



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 31.

People's Party Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

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. Broomal. 7th " James W. Fuller. 8th " Levi R. Smith. 9th " Francis W. Christ. 10th " David Mamma, Jr. 11th " David Taggart. 12th " Thomas R. Hull. 13th " Francis R. Penniman. 14th " Ulysses Mercier. 15th " George Bressler. 16th " A. B. Sharpe. 17th " Daniel O. Geir. 18th " Samuel Calvin. 19th " Edgar Cowan. 20th " William M'Kenna. 21st " John M. Kirkpatrick. 22d " James Kerr. 23d " Richard P. Roberts. 24th " Henry South. 25th " John Grier.

State Central Committee.

- ALEX. M. CLUNE, Chm., Franklin county; Henry L. Benner, Joseph Harrison, Charles M. Neal, H. R. Coggeshall, William B. Mann, Philadelphia; Charles Thompson Jones, Erastus Poulson, John M. Pomeroy, Peter Fasel, Jesse C. Dickey, Chester county; Charles Hittner, Montgomery county; George Lear, Bucks county; H. D. Maxwell, Northampton county; Dr. Ed. Wallace, Berks county; Robert M. Palmer, Schuylkill county; E. T. Foster, Carbon county; William H. Jessup, Susquehanna county; James S. Slocum, Luzerne county; G. W. Scofield, Warren county; L. Ullmer, Lycoming county; O. N. Warden, Union county; Dr. Palemon John, Columbia county; Charles M' Coy, Mifflin county; Levi Kline, Lebanon county; James C. Cochran, Lancaster county; John A. Heistand, York county; Jacob S. Haldeman, York county; D. A. Buehler, Adams county; Edward Scull, Somerset county; J. B. M'Enally, Clearfield county; Joseph Smith, Indiana county; Gen. C. P. Markle, Westmoreland county; Gen. John Hall, Washington county; John Hampton, Robert Finney, Allegheny county; James Park, George Finlay, John M. Sullivan, Beaver county; C. P. Bamstall, Venango county; Darwin A. Finney, Crawford county; J. P. Lyon, Clarion county.

Our Candidates.

In our issue of last week, we stated that the Chicago Convention had nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, as the Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Now, that we have inscribed their names upon our banner, and enlisted for the campaign, we propose to say a few words in relation to the men who will this fall lead us to victory.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and is therefore 51 years old. His parents were of Quaker stock, that migrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia, from which place his grandfather removed in 1781-2 to Kentucky, where he was killed by Indians while working on his clearing. He left his family poor; and his son also died prematurely, leaving a widow and several children, including Abraham, then six years old. Soon after, the family removed to southern Indiana, where Abraham grew to the stature of six feet and some inches. In both these places, however, his opportunities for instruction were but poor; and it is probable that six months of the rudest sort of schooling comprehends the whole of his technical education. He was in turn a farm laborer, a common workman in a saw-mill, and a boatman on the Wabash and Mississippi rivers.

About thirty years since, he removed to Illinois, living always near and for some years past in Springfield, the capital of that State. His first year in Illinois, he

worked on a farm as a hired man; the next year, he was a clerk in a store; then served in the Black Hawk war, being captain of a company; the next year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Legislature; was chosen the next, and served with distinction for four sessions; studied law in the meantime, and was admitted to the bar; became a strong advocate of Whig principles, and a warm friend of Henry Clay; was a candidate for Elector in nearly every Presidential contest from 1836 to 1852; was elected a member of the XXXth Congress in 1846, and served to its close, but declined a re-election; and in 1854 he became the Whig candidate for U. S. Senator, but his friends in the Legislature being in a minority, he withdrew, and at his request, they supported Judge Trumbull, the Anti-Nebraska candidate, who was thereby elected.

