

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, June 10, 1852.

For President,
GENERAL FRANKLIN PIERCE,
of New Hampshire.

For Vice-President
WILLIAM R. KING,
of Alabama.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne.
WILLIAM McCANDLESS, of Allegheny.
Gen. ROBT. PATTERSON, of Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

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|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Peter Logan. | 13. H. C. Ever. |
| 2. George H. Martin. | 14. John Clayton. |
| 3. John Miller. | 15. Isaac Robinson. |
| 4. F. W. Beckins. | 16. Henry Potter. |
| 5. R. McKay, Jr. | 17. James Burnside. |
| 6. A. Apple. | 18. Maxwell McCaslin. |
| 7. Nimrod Strickland. | 19. Joseph McDonald. |
| 8. Abraham Peters. | 20. Wm. S. Callahan. |
| 9. David Fister. | 21. Andrew Burke. |
| 10. E. E. James. | 22. William Dunn. |
| 11. John McReynolds. | 23. John S. McCalmont. |
| 12. P. Damon. | 24. George R. Barrett. |

For Canal Commissioner.

WILLIAM SEARIGHT, of Fayette.

Delegate Elections.

The Democratic citizens of the County of Cambria, will meet at the usual places of holding elections, for the different townships and Boroughs of the County, on Saturday the 20th inst., for the purpose of electing two delegates from each election district to meet in County Convention at Ebensburg on Tuesday the 29th inst. to put in nomination, the different candidates to be voted for at the ensuing general election, and to do all other business that has usually been done at County Conventions. The election to be kept open from 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

MICHAEL HASSON,

Chairman of the County Committee.

Ebensburg, June 10, 1852.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore upon Tuesday the 1st inst., and continued in session until Saturday last, when on the 49th ballot FRANKLIN PIERCE of New Hampshire was nominated for President, and Wm. R. King of Alabama for Vice President.

We have only room this week for a brief notice of the proceedings.

The temporary organization was effected by the selection of Hon. ROMULUS SACHS, of North Carolina, as Chairman, and on the permanent organization Hon. J. W. DAVIS, of Indiana, was chosen President, with a Vice President from each State.

All the States were represented except South Carolina. Gen. Commander was present, as usual, delegated by some fifty persons, but the Convention refused to consider them the State of South Carolina.

The two-third rule was adopted by a very decisive vote, early in the session; and after some time spent in endeavoring to accommodate the hosts of delegates sent by Virginia and some other States, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President.

During forty-eight unsuccessful ballots Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, and Marcy were alternately in the ascendant. Gen. Cass' highest vote was on the 35th ballot, when he received 131 votes. Buchanan's highest was on the 22d and 23d when he received 104 votes. Judge Douglas reached 92 votes upon the 30th and 31st ballot, and Gov. Marcy 98 votes upon the 46th ballot.

Upon the 49th ballot the vote stood
Pierce 282
Cass 2
Douglas 2
Butler 1
Houston 1

It therefore appeared that Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, by a vote nearly unanimous.

During the ballot an intense excitement prevailed, and as State after State changed its vote, the shouts from the gallery and from the members were deafening.

As soon as the nomination was known outside of the door, a national salute was fired in front of the Hall.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

Wm. R. King, of Ala.	25	Fillow, of Tenn.	25
Wm. O. Butler, of Ky.	27	Atchinson, of Mo.	25
Stranger, of N. C.	23	Davis, of Ind.	2
Downs, of La.	30	Cobb, of Ga.	2
Weller, of Ohio.	28		

The Convention then proceeded to a second ballot, when William R. King, of Alabama, was nominated.

King, 277 Davis, Miss., 4

On motion, the nomination for President and Vice President were unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a platform the same in substance as the old platform, with the addition of endorsing the Compromise at great length. It was adopted almost unanimously by the Convention, under the operation of the previous question.

The Convention then, after appointing a Committee to inform the candidates of their nomination, and a Democratic National Committee, consisting of one from each State, adjourned sine die, with nine hearty cheers for the cause and its candidates.

