

Mr. Chairman, we have been excluded from our own limitless and inexhaustible fields of labor by the slogan of the free trader, "Buy in the cheapest market"—a sentiment, however just and unobjectionable in itself abstractly considered, it would not be difficult to show, is a most pernicious one as understood and applied by the American advocates of free trade. It is a phrase coined for mischief, and often sounded from the lips of men conscious of truth at war with the sense in which it is designed to be understood. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his great speech at the opening of the present session of the British Parliament, in which he advocated the release of English commerce from legislative restrictions, said that the policy which would give the maximum of employment to the labor of a country, would produce the maximum good. That was a sentiment which I may take occasion to show was in perfect harmony with the policy which he advocated for England, but was diametrically opposed by the free trade which he, and others, recommend as the policy of the United States. To give the maximum of employment to the laborers of our country is a work worthy of an honorable ambition; but it is one that can never be accomplished so long as our legislation is controlled by a maxim which had its origin, and finds its legitimate application, in other nations, under circumstances and conditions bearing no analogy to our own. Directed by that maxim, since it found a place in the law of 1846, we have gone abroad into the "cheapest market," and spent in the purchase of the single article of iron, nearly three hundred millions of dollars. What effect has this supposed economy had upon the wealth of the country?—What would have been its advantage, if this immense amount of iron had been supplied from our own mines and furnaces and rolling mills? Surely, there is no one, in the least acquainted with our resources, who will suppose that every pound of it could not have been produced at home. And I will assume, what all experience confirms, that if, by proper encouragement, this iron had been made at home, it would have cost one hundred millions more; and upon that hypothesis let us glance at the result. The four hundred millions of capital which would have been distributed, in different proportions, amongst our own laborers, as their share of the capital invested by them in its proportions, amongst our own laborers, as their share of the capital invested by them in its production. They, in turn, would have spent their share of the produce in exchange for food and clothing, houses, education of children, in articles ministering to taste, elevation, and refinement, and whatsoever ever else that helps to make up the best condition of society—a progressive civilization. We would then have had our wealth increased to double the amount of that which was thus spent, in the manufacture of the iron; that is, we would have had what was spent, for it would still have been in circulation in the country, and it would have had what was produced by it—the iron. The labor of the farmers and mechanics would have produced the supplies for all engaged in its manufacture, and each would have had the means wherewith to buy the productions of the other.

The country, during the period named, need this quantity of iron, amounting, at the foreign price, to \$300,000,000, beyond the domestic production. We had the materials and labor which could have made it all, say at a cost of \$400,000,000. Why, then, was it not good economy to buy it from abroad, and save \$100,000,000, on the theory of the free traders? Did we not gain because we saved that amount—a penny saved being a penny gained?—That is true, sir; but does the man who looks his business squarely in the face content himself with looking on the profit side of his account, without casting up the losses? If we will but imitate his prudence, we will see that, while we may have gained by saving this sum, we have in fact lost at least \$400,000,000, on the same principle, seeing that we could have made it ourselves, and produced all that was produced at the same time. The farmer who buys what he could easily have made himself without lessening his other productions, as surely loses the amount of its cost as if he had cast it into the fire. If he produces the article himself, he is richer to the full extent of its price or value. If he \$400,000,000 worth of iron had been made at home, it would have constituted a clear gain to the country. The whole sum would have represented what all, in any way connected with its manufacture, would have to spend in the purchase of other commodities. The miners, teamsters, colliers, coopers, furnace hands, and the other capitalists who invest their capital in its production, would have each enjoyed their respective shares of this sum. They would have been that much richer, and the country would have been that much wealthier. But that is not all. If we had bought that surplus iron made at home, it would have been purchased by the exchange of that amount of other home commodities which would have been produced, but were not. The productions of our agriculturists are limited only by the extent of their markets. They do not produce more than they do, because they cannot sell. It would be impossible to estimate the extent to which their productions might be carried, if their unemployed capital was in active operation, if new fields were brought under cultivation, or even old ones were duly fertilized. I assume it as a postulate which cannot prove a doubt, that the iron that I have mentioned could have been produced by capital and labor at home that was unem-

The Alleghanian.

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

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 28

People's Party Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
HARRIDAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

People's Electoral Ticket.

1. Edw. C. Knight.	14. Ulysses Mercur.
2. Robert P. King.	15. George Bressler.
3. Henry Bunn.	16. A. B. Sharpe.
4. Robert M. Foust.	17. Daniel O. Gebr.
5. Nathan Hills.	18. Samuel Calkin.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. Edgar Cowan.
7. James W. Fuller.	20. Wm. M. Kennan.
8. Levi B. Smith.	21. J. M. Kirkpatrick.
9. Fran. W. Christ.	22. James Kerr.
10. David Mumma, Jr.	23. Rich. P. Roberts.
11. David Taggart.	24. Henry Souther.
12. Thomas R. Hull.	25. John Grier.
13. F. R. Penniman.	

