



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

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 13.

People's Party Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

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

CONGRESS: SAMUEL S. BLAIR, of Blair county.

ASSEMBLY: ALEXANDER C. MULLIN, of Ebensburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER: EDWARD F. LITTLE, of Wilmore.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER: JAMES COOPER, of Taylor.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR: WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Carroll.

AUDITOR: THOMAS J. NELSON, of Clearfield.

Lincoln and Victory!

GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION.

By far the most brilliant political demonstration that has occurred in Cambria county during the present campaign, took place at Ebensburg, on Tuesday evening last. Although but little preparation had been made, and no posters had been issued, the Court House was, nevertheless, packed and jammed to overflowing at an early hour—so great was the enthusiasm of our party friends in behalf of our glorious standard-bearers, and so great the desire of men of all parties to hear the distinguished speakers who were expected to address the meeting. Certainly not less than five hundred of the frosty sons of little Cambria were crowded within the walls, about the windows, and in the lobby of the old Court House. We have never looked upon a denser mass of human flesh.

At half-past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. H. Evans, upon whose nomination JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., was chosen President. Joseph H. Campbell, Esq., moved that the following gentlemen act as Vice Presidents: David Leidy, William Berkstresser, B. F. Slick, Conrad Hartzell, Martin Pringle, John Roberts, George Empfield, R. B. Gageby, C. B. Ellis, Wm. Ream. James M. Swank and Thomas A. Powell were appointed Secretaries.

After the organization had been perfected, the President, in a few happy remarks, thanked the audience for the honor which had been conferred upon him, and indicated his determination, although the fire of youth and the vigor of mature manhood no longer warmed his blood or nerved his arm, to enlist for the campaign as a high private, under the banner of Lincoln and Hamlin, and in the cause of Freedom and the Rights of Free labor. His speech was loudly cheered. Loud calls were then made for ALEXANDER C. MULLIN, Esq., who appeared and proceeded to address the meeting.

Mr. MULLIN, in a speech of about thirty minutes duration, reviewed the legislation of the past six years upon the subject of Slavery; showing, in an earnest, eloquent and able manner, the position which the several parties of the country have sustained in relation thereto. He dwelt at length upon the two-faced course of Stephen A. Douglas, the so-called champion of Popular Sovereignty, and defended the People's party from the charge of being the "Nigger party"—proving that that party only opposed the extension of Slavery into the common Territories of the Union, which are now free from the curse. He also proved that the People's party was the only Free Homestead and Tariff party, and that the Democratic party alone was responsible for the defeat of those measures in the last session of Congress. General Foster's friends claimed for him that he had urged the passage of the Morrill Tariff Bill upon Democratic Senators, but of what avail was all his urging? The speaker then referred to local politics, and especially to his own nomination for Assembly—claiming that as the representative of the party, and as one who had always supported the regular nominees of that party, he was entitled to its undivided support. After

impressing upon his friends the necessity for thorough organization as essential to success at the State and Presidential elections, the speaker retired amid much applause.

Loud and deafening calls were now made for Hon. SAMUEL S. BLAIR, whose appearance was greeted with unmistakable marks of the high estimation in which he is held by the People's party of Cambria County. At the commencement of his address, he embraced the opportunity to tender his thanks to those who had so generously rallied to his support two years ago, when the hand of Providence confined him to a bed of sickness. He then passed to the discussion of the Slavery question, which was regarded by men of all parties as the great vital question of the day. Slavery he regarded as a bad thing morally, socially, and politically, and it would be so pronounced by nine-tenths of the people of the North, and by all the poor whites of the South, if a popular vote were had upon the question. He proceeded to show that the Democratic party is controlled by the slaveholding aristocracy of the South; that the great Opposition party is opposed to the extension of Slavery—that it was the only political organization in the land which is true to Freedom and the Rights of Free White Labor. He next denied, as was claimed by the South, that Slavery was a Divine institution, and in this connection read the eloquent preamble to the statute of Pennsylvania abolishing Slavery within her borders. The speaker then took up the platforms of the two wings of the Democracy, and in the course of his remarks proved to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced hearers that the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine of S. A. Douglas was worse for Freedom than the platform upon which Mr. Breckinridge stood. He referred to the influence of the Slave Power in Congress in preventing the construction of a Pacific Railroad, because the construction of that road by a central route would result in the erection of more Free States. The distinguished gentleman then adverted to the Polygamy question as it was presented in the House of Representatives last winter—showing that Southern members of Congress opposed the abolition of the "twin relic," because their votes in the affirmative would have implied a recognition of the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. The Tariff plank in the Chicago platform was next alluded to—the speaker stating that he had reason to believe that it was written or dictated by the greatest living protectionist, Henry C. Carey. The plank in question endorsed the Protective policy in as strong terms as the most ardent Protectionist could desire, and the fact that the great Opposition party of the country was composed mainly of Henry Clay Whigs and Tariff Democrats was a sufficient guaranty that the party was right on the Tariff issue, whereas the Democratic party, as a party, has always advocated and practiced a Free Trade policy. Moreover, that party has always been under the control of Southern politicians who are hostile to the interests of Free White labor everywhere, and of course hostile to its protection. Neither the Breckinridge nor Douglas platform contains one word in favor of a Tariff. On the contrary, they both endorse "Progressive Free Trade," as enunciated in the Cincinnati platform of 1856. The speaker next referred to the corruptions of the present Administration, and closed with an eloquent peroration in praise of the manhood and honesty of "Honest Old Abe," the next President of the Republic. Mr. Blair took his seat amid round after round of applause, having spoken one hour and fifty minutes. We need scarcely add that he was frequently interrupted by hearty and prolonged cheers.