The Convention closed its labors amid much enthusiasm and good feeling.

In Louisville, Ky., on the 31st ult., as Peter Zane was passing down Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, he suddenly fell down in a fit, and immediately expired. He was not in good health. He had just been up to the auction store of C. C. Greene & Co., opposite our office, and there received from Mr. G. a sum of money for goods sold. He remarked that he had paid all his debts—owed nothing—and knew of no better time to die. In a few minutes after, as he passed down the street, he departed this life as above stated.

Ratification Meeting.

The nominations of PIERCE and KING are already responded to with enthusiasm by the Democracy in all parts of the country. A very large meeting of the Democrats of Philadelphia city and county, was held in that city on Monday evening last, at which the Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS presided assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents, and Secretaries. The proceedings were quite enthusiastic, and speeches were made by Gen. Nicholson, Col. Pavaast and Gen. Pillow of Tennessee, C. C. Burr Esq. of New York, Col. Gardiner of Georgia, Col. Sherrard of Indiana, and Mr. Carpenter of Kentucky.

At a late hour the meeting closed with nine hearty cheers for the Democratic nominees. The following are the remarks of Mr. Dallas upon opening the meeting:

"We have assembled, fellow citizens, to express our cordial assent to the nominations made by the Democratic National Convention, on Saturday last, of Franklin Pierce, as the candidate of our great party for the office of President, and of William R. King, for the office of Vice President, of the United States.

These nominations are preparatory to the election in November next, and having been announced as the result of all the customary measures of representative consultation, are entitled to, and will receive the approbation and support of the United Democracy of America. It becomes each and all of us to resolve to give them, against every possible effort of political opposition, that, ardent, energetic and unanimous support which can alone attest an unshaken attachment to our principles, and alone guarantee the freedom, interests, and honor of our country.

Franklin Pierce, fellow citizens, is of that noble State, of whose firm and enlightened Republicanism we have had, for a long succession of years, the most signal proofs; he is of that State which at the constitutional birth of our Government, furnished to the Democratic phalanx the illustrious John Langdon; which furnished to the council of Andrew Jackson, and to the national judiciary the upright, consistent and able Woodbury; and which furnished to the Senate of the United States, as well as to the freedom and vigilance of the Democratic Press, the sagacious, incorruptible and indefatigable Hill.

New Hampshire esteems and proclaims him her most distinguished and meritorious citizen. She has often honored him by reposing in his faithful hands her highest trusts. She sent him early to her own halls of legislation, and thence transferred him, from 1837 to 1842, to the Federal Senate; and she gave him to his country, as a volunteering, gallant and accomplished soldier, to fight her battles on the fields of Mexico. In every sphere of action, as a practical and profound jurist, as a legislator, as a military commander, and in all the relations which a citizen bears to his country and his countrymen, his ability, worth and services have placed him among the foremost, the truest and the best. And when I tell you that, in addition to these unquestionable merits, he has long stood, and now stands in the midst of our Eastern brethren, a tower of strength, upholding unflinchingly the cause of Democracy, the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws, I feel assured that you will eagerly accept his nomination and enthusiastically uphold it.

Indulge me with a remark or two more, and I will then summon you to more agreeable business. I have heard it intimated, to day, for the first time, that Franklin Pierce had, heretofore, while the Constitution of New Hampshire was in process of amendment, joined in defending and retaining the proscriptive feature it contained against Roman Catholics. Now, gentlemen, this is a weak invention of an already frightened enemy—it deserves to be nailed at once to the counter, as spurious and base—and I hope, by a simple statement, to crush it at once and forever.

