



WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22. 1859.

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

CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, Of Fayette County. FOR CONGRESS, CYRUS L. PERSHING.

COUNTY TICKET. FOR ASSEMBLY, THOMAS H. PORTER. FOR SHERRIFF, JAMES MYERS. FOR COMMISSIONER, ABEL LLOYD. FOR AUDITOR, HENRY HAWK.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE. THOMAS McCONELL, Esq., of Sumnerhill, Chairman.

A VOLUNTEER CANDIDATE. We mentioned in our paper last week that a rumor was in circulation that Robert P. Linton, Esq., of Johnstown, had expressed a determination to be a candidate for Sheriff, at the approaching October election, and at the same time expressed the hope that the rumor might not be correct.

We are so well aware of the many favors literally heaped by the Democratic party on him during the last twenty-five or thirty years, we reposed such unlimited confidence in his fidelity to Democratic men and measures, that we could not believe it possible that he would turn a willing ear to the advice of his enemies, and allow himself to be used as their tool in accomplishing their arrangements for disorganizing the Democratic party at the approaching election.

It is not for us to determine what are the motives and objects of Mr. Linton in offering himself as a volunteer candidate for Sheriff, in opposition to the regular nominee of the Democratic party for that office. If he expects to be elected, he has less common sense than we give him credit for. Even if he receives, as doubtless he will, the entire opposition vote of the county, composed of Know Nothings and Black Republicans, it will not be sufficient to elect him.

The last number of the Johnstown Tribune contains a letter from Mr. Jacob M. Campbell, in which he states that "circumstances have rendered it necessary that he should decline the nomination of the Union Convention for Sheriff." Mr. Swank kindly informs us that "Mr. Campbell's reasons for declining are perfectly satisfactory to his party friends."

That there has been a bargain and sale between Mr. Linton and the leaders of the opposition in this county, he certainly will not attempt to deny. If an arrangement was not made between them, why did Mr. Campbell decline before Mr. Linton announced himself as a candidate? The one act followed hard upon the other.

number of Democratic votes, he has "reckoned without his host." Even the honorable high-minded men of the opposition despite his present position, and it is said many will not vote for him; they all, "while they love the treason, despise the traitor."

No man in Cambria county ever received greater favors at the hands of the Democratic party than Mr. Linton. It has kept him almost constantly in office from the time of his arriving at the years of manhood up to a recent period. And now, because during the present campaign the party refused to support him for a lucrative office, he grows unmanageable, kicks in the traces, asserts he has been badly treated, and finally consents to become the candidate of the opposition for the office he solicited at the hands of the Democratic party a few months ago.

We understand that several Know Nothings and Black Republicans are actively engaged in electioneering in the northern portion of this county against the above named gentleman—the Democratic candidate for Assembly. We are at a loss to know what they can urge against Mr. Porter either as a man or a democrat. When we wish to obtain reliable information with regard to a man's integrity and worth, it is always the true course to ascertain how he stands in the neighborhood in which he lives—in what esteem he is held by those who are accustomed to meet him in the daily intercourse of life.

The Democracy of Cambria should watch with a jealous eye the efforts which the Black Republicans are now making to disorganize their ranks. They are very grasping, very kind, and make many fair promises. "But when they bring you gifts, fear them." They are the natural enemies of our party and principles, and when in power always wield it against us. What have the Democracy to expect from Richard J. Proudfoot, the candidate of the Know Nothing party, who is supported by that scurrilous Know Nothing sheet, the Johnstown Tribune.

THE TARIFF.

Know-Nothing and Black Republican orators and editors are remarkably eloquent at the present time on the subject of the Tariff. If we may credit their statement, the Tariff of 1846 has well nigh brought the country to the verge of ruin, and nothing but the passage of a high protective Tariff can or will save it. In order to show how sincere the Know-Nothing and Black Republican leaders are in their pratings about a high protective Tariff, it is only necessary to allude to a few plain facts. Last year David Walnut was their candidate for Governor. In 1846, he was a member of Congress, and voted for the Tariff bill adopted during that session; and during the debate on the bill, went so far as to advocate the doctrine of Free Trade. And yet, in 1857, he received the entire Opposition vote of the State for Governor. And now, in 1858, while the Johnstown Tribune, Hollidaysburg Whig, and Hollidaysburg Register, and the entire Opposition press of the State, are crying out against the Tariff of 1846, they have floating at their mast-heads the name of JOHN M. READ as their candidate for Supreme Judge, who then was the advocate of that Tariff. In order to prove this, we publish the following letter, the authenticity of which cannot, will not, and dare not be denied. It will be seen that John M. Read is one of the signers.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUZ LAND PROJECT.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that in the course of November next a general meeting will be held in Paris for the purpose of establishing a company for finally carrying out the project of the Isthmus of Suez Canal. The capital has, we are informed, been nearly all subscribed in the following proportions:— His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, £1,250,000; Turkey, Egypt and Syria, 840,000; France, 1,600,000; Austria and Lombard Venetian, 800,000; Russia, 480,000; North of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Hanseatic Towns, Prussia, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium, 600,000; Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece, 400,000; United States of America, 400,000; Leaving the portion reserved for England, 1,600,000. Total, £8,000,000. The whole capital to be represented by four hundred shares of £20 each.

