



DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.

RICHARD WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE, WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia...

FOR GOVERNOR, WILLIAM BIGLER.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, HENRY S. MOTT.

Delegate Election.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Democratic County Committee adopted at their meeting, held on the 5th inst., the Democratic voters of the several election districts in the county of Cambria...

The delegates will meet in Convention at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Tuesday the 27th day of June, inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and place in nomination candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing general election...

The elections, for delegates, are to be opened at 2 o'clock, P. M., and to be kept open until 6 o'clock.

WM. KITTELL, Chairman.

Ebensburg, June 15, 1854.

Rag-Tag.

In the present state of the Whig party, it is hard to tell against what we will have to contend. Like the pulper at a vendue, Pollock bids for everything that is brought out. He is Abolition, to the wool, and of course Anti-Nebraska; he suits the Temperance men exactly; he is Native-American, (which is the forsaken child of whiggery) and glories in the election of Judge Conrad to the mayoralty of Philadelphia; and strong rumors are afloat, by no means without good foundation, that he is striving mightily to coalesce with the last of the ghosts—the unknown Know Nothings. In view of all this, Democrats will do well to be alert. Let every man be a sentinel, let the phalanx be condensed so as to present an irrefragable front and success will be ours.

These principles of adherence to the constitution and the laws which have ever characterized us are strong to deliver in any emergency. Time and experience have proved that these, and these only, are the rocks on which can rest our national strength, and it has only been when our men forgot these duties to their party, which are synonymous with their duties to their country, that disgrace and confusion have come to the aid of a enemy to annoy us.

Be not deceived friends of the Union and of the Constitution, of the Republic and of her priceless liberties. Let no tempting offers of reward, no new-fangled alarums of humbug, no baseless phantom of faction be entertained for a moment to swerve you from the rules of action so often tried and found to be so true. Our foes have even an affinity for the cheats of faction and the tricks of party, and cohere to them as naturally as we repulse them. Our ground is always taken, and here we can be found as in the days of Jefferson and Jackson, now and forever. Of this we can never be divested, and whether triumphant, or defeated, it is all the same as regards the name by which we are known, and the standard under which we rally.

Legislature.

We have been requested to announce Wm. Russell, Esq., of Washington township, as a candidate for Assembly.

We know of no citizen of Cambria county, better qualified for a seat in our legislative Halls than Mr. Russell, as he is certainly endowed with all the requisites to make a sound legislator, being an unflinching advocate of all the leading measures of the day, and especially of the Main Liquor Law.

Appointments for the New Territories.

There are fourteen offices to be filled for the New Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and about twenty-five applicants for each office. Their chances will be equal to a small prize in the "Mountain House" Lottery.

The American House.

We neglected in our last number to call attention to an advertisement of this House, kept by Mr. Michael Stewart. Mr. S. has gone to considerable expense and pains to make it a desirable location for people visiting Johnstown, and from our knowledge of the Proprietor, we feel assured that he will give general satisfaction.

Godley's Lady's Book.

We have received Godley for July, and it is fully equal to all the former numbers. The engravings and fashion-plates are alone worth the price of the Magazine, which is but a trifling sum. Our lady readers should not be without this excellent work.

MR. OSMER BARNET, of Harrisburg, did not receive the appointment of Governor to Nebraska, as stated in our paper of last week. We take the following from the Washington Union: "The President has appointed Gen. Wm. O. BRYCE, of Kentucky, as Governor of Nebraska, and Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, as Governor of Kansas."

Celebration.

We are informed that a union celebration of the fourth of July, will be held on that day in the beautiful grove of Stephen Lloyd, Esq., by the different Sunday Schools of our borough.

It is with feelings of great pleasure that we make this announcement. The commemoration of the birth-day of Freedom, should be a part of the nature of every American citizen, and there is no better method of keeping up the hallowed remembrance than by teaching the rising generation its meaning, and instructing them to value the liberties which took their embodiment from its date.

The place selected is one of the most handsome in the neighborhood for a festivity of this kind. It is convenient to town, and the very home of verdure and shade. We hope a general interest will be felt in this pleasant little movement, and that much real enjoyment may result from it.