It is true that the Constitution of New Hampshire was disgraced by an intolerant and intolerably odious provision, commonly called "The Catholic Test," which rendered Catholics ineligible to the Legislature and to the office of Governor. But it is equally true that the most strenuous exertions were repeatedly made by the Democracy, perseveringly led on by two of her brightest stars, Levi Woodbury and Franklin Pierce, to expunge an exception to common right, so utterly inconsistent with the creed and character of sound republicanism. Twice did these just and generous champions of civil and religious liberty succeed in obtaining from a Convention, called at their instance and for that very purpose, the abolition of this "test," and twice, (as the Constitution permitted no change of its provisions, unless sanctioned by two-thirds of the votes of the people,) they were defeated by the opposition of combined Whigs and Abolitionists at the polls.

Fellow-citizens, the hopes of our country, her actual peace and wonderful prosperity, and her future destinies, with all her past accumulation of renown, are staked upon the contest on which you are entering. Let us manfully rally to her rescue."

Governor Martin of New Hampshire.

Governor Martin, of New Hampshire, in his message delivered on Thursday, speaks thus of Kossuth and intervention:

"The press, the halls of Legislation, Municipalities, the people, have issued forth one ocean tide of sympathy for his cause and country—and our federal government should give her high, and republican, and fearless sanction of the principles of non-intervention, in the domestic concerns of nations.

"The despots of Europe expect us, the only representatives of a free government, to favor freedom everywhere, and why should they not expect by every means, moral and national, to favor the non-intervention principles of the law of nations, also? They do; and if we shrink from the duty as circumstances indicate, we shall only degrade ourselves in their estimation, and encourage their despotic sway until all Europe, and our own beloved country may feel the crash and ruin of constitutional freedom, and see the obliteration of our own cherished and liberal institutions."

The message refers to the Compromise, and Fugitive Slave Law, approvingly.

Members of the Legislature.

The Democratic papers of the State are very generally urging upon the party the great importance of electing men of enlarged capacity and integrity to the Legislature. The subject is one well worthy the serious attention of the people. Their rights and their interests are deeply involved in the issue. What are legislators elected for except to protect these? Certainly for no other purpose. Can incompetent legislators attain this object? The counties of the State which have uniformly elected men of capacity and integrity to the Legislature have in every case profited largely, while those which have sent the incompetent and corrupt are compelled in the same proportion to bear an extra share of the burden. It is, indeed, high time for the people to look to their interest in this regard. Vast schemes of internal improvements, through private incorporations, so cunningly devised that their character cannot be detected, except by men of good capacity, general intelligence, and habits of business, have of late been, and will continue to be pressed upon the Legislature—schemes designed, and which will have the effect to destroy the state improvements as a source of revenue. Some of these have already crept through the Legislature by stealth, and more of them would now be laws except for the interposition of the Executive veto that great preserver of the people's rights.

The people have seen Bank charters and incorporation acts of various hue crowded through the Legislature by the gross, through the incompetency and dishonesty of their legislators, while their true interests were neglected; and they have also seen Banks coming boldly to the legislature and demanding to be relieved from the same taxation with which the people are burdened, and they have seen this unwarrantable demand sustained by majorities in both houses. The people yearly see bills passed which rob their treasury of the enormous taxes wrung from themselves, and public money bestowed upon objects and persons who have never rendered value for it. The yearly see private property legislated out of one persons hands into those of another, the legitimate business of our Courts transferred (often stealthily) to the Legislature, divorces granted which outrage every sense of morality and justice—they see their representatives surrounded and besieged by hordes of *bosses*, professional, hired vamps, who sell their services to the highest bidder, for any purpose however infamous; they see money freely used to obtain the passage of most unwarrantable measures, varying in character and enormity to almost every extreme—but hold, we have no wish to continue a chapter so mortifying to the pride and honor of our great, noble, honored old Commonwealth!

All these things and much more have been witnessed by our people. There is a plain, simple, certain remedy for these evils—that remedy will suggest itself to every reflecting man—it is to elect none but honest and competent men to the Legislature. The disease is apparent, the cure is no less so.

