



DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26.

Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania. Gov. Bigler has fixed upon Thursday, November 20th, to be observed as Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania. The same day has been appointed in several other States.

JUDGE BLACK.

It is with no ordinary pleasure we hail the re-election of this distinguished jurist to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania. The people of the State would, in our judgement, have committed a great mistake, if they had failed to leave him in the position which he has adorned for the past three years. He is to be sure, under a provision of the constitution, no longer Chief Justice, but he is still there to add his strong legal intellect to the decisions which emanate from the Court. We have no disposition to undervalue the judicial character of Judge Smoyer, nor give an opinion adverse to the qualifications of Mr. Baird. The one has certainly a fair reputation as a district Judge, and the other is personally unknown to every individual with whom we have conversed. But Judge Black has shown himself to be one of the strong men of the state, and so far as we could learn, a large majority of the members of the bar of Pennsylvania without distinction of party were favorable to his re-election. The opinion has been freely given in this quarter, by those who have practised before him that he ought to be re-elected. His clear and able letter in reply to those who interrogated him on the subject of the temperance law, gained him hosts of admirers, and his judicial decisions have been so able and conclusive generally that we think the state would have sustained a loss, if the people had failed to elect him.—We therefore rejoice that no change is to take place in our Supreme Court, by losing so important a member as Judge Black.

The Mercer Western Press.

In an article showing the absurdity of claiming the result of the late elections as any indication on the Nebraska question, says: The idea, insinuated by the Whig that the Nebraska question had anything to do with the result, is preposterous. Who will say that the Nebraska question secured to Mott, the democratic candidate, nearly eighteen hundred majority in this county over Darsie, the whig candidate? Who will pretend that the election of Hamilton and Henderson by majorities of upwards of eleven and sixteen hundred, are anti-Nebraska or anti-Pierce triumphs? Surely the men who could coolly put forth such an idea to the world must calculate very largely on the entire absence of common sense in the public mind, or they would not thus insult it.

The slavery question, which has so long and so loudly been dinning in our ears, had nothing whatever to do with the result, either in this county or throughout the State. The only question that has produced the strange results that now astound the public, is that of Know Nothingism, and the only principles this organization is understood to support, is opposition to naturalized citizens of all creeds, and to all Catholics, whether native or adopted. These are the political principles which ruled in the late election, and which were made successful by means of a secret and outlandish association that held its meetings in the dark, acted in the dark, and voted in the dark.

The elections in Ohio and Indiana, resulted as they did in our own State, only a little more so—the fusionists all combined against the National Democracy. This is claimed in some places, as an anti-Nebraska triumph, and a condemnation of the National administration on account of its support of that measure. This cannot be so. That measure vindicates and establishes the great principle of popular sovereignty—the capability of man for self government. Will the people turn against themselves? The repudiation of the principles of the Nebraska bill would be so understood. That was a wise and a just measure, and its enemies will be very anxious to draw a veil over the past before they are two years older.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—The fact is worth of being recorded, that in one county of the State, at least, Mr. Darsie obtained a majority. In old Somerset he beats Mr. Mott 829 votes.

Major Arthur T. Lee, of the 8th infantry, was killed in Texas, recently, by the Indians. He was about forty years of age at the time of his death, was a native of Northumberland county in this State, and besides being a brave soldier, he had considerable reputation as a literary man and landscape painter. He had been in the service of the United States about eighteen years.

GEN. HUNTON AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The democratic general committee, representing the Burke and Nebraska section of the party in New Hampshire, have adopted an address to the people of the United States, recommending them to support Gen. Hunton for the Presidency, in opposition to any nominee of a convention. The address is said to have been written by the Hon. Edmund Burke, formerly commissioner of patents, and who recently commended the doctrine of the Know Nothings. This movement is regarded by the Boston Chronicle as one of importance.

The Majorities.