Drowned.

We regret to state, that DANIEL, aged about 15 years, son of Mr. Wm. Seymour, of Carroll township, was drowned on the evening of the 20th, in Williams' Saw-mill Dam. He had gone to the dam in company with his brothers, for the purpose of bathing, and being unaccustomed to deep water, was unfortunately overtaken—Verily, "in the midst of life we are in death."

The Democratic Delegate election will be held in the different boroughs and townships, on next Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M., and to be kept open till 6 o'clock. It is the duty of all the Democrats to attend the primary election.

Weight of Opinion.

There has been a prodigious effort among some men to create the impression, that the doctrine of the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise was a creation of recent origin. To such the following, from the Evening National Argus, may afford some matter for reflection:

"Three Democratic Presidents—Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—thus speak of the Missouri Compromise:

"This Missouri question, by a geographical line of division," said Mr. Jefferson, "is the most portentous one that I have ever contemplated."

"I must own," said Mr. Madison, "that I have always lamented the belief that the restriction was not within the true scope of the Constitution."

"The proposed restriction as to the territories which are to be admitted into the Union," said Mr. Monroe, "is not in direct violation of the constitution, is repugnant to its principles."

"The unanimous opinion of these eminent Statesmen is entitled to considerable weight."

GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Hon. Nathaniel B. Baker, the present Governor of New Hampshire, was on Thursday, unanimously re-nominated for that office by the New Hampshire Democratic State Convention held at Concord.

Governors of Nebraska and Kansas.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—It is generally believed that General William O. Butler, of Kentucky, has received the appointment of Governor of Nebraska.

Gov. Wright, of Indiana, it is thought, will be appointed Governor of Kansas.

Glorious New Hampshire.

The recent State Convention of this noble old Commonwealth has, by its proceedings, gloriously vindicated her Democracy from the slanders and misrepresentations which have been heaped upon them. The unanimity characterized its proceedings, and it is cheering to note how New Hampshire speaks with "voice potential" and unanimous in support of her cherished son, Mr. Baker, the present Governor, was re-nominated for that post without a dissenting voice, and the following resolutions were adopted not only unanimously, but amidst much applause:

Resolved, That we now re-affirm our confidence in the justice of those broad national principles, and those great measures on which the Democratic party of the Union have stood successfully since the days of Jefferson, and which have become so well established as to guide and control the policy of the country, and which our political opponents have been compelled to acknowledge as wise and just.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New Hampshire adhere as firmly as ever to the Platform adopted at the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and on which the last Presidential election was so triumphantly fought and won; and that we still preserve with increased fervor our former devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and our unabated hostility to all parties and all factions that would alienate the affections of the people from those great bonds of our national liberty and prosperity.

Resolved, That the right to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, within their own limits, ought to be enjoyed by the people of all the States and territories of the country—that the Compromise Acts of 1850 substantially recognized the justice of this principle, which has at length been made uniform in its operation, by the recent action of Congress in passing the bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may hereafter prevail in reference to this measure, and while mutual forbearance and toleration should be cheerfully indulged among those who have thus differed, it ought now, in our opinion, to be acquiesced in, and maintained by all good citizens, especially as it must be a subject of common gratification, that the questions involved, are transferred from the halls of Congress to the local Legislatures, no longer, we trust, to obstruct the legislation and distract the peace of the country.

Resolved, That the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been directed by high, pure, and national considerations, and has exhibited proofs of a wise, liberal, and patriotic policy—that it has shown itself true to the great principles of Jefferson and the early leaders of the Democracy of the country, and, therefore, we continue to repose in it the most unlimited confidence, and to entertain for it, and especially for its distinguished head, the warmest feelings of attachment and regard.

Resolved, That we desire those who represent us in the Legislature to watch carefully over the interests of the people, and to wage an uncompromising war against the policy that would legitimate source into the hands of the State from its corporations. That the true policy of this government in its intercourse with foreign powers, is one laid down by the illustrious Jackson, to "ask nothing but what is clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong," and that we cordially approve of the form, determined and truly American attitude of our patriotic President in the noble stand he has invariably taken in the defense of individual right and national interests and honor.

