

TODD HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT .- HENRY CLAY.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1860.

DIRECTORY.

VOL. 1.

BEFARED EXPRESSLY FOR "THE ALLEGHANIAN. LIST OF POST OFFICES. Post Masters. Districts. Joseph Graham, Yoder. nn's Creek. Joseph S Mardis, Blacklick. el Station Benjamin Wirtner, Carroll. Danl. Litzinger, Chest. John J. Troxell. Washint'n Mrs. H. M'Cague, Ebcusburg. Isaac Thompson, White. J. M. Christy, Gallitzin Joseph Gill, Chest. Wm. M'Gough, Washt'n. H. A. Boggs, Johnst'wn Wm. Gwinn, Loretto. E. Wissinger, Conem'gh. A. Durbin, Munster. Francis Clement. Conem'gh Andrew J. Ferral Susq'han. G. W. Bowman, White. Joseph Moyer, Clearfield. George Conrad, Richland. B. M'Colgan, Washt'n. Win. Murray, Croyle. Miss M. Gillespie Washt'n. S'mmerhill Andrew Beck,

HES, MINISTERS, &c.

REV. D. HARRISON, Pastor .-Sabbath morning at 104 in the evening at 6 o'clock. Sabhool at 9 o'clock, A. M. Prayer meetery Thursday evening at 6 o'clock.

al Church-REV. J. SPANE. er in charge. Rev J. M. SMITH, As-Preaching every Sabbath, alternately clock in the morning, or 7 in the Sabbath School at 9 o'clock, A. M. ecting every Thursday evening at 7

Independent-Ruy. Lt. R. POWELL, and in the evening at 6 o'clock. chool at 1 o'clock, P. M. Prayer in the first Monday evening of each and on every Tuesday, Thursday Friday evening, excepting the first week

ach mouth.

HON. SAMUEL S. BLAIR, OF PENN'A. Representatives, May 7, 1860.

and utensils made use of in the iron and twenty-live millions of dollars, and these compass the defeat of our prosperity .--- Thus, if you take the lowest increase on actions and countries exists, there will be

own life, an estate which he could not to sell our breadstuffs, cotton and other more abundant production of food as for ple, so that, unless there is some effectual charge with debts or dispose of for a lon- raw materials; and this is the argument increased employment of farming labor- relief, such as this bill will assuredly af-Delivered in the U. S. House of ger period. In many cases the occupants by which American farmers have been ers, and the extended investment of -capi- ford, it is not difficult to perceive the apfound themselves in possession of large induced by the abandonment of their pro- tal in the permanent improvement of the proach of another revulsion, more calamibodies of land which required a liberal tective tariff of 1842, to discharge their own soil, that such proprietors should be re- tous than that of 1857. It has been urged, expenditure of capital to render them pro- manufacturers and employ those from lieved from this disability, &c., be it enac- however, that if each nation manufactured To accomplish this end, it was her con- ductive. There was no inducement to abroad. Has experience, the faithful ted," &c. stant effort, until recently, to cut off all invest the requisite sums on an estate touchstone of truth, commended to their The system, thus begun, was continued we would lose our commerce, with all its other nations from the means of improve- which might terminate at any moment judgments all the advantages of a foreign by various subsequent acts, looking to its civilizing influences. Now, Mr. Chairment in manufacturing industry, which with his life, and then pass at once to an- market, which free trade pictured to their perfection. And because, in the language man, is it possible to point out a country