Mr. KOPELIN was the next speaker.—After a few introductory remarks, in which he said the lateness of the hour would restrict him to a few observations, the speaker proceeded to establish the fact that there was but one political party in the country, and that was the great party of the People—all other organizations being but mere factions which were powerless for good and capable only of doing mischief. As illustrative of the distracted condition of the Democratic party—so called from courtesy—the speaker related an exceedingly funny incident of two Philadelphia ward politicians, which produced roars of laughter. This anecdote was appropriately followed by a humorous review of the two Democratic meetings held on Monday evening—both claiming to be the regular organization and nothing else—which excited more merriment, and called forth most vociferous cheering. Referring to the Cresson "fusion" arrangement, the speaker compared its results to the attempt of two drunken men who were on opposite sides of a fence to get on the

same side. They could not understand that one should remain stationary while the other would climb the fence, but both insisted on crossing at the same time. Of course they never came together—neither would the Douglas and Breckinridge wings. The Democratic party, like a potter's vessel, was broken never to be reunited. The speaker next took up the issue of Free and Slave Labor, and said that if the advocacy of the former was Black Republicanism, then he was a Black Republican. The speaker was a Fillmore American in 1856, and proceeded at length to assign the reasons which now actuated him in supporting Lincoln. One of these reasons was embraced in a contemplation of the disastrous results which would flow from a failure of the people to elect a President. He alleged that the sole object of the factions opposed to Lincoln's election was to throw the election of a President into the House of Representatives, and instanced the bargain and sale in New York and New Jersey as proof of the charge. Touching upon State politics, the speaker said that the leaders of the Bell and Everett party were determined to make Foster Governor, that by the defeat of Curtin the prestige of success in October would be lost to the People's party in November. Nevertheless, he had no doubt of Curtin's election by at least 20,000 majority. The speaker, recurring to the Presidential issue, said that the election of Abraham Lincoln would still the cry of Disunion and restore the government to the purity and honesty which characterized its administration in the early days of the Republic. He concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the County Ticket, and upon resuming his seat was loudly cheered.

Repeated calls were now made for Col. HALL, our popular State Senator, but owing to the lateness of the hour (it was now after 11 o'clock), the Col. declined to make any extended remarks. On motion of A. A. Barker, it was resolved that when the meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet in a Torchlight Procession in front of the Court House. On motion of J. H. Campbell, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the Procession:—Marshal, A. A. Barker, Assistant Marshals, Wm. D. Dain, John H. Evans, John P. Scott, Saml. S. Paul, Hugh Jones, B. F. Slick. The meeting then adjourned to the front of the Court House, with cheers.

The Procession then formed, was in all respects the most imposing demonstration witnessed in this county since 1844.—The number of persons who fell into line was not less than five hundred, and probably exceeded it. The Procession was headed by the Wilmore martial band—one of the best in the State—which was followed by the Ebensburg Lincoln and Hamlin Club, bearing from forty to fifty torches and transparencies—the latter very handsomely gotten up and inscribed with most appropriate mottoes and devices.—After marching through the principal streets, the Procession halted in front of the Mountain House, where three deafening cheers were given for Lincoln, Hamlin, Curtin and the County Ticket. Three more were then given for Col. LOUIS W. HALL, at the conclusion of which the crowd called lustily for that gentleman.—In a few moments the Col. made his appearance, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. After thanking his friends for the honor which had been done him, he said that he would not tire their patience with a speech. They had already listened to three good speeches. Notwithstanding this disclaimer, however, the Col. proceeded to deliver one of the best fifteen minutes' speeches we ever listened to—the conclusion of which was an earnest appeal to his party friends in Cambria county to unite as one man in support of their County Ticket. The Col.'s speech was attentively listened to, and the frequent outbursts of applause with which its salient points were received showed that he was a favorite with the People's party of little Cambria.