Danger of Native Americanism.

[From the N. Y. National Democrat.]

Robert T. Conrad, the newly elected Whig Mayor of Philadelphia, in his late inaugural address declared that he was determined to appoint no naturalized or adopted citizen to any post of trust. This declaration will be received with a feeling of sorrow and disgust by all candid and just minds in America. Such proscription is a violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which knows no difference between the native and the adopted citizen, and which extends to all the advantages of a common freedom. The word "citizen," is robbed of half its meaning, if those who have complied with all the conditions which entitle them to wear it, are to be proscribed and persecuted on account of the locality of their birth. The institution which proscribes the conditions of citizenship, knows no such rule, and any party which attempts to enforce such a rule, tramples the rights of the American citizen under his feet.—They outrage one of the most sacred principles of American freedom.

So far as the principle is concerned, the authorities of Philadelphia or New York may as well proscribe a man for being born in New Orleans, or to proscribe him for being born in Germany or Ireland. The principle which would ostracize a man for being born in Germany or Ireland, if carried fully out, would prove destructive of the general rights of every American citizen, for it would reduce citizenship to the narrow limits of special and accidental localities. Indeed, the principle of what is called Native Americanism, carried fully out, would leave no such thing as American citizenship in existence; but we should have only Philadelphia citizenship, New York citizenship, etc., and a war of sections, races and localities, would spring up, which would reduce our happy and prosperous country to a hell of strife and outrage.

But we need not go so far as to discuss the results of such a principle, for it is crushed in its very inception by that sacred chapter of human rights, the Constitution. And he is the worst foe to our country's freedom, whether he was born in New York, in Dublin, or in Amsterdam, who would seek to violate that sacred principle embraced in the meaning of "citizenship." The war which an un-American bigotry wages upon our adopted citizens, is as unnatural to our country as it is unjust to human rights. Is it a crime that the Irishman or the German was not born in this country? If so, many of them have done the best they could to atone for it by getting here as soon after birth as possible. They have borne their part of our national work, and contributed their share to our national wealth.

They have constructed our railroads and made fruitful our Western lands. They have contributed their full share to our treasures of art and learning, and whatever elevates and advances our civilization. Banish every adopted citizen from our country, and what profession is there—that department of art, science, learning, or labor, which would not feel the shock? Our colleges, our studies, our counting rooms, our work shops, and our public works, all would realize an instant shock which would ever with amazement and shame the bigots who are trying to make capital and a living out of a crusade against adopted citizens. It is astonishing to what a pitch of excitement this shallow fury has risen. We almost wonder that the Native Americans do not blast Plymouth Rock to pieces with gunpowder, and banish the bones of the Pilgrims and the Knickerbockers from the soil of our country.

We marvel that Robert T. Conrad should not tear the picture of William Penn from the wall of the old State House in Philadelphia, and pull every monument which reminds "Native Americans" of the beneficence of Girard. Pull down and tear up everything not produced by hands indigenous to the soil. Such an undertaking would impart an enterprising and business air to the streets of Philadelphia. And Robert T. Conrad is just rash enough for that sort of undertaking. "Native Americans" could not possibly have a better representative of their principles. Rash, fiery, ambitious, without judgment, and without any particular restraints of conscience, he is the very embodiment of that principle which would violate the rights of American citizenship, for a momentary triumph of his party. It is at least comforting to believe that not possibly can the "old country" send us more mischievous and dangerous citizens than these. If our institutions suffer no evil from such restless and unprincipled spirits, we need apprehend no danger from any other source.

Acquisition of the Sandwich Islands.

In commenting upon the probability that negotiations have been resumed by our government for the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, and the prospect of their successful termination, the Detroit Free Press says:

"Should the administration neglect a favorable opportunity to obtain these islands, it would be justly liable to the charge of a want of wise foresight. We have hitherto shown that the islands cannot long maintain an independent government—that they are dwindling away—that they will, within comparatively a few years, become extinct as a race. The islands must pass into the hands of some of the powerful nations of the earth. Such being the case, what is the interest and duty of the United States? Is it to let England, or France, or Russia possess them, and hold them as a commanding naval station? We apprehend not.

