



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM A. PORTER. Of Philadelphia.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS. The Democratic voters of the several election districts of the county of Cambria are requested to meet, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as the usages and interests of the party require.

RATHER COOL.—On going to the Post Office yesterday afternoon, the Post Master handed us a very heavy package, post-marked Johnstown. We at once recognized the address as the hand-writing of an eminent literary character. On opening the package, several pages of closely written folio were disclosed to our admiring gaze, and on examination, we found it was an elaborate reply to an article which appeared in the Pittsburgh Dispatch last Monday, and which contained sundry allusions to a paper published in Ebensburg, called the Democrat & Sentinel.

Well then, illustrious sir, we rather think we won't publish it. We are not quite so voracious as to be willing to father your slang, trawdle and bulderdash. Having enjoyed excellent health since we took charge of this paper, we have written all the editorial articles that have appeared in it, and do not now feel the least exhausted by our labors. When we wish to employ an Assistant Editor, we will forward this Johnstown

"Light of the world and Demigod of fame," an official notice of the fact. His manuscript is now in our possession, subject to his order. We will forward it to him by mail, as soon as he sends us a three cent postage stamp.

Our last week made a few comments with regard to an article which appeared in a late number of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, giving, or purporting to give, a history of the Libel suit at the last Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, growing out of the "strike" among the employees of the Cambria Iron Company last winter. The Dispatch of last Monday contains an editorial in reply to our article, which demands some attention at our hands. Our readers will recollect that we distinctly stated in our article last week, that we had no desire to cast any censure on the Cambria Iron Company for the course which it pursued in the matter, or to set ourselves up as the champion of the strikers. It is true we gave it as our honest opinion, that the one-sided account of the trial in the Dispatch, which was evidently written for the purpose of showing that the Company was right and the strikers wrong, had a direct tendency to keep alive a feeling of disaffection among the employees of the Company, and that consequently it was ill-timed and uncalled for. We spoke of Daniel J. Alorrell, the representative of the Company at the Works, in respectful terms, and expressed the hope that the feeling of disaffection among the employees of the Company would at once cease. Regarding our brief article as a favorable opportunity for showing its sympathy for the laboring man, over the left. The Dispatch goes into an elaborate argument to prove that the Company was right, and the strikers, the obscure and unassuming sons of toil, wrong—a convincing proof, certainly, that the Dispatch does not sympathize with capital as against labor!

We do not know, nor do we care, whether the strikers were right or wrong in the course they pursued. The difficulty terminated several months ago, and we understand the Company has now in its employ a sufficient number of hands to keep the works in successful operation. The prosecutions for Libel and Conspiracy were amicably arranged between the parties interested, without resorting to a Jury, and consequently, as we remarked last week, it is in the interest of both parties—the Company, as well as its employees—that the past should at once be consigned to oblivion. The disposition which the Editors of the Dispatch manifest to continue the controversy, after it has been arranged by the parties, we think, is attributed to an overwhelming desire on their part, to show their seal in the cause of capital against labor. The

last week was intended for political effect, in not trifling to merit attention. While we have no desire to act the part of a demagogue in order to court popularity with the masses, we thank Heaven that neither do we occupy a place among those who are ever ready to "croak the pregnant hinges of the knee," before wealth and power, that "thrill may follow fawning."

The Editors of the Dispatch evidently wish to create the impression that they have, in their recent articles with regard to the strike, confined themselves to the facts disclosed in the evidence on the trial of the "Libel suit." They asserted that the defendant in the Libel case was endowed with the special gift of the "gab and the ambition of a demagogue," that he "made speeches," and finally, the most heinous offence of all, that he was a "young Irishman." We do not recollect that any witness, during the trial of the case, testified to any of those important items in the Dispatch article. If the article in the Dispatch was not one-sided, then we confess that we have not a clear idea of the meaning of words. In the struggle between wealth and labor, the Editors of the Dispatch are not willing to acknowledge that their sympathies are on the side of wealth. If the editorial article in which we are now replying does not manifest an earnest desire to elevate the capitalists, without regard to the interests or welfare of the laboring classes, then we are willing to abandon the discussion. There is a party of men in this country who are constantly endeavoring to elevate what is called the upper class, the "favorites of fate," without regard to the rights of the laboring man. The readers of the Dispatch can determine whether its Editors do or do not belong to this party.

