom our Mountain County is justly proud,—is now located in Philadelphia, and has recently finished a portrait of Hon. Henry D. Foster, the Loco-Foco Candidate for Governor. We notice that some of our "Democratic" cotemporaries speak of this work in the most encomiastic terms, whilst a gentleman of our town, who personally inspected it, (and who, were he not so much biased in favor of the original, might be a pretty fair judge) pronounces it "perfection." Reports say, too, that so happily has the artist delineated his subject upon the canvas, that a friend of Foster's recently mistook the painting for the General himself, and deliberately proceeded to ask of it "how are you, Foster?" Assuming this to be true, the conclusion naturally forces itself upon us, that this mistaken individual "felt bad" when the portrait didn't happen to reply. Had it been possible for the General to have popped in, and said "O, I'm purty well, thankkee; how's yerself?" what a relief it would have been to his anxious friend in that trying moment!

The truth is, a good subject like Foster, in the hands of a good artist like Storm, couldn't well fail, under ordinary circumstances, to make a good picture. But when we think of the extraordinary occasion which brings forth the present work; when we reflect that it has been gotten up expressly for the Keystone Club of Philadelphia—a violent presumption is at once raised, that George has not only made the portrait "as large as life," but also "twice as natural." Electioneering documents, especially of the "Democratic" stamp, are not, as a general thing, very reliable.—They deal in fancies of the imagination rather than in plain substantial facts. This may, in some sort, be the case with the "document" in question, and as the General himself is just now the subject of some criticism, we see no valid reason why the same rule should not apply to his "pieter." His artist will excuse us, therefore, for referring to two slight defects which exist in his work. These defects, while they might escape the notice of the most skillful connoisseur, are nevertheless, radical ones. They need only to be pointed out to be appreciated. The first consists in this: the artist represents the General as being in the foreground; whereas, in view of the position he occupies in the gubernatorial contest, he should have been represented as being entirely in the background. The other defect is the want of drapery. The artist has represented the General in bold relief upon the canvas; whereas it would have been in much better taste, and certainly more in accordance with the truth, to have represented him as being behind a curtain.

A Letter from the State Superintendent.

We are permitted to publish the annexed communication from Mr. Hickok, the State Superintendent of Common Schools, relative to the salary of the County Superintendent. A perusal of Mr. Hickok's letter will satisfy any one, that it would be the extreme of folly, on the part of the School Convention, to decrease the salary of the County Superintendent. Even if it were increased to one thousand dollars per annum, the additional cost to the people of Cambria county would only amount to the trifling sum of two DOLLARS.

HARRISBURG, April 26, 1860. DEAR SIR:—You will see by the official department of "Pennsylvania State Journal," herewith sent you, that the salary of your County Superintendent is not taken from the School Appropriation set apart for your county; but that the salaries of all the County Superintendents are deducted in gross from the general appropriation, and the balance distributed amongst the taxables in all the counties. If your Convention should reduce the salary to \$400, the remaining \$100 would not be distributed amongst the school districts of Cambria county, but amongst the five hundred thousand taxables of all the counties, of which Cambria county would receive an infinitesimally small portion. Respy yours, H. C. HICKOK, State Superintendent, &c.

The Great Fight.

The great international fight for the championship, between John C. Heenan and Tom Sayers, is over. It was fought on the 17th ult., in England, but was brought to a rather unsatisfactory conclusion, at the end of the forty-third round, by a row being kicked up by some of Sayers' friends, who, seeing that their champion was getting the worst of the battle, and in danger of being badly licked, used this cowardly method of backing out. It is conceded on all hands that Heenan was the victor, and a formal demand has been made on Sayers for "the belt."

WANTED.—Ten cords of Wool, for which CASU will be paid on delivery.—Inquire at this office.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

- A series of editorial notes including: Read new advertisements; Reading matter on every page; A Jeremy Diddle—Jeremiah S. Black; The Farmer and Gardener for England; The last accounts from England say that Queen Victoria is well, "and has taken to hoops"; Hon. John F. Potter has left Washington and gone to Wisconsin; It is supposed that some men now live in Westminster Abbey; The Colonization Society has set apart \$10,000 to send free negroes expelled from Arkansas to Liberia; The Pony Express has succeeded in making the connection between California and St. Joseph, in ten days; A French paper publishes the report from America that "the famous Lola Montez was killed in a duel at San Juan de Niblo"; A correspondent of the Register proposes the establishment of a Paper Mill at Hollidaysburg; Delaware is leading the way towards becoming a free State; The everlasting Burdell case is up again in the New York courts; Storm having painted Foster's portrait it follows as a matter of course, that Foster has elected to be in the picture; We are requested to state that Providence permitting; Henry Pritts, recently convicted of murder in Somerset county; Counterfeit five dollar bills; W. C. A. Lawrence, Esq.; Gov. Pollock, the chairman of the late People's State Convention; The number of miles of railroad in operation in the United States on the first of January, 1859, was 27,857; The other day a plumber was fixing things to let gas into a house; The new minister from the United States presented his credentials to the Emperor of France on the 4th of March.