The day will come when the commercial interests of this country will be as great on the Pacific as they are on the Atlantic—when our trade will be more valuable with the nations of the far east than with the nations of Europe. When that day does come, the possession of the Sandwich Islands will be of the utmost moment, as affording not only a position which will give us the naval supremacy of the Pacific, but as furnishing a depot for coal for our steamers, and of supplies for every description that will plough the great ocean, as a half-way house between America and Asia.

We have no fear that the administration will neglect its duty in this relation. President Pierce came into office with no misgivings as to the consequences of acquisition of territory—such acquisitions as must, in the nature of things, strengthen—not weaken us—as one of the great powers of Christendom. We believe his administration will be signalized as consummating two of the most important events of the age—the purchase of Cuba and the acceptance of the proffered cession of the Sandwich Islands.

Nebraska and Know-Nothings.

It cannot have escaped the attention of the public that, from the moment the House of Representatives struck out the Native American amendment from the Nebraska bill, the opposition to that bill by a certain portion of the Northern press became more fierce, and the vilification of those who advocated or supported it became more intense. This fact, in connection with the recent amendment of the "know nothings" standard, indicates an important movement now going on among the fire-eaters and the fanatics of some sections of the country. This movement is nothing less than an amalgamation of two of the most proscriptive and intolerant elements which have ever entered into the politics of our country—we mean the spirit of abolition and of Native Americanism. Of this fact there is now not one particle of doubt. The right of the people, and of the whole people, to control their own matters by their own suffrages, is denied by these miserable fanatics not only upon the soil of Nebraska, but on the soil of the Southern States, so far as the slave population is concerned, and upon the soil of the free North in attempting to expatriate all citizens of foreign birth, or to prescribe to them such terms of probation as would be equivalent to a denial to them of the benefits of our free institutions. This is the issue now being prepared by these nullifiers and secessionists. Let the trial come.

Hon. Joseph R. Chandler.

"For some days it appears to have been understood in the House Hall, that the head of this learned, patriotic, and very able American statesman is to be offered as a sacrifice to propitiate the spirit of Native Americanism, in the next nominations for Congress, in Philadelphia. It will be remembered that he is a member—strict, conscientious, and devout one, too—of the Roman Catholic Church, though born in the United States, of an old Puritan stock, we believe. To our Washington readers we need hardly remark that Mr. Chandler has worked his way fairly to the top round of the ladder of Congressional distinction, having quite as much weight in the hall as any other member who can be named. His eloquence, strong mind, and varied attainments, have earned for him a national reputation, of which his city, State, and party throughout the Union, were heretofore supposed to be proud, indeed. So, the news that he—really the leading Whig of Representatives—is to be brought to the block, under the axe of the latest "fangle" of popular opinion—for worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience—is feebly discussed among the members, with the manifestation of very general disgust.—Wash. Star.

We have no means of knowing what is the intention of the allies with respect to the re-nomination of Mr. Chandler, but so far as the Know-Nothings are concerned, it is certain that he cannot be supported by their members. Still, despite all their hostility to the institutions of the country, Mr. Chandler left Washington and participated in a campaign which had for its object the election of a member of that society of the Mayoralty of the city, and who is pledged to carry out their most ultra and offensive doctrines. If the poisoned chalice be returned to his own lips, it will be but even-handed justice. We have had for his zeal and ability in defending the interests of the city, and therefore the more deeply regret to be compelled to criticise this dereliction from the path of duty. Mr. Chandler consorted with, and aided and abetted that party, which according to its precepts would disfranchise all those who differ from its members in religious faith and practice, and the consequences of their triumph must be upon those who won the victory for them.—Evening National Argus.

SOME MORE KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The Know-Nothings are multiplying in all quarters, and among all sorts of people. It seems that the colored race have caught the fever at Harrisburg, and instead of being considered "hick-headed" as formerly, the faculty now pronounce them to be "empty-headed," perfect "Know-Nothings."