A Novel Emigration Scheme finds favor in the eyes of the people in Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, and a public meeting is about to be convened in the City Hall of the Scotch commercial metropolis, to lay the plan before the public. A memorial will be submitted to this assembly, and afterwards presented to the Queen, praying that to secure law and order in British Columbia, a body of the unemployed Scotch operatives may be sent out to that colony, armed with the saw, the axe, the shovel, or spade, and the Minnie rifle. Memorials to the same effect are being got up in various Scotch towns.

By a telegraphic dispatch received in the Court room, by Wm. A. Stokes, Esq., from Greensburg, about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the melancholy intelligence was announced that AUGUSTUS DRUM, Esq., of Greensburg, had suddenly died at that place, at four o'clock, p. m., of the preceding day.

Mr. D. Magehan, Esq., immediately announced the fact to the Court, and the Court thereupon adjourned, and Hon Thomas White, of Indiana, was called to the Chair, and John S. Rhey, Esq., appointed Secretary. On motion of William Stokes, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to prepare and present resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, to an adjourned meeting to be held on the following Monday, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Resolved, That we have heard with deep and sincere regret of his sudden and untimely decease. Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in their bereavement, and that the officers of this meeting enclose to them a copy of these proceedings. Resolved, That the publishers of the different newspapers of this county be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

A PROJECTED BALLOON RACE.—This is the age of experiments and wonders; and it is now announced that a balloon race has been determined upon between Monsieur Godard and Prof. Steiner. It seems that a challenge was recently given by the former, and accepted by the latter. The place of starting is Cincinnati, and the two balloons are to be inflated at the same time, with the same quantity of gas, and to start together.

The event will be one of the most exciting which has transpired in the region of our city in a long time. Mr. Godard has something of a reputation as a balloonist, and we know Prof. Steiner to be one of the most intrepid aeronauts that ever made a trip to the clouds.

With great respect, Your friends and fellow-citizens, R. Jacob Notlior, E. Stiles Lambert, Stephen Taylor, Geo. Bradley, William M. Martin, C. Ripberger, H. Wolfmeyer, Jacob Nathans, B. Markley, John C. Doyle, Richard L. Lloyd, Clark Goldsmith, Philip Rump, John Rusk, JOHN M. READ, J. Brazier, John Napier, James K. Squibbs, George J. White, William J. Creech, Joseph M. Hall, George W. Donihers, And 163 others.

TO THE HON. JOHN M. DALLAS, Vice-President of the United States. Sir: The fate of the new Tariff bill having been decided by your casting vote yesterday, in the Senate of the United States, we seize the earliest moment, as your personal and political friends, and as the friends of the toiling millions of this great republic, to congratulate you on your unflinching adherence to Democratic principles, especially that cardinal point, "the greatest good of the greatest number," at a moment too when every eye was directed towards you, when a large mass of intelligence and local interest was enlisted and exerted in the antagonistic cause, and when it required a desertion even of two Senators to throw the whole responsibility upon your single vote.

THE SICKNESS AT GALVESTON.—The Galveston News of the 7th inst. says:—According to the admission of nearly all our physicians and others, yellow fever is now in Galveston. Up to Saturday night, with all our usual inquiries, we could not learn from any quarter that there was the slightest suspicion of any such fever here, and indeed our city was pronounced quite as healthy as usual.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME. Good news from home, good news from home, Has come across the deep blue sea, From friends that I have left in tears, From friends that I've not seen for years, And since we parted, long ago, My life has been a scene of woe, But now a joyful hour has come, For I have heard good news from home, Good news from home, &c.