In contests before the Legislature between the State and corporations or individuals, in reference to projects by which the former is to be flooded and the two latter well feathered, we hear the remark a thousand times made that "the State has no friends!" Though not literally true, there is even more than a deep shade of truth in the remark. While those who have projects or claims to press upon the Legislature which are adverse to the interests of the state, are always represented *outside* by men of decided capacity and skill, the State *inside* has but few men who really thoroughly understand her interests, her duty or her obligations. The intelligent are sure to triumph over the ignorant, and hence the saying "the State has no friends." Do not the people see a strong necessity for applying a remedy in this regard?

But there is something more than capacity needed—*honesty*, too, should be well looked to. And above all let men who, (whether ignorantly or dishonestly,) have given improper votes be defeated in their re-election—in re-nominations (that's the point) and much evil will be cured. The re-nomination of one such, encourages a dozen others to do likewise. Upon this point the editor of the *Carlisle Volunteer*, well says:

"It is no difficult matter for the experienced and adroit 'borer' to ascertain who can be seduced from duty by the power of the almighty dollar, and the convincing argument is accordingly used. Thus do we witness, every winter, the passage of bills that shock the moral sense of the people from one end of the State to the other. And yet, strange as it may appear, the very members who voted for these bills, and who were paid for doing so, are often sustained by their constituents, and are again returned to the Legislature, to contaminate and corrupt it. This but emboldens a corrupt member, and induces him to plunge deeper and deeper into infamy and villainy. It is rewarding dishonesty, and honoring a rascal, whose proper place would be the Penitentiary."

As we intend to keep this subject "before the people," we conclude this article with another extract from the *Volunteer* which we also fully endorse:

We trust, for the honor of our state, that our Legislature may henceforth be composed of wise and honest men. The best men in the State are not too good for members of Assembly, and it is time the people of the different counties should turn their attention to this subject. Let our Legislature be composed of incorruptible men, and then will the business of those ventures, the professional *bosses*, be at an end.

Singular Meeting.—When Louisiana became a State, a brass twelve-pound Spanish gun was forwarded, among other trophies, to Washington, as property of the federal government. When Lieut. Hunter took Alverado, he captured a gun the exact counterpart of the former, even to the minutest marks and ornaments, the date of which being 1740. The two sisters, so long and strangely parted, are now united again, in the 112th year of their age, at our national capital.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—It is stated on the authority of the officers of the Dutch frigate Prince of Orange, that the Emperor of Japan has strongly fortified every part of his coast, and has a body of well equipped soldiers, ready to give the American expedition under Com. PERRY, a warm greeting. The Dutch officers all think our force despatched to that quarter as utterly inadequate to the task of forcing an entry into the city of Jeddo.

Wonderful Discovery.—The Fairmount (Va) True Virginian says:

"We are informed by Col. Haymond and others, that a portion of a regularly Macadamized road has been discovered on the opposite side of the river from this place. We have not seen it ourselves, but learn that it extends pretty much along the bank of the river. Its width is about 16 feet, and the track well graded. The bed of stone seems to be about two inches thick, and made precisely after the plan of our Macadamized roads, the stone being broken to about the same size of that used for our roads. The discovery was made by the washing away of a hill side which partially covered the road. When, and by what race of people this road was made, is unknown at the present day, but it gives evidence of the existence of a population here at some former age of the world, as far advanced in civilization, or at least in the art of road-making, as the stump of a chestnut tree, which was ascertained to be 150 years old at the least, and how much older, our informant could not tell, as the stump was hollow. Here is food for thought. Who were the people that made the road—when did they 'make it'—and what has become of them?"

PITTSBURG AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of this company have resolved to proceed at once to the prosecution of the work on this road to the Virginia line. Bids for the work are very numerous, from the best contractors of the country, upon highly favorable terms. A meeting of the Board was held yesterday to proceed with an examination of the bids. The contracts will be given out at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. John Shields, who is now in his 92d year, lately walked from his residence in Fairfax county (Va.) to Alexandria, the same day, the distance being full eighteen miles. On the following day he walked home again. All things considered, the "trip" may be set down as one of the most remarkable on record.

A shilling subscription is to be started in England, to raise a fund to be placed at the service of Kossuth and Mazzini.