Table showing election results for Governor in all the Counties of Pennsylvania but one—Forest—is as follows: Pollock, 196,970; Bigler, 160,664; For Prohibition, all the Counties heard from but two—Sullivan and Forest—thus: Against Prohibition, 155,657; For do, 151,271; For Canal Commissioner, all the Counties heard from but six: Mott, 260,234; Darsie, 80,991; 179,343.

Congressional Election—XVIII District.

Table showing Congressional Election results for the XVIII District: Blair, 2572; Cambria, 1645; Huntingdon, 1647; Somerset, 2659; Total, 8433.

National House of Representatives.

Table showing National House of Representatives results for the 34th Congress: Dem. 257, Opp. 2, Dem. 2, Whig. 1; Florida, 2, 1, 2, 1; Maine, 1, 5, 3, 3; Missouri, 1, 6, 3, 4; Pennsylvania, 9, 16, 16, 9; Ohio, 21, 12, 9, 9; Indiana, 11, 10, 1, 1; Iowa, 1, 1, 6, 1; South Carolina, 6, 6, 6, 6; Total, 25, 63, 56, 30.

One hundred and forty-eight members are yet to be elected—seventy-four from free States and seventy-four from slave States.

The Democratic party in the Nineteenth Century is left the sole active advocate of the doctrine of religious toleration promulgated by Penn. Williams and Calvert, in the Seventeenth. But as the latter triumphed, so will the former, when the voice of justice and reason is fairly listened to.

FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.—The Democrats have 3 majority in the Senate, and 3 certain, and probably 5, in the House. There is said to be one Whig elected to the House pledged to vote for a Democratic U. S. Senator, and for Judge Douglas, of Illinois, for President against the world. His name is Brown.

THE RIGHT DOCTRINE.—The following circular, from the leading Democrats of Butler county, was issued and circulated extensively in that county previous to the late election. It speaks our sentiments exactly. In every county of the Commonwealth, where similar circumstances existed, precisely the same course should have been adopted:

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF BUTLER COUNTY.—Please Citizens.—Being credibly informed that GEORGE ROBINSON, one of the nominees on our ticket for the Legislature, has, since his nomination, joined the KNOW-NOTHINGS, we cannot vote for him, without sacrificing the principles of our party, which are far more important than the election of him, or any other of our candidates, we therefore advise you to strike his name from your tickets.

Edward M. Bredin, John T. Bard, Alfred Gilmore, John Graham, John N. Purviance, John H. Negley, James G. Campbell, Wm. Balf. Joseph Patterson, A. N. Meyler, Philip Biekel, Dunlap M'Laughlin. BUTLER, October 5, 1854.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Mr. Edwin Williams, the statistical editor of the New York Herald, died in that city on Saturday night. His death was caused by an attack of the cholera in the most aggravated form.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—It is stated that the managers of the Washington monument, which for some years past has been languishing on the banks of the Potomac, are about relinquishing the work and turning it over to Congress. We highly approve of this determination. It is only proper that if a national monument is to be constructed, as a mark of the veneration in which the memory of Washington is held by the American people, that it should be a national work, recognized by the approbation and appropriations (which is quite as necessary) of Congress. It will then be a monument worthy of the name, and just as much the act of the people of the United States as if the present plan of drumming up subscriptions could be carried out. And it will also have this advantage—that it will then be a national work.

SELLING OUT A NAVY YARD.—The Naval Agent at Memphis, Tennessee, advertises to be sold to the highest bidder, on the first day of November, all the moveable public property belonging to the Navy Yard at the said place, consisting of an immense schedule of hemp, tar, building materials, machines, tools, furniture, horses, wagons, artillery, &c., in pursuance of the late act of Congress, surrendering the said Navy Yard as a free gift to the City of Memphis.

A BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.—The subject of a bridge over this great river at St. Louis is discussed in the newspapers. It is suggested that the bridge ought to have an elevation of ninety feet. It would cost a million and a half of dollars, an amount deemed insignificant compared with its advantages.