Cambria County.

CHAPTER X. Early Settlement. In former chapters, I have recited the various Acts of Assembly which called Cambria county into existence and defined her boundaries. But the pioneers of a country do not wait for Acts of Assembly, nor do they pay any regard to county lines. Three distinct and independent settlements (to use an American term) were made many years before the Act creating Cambria county was passed.—These were respectively at Loretto, at Johnstown, and at Ebensburg, and were made in the order in which I have given them. The first white settler in Cambria county was Capt. MICHAEL M'GUIRE, who built his cabin within a mile of where the borough of Loretto now stands, in the year 1790. He was a hardy, fearless man,—vigorous and athletic,—and possessed great powers of endurance. He was, besides, a man of the most unimpeachable integrity. His descendants still reside in the same neighborhood, and are worthy of their forefather. Captain M'Guire was soon followed by others. Among these might be mentioned the names of Cornelius M'Guire, Richard Nagle, William Dodson, Richard Ashcraft, Michael Rager, James Aleorn, John Storm, John Truxel, John Douglass, John Byrne, and William Meloy. These settlers, or nearly all of them, located in the same neighborhood. John Storm, one of the above named, erected a grist-mill some time after—the first built in the county. The second settlement made in Cambria county, was commenced at Johnstown, by Joseph Johns, (or Johns or Johns, as it is indifferently spelled,) from whom the place has derived its name. Mr. Johns was an enterprising German, and doubtless saw the peculiar advantages of location possessed by this point. This was in the year 1791, or perhaps 1792. After the completion of what is known as the "Frankstown road," Johnstown became a place of considerable importance, as the head of ark and flat-boat navigation, on the Conemaugh, from whence the iron of the Juniata county was shipped to Pittsburg.—I think Mr. Johns did not die at Johnstown, but removed before his death. About the year 1800, a man named Leveers occupied a cabin on the same spot. The Ebensburg settlement was commenced subsequently to the other two.—Early in the autumn of 1796, a number of Welsh emigrants arrived at Ebensburg, and commenced what has since been known as the "Welsh settlement." This embraces nearly all the present township of Cambria, and a slight strip of Summerhill and Carroll. Among these settlers may be mentioned, Hon. George Roberts, Thomas Philips, William Jenkins, Theophilus Rees, Evan Roberts, Rev. Rees Lloyd, William Griffith, James Nicholas, Daniel Griffith, John Jones, David Thomas, Evan James, Thomas W. Jones, Esq., John Jenkins, Isaac Griffith, John Tobias, Rev. Morgan J. Rees, John J. Evans, William Rees, Simon James, William Williams, (South,) Thomas Griffith, John Thomas, John Roberts, (Penbryn,) John Roberts, (Shoemaker,) David Rees, Robert Williams, Thomas Griffith, (farmer,) James Evans, Griffith Rowland, David Edwards, Thomas Lewis, and David Davis. Of this large number, John Thomas, of Jackson township, is believed to be the only survivor.—Judge Roberts having died a few years since. These pioneers settled on what is known as the Rush lands, then owned by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, who had appointed Rev. Morgan J. Rees as his agent for selling them. I have now alluded briefly to the then principal settlements previous to the formation of the county. There were other isolated improvements in different parts of the county. Michael Rager had improved on the Laurel Hill, in Jackson township; Peter Gordon on the Susquehanna, in Susquehanna township; Thomas Croyle (who still lives,) at Croyle's Mill, in Summerhill township; Paul Benschhof (who still lives,) in Conemaugh township; Hugh Gallagher in White township; and Richard Ashcraft in Carroll township. Cambria county was not organized for judicial purposes until 1807. Prior to this period, the inhabitants of the northern portion of the county were compelled to attend court at Huntingdon; while those of the middle and south had to go to Somerset. Conemaugh, Cambria and Allegheny were the three original townships, embracing respectively the south, the middle, and the north. JONATHAN OLDBUCK. MOKKERS, Dec. 18, 1853.

List of Jurors for June Term, 1860.

Table listing Grand Jurors (Thomas M'Connell, Foreman, Summerhill; Beecher Samuel, Allegheny, Farmer; Buck Ephraim, Johnstown, Merchant; Cramer Daniel, Taylor, Dispatcher; Cobough Lewis, " Farmer; Douglas Washington, Allegheny, Farmer; Dimond Levi, Taylor, " do; Durbin Augustin, Munster, " do; Eberly Francis, " do; Funk Henry, Jackson, " do; Gregg A. M., Millville, Agent; Goughnour Henry D., Taylor, Farmer; Gates Joel, Chest, " do; Marbourg Fred K., Johnstown, Merchant; Nagle John, Jr., Clearfield, Farmer; Parse James, Conemaugh Boro', Johnstown, Farmer; Phehan James, Carroll, Farmer; Peden John, Johnstown, Carpenter; Reed Samuel, Blacklick, Farmer; Rees Enoch, " do; Skelly William A., Summerhill, Farmer; Weaver Henry, " do; Weakland William, Carroll, " do; Warner Philip, Washington, " do.