If you wish to re-fasten the loose handles of knives and forks, make your cement of common brick dust and rosin melted together. Seal engravers understand this recipe.

All the whalers at Hong Kong believe in the safety of Sir John Franklin. The Esquimaux go from the Asiatic continent and back constantly.

Miss Hayes, who has given three very successful concerts at Toronto, was thrown from a horse on Saturday morning, but not seriously injured.

A countryman brought to the Dayton, Ohio, market, on Thursday last, four hundred wild pigeons. They were caught in a net, and sold alive at 50 cents per dozen.

If a fat hog comes to five dollars, what will a poor one come to? Ans. To a pail of swill.

The wheat crop in many parts of Lancaster county, Pa., is said to be suffering badly from the attacks of the fly.

The Paducah (Ky.) Democrat, speaking of Dr. Haynes, says, that in twenty-five days he married two wives, travelled fifteen hundred miles, told four thousand lies, and in twenty days more, was arrested, tried, convicted, and lodged in the State prison. He is decidedly a "fast" man.

It is a capital suggestion, says an exchange, that ladies using the newly-invented airtight skirt expander, may pass down one side of the street as thin as a whipping-post, and failing to make a sensation, can go up the other as full as a hoghead, or a bale of cotton. Great invention.

LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Among the acts passed by the late Legislature of Massachusetts were the Maine Liquor Law; an act calling a State Convention, if the people ratify the call; a law authorizing aliens to hold real estate, relieving a large class of the inhabitants from a most depressing incapacity. Treason, rape and arson are no longer capital offences, and murder remains the only crime punishable with death. A law similar to that of Maine was also passed, by which execution is delayed for a year after sentence.

The London papers by the Asia, announce a recent very curious and interesting discovery made at Nineveh, namely, a coffin containing the body of a lady of the Royal house; many of whose garments were entire, also the gold studs which fastened her vest. The most singular discovery, however, was a mask of thin gold pressed upon the face, so as to assume and retain the features of the deceased.

The subject of accidents on railways is one much attended to in England just now. Among the most numerous causes, out of two thousand instances, the following are enumerated: burst and leaky tubes, broken springs and valves, amounting to one-third of the whole, neglect of switch tenders, want of good buffers, and defective axles. The use of the telegraph has greatly lessened the danger of collisions.

"Julius, what is a parallelogram?"

"A Parry what?"

"A Parallelogram, Mr. Snow, is produced by subtracting der subface of a triangle from de equilibrium of half de radishes. Do you understand?"

"Of course I does. I only axed to see how much de nigger know'd."

The Wheat Crop throughout the Western States is spoken of as looking extremely fine the present season.

ANTHRACITE FOR STEAM PURPOSES.—A new era appears to be evidently dawning upon the great Anthracite Coal Trade of this country, says the *Pottsville Press*. The Engineer-in-chief of the Navy Department, in which he recommends the use of Anthracite Coal for naval steamers fitted with iron boilers, as being more economical, and entirely free from smoke and accident by spontaneous combustion. His conclusions are founded upon actual experiments in our war steamers; and he intends, with the permission of the Department, to continue these experiments, to see whether Anthracite may not be used advantageously under copper boilers, bituminous coal being generally considered less injurious to such boilers, and therefore used in the service in preference. He further recommends to the Bureau of Yards and Docks the use of Anthracite in the several navy-yards, and especially for the engine of the Dry-Dock at the New York Navy Yard.

This recommendation is certainly of great importance to the interests of Pennsylvania, and yet it does not stand alone, for experiments are now being made upon the Railroad between Pottsville and Philadelphia, to test the practicability of substituting Anthracite Coal for Wood in the Locomotives. The trial in several engines already constructed for that purpose, has been highly satisfactory, and it is the opinion of many sound practical men whose attention has been turned to the subject, that in a comparatively short time, Coal will be exclusively used, not only on our railroads, but in the ocean and river Steamers generally. This realized, and the Anthracite Coal Trade of Pennsylvania, will be almost beyond computation.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—"Fetter not commerce," said Patrick Henry, the eloquent defender of liberty and equality, "invite foreigners to your country; let them fell the forests and cultivate the soil." Now let us quote the opinion of Gen. Scott as contained in a letter to the President of a Native American Convention in Philadelphia:—"I now hesitate before extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject—my mind inclines to the latter." The former was a Whig of the Revolution, the latter is a Whig of 1852. Comment is unnecessary.