A family from the far South, passing through there lately with a fine portly woman servant, had an excellent opportunity of ascertaining the extent of their diseased minds. On Sabbath morning, about breakfast-time, the woman disappeared in the twinkling of an eye, and although there were a number of colored servants near, not one of them knew anything of her departure or of her whereabouts. All every one had taken the "fever in its most alarming form," and strange to tell, Dr. Rutherford, usually a prompt physician, refused attendance on the plea "that it was a very safe disease of the brain—that the less these poor unfortunate knew, the less they would have to answer for."

BOY THIEF.—In looking into the position and treatment of boys upon farms, as we have done lately, our nation has more and more strengthened that our safety and certainly most expedient, to give boys a chance of earning a little money for himself. This can be done by allowing him to set apart a corner of a garden, or pay rent for a single field; but we find in the American Agriculturist, the following suggestion of another way to make the laboring lad proud of his home and interested in his occupation. It is from the report of a "Farmer's Club."

"J. Reynolds said he knew a lad who five years ago began to keep poultry. He bought five or six hens, raised chickens and eggs. He fed largely upon fish. He now has a flock of some fifty hens, has purchased a cow, repaired his little barn, clothed himself, assisted his mother more or less, and is now, from the sale of his milk and the produce of his poultry, quite a thriving young man, accumulating a very pretty capital."

RHODE ISLAND.—The people of Rhode Island are circulating a petition to the State Legislature, asking a prohibition from the use of any prison, court house, or other public building belonging to the state, for the detention of any person claimed as a fugitive from labor; also, to have it made a penal offence for any State, town or military officer to aid in the arrest for any person claimed as a fugitive from labor, also, that any citizen of Rhode Island who shall, for more than ten days from and after the passage of such act, continue to hold, or hereafter accept the office of Commissioner under the Fugitive Slave Act, shall be forever thereafter ineligible to any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of that State.

Among curiosities, lately added to the Schenectady Museum, is a mosquito's bladder containing the souls of twenty-four misers, and fortunes of twelve printers—nearly half full.

Proposed modification of the Tariff.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, it is said, have agreed to report a bill for a modification of the tariff, upon the basis suggested by Secretary Guthrie. The bill contains five schedules of rates. In the first schedule the old one hundred per cent. duty on brandies, liquors, &c., remains unchanged. We now receive three millions duties annually from this source. The second schedule rates the duty at twenty per cent. This includes all the articles which, in the previous tariff, vary from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. It also includes the third schedule is fifteen per cent., the fourth ten per cent., and the fifth five per cent., and embraces nearly all the articles in the existing tariff, but reducing to fifteen per cent. articles which now pay twenty; to ten per cent. articles which now pay fifteen, &c., &c.

The twenty per cent. schedule includes raw silk and some descriptions of medicines and dyestuffs. We now receive over seven million dollars duties upon manufactured and unmanufactured silk. The lists are very full, and fifteen per cent. is placed upon all unenumerated articles.

Salt, which under the present tariff as an enumerated article, pays twenty per cent., is to be admitted free of duty. The free-list takes in all the articles now admitted free, as well as many articles now in the lower list of duties. It also includes certain dyestuffs and medicines.

It is estimated that this tariff will yield a revenue of about forty-five millions.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Senate has determined to pass the Homestead bill previous to the time fixed for the recess. It is quite certain that the bill will be disposed of during the ensuing week.

The debate on the veto message closes on Tuesday, and the Homestead Measure will be the first business subsequent to the disposal of that discussion. The territorial appointments will be kept back as long as possible, so that the announcement may not have an influence upon certain measures which the Executive is desirous of passing through smoothly. The number of applicants for places is enormous, and continues to embarrass present action.

It is confidently believed that the House will concur in the Senate's resolution for a recess, immediately upon the passage of the Homestead Bill, which is to be made a party measure, at least in the Senate.

Cuba.