artisans. Her statute books abound in out being at all subjected to the burden told that England was casting off the sirable that the works of drainage should has been adopted as a system, whose comthe most arbitrary and illiberal enactments, of its improvement; and, for the same shackles from commerce which a barbarous, continue to be encouraged in order to pro- merce has not, at the same time, flourishforbidding all persons from entering into reason, no one would lead money upon selfish, and anti-commercial spirit had im- mote the increased productiveness of land," ed. On the contrary, sir, experience contracts with British operatives, who mortgage or other security on such an posed, and, that inaugurating a new era it was provided that loans should be made justifies the assertion that the commerce were ingenious and skillful in any of the uncertain estate. From these and other of unrestricted international exchanges, from the Treasury to accomplish the pur- of nations who have protected their labor various branches of manufactures, to go | causes growing out of land monopoly la- she was throwing open her ports for the pose. Now, sir, let us see how our agri- -including our own country during the into foreign countries, for the avowed bor was excluded from a quantity of land admission of our breadstuffs, after long culturists, who set their hopes on the two protective tariffs of 1828 and 1842-purpose, in almost every instance, of pre- sufficient in extent, if brought under a and wearisome contests with the protee- English market for the sale of their proventing foreign nations from availing thorough system of culture, to produce tionists. That was in the year 1846. The duce are affected and will continue to be exchanged their raw materials for the themselves of their knowledge, and there- food for the entire population. Agricul- protection afforded by the act of 1842 had affected by this reform alone. From a manufactured goods of others have but a by building up factories for themselves .- | ture had not its just proportion of capital infused so much of life and energy into table presented to the Society of Arts, by | limited commerce, or none at all. The Her restrictions, however, did not stop and labor employed in its development, to the country, that it was fast working its Mr. Denton, in December, 1855, and pub- protected nation is rich, because the peohere; but, with the same spirit and intent, which it was entitled, if there had been a way to commercial independence. Capital lished in 1858, in the 5th vol. of Took's ple are employed, and can therefore buy; laws were enacted to prevent the exporta- natural and equitable distribution; and that had been driven from active employ- History, it appears that of the 56,362,000 while the nation whose laborers are idle is tion of all tools and machines used by her the consequence was, an excessive supply ment by the disasters consequent on the acres of land in Great Britain, 43,957,000 poor, and cannot buy from others. If it manufacturers. Such restrictive and pro- of both, for mechanical and commercial reduction of duties by the tariff of 1833, acres are cultivated and cultivable land; were possible that the people of every nahibitory laws for the encouragement of pursuits. The evil became so pressing sought investment not only in the old, but and of this area, there are 22,890,000 tion were fully employed, so that they made trade, meet the eye so often, in turning and alarming, that during the agitation in new avenues of industry; laborers no over the statutes of the last century, that for the repeal of the corn laws, reforma- longer looked for employers, but employ- from the retained the new avenues of the new avenues of industry; laborers no from the retained to the op- Providence intrusted to them, commerce it would almost seem to have been the tory movements were set on foot, enabling ers for them-a condition of things that eration of the drainage laws, there had -true, legitimate commerce-would whichief business of legislation, to build up capitalists to advance money for drainage in a short time would have driven British been drained 1,365,000 acres, leaving ten every see. Variety is the order of British manufactures, and British ship- purposes, to be charged on the land, and manufacturers from our markets, and re- 21,525,000 acres yet undrained-nearly God's providence. He has made no two ping, and to counteract the efforts of all requiring the interest to be kept down by placed them with our own, on a basis so one-half of the cultivable land of the men alike, either in physical or mental other nations to diversify their pursuits, the tenant for life. The Government, urm that they could have soon maintained Kingdom. These returns further show, endowments; and the same diversity is eaching every Sabbath morning at and supply themselves. As an example, too, has, in pursuance of various acts of their ground, unaided by protection. But that in some instances there has been an found amongst nations. The countries in I present the following, passed in 1785, Parliament, advanced on loan at three per. the selfishness and avarice of British man- increased yield of one-fourth over that of which they are allotted differ in soil, clicent. interest, for agricultural improve- facturers, shippers and merchants left the same drainage, and in no instance did mate, and adaptation to particular pur-"An act to prohibit the export of tools ments, various sums amounting to about untried no means within their power to it fall below four bushels to the acre, -- suits; and as long as this diversity in both steel manufactures of the Kingdom, and reforms have had a decidedly salutary British intrigue and British gold were any one acre as the standard, the yield of variety in the productions of their labor. WILLIAMS, to prevent the contracting with artisans influence in ameliorating the condition of employed in the work of poration of the several tools and utensils the mining and manufacturing laborers, the people that the law of 1842, so fruitfal adopted by the British farmers of all class The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. made use of in preparing, working up, crowded in the districts where the works of blessings, should be religiously support- ses, and the increased productions of Ire- Moone,] in his argument against specific and finishing iron and steel manufactures are carried on, and trained for generations ed and preserved. England immediately land from the same causes, can there be a duties, as being the protective feature of of this Kingdom, will enable foreigners in the habits of their peculiar toil, and began the repeal of many duties which to work at such manufacture, and there, consequently unfitted for other pursuits, were utterly useless for the protection of greater population than is there at pres-by greatly diminish the exportation of the can experience from these movements but her industry, for the simple purpose of ent, and of the ultimate success in these ing, as he supposed, the antiquated notions ame from this Kingdom; therefore, for little relief. They are still subjected to affording an example of her supposed Entries every Sabbath morning at 10% o'clock the preserving as much as possible the the constant depressions of wages ren- abandonment of the protective policy, the that these facts sufficiently show that to the unrestricted commerce of the world. benefits arising from those great and reli- dered necessary in order to under-sell and better to enable her to operate on the Great Britain, instead of suffering from able branches of trade and commerce, &c., break down the laborers of every other minds of our own and of other people, and over-population, will yet demonstrate, by these two ancient and renowned Kingdoms country who desire to set up for them- thereby induce them to repeal duties that a judicious investment of capital in agri- for the boldness with which they have ta-1842. Now, sir, what have they gained productions, and lessen their dependence ever abandoned protection. by it? What has been the result?