In the Presidential campaign of 1856, Mr. LINCOLN's name headed the Fremont Electoral Ticket of Illinois, and he was one of that candidate's warmest supporters. But it was his memorable contest with Stephen A. Douglas, for the United States Senatorship, that gave him a national reputation. All remember with what ability, logic, art, eloquence and good nature he canvassed the State of Illinois against the little champion of Squatter Sovereignty; and although Douglas secured a predominance in the Legislature and was elected, yet it must not be forgotten that LINCOLN had the popular vote in his favor, and counted his majority by thousands.

A self-made man in the true sense of the term—one who is what he is, in virtue of his own genius and the energy of his character—one who may be ranked alike with the hardy sons of toil, and with the greatest living statesmen—one who is the very embodiment of true Republican principles and sentiments—the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by the Chicago Convention, was and is "a nomination eminently fit to made." A man of unbending integrity, upright in every act and purpose, and with a moral character without spot or blemish, he has long been well and worthily known as "honest old Abe." As such, the masses—who always love honesty—will rally round his standard, with the sure prospect of a glorious victory. That he will be elected, triumphantly elected, is just as certain as that he has been nominated.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN—our candidate for the second office in the gift of the people—was born in the town of Paris, Oxford county, Maine, August 27th, 1809, and is therefore a few months younger than his associate upon the ticket. He is by profession a lawyer, though for the last twenty four years he has been most of his time in political life. From 1836 to 1840, he was a member of the Legislature of Maine, and for three of those years was Speaker of its House of Representatives. In 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected for the following term. He was returned to the State Legislature in 1847, and in the following year was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John Fairfield, whose death had caused the vacancy. At the expiration of the term, in 1851, he was re-elected for six years, and served until 1857, when he was called to the gubernatorial chair of Maine. About a month after his inauguration as Governor, he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, which office he accepted, resigning the Governorship. He is still a member of the Senate. The positions of honor and trust which almost seem to have been thrust upon him, are a fit index to the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens in Maine.

From the time of his first appearance on the political stage till the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, Mr. HAMLIN always voted and acted with the Loco-Foco party. But when that party abandoned the policy of its earlier leaders, and followed in the tracks of that arch political trickster, Stephen A. Douglas; when, for the wicked purpose of extending the area of Human Slavery, it trampled upon a compromise which time had rendered sacred—then indeed Mr. HAMLIN could no longer be with or of it. With thousands of other members of that party, he discovered the hypocrisy and rascality which lurked under the name of "Democracy," and thenceforward he determined to yield his support to the Republican cause. Since then he has been a faithful and distinguished leader of our party; and the revolution in Maine, which is in great measure attributable to his ability and influence, has astonished the whole country, and doubtless led to the nomination which has been so worthily bestowed upon him. Such, then, are the men whom the Chi-

ago Convention has presented for the two highest offices in the world. Like the platform upon which they have been placed, they embody the hopes and the desires of a large majority of the PEOPLE of this great country, and they are unobjectionable to every man who is opposed to corruption in high places; to spreading the curse of Human Bondage; or to any of the one thousand and one other wicked things of which Loco-Focoism is guilty. LINCOLN and HAMLIN can be, must be, will be elected. Let their friends everywhere put their shoulders to the wheel, and pray to God for success—and they will have it.

The Chicago Convention.

The Republican national Convention which assembled at Chicago on Wednesday, the 16th inst., was one of the largest, most enthusiastic, and most intelligent bodies ever assembled in this country. The Wigwam, erected especially for the occasion, was filled, holding ten thousand people, whilst the number outside was estimated at twenty thousand. Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, was temporary chairman until a permanent organization was effected, when Hon. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, presided. Delegates were present from twenty-five States; the Slave States represented being Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas.

On Thursday there was quite an animated discussion as to the vote that should be allowed certain States—the delegates from Maryland, Kentucky and Kansas, protesting against any rule that would not admit them on an equality with the delegates from other States. The question was finally settled by admitting the delegates from such States, with the privilege of casting one vote for each delegate present. The Committee on Resolutions, which consisted of one member from each State, made a report which, after considerable discussion, was adopted. We regret that we have not room to publish, this week, the Platform of Principles. It will appear in our next. Its principal features are, the Union of the States; State Rights; Non-extension of Slavery; and adequate Protection to Home Industry.