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On motion of William Stokes, Esq., a committee of three was appointed to prepare and present resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting, to an adjourned meeting to be held on the following Monday, at 1 o'clock, p. m. The President appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee:—William A. Stokes, Esq., M. D. Magehan, Esq., and R. L. Johnston, Esq., who, on Monday, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in their bereavement, and that the officers of this meeting enclose to them a copy of these proceedings. Resolved, That the publishers of the different newspapers of this county be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

A friend who resides at Gettysburg, informs us that he observed the comet which is now so much spoken of, and belived to be "Donatus," at about four o'clock on Saturday morning. The atmosphere was remarkably clear, and the appearance of the celestial stranger was very striking and brilliant.

THE COMET. A friend who resides at Gettysburg, informs us that he observed the comet which is now so much spoken of, and belived to be "Donatus," at about four o'clock on Saturday morning. The atmosphere was remarkably clear, and the appearance of the celestial stranger was very striking and brilliant. At the time the comet was nearly 20 degrees above the horizon, and in a northeasterly direction, with the head or nucleus distinctly defined, as large as a star of the second magnitude—and even approaching to the size of Antares in Scorpio. This apparently solid body was very bright and turned towards the sun, while the tail, some six or seven degrees in length, pointed to the north star. In the evening the comet may be seen near eight o'clock, at about the same elevation from the horizon in the northwest, but in general, the vapors from the earth obscure its brilliancy, whereas in the morning, the atmosphere near the horizon is more frequently pure and transparent. There seems to be some difference of opinion among the learned, as to the identity of this spectre of the skies. Arago regarded it as a first telescopic view at Paris, as the comet of Charles V, or otherwise known as that of Fabricius, the earliest recorded appearance of which was in 1264, and it disappeared on the very night that Pope Urban IV died, a coincidence that created much remark in the days of medieval superstition. In 1550, it reappeared, and was observed by Paul Fabricius, astronomer to Charles V, who executed a map of its path, which was published in November of that year. The Emperor considered it as a special omen of his own approaching death; but he lived some years afterwards. It was then described as a great and brilliant star. Its course was "through Cepheus and Cassiopeia." The celebrated Dr. Halley calculated its elements more than a century afterward, and several others after him. The calculation of M. Boume, of Middleburg, of the Netherlands, of recent date, are more precise and are generally supposed to be more reliable than those of his predecessors. Several authorities contend that this is the year and the month in which the comet of Urban IV and Charles V should revisit the glimpses of the moon.

THE PRISONS CONTINUE TO BE FILLED WITH POLITICAL PRISONERS. Mr. Escandon has been set at liberty; his brothers paid the \$30,000 the Government asked him to loan. The money was paid without a receipt being taken. Mr. Escandon holding that a receipt from the Government was of no more significance than a similar document taken from a band of robbers. His confinement has been a serious disaster to many industrious people. Before his imprisonment he had on his payroll over 20,000 people, employed on his different haciendas, and in his several factories and mines. So soon as he saw that the Government was to prosecute him, he ordered his factories closed, and all labor to be discontinued in his mines and on his haciendas. The only work which he has not discontinued is the railroad from Mexico to Vera Cruz.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—At the urgent solicitation of many friends, offer myself to my fellow citizens of Cambria county as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the trust reposed in me honestly and to the best of my ability. R. P. LINTON. Johnstown, Sept. 22, 1859.

THE MILWAUKEE SENTINEL OF THE 16th contains a full account of a domestic tragedy that occurred in that city on Saturday last. A man named Chambers, his wife, and little daughter, some seven or eight years of age, came to Milwaukee from Buffalo, he having leased a new store there, and brought on a stock of goods. The parties had lived happily for two or three years past, and at length a separation took place, for the reason, as the husband stated, that "he could not live as peacefully with her." He, however, continued to sustain the mother and child, who were left together. In Milwaukee they boarded at different hotels. On Saturday last, on Tuesday morning, stating that she was going to consult an astrologer, she doubtless took opportunity to buy a package of arsenic.

It is vexatious to know that an event so important to our interests as a treaty with China has happened, and to be without any certain tidings of its details. The treaty had been signed; upon that there seems to be a sufficient concurrence of evidence; but treaties with France, Russia, and the United States, have also been signed, and how England is placed in the competitive rush of treaty-mongers is at present quite uncertain. Had we not great confidence in the firmness and capacity of Lord Elgin, we should feel some discomfort at the varying versions of that Russian despatch which are suffered to reach Europe. We are told that we should salute no man as "the prosperous" while he is yet alive, and we certainly shall not hail Lord Elgin as successful until we have seen his treaty. The authorized version of the despatch just published by the Russian government, and makes us more than ever anxious for our own news. Would that a thread of covered wire were serpentine over the hills and valleys which lie beneath those Eastern seas, that the anxious thoughts which now only fly there, might come back answered!

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