The Washington Union, in the course of an editorial on the Africanization of Cuba, says:

"The statistics of the slave trade show how quietly the coasters of Great Britain have looked upon that horrid traffic, so far as Cuba is concerned. The United States have vigorously arrested and annihilated the African slave trade with her people since 1808; and England, who professes to be so anxious to put an end to it between Cuba and Brazil, refuses to consent to the acquisition of the former by this country, although fully aware that such an acquisition is the only way effectually and forever to annihilate that traffic! In proof of this, witness the fact obtained from unimpeachable records now before the British Parliament, that, with all the boasted vigilance of the English cruisers sent to annihilate the slave trade, there has been carried from Africa into the island of Cuba forty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-nine negroes. This number comprises those only known to have been introduced into Cuba! Estimates based upon the highest authority, show that the negroes clandestinely carried into Cuba from Africa, from 1841 to the present day, amount to the number of about fifteen thousand every year! The number imported into Brazil for the same period, was three hundred and twenty five thousand six hundred and twenty-five."

The Nebraska Bill.

BY AN OLD POLY.

This wonderful Nebraska bill has wrought, A miracle that ne'er was seen or thought; Three thousands priests of pure New England breed.

Who never in one point of faith agreed, And never will again—that I'll be sworn— Till the last leaf from Time's old book is torn, Have turned their throats to one harmonious strain.

And draw together both by bit and main, Religion ne'er could bind them in one tether, But politics have brought these saints together, And knit them, not by Christian love of others, But Christian hatred of their Southern brothers.

A paper printed at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, gave an account last fall, of a grievous misfortune to a young girl, thirteen years old, named Mata Taylor. She was running to cross the railroad track, when she stumbled and fell. Just at that moment the cars of the New Brunswick road came up, and the locomotive cut off her left hand, which lay over the rail. In the confusion of the moment, the hand was not picked up, and finally, when it was looked for, it could not be found. It was feared some animal had carried it off, and this thought was very distressing to the mother of the girl, as well as to Mata herself. Last week, the lost hand was discovered as follows: A young man from Elizabethtown, happened to call on a friend of his, at his boarding house, in Eighth street, New York.

On the shelf, in the room, he saw a glass jar with a pretty little hand suspended in it, preserved in spirits. It had a ring on the third finger and was in every respect a lady-like looking hand. He thought at once of the lost hand in Elizabethtown, but he did not suspect that this was the one. On asking his friend whose hand it was, he was told that it came from the Medical College, and his room-mate was a medical student. The young man thought no more of the matter until he got home, when he mentioned what he had seen. His sister told him that Mata Taylor's lost hand had a ring on the third finger, which she described. This ring was exactly like that on the hand in the jar.

The sequel may be told in a few words.—Mata Taylor came over to New York, with her mother and the young man above alluded to. Proceeding at once to the house to Eighth street, she recognized the preserved hand in the jar as her long lost member. The student gave it up very cheerfully, assuring the young girl that he had bought it of a person who supplied bodies to the Medical College.

A most Foul and Horrible Murder.

Mrs. McBrayer, wife of James McBrayer, Esq., of Anderson Co., Ky., was murdered a few nights ago, according to the Frankfort Yeoman, under the following circumstances:

"After Mr. and Mrs. McBrayer had retired to rest, a man entered their room with an axe, and, approaching the bed, passed his hand over her face, in order to be sure of the right one, which awoke her. Being satisfied that it was her, he commenced cutting with his axe, first striking her breast and arms in many places, he then with several strokes, severed one of her legs entirely off. Mr. McBrayer, being awakened by the noise, reached out his hand to protect his wife, and received a blow, cutting his hand in two. The incarnate fiend, thinking he had killed her, commenced striking about at random over the bed, with the hellish intention to kill their youngest child, who was in bed with them, but not finding it, he went to the lounge in the room where slept their other child, and aimed a blow at its head, but only cut the back of its neck. He then went out, leaving the bloody axe at the door. Mrs. McBrayer had life enough to tell who, as well as she could see in the darkness, had committed the horrible deed. From her statement her step-son has been arrested and put in jail to await his trial."