A LOAN.—A letter from Rome, of the 20th inst., states that the pontifical government has just contracted a loan for four millions of crowns (£840,000) with the house of Rothschild. The first instalment is to be paid to the government in the course of the ensuing month.

FOR KANSAS.—The parties already sent out by the New York Kansas League, have amounted altogether to about 6 or 700 persons, and among them have been a number of families. 1000 or more are preparing to follow this month, many of whom belong to the American Settlement Company, whose leaders went about three weeks since to choose a location, occupy a large tract, and lay out a city. This is a stock company, the shares of \$5 each, entitling the holder to a vote and a city lot. The plans are matured for the immediate establishment of all the institutions of our refined Eastern society in the community. All symptoms of opposition to the operations of the friends of liberty, in Kansas, appear to have ceased.

American Difficulty with Switzerland.

It appears, by letters by the last steamer from abroad, that our government is now to have a case on hand with the Swiss Republic, for injuries done an American citizen, Mr. Phillips, who specially returns to the United States to lay his case before Secretary Marcy. It seems it became known to the Swiss police that Mazzini was traveling upon the continent with an American passport, presented himself at Basel, he was arrested, and conveyed before an officer of justice. He was there treated with great indignity, and was even told that he lied. After his interrogatory he was placed in jail, where he was kept seven days and nights in solitary confinement, and fed upon bread and water. He did not know what his offence was, the police, of course, supposing that he knew himself to be a central and Italian Jacobite. He asked to see the American Consul but the request was refused.

He was finally released, receiving his leave to depart from the lips of the jailer. He was allowed to confer with no higher officer than the turnkey. He came to Paris, had an interview with Mr. Mason, who advised him to go to Bern and ask for an explanation from the central Government. He did so, successively asking for 25,000 francs damages, then the refunding of his actual expenses, and finally for an apology. All were refused, and Mr. Phillips, upon advice, proceeds home for a federal interference. This is the most extraordinary case that has yet occurred of European persecution of Americans. That it should have been furnished by Switzerland, is singular and regrettable. Mr. George Sanders, in a late letter from London, advised Switzerland to treat refugees with less severity, and the positive consequence has been the infliction of unusual harshness upon the person of an American mistake for a refugee. It is expected that the republic will be forced to adopt some strict measure by the surrounding powers, in consequence of that letter.

A letter in the New York Herald, from Brownsville, Texas, describing the capture of Monterey by the insurgents, reports the death of Gen. Ampudia thus:—

"The ball that was so gloriously opened on the 12th and 13th of last month by Gautier, Capistran, and other friends of human rights and liberty, was brought to a close on the 13th inst., by their taking possession of Monterey.

The ever valiant General Ampudia—the man whose fidelity to his master, Santa Anna, led him to have the gallant and unfortunate General Semanet shot in Tabasco—commanded in the city. Ampudia felt sure of making short work for the rebels, and in order to give a glowing account of it to his master, ventured to sally out of the city as far as the Walnut Springs. The rebels—the rancheros—there met him, cut him to pieces, and entered the city. Ampudia endeavored to make his escape, accompanied by ten horsemen, but his friends, the rebels, succeeded in finding him, and for the sake of poor Mexico, shot him on the spot."

"A rumor has been current for some days past," says the Buffalo Republic, "that the schooner Robert Willis, whose sudden disappearance on Lake Michigan last fall was noticed at the time, and of which no intelligence was ever afterwards received, had been captured by the Mormons of Beaver Island, her captain and crew massacred, and the vessel unloaded and scuttled. The news of her capture, &c., is said to have been received through a Mormon who escaped from the community at Beaver Island, and who has made oath to the facts above stated. It is also said that the U. S. steamer Michigan has been sent to the Island to look into the affair."