Surely the Editors of the Dispatch will not deny that their paper has been an advocate of the principles of Know Nothingism since Sam first made his appearance on the political arena. It is true they have recently abandoned him and now follow the standard of Black Republicanism. But they have doubtless not yet forgotten their first love; they are still true to the principles of bigotry and intolerance. In truth, Know Nothing bigotry and Abolition fanaticism, are the lights which have led them on, from the appearance of the first number of their paper up to the present time.

We have only to repeat what we have already stated, that we are not the champion of the strikers, or the enemy of Wood, Morrill & Co. We hope the good feeling which now exists between them and their employees will continue, and that the immense works under their charge may continue to prosper. It is in the interest of all concerned that the past should be forgotten, and, as we remarked last week, newspaper discussions of the recent difficulties have a direct and inevitable tendency to keep alive a spirit of disaffection among the Company's employees.

It will be perceived by the call of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee in another column, that the Delegate Elections will be held on Saturday, the tenth day of next month. This is an important matter and should at once command the attention of the Democracy in every section of the county. The welfare of the party demands that the next County Convention should be composed of Democrats who have the welfare of the party at heart, instead of brawling politicians and office-seeking demagogues. The Democracy of every election district should see that honest reliable Democrats are selected as delegates, who will faithfully, fearlessly and independently discharge their duty. If the Convention is composed of honest and intelligent men, we need entertain no apprehensions as to the result. A ticket will be nominated which will receive the unanimous support of the party.

A Wonderful Escape. The Auburn Advertiser says that the escape of James A. Cox of that city, at the late railroad disaster, was wonderful. Mr. Cox was seated in the third seat from the front in the second passenger car—the car that made the first fatal plunge. The first passenger car cleared the bridge, leaving behind the trucks, wheels and floor. All the passengers escaped serious injury. The second car, following, fell, striking against the abutment of the bridge, and was shivered to atoms. Mr. Cox first heard the scraping of the two trains in the collision, felt the tipping of the car, the dreadful ruck, plunge, and the awful crash. The next instant he was standing on splinters so fine that twenty or thirty could be held in one hand, the rain beating upon him and the most profound stillness reigning.

This awful silence lasted a moment only, when the terrible shrieks of the wounded and the fainter groans of the dying, came up from the shattered man. Mr. Cox, by a slight effort extricated himself from the ruin, and found himself entirely unharmed, except a slight and unimportant scratch on his foot. He felt the splinters flying past his head; below his feet to his knees were rains heaped up; on the left were the crushed remains of the Mack children; in front was the fatally wounded Perkins, of Rochester, and almost beneath his feet were the remains of Moore, of Rising Sun, and the body of a lady transfixed by two stakes.

There are many victims in the world. Take the following as a sample in every day life: One new ballet will make a lady feel very—very. One "fanny man" will bother a whole neighborhood. One goose him will disturb a whole assembly.

Our Relations with Great Britain.—In the House of Lords on June 18, the following remarks were made on the subject of aggression upon American commerce: The Earl of Clarendon, who was considerably very indistinctly heard in the gallery, wished to put a question to His noble friend opposite, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the subject of British commerce and commerce. He wished to know whether His noble friend could afford the House any information that might tend to allay the great uneasiness which had prevailed in the public mind during the last few days with reference to certain alleged proceedings on the part of British cruisers, and the preparations it was said the present Government were making equivalent to that of search, which had never been conceded by the United States and which was looked upon in that country as a national insult. His noble friend replied that he had no information on the subject beyond certain reports which had been published in the United States, and the abstract of some correspondence which had been laid before the Congress by the President.

There was, therefore, no means of judging how far the cruisers of her Majesty had exceeded their instructions by stopping some American vessels which were engaged in the coasting trade, and by firing into them. It was not only hoped, but expected, that if it were found there had been a great deal of exaggeration in the statements which had appeared on this subject, and he had no doubt that if his noble friend had received any information he would not hesitate to lay it before their lordships. At all events, his noble friend would probably inform their lordships whether he had any communication from the United States Government on the subject, and in what state matters were. If the case, no other or more stringent instructions had been sent out than those under which cruisers had been in the habit of acting, he felt assured that not only were there no grounds of quarrel between the two governments, but that the irritation which would be justified if the statements that had been put forth were true would be but momentary.