BORN ON A RAILROAD.—An emigrant woman gave birth to a child in the cars of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad one day last week. The mother and child proceeded to Pittsburgh without any detention.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—The Wadesboro' (N. C.) Argus states that Mr. Jabez McKay, living near White Marsh, Columbus county, has a negro woman that gave birth, some ten days back, to twin female children, joined together in a manner that makes them more interesting than the celebrated Siamese twins. Their faces look in opposite directions, and their bodies are joined by the back bone running into one at the joint of the hip, and forming one spine from the joint down.

COUNT PULSKY.—In his speech at Auburn, Kossuth said:

"My friend Pulksky, who is not a count, and never was a count, and wants not to be a count, but who has been doomed to be called a count here and in England, was once addressed by a gentleman as count, and he told him he was no count, and explained to him for half an hour about the nobility of Hungary, and when he was done the gentleman told him, 'Well, Count Pulksky, now I understand.'"

Extensive preparations are making in New York for the reception of the Irish exile, Thomas F. Mengher. The various Irish associations of that city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Newark and other places, have held meetings on the subject.

Judge Charlton, of Savannah, appointed U. S. Senator from Georgia, vice Berrien, resigned, is a Union democrat and an eminent lawyer. He has accepted the appointment, and will serve until the 4th of March next, when Mr. Toombs' term commences.

A Touching Incident.

The Louisville Democrat relates the following touching incident:

"An aged mother—a woman of seventy years of age—left her home in the Emerald Isle some ten weeks ago, to seek the abode of her children, who are now resident at Louisville. After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey, she reached this city from New Orleans, last Monday night, on board of the Alexander Scott, and soon she was surrounded by her children. Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met—the mother and daughter—in one long embrace, which only ended as the infirm mother sank with excitement to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding, once more, a daughter so long lost. She pronounced a blessing upon her children, and fainted away. Whenever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children, and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotions, and again and again she would faint in their arms. Physicians were called to aid, but could afford her no relief. For two days she continued in this condition, until worn out by fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now 'sleeps well' in the new green earth of her new made home. How strange, how sorrowful, and how touching are the incidents of life."

The Young Hickory of the Granite Hills.

The nomination of Pierce is a glorious termination of the labors of the Baltimore Convention. There is not the man throughout the Union possesses more of the spirit and character of Andrew Jackson than Franklin Pierce of the noble old Granite State. His name is a tower of strength. His nomination is equivalent to success.

With Young Hickory of the Granite Hills for the standard bearer, and the old Jacksonian motto of retrenchment and reduction of the power and patronage of the federal government inscribed upon it, another glorious Jackson victory awaits us.—*Washington Union*.

The Sir John Franklin Expeditions.
The following clauses of instructions given by the Board of Admiralty, will be read with interest:

The object of the first of these expeditions will be the endeavor to recover those traces of Sir John Franklin which ceased at Cape Bowden, to the north of Beechy Island, and to follow up such traces if they should be found. The object of the other expedition will be, if possible, at Winter Harbor Melville Island, or failing that, at Byam Martin Island, a supply of provisions, fuel, and clothing for any parties that might reach such positions from Captain Collinson's or Commander McClure's ships.

As regards the first named expedition, and the possible contingency of coming upon Sir John Franklin's track, we cannot too strongly impress upon you the necessity of your establishing along your line of route caches of provisions sufficient to supply your crews, and those of the missing ships, should any accident happen to your own vessels, and render it necessary for you to return without them to the general rendezvous at Beechy Island; and you will be most careful along the line of such route as well as in every other direction you may have to take, to avail yourself of every remarkable promontory, point of land, or other distinctive locality, to deposit exact notes of your condition and intended proceedings, and you are to give positive orders that these notes or records are to be deposited ten feet true North of the cairn or staff, and likewise beneath or in the cairn itself.