SHEEP AND DOGS.—Important Decision.—Daniel Carter recently shot a dog in Cecil county, Md., belonging to Ed. W. Mahany, for killing his sheep. Mahany sued him before a magistrate and got judgment for \$25 damages, from which Carter appealed to the circuit court. The defence alleged that to justify the shooting of the dog he must be caught in the act of worrying or killing the sheep. The court (Judge Constable on the bench) held a different opinion, reversing the magistrate's decision. The Cecil Whig says: "Judge Constable is reported to us to have decided unequivocally and clearly that under the English common law, and the Maryland statutes for the protection of sheep, which extended the common law, any person who sees a dog within an enclosure where there are sheep, no matter whether he be the owner of the sheep or an entire stranger, and has sufficient reasons for believing he is there for the purpose of worrying or killing the sheep, is perfectly justifiable in killing him on the spot or even in pursuing and killing him."

ALTERED NOTES.—Bicknells Reporter notices, that Fifty dollar bills on the Mechanic's Bank of Philadelphia, which have been altered from \$5's, issued by the same bank are in circulation. The medallions at the top, the word five in the body of the note, and the figures on each end have been neatly scraped, and the figures of \$50 pasted thereon. The alteration is so well executed, that nine out of ten persons would be deceived. Look out for them.

WINE.—According to an official statement, the quantity of wine made in Portugal in the year 1852, amounted to 22,179,397 almeidas, or about 81,092,000 gallons.

Sir John Franklin's Party.

The Montreal papers of Saturday, contain some additional details in relation to the discovery of the remains of a portion of Sir John Franklin's party. It appears that in the spring of 1850, a party of about forty whites were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging their boats, by a party of Esquimaux Indians, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that the ships to which the party belonged, had been crushed in the ice, and they were then going where they expected to be able to find deer. From their appearance the men all looked thin, except one chief officer. It is supposed they were getting short of provisions, inasmuch as they purchased seal from the natives.

At a later date in the same season, and previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on the island, near about a long day's journey, say thirty-five or forty miles northwest of a large stream, which can be no other than the Great Fish River of Buck. Some of the bodies were found buried, some in tents, others under a boat turned bottom upwards, while several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island one is supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder and a double-barrelled gun underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses and the contents of the kettles found, it is evident that the party had been driven to cannibalism. The party appears to have had an abundant stock of ammunition, and there must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up. Dr. Rae saw pieces of these articles in the possession of the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons, forks, &c. As many as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important relics found, with drawings of others would be forwarded to London.

A NEW GUN.—It is stated that a journeyman gun-maker some time since invented a new kind of gun, which has been repeatedly tried by the Emperor of Austria and his principal officers. The weapon is pronounced to be far superior to the Minnie rifle; it carries 2000 paces, and at 1200 sends a bullet three inches deep into a dead target. His Majesty has made the inventor a lieutenant in the army, and given him an order.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a Catholic signer of the Declaration of Independence, is said to have contributed \$1,000,000 to the American cause.

The Cholera has again appeared in Martinsburg, Va., Mr. Washington Kroesen and three negroes died on Wednesday morning, the 18th inst. Besides, there were several persons very ill.

PASSENGERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—By the annual statement of the Secretary of State, presented to Congress at the last session, it appears that there arrived in the United States, during the year 1853, the following number of passengers: Males 236,596; Females 164,181; total 400,777. Of these there were citizens of the United States, males 28,572; females 3562; total 32,134—leaving aliens a sum total of 368,643. The larger portion of these were from Ireland and Germany. The Secretary of State says the report, like all which have preceded it for the last twenty years, cannot claim that accuracy and comprehensiveness of detail which the law contemplates. The table giving the ages of the passengers, shows that persons between twenty and under twenty-five years of age were the most numerous, there being 98,609; whilst the same table shows that hope never dies with man, for there were of forty years and upward 44,051 who sought new homes in the western world.