There were no instructions, which he had any knowledge under which the commanders of British cruisers would be authorized to do what it was said had been done, and if they had exceeded their instructions Her Majesty's Government would have no hesitation in stating that they had done so. This was a question of fact, and he should be able to give an answer to it. He would, therefore, be glad to hear what His noble friend had to say on the subject, and he would be glad to hear what His noble friend had to say on the subject, and he would be glad to hear what His noble friend had to say on the subject.

Such a right had been admitted by all maritime nations for their common protection, for without it the most atrocious deeds might be perpetrated and yet remain unpunished. But the possession of such a right was a very different thing from the exercise of it. He was certain that no officer commanding a British cruiser, whatever his suspicions might be, would exercise the right of searching an American vessel if he was really convinced that it was bona fide American. (Hear, hear.) We were as proud as the Americans were of the honor and independence of our flag, and just as determined to protect it whenever protection was lawfully claimed and could be legitimately given (hear, hear) but made a cover for nefarious transactions, such as he had referred to, and so far from finding fault with any foreign powers which should interfere to prevent the perpetration of such offenses, we should rather be obliged to them for their interference. (Hear, hear.)

He did not think the American Government would differ from us on that point, and he therefore hoped that both Governments would calmly consider the matter, and continuing to entertain toward each other friendly feelings and sentiments of mutual respect, come to some good understanding on the subject. He wished to ask his noble friend whether or any late communications on this subject had passed between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States, and whether anything had occurred to justify the apprehensions which had been entertained. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Malmesbury.—I am extremely glad that my noble friend opposite has pressed his question with the judicious language which he has used on this subject. It is of great advantage in a moment of difficulty, when a difference arises between this and any other country, that an eminent member of the opposition should rise in his place and express sentiments and views like those to which my noble friend has just given utterance. I am not in a position to give the House any authoritative information upon this subject. Up to this time our information has in general been derived from reports made on the side of the American Government. If these are correctly reported, and proved to have really taken place as described by the American Government, certainly Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to justify them. (Hear, hear.)

I must not be a great deal of time in giving the House any authoritative information upon this subject. Up to this time our information has in general been derived from reports made on the side of the American Government. If these are correctly reported, and proved to have really taken place as described by the American Government, certainly Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to justify them. (Hear, hear.)

The Dressmakers of London. The London Times says that the young milliners and dressmakers of that city, are bound to exercise seventeen or eighteen hours of toil out of the twenty-four in each day and night. Their work is carried on in crowded, unventilated rooms, where their frames are kept bent at their labor until their eyes ache, and their limbs refuse to perform their duty. They have a short painful life and an early grave. In a recent speech, Lord Shaftesbury said that many of these young women had been trained gently and kindly, in delicate and happy homes, possessing the virtues and tender hearts that make the female sex most valuable. He said that many of these young women were landed from one of the West India companies on the coast which can only be imagined when one thinks of the conditions of the Southern States of America.

From the Johnstown Echo. Letter from Senator Cassman. Having received some letters from a Committee of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, which would visit Pittsburgh for the purpose of inducing the citizens of the latter city to withhold their assent to the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, I wrote to Senator Cassman to know the facts of the case. By return mail the following answer was sent, but abstract from town prevented me from complying with his request. The letter is characteristic of the man—open, fearless and unreserved. The passage of a law such as he is prepared to advocate, is greatly needed, and the interests of the people imperatively demand that the next Legislature should act, and act promptly, in the matter. With a majority of such men as Dr. Cassman in the Legislature, the interests of the people will be protected, and Railroad officials will soon learn that their power is not omnipotent. From the Pittsburgh Daily I see that the meeting referred to proved a total failure, and that the business men of Pittsburgh remain firm in their opposition to the repeal of a tax that was wisely imposed, and that a source of increasing revenue to the Treasury of the State.

Pittsburg, June 9, 1868. R. H. CANAN, Esq.—Dear Sir—Yours of the 7th just received. It is true that a Committee of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia is to meet the Pittsburgh Board of Trade on next Thursday evening, and it is also true that their object is to induce the people of Pittsburgh to withdraw their opposition to the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. You ought at once to call a meeting of your citizens and get them to send out a Committee of which I am sure you ought to be one. The committee of a letter, which must necessarily be brief and hurried, (to be in time for the mail) will not permit me to give all, or indeed any of the reasons why Cambria, and if possible, some other counties, should have their representatives here on Thursday evening.