After the retirement of Col. Hall, three rousing cheers were given for "Honest Old Abe," when the vast assemblage quietly dispersed at half past 12 o'clock.—The demonstration as a whole was a most successful one, and has infused new life and vigor into the ranks of our party in this county. It was in striking contrast with the tame and spiritless meetings of the double-headed Democracy on Monday evening, and has rightly excited emotions of heart-felt pride in the breast of every friend of Free Labor and a protective Tariff who was there to see and hear.—Johnston Tribune of last week.

A Breckinridge pole was raised at Mertz's tavern on Saturday last.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

See new advertisements.

Reading matter on every page.

Getting shorter—the days.

Getting longer—the nights.

Will soon be here—the melancholy days, the saddest of the year.

President Buchanan has left Bedford Springs and gone back to Washington.

Vanity Fair says that Sax's last joke is his running for Governor.

Stephen A. Douglas addressed the people of Harrisburg, on Friday, the 7th inst.

Accounts from Japan state that a city of 10,000 inhabitants was swallowed up by an earthquake in June last.

It is said that a secret society has been formed in New York, to murder the Prince of Wales.

The seat of justice of the new county of Cameron, has been fixed at a place called Shippen.

As a man drinks, he generally grows reckless. In his case, the more drinks, the fewer scruples.

A San Salvador paper says more than fifty shocks of earthquake were experienced there on the 21st of June.

A military encampment commenced at York, Pa., on Monday last. Gen. Keim has taken charge of the forces.

Sixty thousand persons attended a Lincoln mass meeting held at Indianapolis recently.

Col. Fremont has a large number of Chinese employed on his estate in California digging gold.

The town of Mount Vernon, Texas, has been burnt by incendiaries, one of whom has been hung.

Diaubline is the name of the new color said to have been produced in Paris from coal tar. It varies from deep purple to all the shades of rose color.

Tom Sayers is said to have expressed great reverence for the American flag. He says that during the whole fight with Hecuba he felt the stripes and saw the stars.

The population of the United States is supposed to amount to upwards of thirty-two millions, according to the census now in progress.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, a Douglas paper, says that the man who says Georgia will go for Breckinridge is a fit subject for the insane asylum.

There have arrived at New York this season, from foreign ports, 68,750 emigrants, against a total of 51,449 for the corresponding period of 1859.

The St. Paul Democrat of August 22d gives its readers the first newspaper despatch ever received in Minnesota—"on wires over its own soil."

Bitters thinks that the cutting down of the Republican pole last week was one of the scurriest pole-tic tricks he ever heard of, and could only have been perpetrated by a pole-torn.

See advertisement in another column of Evans & Watson's celebrated Salamander Safes. The safes which this firm manufactures are everywhere conceded to be the best in the market.

Darwin Phelps, Esq., announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth district, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana and Armstrong.

A new style of street car has been introduced into Pittsburgh, which is to be propelled by compressed air, and can run with more than ordinary speed, with six hundred pounds of air.

The latest project of the people in Chicago is one to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with the sea of the Gulf of Mexico by an uninterrupted channel for steamboat navigation.

We have received the last number of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal. It is really a magnificent gotten up journal. Terms, two dollars a year. Address C. L. Derby, 546 Broadway, New York.

Two distinguished Hungarian officers of high rank have offered their services, thro' Ex-Governor Kossuth, to Garibaldi, and with the assistance of friends of the cause in Glasgow, leave immediately for the seat of war.

The census-takers have discovered a number of antiquated individuals in various parts of the country. Among others, a deputy marshal in Cherokee county, (Ga.) found a white man who had attained the respectable age of 136 years.

In consequence of repairs there was no coinage at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, during the month of August. The deposits of gold, from all sources, amounted to \$132,132.41. Total deposits of silver, \$22,741,202.

A novel match is soon to come off between Captain Travis and one of his pupils, in Memphis. By agreement they are to shoot fifteen times each, the Captain's balls to first strike the floor and rebounding, to lodge nearer the center of the target than the balls of his opponent's pistol, who is to shoot in the ordinary way, taking deliberate aim.