MAXIMS ON MONEY.—The art of living easily as to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependent upon easiness in the detail of expenditure than upon one degree's difference in the scale. Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion that, because pleasure can be purchased with money, therefore money cannot be spent without enjoyment. What a thing costs a man is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his appreciation governed by no other standard; as if there were a pleasure in the mere expenditure itself. Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are more assured that it is a real want; and it is worth while to feel it a little, in order to feel the relief from it. When you are undecided as to which of two courses you would like best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a good deal of trifling indecision. Too much leisure leads to expense; because when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him that they are to be had for money; and he invents expenditures in order to pass the time.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—Rev Daniel Hickey, a Catholic Priest, died of dysentery, at West Alexander, Washington county, on the 5th inst. The Examiner says he was a faithful minister of his church, and was greatly respected by all who new him in this community. His funeral was numerously attended by persons of every denomination.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Sebastopol not taken.—Omar Pasha's Despatch a forgery.—Fighting going on.

SANDY HOOK, Oct. 20.—The Africa has just passed here. She brings the extraordinary intelligence that the late news from the seat of war is totally false.

Sebastopol is not taken, the destruction of the Russian fleet is false, no explosion of Fort Constantine has taken place, and Menschikoff has not surrendered.

Omar Pasha's despatch proved to have been a forgery.

The fighting on the Crimea continues uninterrupted, and Sebastopol is formally invested.

Great sensation has been created throughout Europe by the contradiction of what all had hoped to be correct.

The reported fall of Sebastopol is utterly false. The allies are now investing it. The official extra Gazette publishes the following from Lord Stratford De Radcliffe to Lord Clarendon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—The allied armies established the base of their operations on Balaklan, on the morning of the 28th, and were preparing to march without delay on Sebastopol.

The Agamemnon and other vessels of war are at Balaklava, where the battering trains are being disembarked.

It is stated that Menschikoff is on the field with 20,000 men, expecting reinforcements.

Anapa has been burned by the Russians. Balaklava, which is occupied by the allies, commands the approaches to Sebastopol, which is considered to be invested.

It is doubtfully rumored that the second line of defences have been carried.

Omar Pasha has ordered part of his army to be ready for embarkation to the Crimea.

Austria intimates that it will consider the Czar's prolonged refusal of the four conditions as a 'casus belli.'

The garrison of Anapa is marching to the scene of action.

The French Ambassador, at Vienna, has telegraphed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 4th inst., that the intelligence from Omar Pasha was but an exaggeration of the battle of Alma.

The Austrian Consul at Odessa telegraphs that the struggle recommenced on the 25th, and was continued when the courier left on the 27th. The allies were on the route to Baalbak, and were within ten miles of Sebastopol on the 27th.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—New Orleans papers of Wednesday are received with Galveston dates to the 15.

Approbations are felt for the fate of the steamship Nautilus due from the mouth of the Rio Grande for more than a week.

Parties of Indians are out in different directions and depredations are constantly committed. One of the companies raised by the State had rendezvoused at Goliad.

An encounter with the Indians took place in Star county. The troops lost a corporal and had several men wounded. The Indians were finally dispersed.

Three men were shot at Camargo on the 4th ult.; one for desertion, one for murder and the other for various murders.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON! SANDY HOOK, Oct. 24.—The steamship Washington, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived this evening, bringing London dates to the 11th inst., four days later than the Africa's advices.—She brings also 250 passengers.

The Washington left Bremen on the 11th inst., and has about 200 tons of valuable freight, and the usual mails. She will not come up to the city till morning.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. No official despatches have been published relative to the battle of Alma. The English are reported to have lost 2000 in the battle in killed and wounded, and the French 1400.

The allies had changed the place of their contemplated operations and were preparing to attack Sebastopol from the south, where it was found to be weaker.

The base of operations is Balaklava, where the cavalry and siege artillery had been landed.

The Russians had sunk seven ships of the line at the mouth of the harbor.

The bombardment of Sebastopol was begun on the 5th of October.

Marshal St. Arnaud is dead, and the command of the French army has devolved on General Canrobert.

The city of Memel has been almost wholly destroyed by fire.