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE. NO. 46.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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the person having the right to the enjoy- in this cheap market, for the further rea- unable to execute such draining; and the gravest anxiety, this outflow of specie ment of the land, but an estate for his son that it is the dearest market in which whereas it is expedient, as well for the s still going on beyond all former exameverything for the supply of its own wants.

TERMS

they might derive from the skill of her other, who would enjoy its benefits with- imaginations? I think not. They were of that of 1st August, 1849, it was "de- on the face of the earth, where protection

-REV. Jonx or .- Preaching every Sabbath evening at mi 6 o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Friday evening o'clock. Society every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Disciples -- Rav. WM. LLOYD, Pastor -- Preachat every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Particular Baptists-REV. DAVID JENEINS, ator.-Preaching every Sabbath evening at sclock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, P. M. Catholio-Bsy. M. J. MITCHELL, Pastor -ad Vespers at 4 o'clock in the evening.

EBENSBURG MAILS. MAILS ARRIVE.

11 o'clock, A. M. tern, daily, at P. M. 104 . slern, it at MAILS CLOSE. 41 o'clock P. M. alisso, daily, at A. M. 16.45 Etern, " at 199 The Mails from Butler, Indiana, Strongs-"b, &c., arrive on Tuesday and Friday of h week, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

heave Ebensburg on Mondays and Thurs-Mys, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

EQ. The Mails from Newman's Mills, Carown, &c., arrive on Monday and Friday of ch week, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Leave Ebensburg on Tuesdays and Satur-

W. at ? o'clock, A. M. 25 Post Office open on Sundays from 9

10 o'clock, A. M.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE. UT MODE STATION

| ess-Express Tra | in leaves at | 8.55 | A.M. |
|-----------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| " Mail Train. | | 8.07 | P. M. |
| 141-Express Tra | in. 0 | 7.18 | P. M. |
| " Fast Line. | 4.6 | 13.12 | P. M. |
| " Mail Train, | - 44 | 6.08 | A. M. |
| | | | |

dyu of the Courts .- President, Hon. Geo. Tior. Huntingdon ; Associates, GeorgeW. seley, Richard Jones, Jr. thonotary .- Joseph M'Donald. Regular and Recorder .- Michael Hasson. Deputy Register and Recorder .- John Scan-

Sheriff .- Robert P. Linton. Deputy Sheriff .-- George C. K. Zahmi, Dutriet Attorney .- Philip S. Noon. Junty Commissioners .- John Bearer, Abel loyd, David 4. Storm. Jerk to Commissioners .--- George C. K. Zahm. ungel to Commissioners .-... John S. Rhey. Treasurer, John A. Blair. "aur House Directors. - David O Harro, nei M'Guire, Jacob Horner Poor House Treasurer .-- George C. K. Zahm. Poor House Steward,-James J. Keylor. Mcreantile Appraiser .- Thomas M'Connell.