The nominations were made on Friday, the 18th inst., and the whole number of votes in Convention was 465. The various candidates for President being announced, the ballots resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Includes Seward, Lincoln, Fremont, Hamlin, Clay, etc.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, having received a clear majority on the second ballot, was declared unanimously nominated as the candidate for Vice President.

The announcement of the nominations was the signal for demonstrations of enthusiasm. A salute of 100 guns was fired and the Wigwam and the streets of Chicago were vocal with the cheers which went up from the multitude. Bonfires, processions, torchlights, illuminations, fireworks and salutes were the order of the evening; and all, save the Loco-Focos, were jubilant over the result.

Most nobly did the Convention do its work. The Platform and the candidates which it put forth augur well for the success of our Party in October and November. Our exchanges of the Opposition, from all parts of the State, are filled with expressions of satisfaction. A campaign has opened which bids fair to rival that of 1840—a campaign as full of excitement, and in its results as glorious to the opponents of Loco-Focoism. Friends! off with your coats! up with your sleeves! and to work!—to work for LINCOLN, HAMLIN and CURTIN! Do your duty, and victory will be your reward.

The steamship, Great Eastern, will leave Southampton, England, on the 9th of June, for New York. 300 first-class passengers only will be taken, at a uniform rate of \$25 each.

Who will be the Nominee?

As the time is rapidly approaching when the Loco-Foco National Convention will meet at Baltimore, the question becomes interesting as to what manner of man—if any body at all—will be turned out as the opponent of Abraham Lincoln. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas are not without hope that he may be nominated. They urge that, because he received a majority of the vote cast in the Charleston Convention, he is entitled to the nomination, notwithstanding the fact that it takes two-thirds of the whole vote to make a choice. The friends of the administration, on the other hand, are straining every nerve to defeat Douglas; and as they are not likely to succeed in any other way, it is quite certain they will strictly adhere to the two-thirds rule. Their opposition to "the little giant" has become chronic, and they are determined that he shall not have the nomination if it is in the pins to prevent it. How this family quarrel may terminate it is difficult to foresee.

While we do not expect that Douglas will be nominated "according to Democratic usage," we are free to say that we would as willingly see him the candidate as any one we know of—and we say this, too, with a due appreciation of the fuss that his peculiar friends are all the while making about his popularity. Lincoln met and conquered him before the people of Illinois, in the contest for the United States Senatorship; for, although Douglas secured a majority in the Legislature and was elected, Lincoln had the popular vote of the State largely in his favor. If the two are pitted against each other in the present campaign, we shall witness a similar result—with this slight difference, that this time Douglas will not happen to be elected. The people of this country have seen enough of his dodges; and they will naturally prefer to bestow the highest office in their gift upon "honest old Abe"—a man whom they know to be more than a head and shoulders above "the little giant," in size, in intellect, in statesmanship, and in capability. But no matter who may be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, he will be badly beaten by the man "who is good at splitting rails and mauling Democrats."

Hard Times in Kansas.—The entire failure of the wheat crop, owing to the prevailing unprecedented drouth, has cast a shadow of gloom over the farming population of the territory. The loss is indeed a severe one. Large numbers who had had up all their available means, during the protracted troubles of our earlier history, were looking confidently to the wheat crop of this season for relief. A much larger breadth than ever before had been sown, and had there been even an ordinary crop, Kansas would have raised not only all of her own bread, but would have had quite a surplus to spare. As it is, however, our flour will have to be imported. This will be a heavy drain upon the resources of the territory. But we fear that the mass of the people are utterly unable to buy flour for a year and a half to come. Money is a very scarce article among our farmers, from the fact that they have been unable to dispose of what surplus products they may have, for cash. There is a large quantity of last year's corn still on hand, but there is no cash market for it.