Those eastern merchants in New York and Philadelphia who so lately "ate dirt" to secure southern trade, are now in a fix, for the western trade is proving the best, as that section is getting out of debt, while the South seems likely to go into that undesirable state. Business men need not sell their principles with their goods; manliness is admired more than squalidness, by all people, North or South.

Stephen Arnold Douglas.

Correspondence of THE ALLEGHENIAN.

While the followers of Stephen Arnold Douglas are heaping praises upon their favorite, they forget that during the recent session of Congress, and for several previous ones, he has done literally nothing. Whenever his voice or his vote was of importance, he was absent from his seat in the Senate under some pretense or other. If we examine the record of the last Congress, we will find that not on one practical issue of importance can his name be found. As a Presidential candidate, he has shirked every question upon which an issue in the campaign could be founded. Subterfuges were not lacking. With diarrhoea, pleurisy, sore-throat and gout in the stomach, his absence from his seat was duly accounted for. While the Homestead Bill was before the Senate, his seat was vacant, and it was heralded throughout the country that "Douglas was lying dangerously ill." The disease grew more and more severe as the business before the Senate grew more important; his condition became more and more critical as measures of vital importance approached a decisive vote in the Senate. When the death of Broderick was announced, Douglas was not man enough to stand up in the Senate and eulogize his character, while Broderick died fighting Douglas' battles. When the Senate committees were being reconstructed—when the Homestead Bill was before the Senate—when the Bill for the admission of Kansas was being considered—when the attempt was made to pass the Homestead Bill over the President's veto—Douglas was in the climax of one of the other of the above named ills, which the human family are subject to.

Can we, should we vote for a man who shirks every important issue? I call upon the voters of Pennsylvania to march boldly to the polls, and there cast their vote for the "Rail Splitter of Illinois," the champion of freedom and protection. Let the watchword be "Freedom and Protection." March boldly to the music of the Union, and grasp Kansas from the accursed hold of slavery. ALPHA.

Railroad Operations.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Reading Railroad Company, says the financial editor of the Ledger, have had made for joint use, 300 railroad cars, and purpose to double this number, to be used in carrying coal from the Broad Top Mountain coal mines, near the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, about 100 miles west of Harrisburg, to Philadelphia. This trade will be carried on over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Harrisburg, where it will enter on the Reading Railroad Company's Lebanon Valley Branch, thence to Reading, and by the Reading Railroad to that Company's wharves at Richmond. This trade now affords a tonnage of about 300 tons, and, it is said, can be very considerably increased. The two carrying companies pro rate the charges, the Reading having about fifteen miles most of the distance.—By the re-union of the two companies in this work, the advantage of favorable grade is secured the entire distance, and in this respect enables the trade of the Broad Top to compete with rival producers in all the best and largest markets. From Huntingdon to Harrisburg the grade of the Pennsylvania Railroad is descending, and from Harrisburg by way of Reading it is also favorable for heavy trains; whereas, from Harrisburg eastward, by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the grade is undulating, and in other respects not as well suited for heavy freight. This fact, with a desire of those interested in the trade to have an outlet for their coal on the Delaware, at Richmond, will account for the trade taking the course mentioned, instead of coming all the distance by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A Protective Tariff.

TO THE LABORING MEN OF THE country, the political campaign now going on is one of immense importance. The really great issue involved in it is the question of Protection to American Labor. A Protective Tariff that would encourage home manufactures, and create such a demand for labor as would enable laborers to command CASH FOR THEIR LABOR, would be a boon for this class of men more valuable than a thousand party victories. But not to them alone, but to all of us, it would be a blessing. This we all know. Then why do we not see to it that we obtain such a tariff? Beyond all question we have the power to do so if we use it. We have only to say to the Democratic party, "You cheated us in 1844 with your cry of Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42; and you have ever since opposed, and do now oppose our getting the legislation we need; we therefore have done with you, and will put into power the Opposition party, who have always been, and are now the friends of Protection. We will vote for BLAIR, CURTIN and LINCOLN, whom we know to be friends of the Protective policy, and members of a party friendly to Protection, as is proved by the vote in both the House and in the Senate on the Morrill bill last session." And thus saying and thus doing we will settle the question,—we will get the Protection we need—not otherwise.

Laboring men, vote for your own interests—vote for cash pay and good times—vote for the People's Party candidates, from Lincoln down.—Holl. Register.

SYMPATHY OF THE BODY WITH AN OPPOSED MEMBER.