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

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

State Central Committee.

Alex. K. McClure, Chm., Franklin county; Henry L. Benner, Joseph Harrison, Charles M. Neal, H. R. Cogswell, William B. Mann, Charles Thompson Jones, Erasmus Poulson, John M. Pomeroy, Peter Fasel, Philadelphia; Jesse C. Diekey, Chester county; Charles H. Hiner, 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. Seofield, Warren county; L. Ulmer, Lycoming county; O. N. Worden, Union county; Dr. Pateman John, Columbia county; Charles McCoy, Millin county; Levi Kline, Lebanon county; Samuel Slocum, John J. Cochran, John A. Heistand, Lancaster county; Jacob S. Balleman, 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, James Park, George Finlay, Allegheny county; John M. Sullivan, Beaver county; C. P. Ramsdell, Venango county; Darwin A. Finney, Crawford county; J. P. Lyon, Clarion county.

Notice.

The friends of LINCOLN, HAMLIN and CURTIN are requested to meet at the Court-House, in Ebensburg, on Monday evening next, (July 2,) to consider the propriety of organizing a Campaign Club. Let there be a full turnout.

EBENSBURG, June 28, 1860.

"Well, Yes!"

Well! the grand Loco-Foco pow-wow at Baltimore is over; and just as we expected, it ended in a row. After spending several days in fruitless attempts to reconcile the conflicting elements, and after several of its members had amused themselves by participating in occasional games of shoulder-hitting, the Convention resolved itself into a sort of plug-ugly mass, and—split. The upshot of all this was that two sets of candidates were nominated. The celebrated Stephen A. Douglas and a fellow by the name of Fitzpatrick are the nominees of the Anti-administration men, and are of course located upon a genuine, true blue Squatter Sovereignty platform; whilst the seceders—representing wholly or partially twenty-two States—nominated Breckinridge and old Jo Lane, and expressed in their resolves a kind of preference for the "peculiar institution." The cream of the joke is, that both claim to be the exclusive National Democracy. Thus, by reason of the premises, there are four sets of candidates in the field; and as the "Constitution and By-Laws" of this country only admit of one President and one Vice President at one time, it is generally supposed that the fight for the positions will assume an aspect at once intensely interesting.—Some think that Lincoln and Hamlin will come off first best. We shouldn't wonder.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese are preparing to leave for home. Part of their luggage has already been placed on board the Niagara, which will be ready to sail about the 1st of July, and by the last of September set the embassy down safely at Jeddo. Her cabins have been fitted up with oriental splendor for the accommodation of the ambassadors and their retinue. They will, doubtless, go back home with an exalted opinion of the intelligence and hospitality of us "outside barbarians."

Not Even One.

An exchange (a bitter Administration, loco-foco sheet) says, that the reason Mr. Lincoln is called by the significant name of "honest Abe" is that he is the only honest man in the Republican ranks.—Upon which the *Franklin Repository* remarks: "There is at least one more. Mr. Winslow has discovered that the Hon. G. W. Scrantom, of Pennsylvania, is also an honest man. Mr. W., and the rest of the Covode Committee, however, after a very patient, tedious investigation, and after "smelling around" for months, have not been able to find even one honest man among loco-foco politicians and office-holders. Chief among the corrupt, to the shame of the country be it said, is to be found the President of the United States, and members of his Cabinet.

We feel truly grateful to our opponents for admitting that we have even one honest man among the leading men of our party; but we regret that truth forbids our returning the compliment. There is not one honest man among the office-holding, office-seeking politicians of the loco-foco stripe, from President down to the smallest pot-house rowdy in the land—not even one."

Mr. Blair's Speech.

We this week begin, and will next week conclude, the publication of the speech of Hon. Samuel S. Blair on the Tariff Bill of Mr. Morrill, delivered in Congress on the 7th day of May last. Though by so doing we exclude much of our usual variety, yet we feel satisfied the great majority of our readers will readily concede that our columns could not be better employed than in giving room to this truly admirable document. A Protective Tariff is a measure in which every true Pennsylvanian should have a deep and an abiding interest. It is, moreover, a subject which we all hear and read a great deal about, and yet it is one which comparatively few of us understand in its various details.—Mr. Blair is evidently master of it, and the arguments which he puts forth in its favor are as convincing as they are clear. Read his speech. It is that of a statesman of whom our Iron District may well feel proud.