A friend who has just returned from an extensive trip in Southern Kansas, stopping throughout his entire journey with the farmers, informs us that, in his opinion, there is not one family in twenty, south of the Kansas valley, in which a pound of flour can now be found, or where any is likely to be seen for a year to come. This is a hard state of things, and we do not wonder, as he says, that the people feel very much dispirited.—Lawrence Republican, 17th inst.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—Bell's Life of the 18th inst., announces that a meeting took place between Heenan and Sayers at that office yesterday to discuss measures for terminating the dispute between them as to the champion's belt. It was ultimately agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted, should be made for the purpose, to be raised by public subscription; each of the candidates was to head the list for that to be held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in possession of the proprietor of Bell's Life, to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honor of wearing it. Sayers has engaged to retire from the prize-ring.

A MURDERER REWARDED.—President Buchanan has rewarded Callum Bonham for his part in the Broderick tragedy by the appointment of United States District Attorney for California, in place of P. Della Torre, who was compelled to resign that such a laudable purpose might be achieved. Mr. Bonham was second to Judge Terry on the occasion of his duel with Mr. Broderick. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune suggests that if Judge Taney should die, the President will feel himself bound to appoint Judge Terry, the chief butcher in the Broderick tragedy, in his place.

Cambria County.

CHAPTER XIV.

In 1850 there were one hundred and one free schools, one hundred and three teachers, and four thousand and seventy scholars, in Cambria county. The taxation for school purposes the same year amounted to \$8,520, the amount drawn from the Commonwealth \$1,843; from other sources \$40; making a total free school fund of \$10,403.

The number of pupils in the free schools of the county may now be computed at 5,000, with a corresponding increase in the number of teachers. In addition to these there is a female seminary in Johnstown, a select school in Ebensburg under the auspices of the Presbyterian Congregation, select Roman Catholic schools, male and female, in Loreto; and a classical school for boys in Johnstown. There are besides about 50 students from Cambria county in the various Colleges and Seminaries of the Commonwealth.

Religiously, the population is nearly equally divided into Catholic and Protestant; the latter preponderating. In 1850 there were in the county seven Catholic Churches, with accommodations for 4,650 members; while the value of church property was \$22,100. Since which time, the churches have increased in number to ten, with a proportionate increase of members. Of these churches there are 1 in Allegheny Tp.,—1 in Cambria,—2 in Carroll,—1 in Chest,—1 in Clearfield,—2 in Conemaugh,—1 in Summerhill; and one in Washington.

In 1850 there were in the County, 24 Protestant Churches, belonging to the following denominations; Baptists, (including Regular Baptists, Disciples, and Welsh Baptists,) 8; Independent, 1; Lutheran, 2; Methodist, 5; Moravian, 2; Presbyterian, 2; Tunkers, 1; Union 1; Minor sects, 2. The following table shows the relative strength of each denomination:

Table with 4 columns: Sect, Churches, Members, Property. Lists various denominations and their respective statistics.

We shall dwell more particularly on the subject of schools and churches in future numbers when we come to speak of the respective Townships and Boroughs.

The census of 1850 will astound some of those who are in the habit of speaking of Cambria county as having no agricultural advantages.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes land in farms, improved, unimproved, and cash value of farms.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Value. Includes live stock (horses, asses, mules, sheep, cows, oxen) and agricultural products (wheat, corn, etc.).

Kind reader, ye who have traveled with me, through fourteen chapters of this faithful history of the Mountain County, to you I would announce that with this chapter concludes the general history of Cambria county. The future numbers shall contain a full and authentic history of the respective Townships and Boroughs of Cambria county, beginning with the Township of Allegheny, and proceeding in alphabetical order until every township and borough is fully described.

JONATHAN OLDBUCK. MONKSBARNES, Feb. 23, 1853.