Suditors -Henry Hawk, John F. Stull, E. unty Surveyor .- E. A. Vickroy. Coronet .- James S. Todd.

CBEVSBURG BOR. OFFICERS.

ustices of the Peace .- David II. Roberts, riton Kinkead. Gurgans. - Andrew Lewis. ⁿ Council. - William Kittell, William K.

en Charles Owens, J. C. Noon, Edward

Cora to Council .- T. D. Litzinger. Borough Treasurer. - George Gurley.

Veigh Master, --- William Davis. ool Directors .- Edward Glass, William

Evans, Thomas J. Davis. "surver of School Board-Evan Morgan. Constable .-- George Gurley. Las Collector .- George Gunley.

Bressar. -Richard T. Davis. adge of Bleetion .- Isaac Evans. Interest John S. Rhey, John J Evans. deeds, wills, and other assurances, gave however, to huy our iron and other articles

chapter 68 :

SPEECH

[CONCLUDED.]

be it enacted." The act then proceeds to forbid the ex- selves. It is obvious, then, that a counport of machinery, such as rollers, moulds, punches, &c.; enacts heavy penalties for its violation, besides a confiscation of the | machinery advanced to the highest stage u achinery when seized. An additional of perfection, can manufacture at rates preamble declares :

"And whereas, for the encouraging of full employment the capital and labor of such manufactures in this Kingdom, it is a country like ours, unless they are met necessary that provision should be made by restrictions adapted to the necessities to prevent artificers and others employed of the case. therein from departing," &c.; and then | I have spoken of the progressive steps

it was not enough to prevent foreigners "We mutually help each other." I have from employing their workmen and buy- spoken, too, of the improvement in the ing their machines; for other nations machinery of production brought about by would gradually direct their endeavors to a fair and free competition, by which the manufacture their own materials, unless | cost of the article to the consumer is lessrestrained. But it has been her concurrent ened. But the progress to such happy policy, in perfect harmony with the laws results is opposed by the condition of labor here mentioned, to push her armies and and capital in England, to which I have navies around the world, conquering em- alluded, and which draws us within the pires upon which the sun never sets, circle of an unfair competition-a compewhereto her merchants may carry her tition as unfair as would be that between manufactures unmolested by competition. a merchant who by fraud obtains his goods It is not for fame that she has won her below their value, and another who has most splendld victories, so much as for paid an honest price for what he has to her markets. It is not so much the love sell. The Englishman tells us to buy in of glory that fires her ambition, as the the cheapest market, and proffers to us calculation of the merchant, who seeks a goods cheapened by cruel exactions from place to sell his woollens, his cottons, and poor operatives, and deposites them in our his iron. For this, she wars with the warehouses at prices below what must be weak and intrigues with the strong. In paid to American laborers alone for their short, her design is to manufacture the manufacture. We give need to the plauraw materials of her own and of other na- sible and insidious advice, and dismiss tions, not only for her own supply, but from employment our own labor and capfor the supply of the world. The chief ital, and for a time the individual consuelement of her power to underwork other mers procure their goods at a lower cost in nations and supply them with her fabrics money. But the foreign price is variable, is the low wages of her manufacturing as it must always be in a country depend-Superintendent of Common Schools .- T. A. operatives. Competition for employment ing on the exchange of its manufactured reduces wages as it reduces the prices of products for the raw materials of nations all other commodities ; and the inquiry is all around the globe, and consequently we presented, why it is that in a country are at once placed at the mercy of these where manufactures have been so highly fa- changes. Besides this, we are at the merev vored, the condition of the operatives in the of combinations among gigantic establishmanufacturing districts, has so generally ments to regulate prices, as is frequently excited the commiseration of the humane. observed in the notices of meetings of Accustomed as men are to associate pow- Staffordshire and Welsh ironmasters, where or and dignity with the perpetuation of they resolve upon an advance or depreslarge landed estatacs in families, especial- sion of prices, as may suit their purposes; ly where the spirit of fedualism has been so that we soon discover, when the foreign-Reese S. Lloyd, John J. Lloyd, Morris infused into the framework of society, as er has obtained the exclusive coxtrol of was the case in England, it is not to be our markets, we are paying a largely in-