Assembly.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALLEGHIAN:—As the time is rapidly approaching when it will devolve upon the People's Party of this country to select standard-bearers for the coming fall campaign, it may be well to canvass the merits of some of the prominent men of the party spoken of for the various positions to be filled, and who would be likely to make strong candidates. And I think that for the nomination for Assembly, in place of the Hon. R. J. Proudfoot, who has so ably and faithfully represented us in the last two sessions, and who declines a re-nomination, Col. JAMES M. SWANK should be nominated.

Col. Swank's many excellent qualities of head and heart, his well known abilities, his being well posted in parliamentary tactics, his shrewdness, his arduous labors to promote the harmony, peace and unity of the party, and his great popularity among this community, would make him the strongest candidate that could be nominated, and give the party at the opening of the campaign what it so much needs—the prestige of success. As an evidence of his popularity in Johnstown, I would refer to the fact that he has been elected to numerous offices, and now holds the office of School Director; and though living in a strong democratic ward, he was last spring elected to the lower branch of the City Councils, and in which he holds prominent positions on two of the most important committees. In the adjoining townships he is equally popular. All these things point out clearly the duty of the County Convention. In my mind, they establish the Col. as the coming man.

I hear it rumored on the streets that the "Tribune" will this week break ground for Judge Roberts. The Judge is a very good citizen and an inestimable man, and should he receive the nomination, I shall vote for him with a right good will. Still, I think Col. Swank is the man for the crisis. What we want is success, and the only way to achieve it is by work. Then, too, we want a compromising man—one not wedded to any of the factions of the party—one that will be acceptable to both wings—not too strong a Republican nor too bitter an American, and without distasteful to the independent Democrats; and without disparaging the claims of any other candidate, I must say that Col. Swank in *propria persona* combines all these requisites.

With any other candidate we may elect, but with Col. Swank as our champion we'll have a sure thing of it—for he will elect himself.

YOUNG AMERICA.
JOHNSTOWN, June 20, 1860.

On Saturday, the 16th inst., Mr. John B. Young, of Indiana, in company with another gentleman, received a severe shock from lightning, on the turnpike road leading from this place to Indiana, near the house of Mrs. Craig, about six miles from town. Mr. Young was engaged driving cattle at the time.

It is stated that "Idaho," the name of the new Territory of Pike's Peak, signifies "gem of the mountain."

Cambria County.

CHAPTER XVII.
A RESUME.

Some half a dozen years since, I undertook the task of writing a "general history of Cambria County." It was commenced with the intention of turning my leisure hours to account in placing before the people of Cambria county the fullest information on the subject of their history, resources, advantages and improvements; and in this I thought I would be doing the county, if not the "State, some service."

I found, however, that I had bargained for more than I could accomplish, and after completing some twenty chapters, I was compelled to relinquish my purpose, to attend to the "weightier matters of the law."

Since the republication of these papers in *The Alleghanian*, I have been induced to attempt the completion of my original undertaking. Many and important changes have occurred in the civil divisions of the county, and the spirit of improvement has been abroad in every portion of it. A few of these I shall notice in a cursory manner, before proceeding with the regular thread of my narrative.

The New Portage Railroad, intended to supersede the Old Portage, (see chap. xi.) has since been sold, with the rest of the "Main Line," to the Penna. RR. Co., and has been abandoned by them.

The Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad has since been commenced under the most favorable auspices, and its completion the coming autumn, or early in winter, is a foregone conclusion. It leaves Ebensburg from the southern side, passes through Cambria, Allegheny, Munster and Washington townships, and connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad immediately east of Cresson.

A tram Railroad has also been projected, and has been actually commenced, from Johnstown to Ashcola Mills, near the Somerset county line.

A turnpike road has been chartered from the borough of Chest Springs to Gallitz.

In my chapter on Allegheny township, (see chap. xv.) there is no mention of the Hydropathic Institute, as it had no existence at that time. This establishment was chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its late session, and is now in the "full tide of successful experiment." It is situated one mile S. E. from Loreto, on the property of F. P. Gibbons, Esq.—It is mainly intended, as its name indicates, as a water-cure establishment, and is furnished with all the conveniences and appliances of the Hydropathic System, including a brace of excellent physicians of that school. It contains, moreover, buildings and accommodations for a Summer Resort on a magnificent scale, with every convenience for refreshment and amusement; and is for the present under the charge of Maj. Brady, the popular landlord of the Brady House, Harrisburg. It will, no doubt, become a rival to the Cresson House.

JONATHAN GLDBUCK.
MONROEVILLE, June 23, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY.