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A VICTIM OF HYDROPHOBIA.—This most dreadful of all maladies was exhibited yesterday in all its horrors, in the person of John Cookson, late foreman of Semple's foundry. The particulars are these:

About nine weeks since, Mr. Cookson, one evening, in returning from the foundry to his house near the terminus of the plank road, was attacked by a large and ferocious dog, who bit him in the leg, thigh and arm, besides inflicting a slight wound in his face, and literally tearing his clothes into ribbons. The wounds, however, did not incapacitate Mr. Cookson from attending to his business, and he soon forgot the occurrence. On Thursday evening, upon entering his home, he complained of feeling very unwell, and retired early to bed. The night, however, was almost a sleepless one, interrupted by horrid dreams and nervous starts, and early in the morning the first symptoms of hydrophobia made their appearance. Medical aid was procured—in fact some half dozen physicians were on the spot as soon as the case became known, but he grew rapidly worse. He was bled, and for a few minutes appeared somewhat calmer, but the horrid fit soon returned, and it was a fearful sight to behold the wretched man foaming at the mouth, casting himself upon the ground and endeavoring to tear the flesh from his bones, all the time moaning piteously. If it were possible to enhance the horrors of the scene, it was that the unhappy being was entirely sane, being conscious of his dreadful situation, and earnestly entreating the horrible spectators to keep away, lest he might involuntarily do them an injury.

He was tied down to the bed, but he succeeded in breaking the cords, until, finally, six strong men holding him down, chloroform was administered to him, under the influence of which he slept for half an hour. When he awoke, it was but to breathe his last. A few convulsive gasps and nervous twitches, and the rigid features and motionless limbs proclaimed that his sufferings were at an end. This occurred a little after one o'clock, P. M.

The deceased whom Mr. Semple states, was the most valuable man he ever had in his employ, was but 29 years of age. A wife and two children, entirely dependent upon him for support, live to mourn his untimely fate. The sad melancholy solace of the bereaved one, as she sat with her face buried in her hands, told how hopeless looked the future, and how deep her agony.

The rabid animal has, we understand, bitten several other persons, one a man named Johnson, and it is said that at this present time the dog is alive and at large. Such an incident as this proclaims in thunder tones, the imperative necessity of vigilantly enforcing the ordinance against dogs running at large.—Cin. Inquirer.

The latest advices state that Spain is strengthening her naval and military forces in the West Indies in a manner that would induce the belief that she is herself expecting something serious. Cannon and men for strengthening the defenses of Havana are being forwarded. The "Comercio" of Cadiz gives the following list of vessels which are getting ready to sail with troops for the Antilles in the course of June: The Cortes of 32 guns, the Isabella II of 24, the Villa de Bilbao of 30, the Perrolona of 30, the Colon of 16, the Volador of 15, the Steamer Francisco de Asia of 16 guns and 500 horse power, the steamer Sainte Isabella of 4 guns and 192 horse power, the steamers Isabella Catalina and Comte de Regia, the ship Sobranoff and the corvette Luisa Fernanda, with other transport ships conveying troops and munitions of war.

Captain Alvin Fox, of Perkins, has long been acknowledged the best shot with a rifle in this section of the State. His prowess was put to a fearful test on Thursday afternoon. A piece of card, two inches by one and a half inch wide, was stuck in the slit of a piece of shingle three inches in length. Placing this in hands of his son, S. M. Fox, the Captain placed off ten reads distance, and the boy holding out the card at arm's length, five balls were put through it by the rifle in the hands of the father! This deed was witnessed by four persons, and the card is now in our possession.—Sandusky Register.

Mr. Seymour, the American Minister in Russia, it is said, was received with high honors on reaching St. Petersburg, but having, at his presentation to the Court, paid no attention to a previous intimation that it would be more agreeable to the Czar for him to appear in court dress, than in plain American clothes, he has since, it is alleged, received very little notice from any of the royal officials, and manifests a disposition to leave St. Petersburg.

Mr. Ed. Knight, an Englishman, passenger on the Herculanum, which was run into by the steamer Sicily, off at Genova, died of gangrene resulting from a bite of his wife. During their last struggles together in the sea, Mr. K. proposed to abandon the children, as he could not save both them and her, but she declined, and so went down with them, in the desperation of the moment biting off one of his fingers.

The population of Louisville, Ky., is now estimated at 70,000.