The present it must suffice for me to say that for one I am on this question where I have been—a determined opponent to the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and in favor of a Bill to prevent the Railroad Company from discriminating against any citizens of Pennsylvania. I accept only such reasonable discriminations for short distances, as the people, by Act of their Legislature, may specially authorize, and as from time to time experience may show to be reasonable and necessary. Nay, I now go further in opposition to the policy of the Railroad Company, and am prepared to advocate the repeal of the Law which released the Company from the payment of the two mills, which by contract they were bound to pay in addition to the present tax of three mills.

The New Gold Mines. All was excitement in California at the late dates, in relation to the new gold mines. Hundreds of the active and the enterprising were directing their footsteps to British Oregon. The San Francisco Herald alluding to the subject, says:—"The steamer Commodore sailed yesterday for the North, with a crowd of passengers bound for the new gold mines. The impression among the emigrants seemed to be that the Shuswap mines presented the greatest inducements, and that the Columbia river route through the Dalles, and the Okanogan river, was the most preferable. A large portion of the passengers were Frenchmen, who were the more induced from the report that persons of that nation, or those who spoke French, were treated with more kindness and courtesy than others by the English and by the Indians, many of whom understand that language. There was also a sprinkle of colored people, incited, doubtless, by the glowing accounts received of the favor with which their predecessors had been treated by the English Governor of Vancouver. Last of all, there was quite a number of courtiers, most of whom had been here since 1849 and 1850. California has no reason to regret their departure. The prices for passage were fifty dollars in the cabin, and twenty-five in the steerage. Our American population seem to be waiting for further, more definite, and more reliable information than any we have yet had from the Fraser and Thompson River gold mines."

The actual productiveness of these mines, is not as yet a settled point. Many of the stories are extravagant, and are not to be depended upon. But, observes the San Francisco Herald:—"All of this fresh emigration will, however, have a good tendency. It will settle the vast Northwestern region and introduce life and civilization to not only our whole Pacific coast, but to the British possessions. During the past year, there has been a great advance in Oregon, about Puget's Sound; and now that the Indian troubles are settled, there will be much decided enterprise manifested during the present year. Whether it be gold or any other impulse, and in fact whether the gold be there or not—civilization should be deeply indebted to any movement which may tend to develop the resources of our North Western States. They are destined to give birth to a bold, hardy race, strengthened by the best influences of climate and of soil—a race in which free labor and all the best influences of industry will be marvellously developed."

Hall Storm in New York. New York, June 22.—Yesterday afternoon this vicinity was visited by a violent storm, with heavy rain, thunder, lightning and hail. During the gale one hundred and fifty feet of one wing of the American Flint Glass Company's Works, at Hunter's Point, were blown down, burying twenty-five operatives in the ruins. All, however, were rescued alive, except two, Bernard Slane and Thomas Gill. The church of Good Shepherd, of New York city, Rev. Ralph Hoyt, which was nearly completed, was raised to its foundation—lost about \$15,000. The roof of the Seventh avenue stage stables was blown off. One man was injured by a falling wall, and another, at the same place, was struck by lightning. Two men, who had taken refuge under a shed in West Seventeenth street, were crushed by a falling chimney, and dangerously injured.

A gentleman calling one morning upon a lady, was answered by a country servant boy, that his mistress was not at home. "Thank you, give her this," said the gentleman, handing a card. "Thank I go up and give it to her now, sir," said the boy.

From the Barre (C. W.) Advocate. A Man Twenty-Four Days in the Woods Without Food. We some time since spoke of a man lost in the woods. His name was W. H. Clew, and was connected with a surveying party under charge of Mr. Savigny, surveyor of this place. He lost himself on the 1st of May, and although every effort was made by Mr. Savigny to trace him, it proved fruitless. A reward was offered to the Indians for seeking him, but they failed to do so. Poor Clew, with no weapon of defense whatever, had to find his way by a pocket compass to Lake Huron, where he anticipated seeing a canoe, or stray Indians, by which he might be saved.