After the battle, the Russians burned all the villages they passed through in their flight. They left 6000 wounded behind them. One thousand Russians who were escorting a convoy of munitions of war, had been made prisoners.

Menschikoff himself narrowly escaped capture. On the 29th of September 130 heavy guns were disembarked at Balaklava.

Prince Gortschakoff is ill. There is a great concentration of Turkish troops at Matschin.

Omar Pasha is to commence operations against the Russian troops at Bessarabis immediately.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

HIMSELF AND COMPANIONS STARY-ED TO DEATH

MONTREAL, October 21.—A despatch from Dr. Rea, dated York Factory, August 4th, has been received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions. They were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox river.

The "Montreal Herald" says:—

We yesterday despatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house at La Chien, and through the kindness of Governor Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines:—A despatch was received yesterday from Dr. Rae. Rae has been absent on the coast since the 1st of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via Red River settlement; in which, after briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, he proceeds to state that from the Esquimaux Indians, he obtained certain information of Sir John Franklin and his party, which were starved to death, after the loss of their ships, which were crushed by the ice, while making their way to Great Fish river, or Buck, near the outlet of which a party of the whites died, leaving the accounts of their sufferings, near mutilated corpses, which were evidently furnished to their companions.

The information, although not derived from the Esquimaux, who communicated with the whites, and who found the remains, but from another band who obtained the details *in vivo*, may be relied on. There is no doubt left of the truth of the report, as the natives have in their possession various articles of European manufacture, which had been in the possession of the whites; among these are several silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved—"Sir John Franklin, K. C. B.," while others have crests and initials which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down. The fearful tragedy must have occurred in the spring of 1850.

Cincinnati Broker fled. CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.—P. B. Manchester, banker, fled from this city on Saturday night. He was arrested at Lawrenceburg yesterday at the instance of one of his depositors living there. His trunk was opened and a large amount of rail-road stocks was found. He satisfied his creditor with these, and was allowed to depart. He left Lawrenceburg last night at midnight, and it is supposed he will take passage on a down-the-river boat. He had deposited with him here \$70,000, chiefly the property of widows and other needy persons, and the property he has assigned for their benefit will not pay over ten cents on the dollar.

Important from Havana. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Letters received here from Havana by the steamship Black Warrior, report that the assassin of Castaneda, the captor of General Lopez, succeeded in making his escape. The funeral cortege of the murdered man was composed entirely of the police force paraded for the occasion by order of the Government.

The indignation of the populace at this proceeding was very great, and the procession was frequently insulted by opprobrious cries from the people, which irritated the members of the police to so high a degree that they attacked the people, and several were killed and wounded in the affray.

Large bodies of troops were ordered out, and the guards at the gates of the city, and other stations, were immediately doubled, as some popular outbreak was feared.

Quiet was however, soon restored, although the previous excitement was most intense, as all were commenting upon this subject in terms by no means favorable to Gen. Concha. A letter says:—

"This is the second occasion of a popular disturbance during the last four months, and is an evidence of the growth of dissatisfaction."

Such commotions against the government were unknown before the present year, although several attempts had been previously made to assassinate Castaneda.

DEATH OF THE CATHOLIC PRIEST WHO WAS TARRER AND FEATHERED.—We last evening received information of the death of the Catholic priest, John Babyst, an Italian, who was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail in Ellsworth, Me., on Saturday night last, while on a visit to that place. The only excuse yet offered in palliation of the atrocious conduct of the mob, is that, formerly, when a pastor in Ellsworth, he engaged in a controversy on the School question. Admitting that the priest could have been guilty of any misconduct sufficiently vile to warrant popular violence, his participation in a discussion of an open question, was certainly not of such a character. The attack upon him for the cause given is a disgrace to the town, which can only be removed by earnest and energetic efforts on the part of the respectable citizens of Ellsworth to bring the perpetrators of this outrage to the severest punishment prescribed by law for the crime they have committed.—N. Y. Times