try possessing the advantages of such cheap labor and cheap capital, and with that for all time to come will keep from

follows the prohibitary provision against by which manufactures are cheapened seducing, soliciting, or contracting with when labor in the various pursuits of life workmen to go into forcign countries .- | can find employment, when producers have There was not until recently an important at their doors a market for the exchange branch of industry in the Kingdom that with each other of their respective products. was not protected by enactments of and where, as a laboring man lately speaklike extreme and abitrary severity. Yet ing to me of the effect of protection, said, wondered at that the lands of the King- creased price, by which we are simply dom were chiefly concentrated into the helping him to retrieve his losses in the hands of the few. The titles being efforts that were expended to break down generally under family settlements, by the home production. We are invited,

From a table exhibiting the quantities of wheat imported into Great Britain in a series of years, which I find in the consular returns of 1855, I extract the follow-

Wheat imported from the United States. -In 1846, 808,178 quarters; in 1847, 1,-834.142 quarters; in 1848, 296,102 quarters; in 1849, 617,131 quarters; in 1850, 537,030 quarters; in 1851, 911,855 quarers; in 1852, 1,231,894 quarters.

Wheat imported from other countries .-In 1846, 1,529,900 quarters; in 1847, 2,-592,526 quarters; in 1848, 2,587,731 quarters; in 1849, 3,852,000 quarters; in lar per bushel. The producer must versy better than by one or two extracts 510 quarters; in 1852, 2,906,778 quarters. The exports of wheat and wheat flour to Great Britain for the year ending 30th ported home. If he wants a ton of rail- measure, and said : road iron, and had his corn in Liverpool, June, 1859, were as follows:

Value. Bushels. Wheat, - 1,322,718 \$1,296,290 forty dollars per ton; but, to do this, he lutely necessary to the preservation of the Wheat flour, - 232,368 1,051,051 must send one hundred bushels to be tolled I will not stop to dwell on the incon- by freights, commissions, and other charsiderable importance of the Brifish mar- ges, which every producer who is obliged ket for this article. It is sufficient to say to send his produce to a commission mer- there is a superabundance of population. that considering the increase of popula- chant for sale fully understands, as he and no employment for them; and unless tion in both countries, and the power of complains of the meagre balance on the they could increase the manufacturing other nations to compete with us success- account of sales rendered. If we made fully in the supply of breadstuffs for that these articles, and all others which we had they for employment? His impresmarket, it is not worth our care. And if have the means of making, but do not sion was that the supply of food was not we will but consider the improvements make, the home market for agricultural adequate to the demand, and supplies in agriculture which of late have com produce would be just as good as the for- should be realized from abroad." manded so large a share of public atten- eign, and a ton of iron, even at a price tion in England, it will be obvious that twelve or fifteen dollars higher than the Clay, remarked : her market for our breadstuffs will continue foreign iron, would still be the cheaper to diminish until, in a short time, we shall article of the two. be entirely excluded. I have already adverted to the difficulty, indeed impossibil- tures at home, instead of abroad, are just ers. All the great branches of manufacity, of investing a proper share of capital as palpable and appreciable as are the ad- tures exported a considerable portion of in English agriculture. I would now vantages of the farmer who can go to his their produce ; that portion could only claim the attention of the Committee more market town frequently during the day, bear such a price as would enable it to particularly to the reforms recently set and return, over one who lives so far away compete with the goods of our rivals, and on foot for the remedy of this evil. The that he must spend a day in traveling to the price of the portion exported absolutely Parliament, as early as 1840, took hold of the same place. It is a marvel that an governed the price of the home market. If the matter, and passed an act enabling intelligent people will tamely submit to it was absolutely inevitable that wages persons having a limited interest in lands such exacting demands upon their industry. should fall, in order that the manufactuto charge them under certain restrictions But, sir, we send something more than rers might meet their foreign rivals, how with debts contracted for improvements, our products in exchange for these goods. was the necessity to be met but by a dethe spirit purpose of which is recited in the After exporting our raw materials, the crease in the price of provisions?" product of the land, the forest, and the preamble, as follows :