The County Convention of the People's party of Blair county met on the 12th inst., and the following ticket was put in nomination, to be supported at the coming fall election.—Congress, Samuel S. Blair; Associate Judges, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses; Assembly, James Roller; Commissioner, George Koon; Poor Director, Wm. Caldwell; Treasurer, John McKeage; Auditor, R. M. Messinger; District Attorney, B. L. Hewitt.

INDIANA COUNTY.

The delegates of the People's party of Indiana county met at Indiana on the 13th inst., and presented the following ticket:—Congress, Harry White; Assembly, James Alexander; Prothonotary, E. P. Hildebrand; Sheriff, A. P. Thompson; Commissioner, Samuel Irvin; Coroner, James T. Kelly; Auditor, Samuel Wilson.

THE NEW PENAL CODE.

The following stringent provision against public officers loaning money received by them by virtue of their office. Section sixty-two provides that "if any officer of this Commonwealth, or of any city, borough, county or township thereof, shall loan out, with or without interest, or return therefor, any money or valuable security received by him or which may be in his possession or under his control by virtue of his office, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding five years, and, if still in office, be adjudged thereafter incapable of exercising the same, and the said office shall forthwith be declared vacant by the Court passing the sentence."

Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860.
HON. GEORGE ASHMUN,
President of the *Repub. National Convention*.
—Sir: I accept the nomination tendered me by the Convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others acting as a Committee of the Convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate or disregard it, in any part.

Imporing the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the convention; to the rights of all the States, and Territories, and people of the nation; to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the Convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. Hamlin has also written an able and patriotic letter of acceptance.

FIRST RIDE OF THE JAPANESE RAILROAD.

The ride of the Japanese across the Isthmus of Panama, their railway experience, is described in a letter in the New York Journal of Commerce.

Upon the starting of the train, the Japanese had ever entered, the conductors put the train at moderate speed, which was gradually increased till it shot forward like an arrow, climbing, descending, winding along the valleys, dashing across the hills, Chagres, high and conical hills, equipping small mountains, rising on either side, covered with trees and verdure to the utmost summits, while numbers of the most miserable huts lined the way, crowded with people of all hues, indolent, "stupid and half clad," while the pigs and chickens sported at the doors in company and equal naked. The Japanese could not imagine their admiration of this new mode of conveyance and rate of progress, so unlike the notions of their own country, in what they were carried on the shoulders of the arduous to sketch scenes and objects and the train was at the top of its speed, the poor artist ignorant of the rate of motion, taking his eyes for one instant only from the object to his paper, giving place to others which had the same apparatus of assistance. At last they were obliged to descend, and gave themselves up to the gratification of sighting only.

DIED.—At Charleston, S. C., on the 3d ult., the old well known *Democracy*.

The above named horse was sired by T. Jefferson, and dam (ed) by S. A. Douglas.

A very witty writer says, that men like children, are pleased with a rattle. Not if it is at the end of a long snake.

ROBERT A. M'COY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. All manner of legal business in the several courts of this county promptly attended to. June 28, 1860:tf

FRANCIS A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. [1860:tf

D. J. CARROLL. WM. BENNETT & CARROLL, Importers and Dealers in BRANDES WINES, GINS, SEAGARS, Old Monongahela and Reesport Whisky, &c. No. 120 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. June 14, 1860:tf

NOTICE.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their customers, and the public generally, that the report which has been circulated to the effect that they do not intend to work this summer is erroneous. We expect to commence CARDING about the first of July, and shall then cheerfully and to the best of our ability accommodate all who may want us with their custom.

[m7-2t] JONES & YENNER.

OH, YES! OH, YES! OH, YES!

THE RAILROAD!

The undersigned begs leave to inform the public at large that he has opened a SADDLERY and HARNESS SHOP, on High street, on the door east of Davis & Jones' store, where he intends manufacturing and keeping on hand SADDLES, RIDING BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, HARNESS of all descriptions, COLLARS, BLIND BRIDLES, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash or country produce. Call and examine my work, before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN E. CONNELL.
Ebensburg, April 19, 1860:tf

C. T. ROBERTS,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.
And Dealer in CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, NOTIONS, &c.

The subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that he has just received a large and new stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., which he offers very cheap. The public are invited to call and examine his complete assortment, as he considers it no trouble to show his goods even if he falls in making a sale. Store on the Diamond, opposite Thompson's Hotel, strict attention to business, he hopes to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public. Give him a call, and you will get bargains.

Major Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Accordeons, &c., repaired on short notice, with neatness and dispatch. All work warranted, and charges low. [April 19, 1860:tf]