With regard to the expedition to be despatched towards Melville Island, it is scarcely to be contemplated that under the most favorable circumstances more could be done in the first season than to reach that point; and the officer in charge of that service will of course have to take into account the having to winter in that quarter.

His earliest attention in that case, in the ensuing Spring, will be—1, the depositing such supplies at Melville Island as he can spare, or endeavoring to convey them thither by sledges, if he should not reach the island with his ships; and 2, the detaching travelling parties in a westerly direction for the combined purpose of a search for traces of Sir John Franklin, and of depositing notices in conspicuous situations as to where the supplies are left, but being at the same time strictly enjoined to return to their ships before the usual period of the breaking up of the ice, in order that such ships may return to their rendezvous at Beechy Island, or otherwise prepare for quitting Lancaster Sound to return to England, according as the supplies on board of his ships, and the length of time consumed in the above service, shall require.

Wm. T., aged eight years, son of Thomas Bateman, was killed at Salem, Mass., on Saturday, by an old scrubbing broom, which he and another boy were throwing at each other. William was struck on the back of the neck and died instantly.

School Meeting.
In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the sub-district No. 2, of the Ebensburg School District was held at the work shop of John A. Blair in said district, on the second Tuesday in June in pursuance of an act of assembly passed the 7th day of April 1849, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to serve for one year, to select a Teacher, for the time of opening school, visit the school, &c.

On motion, P. Maloy was appointed President of the meeting and John A. Blair Secretary, when a committee of three were appointed, viz: Andrew Lewis, George Harncame and John A. Blair, for the purpose contained in the said act of assembly.

P. MALOY, President.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Secretary.

Notice.

The school in the above named District will be opened on Monday the 14th inst.

A. LEWIS, President of Committee.

Ebensburg, June 10, 1852.—34-31.

DIED.

At her residence in Blacklick Township, Cambria County, on the 21st of May last, Mrs. MARGARET DAVIS, consort of James Davis, aged fifty-six years seven months three weeks and four days.

HEAD QUARTERS 1ST REG. 3D BRIG. 16TH DIV. Penna. vol. June 9th 1852.
The order for Battalion parade at No. 4, on the 11th inst., is hereby countermanded.

The companies composing the 1st Regiment, 3d Brigade, 16th Division, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will assemble at Place No. 4, Allegheny Portage Rail Road, for drill and inspection, armed and equipped as the law directs, on Tuesday the 22d day of June, 1852. Commanders of companies on arriving at the place designated in this order will report to Capt. R. WHITE.

By order of C. H. HEYER.

Lt. Col. 1st Reg. 3d Brig. 16th Div. Pa. Vol.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By virtue of an order of the orphans Court in and for the County of Cambria, the subscribers will expose to public sale at the house of James McGinley in the borough of Summitville on Saturday the 3d of July, 1852, at one o'clock P. M. The following real estate, viz: a lot of ground and house thereon erected situate in the borough of Summitville, adjoining the property of John Major, John Mills, and fronting on Rail Road Street, being the property of Henry Learly late of Washington Township, dec'd.

Terms to be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN MAJOR, Adm'r.

AUGUSTUS M'CONNEL, Adm'r.

By order of the Court. R. L. JOHNSTON, Clerk.

Bryan, Gleim & Co.

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

Hollidaysburg, Pa.

ARE now prepared to draw bills from £1 upwards to any amount, on the

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND.

Also to grant passage certificates, by the several lines of Packets of Messrs. ROCHE, BROTHERS & MASTERSON, of N. Y.

Money received also on deposit, payable with interest, or on demand without interest.

Drafts on the principal Cities also constantly for sale.

Hollidaysburg, May 6,