baving a limited interest in such land are same metals. And what should occasion have been abandoned, but in no case, were

dance would be increased and one which has not, will buy what the in these factories to go abroad." The agricultural labor, and advancing the pro- an Administration was brought into pow- 86,000,000 hushels per annum; and if we other has to sell; and thus there will alpreamble read thus : "Whereas the ex- ductive power of the improved land. But er by studiously and persistently assuring regard other improvements in cultivation ways be a domand for ships and sailors.

doubt of their capacity to supply a far this bill, invoked us to follow the examen leavors to accomplish it? I believe of protection, by throwing open their ports -"All honor," said he, "to the rulers of were truly and substantially protective.- culture, that she can afford the means of ken their stand on the side of free trade." The modification of the corn laws, too, was subsistence to twice her population. Is it Sir, it is true that, in many instances. pushed to a speedy conclusion, for the not, then, sir, the part of wisdom in our these nations have abandoned, and in benefit of the manufacturers, and to recon- farmers to encourage whatever has a ten- many others have reduced, the duties on cile our farmers to the repeal of the act of dency to build up a home market for their foreign imports, but I deny that they have

on a foreign market which at best is flue- The agitation of free trade began in tuating and uncertain, and from which, England by some reduction of duties on by every indication, they will be ultimate- silks, under the lead of Mr. Huskisson. ly excluded ? If it were even otherwise, but was carried on chiefly in the controhowever, it is not well that we should versy relative to the modification of the continue to send our raw produce to the corn laws, which has terminated in their workshops of foreigners, burdened with final repeal. That, sir, was a measure of charges for freight and commissions, to be merchants and manufacturers, designed to worked up into bars of iron or webs of advance the prosperity of manufactures cloth, when thousands at home are anx- and trade. Its professed object was to ious to do the work. I observed in the furnish cheap food, as a means of enamarket quotations, some time ago, the bling them to maintain a competition with price of corn in a Western town, at forty the manufacturers of other nations decents per bushel, and in the same paper, structive of their interests. I cannot prethe price at Liverpool was one dol- sent the real issue of that famous contro-1850, 4,091,048 quarters; in 1851, 4,349, then pay sixty bushels out of every hun- from the arguments of those who are dred to get that corn to this foreign mar- called free traders. Colonel T. Wood, a ket, to be exchanged for goods to be im- member of Parliament, supported the

"It would contribute to the general he would give say forty bushels for it at prosperity of the country, but was absomanufacturing interest." Again he says :

"In certain districts of the country prosperity of the country, what chance

Another advocate of free trade, Sir, W.

"Adopt the more widely the principles of free trade, and afford to our manufac-The advantages of having our manufac- turers the means of competing with oth-

It is needless to multiply proofs of the "Whereas much of the land in England sea, and what little manufactured goods purpose of this measure. But the moveand Ireland would be rendered perma- other people buy from us, we have been ment, I am aware, had not stopped with nently more productive by improved obliged to send out, in the last ton years, the repeal of the corn laws. It has been draining, and nevertheless, by reason of about four hundred millions of dollars, in pushed much further, and the duties on the great expense thereof, proprietors gold and silver, over our imports of the many articles formerly highly protected