Mr. Seward has addressed a letter to the Central Republican Committee, who invited him to attend a ratification meeting. Owing to his anxiety to reach Washington to attend to his Senatorial duties, he declined. Speaking of the results of the Chicago Convention, he says: "I find in the resolutions of the Convention a platform as satisfactory to me as if it had been framed with my own hands, and in the candidates adopted by them, eminent and able Republicans, with whom I have cordially co-operated in maintaining the principles embodied in that excellent creed. I cheerfully give them a sincere and earnest support."

Lincoln on the Declaration of Independence.—The following extract from one of Hon. "Abe" Lincoln's speeches during the Illinois campaign of 1858, will give some idea of his ornamental powers.

These communities (the thirteen colonies) by their representatives in old Independence Hall, said to the world of men: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." This was their majestic interpretation of the economy of the universe. This was their lofty and wise and noble understanding of the Creator to His creatures. Yes, gentlemen, to all His creatures, to the whole great family of man. In their enlightened belief, nothing stamped with the Divine image and likeness was sent into the world to be trodden on, and degraded, and imbruted by its fellows.—They grasped not only the race of men then living, but they reached forward and seized upon the furthest posterity. They created a beacon to guide their children and the countless myriads who should inhabit the earth in other ages. Wise statesmen as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants, and so they established these great self-evident truths, that when, in the distant some man, some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men, or none but white men were entitled to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up again to the Declaration of Independence, and take courage to renew the battles their fathers began, so that truth, and justice, and mercy, and all the humane and Christian virtues, might not be extinguished from the land; so that no man would hereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the great principles on which the temple of liberty was being built.

Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great landmarks of the Declaration of Independence; if you have hastened to acquiescence which would take away from its proportions; if you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our chart of liberty, let me entreat you to come back—return to the fountain, whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution. Think nothing of me—take no thought of the political fate of any man whomsoever—but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence.

You may do anything with me you choose, if you will but heed these sacred principles. You may not only defeat me for the Senate, but you may take me and put me to death. While pretending indifference to earthly honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity—the Declaration of American Independence.

The present king of Sardinia, is of the elder branch of the royal family of England, and but for the settlement of the crown after the revolution of 1688, would be nearer the line of succession than the Queen Victoria. The present royal house of Savoy descendants from Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, who in 1684 married the daughter of Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, who was daughter of Charles I. of England, and sister of Charles II. James II. succeeded his brother Charles, and on his deposition and repudiation of his family, the next in order of succession would have been the children of the Duke of Orleans, of which the Duchess of Savoy was the sole survivor. Setting aside all the descendants of Charles I. as Catholics, the Parliament settled the crown on the descendants of his sister Elizabeth, the queen of Bohemia, from whose grandson, George of Hanover, the House of Brunswick is descended. The King of Sardinia, is therefore of an older line of the royal family of England than Queen Victoria.

Singular Freak of Nature.—A few weeks ago, a cow belonging to Mr. James Weems, Jr., of Loyallhanna tp., Westmoreland county, gave birth to a calf upon which nature had played some strange freaks. The skin of the calf was turned wrong side out, the hairy side being next to the flesh. There were no entrails in the body, the tail was stuck upon its back, about six inches from its head, one of its fore legs was close to its head, and the other was set considerably back from its proper place. It was a most singular looking object, and Mr. Weems intends having the skin dressed and exhibited at the Bairsville Fair, which will be held on the first Tuesday of June next. The Greensburg Democrat says: "This may look somewhat like a fish story, but Mr. Weems is a gentleman in whose veracity we have much confidence, and he assures us of the facts."

The Marietta, Ohio, papers announce the death of George L. Slocum, of that city. He had been in the employ of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad as a telegraph operator, at Big Run, Athens county. A short time since, while he was sitting at the instrument in his office, during the prevalence of a heavy storm, the lightning ran upon the wires and completely stunned him. A few days developed the horrible fact that his limbs were paralyzed, and his muscles almost totally deprived of action. The paralysis gradually extended over the body, until death ended his affliction.