He was 16 days and nights in reaching the Lake, and then wandered about, as he could find eight days more, when an Indian fell in with him and took him to an Indian village. He was in a most ragged and forlorn condition when found—nearly all his clothes gone—his feet lacerated and torn, and his intellect all but gone. During these 16 days he ate nothing but the Tea berry, and the wolves and bears passed him as if not being worthy of their attention. Mr. Clew has respectable connections in Canada, who will rejoice over his extraordinary and providential escape. He is 48 years of age and has a family. He is brought into Barre, where every attention is paid to his comfort, and we are glad to say in doing well, and we hope out of danger.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt at New York. New York, June 19.—The steamer Vanderbilt, from Havre and Cores on the 18th inst., has arrived at this port. She made the passage in nine days and thirteen and a half hours. She reports favorable weather. A portion of the Vanderbilt's arrivals had been anticipated via Cape Ra. In the House of Lords, on the 8th inst., Earl Clarendon asked if the Government were laying before the House any information concerning the proceedings of the British cruisers in the Gulf.

Lord Malmesbury said he had nothing to report statements, but from a conversation with the American Minister he believed that there was no great difference by the views of the two countries on the question, and from the orders sent out to the officers of the West India squadron, no repetition of such proceedings was likely to occur. The London Times' city article of Tuesday, says the steamer Peria's arrival at the Gulf of America on the Gulf squadron outrages had but a slight effect on the funds, the decline being only 1/8. They, however, soon rallied from its effects. The leader of the Times, speaking of these outrages, says: "The treaties with France and America having expired, it is understood that England to assert pretensions to which no strong and independent power is likely to submit. The good done by searching for foreign vessels, is nothing compared with the bad blood engendered. And though many so called outrages, are undoubtedly exaggerated, yet enough is known from the practice of searching vessels under the American flag that it ought to be ended at once."

The eruption of Vesuvius continued on the 20th with a more threatening aspect; light fire was pouring from several craters. The entire village of Atioco was a mass of flames; the villagers were fleeing in all directions; the destruction of the town of Portico was feared. The Times' Paris correspondent says, there is more commercial distress in France now than there has been at any other time since the Revolution of 1848.

General Almonro, the newly appointed Mexican minister to Spain, is expected at Paris every day. He is charged with the settlement of the difficulty between the two countries, having ample power for that object.

Arrival of Colonel Kane from Utah. WASHINGTON, June 20.—Colonel Kane arrived here last night, bringing dispatches from Gov. Cumming, whom he left at Camp Scott on the 16th May. They were delivered to the President of the United States. Their purport has not officially transpired, but it is ascertained that many of the accounts with which the public mind has been preoccupied, are erroneous, and calculated to deceive the country in respect to matters generally. To this fact may be attributed the incourteous refusal of Kane to communicate with the press. It is understood that Kane denied the truth of the telegraphic announcement from Boonville, intimating that the army would move on the arrival of the Peace Commissioners, when, in fact, Cumming had requested it to remain where it is until orders shall be received from Washington. Contrary to reports widely circulated, Kane does not admit that there have been any differences between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnson as would jeopard public interests; he speaks in eulogistic terms of Johnson, and the high state of discipline which the latter maintained over his forces, and of the patriotic spirit manifested by the army during the entire winter.

The friends of the administration are much pleased with the manner in which he is understood to be deserving of the gratitude of his country. There was great hope in Utah, elsewhere, that the war was at an end; a peace party had been formed, and was sufficiently strong in time to arrest the march of the Mormon forces against our town. Last spring it was the impression in Utah that Brigham Young, who openly avowed the cause of the United States, would in this respect be able to maintain his position. There was at one time strong opposition to him before the emigration was resolved upon, but ever since, this feeling of hostility has been subsiding.

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From the Panama. Latest from Panama. New York, June 20.—The steamer Black Warrior arrived here to-day, with news dates to the 15th inst. The U. S. steamer Fulton and the Witch had touched at Cardenas, and returned their cruise for the British steamers Buzard and Buzzard.

The American shipmasters at Havana had a meeting to set on the basis of Mr. Seward's resolution in Congress, and put ships in fighting order, so as to resist British aggression. Sugar and molasses were more active, unchanged in prices. — Coming into fashion—sun-me clothes.