At Tower's Mill, Lanesborough, Mass., last week a young man named Jerry Swan was caught in the arm in some machinery, and the limb was so badly broken and mangled that immediate amputation was necessary. The Eagle says: On recovering from the stupor, (produced by the use of chloroform,) Mr. Swan still complained of an aching hand. Late in the evening his distresses became very great, and he insisted that the hand was cramped and being doubled up. The limb had been placed in a small box and buried. The attendant dug it up and straightened the hand, and he was soon easier. The morning the limb was again buried. He soon complained of a sensation of cold and great pain in it. It was accordingly taken up again, wrapped up and deposited in a Tomb, since which he is again relieved. Some eight or nine years ago we happened to be at the tunnel on the Washington Railroad, just after a man's leg had been amputated. He had been caught between the bumpers of two cars, and the leg was literally crushed. After amputation, the leg was washed and taken to the room in which the man was lying, and placed upon a table. He had just recovered from the stupor caused by the use of chloroform when one of the physicians removed the cloth from the amputated limb, and with a probe was feeling the splintered bones. While he inserted the probe the man shrieked in pain, nor did he stop until the probe was removed. One of the physicians declared it to be sympathy with the limb, while the other scouted the idea.—Pitt. of and Union.

SOUTH-SIDE VIEW OF THE CANVASS.

The New Orleans Bee has formed its prognosis of the political "sick man" thus:

"To him who feels a vital interest in the existing canvass it is evident and undeniable that Abraham Lincoln is the only aspirant for the presidency who stands a chance of being chosen by the electoral college. However men may differ in their views of the relative strength and popularity of Lincoln's competitors, whose opinions are entitled to respect, imagine that at this time either Breckinridge or Douglas can be chosen by the people. But Lincoln can. He is were running against an united opposition, we should entertain no doubt whatever on the subject. But with a divided and distracted foe, it is sheer folly and fatality to disparage Lincoln's prospects of a deny that he stands a very fair chance of being elected."

A CARD.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 20, 1860. Messrs. EVANS AND WATSON: Gentlemen.—The small size No. 1 Salamander safe which I purchased from your agent, Mr. Allen B. Burr, in Lancaster City, on July 20th, 1859, has been subjected to a very severe trial, which it withstood in a most satisfactory manner. This safe, containing many books together with valuable papers belonging to myself and some to my neighbors and friends, and representing a value of over Twenty Dollars, (\$20.00) was in my billiard room destroyed on the night of the 27th of July, 1860, and passed through the fire unscathed. The safe was on the second floor and fell to the basement of the 3rd, and was subjected for six hours to an intense heat among the ruins, which was greatly increased by the combustion of a large quantity of gunpowder confined within the brick walls. After the fire the safe was opened and the books and papers taken out in a state of perfect preservation, the paper not even being discolored. This fact was, however, to many by no means a better recommendation of your safe than could be expressed in any other words than—Yours Respectfully, SAUEL HANCOCK.

CHEST SPRINGS AND GALLITZ TURNPIKE OR PLANK ROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned, three of the Commissioners named in the Special Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, incorporating the above named Company, passed the 28th day of March, A. D. 1860, hereby give notice that, in pursuance of said act, and general act in such case made and provided, approved the 25th day of January, A. D. 1849, with its supplement, books will be opened, and subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company received, at the following times and places, to wit:

At the store of E. & H. Nutter, Chest Springs, Cambria county, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of September, A. D. 1860.

At the house of Michael J. Smith, Gallitz, Cambria county, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, and on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of October, A. D. 1860.

At which times and places two or more of the Commissioners named in said act of incorporation will attend, and keep the books open, respectively, for the purpose aforesaid, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., of each said day, or until said books shall have the whole number of shares authorized by said act of incorporation therein subscribed.

HENRY NUTTER, M. D. WEAVER, M. DOUGLASS, Commissioners.

August 20, 1860.

HOWLING SALOON.

SOMETHING NEW IN EBENSBURG.

The undersigned having opened a Howling Saloon, connected with his Restaurant, in the basement of Myers' new Hall, respectfully requests all who wish good exercise to give him a call. ALE and LAGER BEER, of the most approved manufacture, constantly on hand. THOMAS MERRILL.

Ebensburg, August 25, 1859.

SADDLERY! SADDLERY!

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c., to order by the subscriber. Shop on Horner st., in the basement of his dwelling-house. Country produce taken in exchange for work. JAMES MACQUEL.

Ebensburg, Dec. 8, 1859.