



D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 28.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM A. PORTER.

Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WESLEY FROST.

Of Fayette County.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS KNOWING

themselves indebted to the "Democrat & Sentinel" for subscription, advertising, &c., are notified that the books are now in my hands for collection. Costs will be saved by attending to this notice in time. Address Box 101.

H. C. DEVINE.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1858.

We must have some more Talk with this Learned Theban.

Shakespeare informs us in one of his plays that instinct is a great matter, and the same thing may be said with truth of dignity, as the Editor of the "Mountaineer" has recently discovered. He very obligingly informed his readers last week that for sometime he had been treating the Editor of this paper with silent contempt. He, however, condescends at length to doff the robes of dignity, and pitch into us to the extent of a column or so of his highly interesting and instructive sheet. However, notwithstanding this fierce attack, we "still live and have our being," a strong proof of the truth of the saying of Webster, that the vigor of the war does not always come up to the lofty and high sounding tone of the manifesto. The reason for the silence of the Editor of the "Mountaineer" with regard to the "Democrat & Sentinel" for several weeks, is easily explained. He had given Splashboard & Co. charge of the slang department of his (?) paper, in compliance with the directions of the stockholder-in-chief, and they performed their work so well, that the communications attracted all the attention, and Philip feared like a distressed prince who calls in a powerful neighbor to his aid; "he was undone by his auxiliaries; when he had once called them in he could not subside without them." Unless he can persuade Splashboard & Co. to furnish him with a weekly communication in either Poetry or Prose, we fear the "Mountaineer" will soon become stale, flat and unprofitable. But for the present they have "suspended," and Philip, Achilles-like, hath returned to the battle-field once more; and notwithstanding his dignity, we do humbly hope to have a very sociable chat with him over matters and things in general.

Philip asserts that in our paper two weeks ago, we asserted him for having endorsed and sustained the course pursued by the Hon. George N. Smith, in the election of United States Senator during the session of 1857. This is simply untrue, and shows a manifest unwillingness on the part of Philip to meet the charge we brought against him. We asserted what we know to be a fact, that he was among the Democrats in this place who endorsed Mr. Smith's course in the Senatorial contest referred to, and then proceeded to inquire if his views with regard to Mr. Smith's course on that occasion had undergone a change, and if he had not, why he allowed anonymous scribblers to malign Mr. Smith through the columns of the "Mountaineer," for having refused to attend the democratic caucus and vote for John W. Forney, its nominee. Two communications recently appeared in the "Mountaineer," referring to the political career of Mr. Smith, in which he was insultingly styled a bolter, a greenhorn, &c. His vote against John W. Forney was tauntingly alluded to as an act of which he had reason to feel ashamed. Now, it is very strange if Philip really controls the "Mountaineer," that he allows such trash and slang to appear in its columns. Philip says that he still believes that Mr. Smith was right in refusing to support John W. Forney for United States Senator, and yet he allows him to be vilified through the columns of the "Mountaineer" for that very act. We assigned a very satisfactory reason for this in our paper two weeks ago, and as Philip probably overlooked it, being in a dignified mood when he perused our article, we now quote it for his especial benefit. The stockholder-in-chief "endorses everything concerning Mr. Smith which Splashboard & Co write, and Philip dare not say nay. Their communications must go in."

Philip asserts that Mr. Smith "lately interfered in a difficulty in this county in which he had no right to interfere." Now let us examine this charge and see on what it rests. Mr. Smith some time ago addressed two letters to the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of this county, sustaining the Kansas policy of the President, and briefly, but pointedly stating his reasons for favoring the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution. These letters were afterwards published in the "Democrat & Sentinel." Philip will cer-

tainly not pretend to say that the Lecompton question is, or has any time during the controversy, been a local issue, confined to the limits of this county. It has, from the first, agitated the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Being a national question, Mr. Smith, as a free and independent citizen had the undoubted right to give publicity to his views with regard to it, and the charge that he was attempting to dictate to his constituents in so doing is perfectly ridiculous. Of course Mr. Smith intended that his views should be received by the Democracy of Cambria for what they were worth and no more. We deny that he ever "undertook to instruct his constituents how to act on a certain question," and we call on Philip to substantiate the charge. He cannot do it—he dare not attempt it. It is true that doggerel poetry and burlesque communications may do very well as a substitute, when sinking under the weight of argument, but Philip, and even Splashboard & Co., would do well to remember, that the people of Cambria are disposed to give no attention to assertions unsupported by proofs, and even though dignity is a great matter, it will not always answer as a substitute for proofs when they are required.

Philip charges us with having opposed the course of Mr. Smith during the senatorial controversy of 1857. It is true we contended at the time that it would have been the better course for Gen. Foster and his friends to have attended the democratic caucus, but we always maintained that they were actuated by pure and honest motives, and we strongly condemned the course of the *Pennsylvanian*, *Beauford Gazette*, and *Keystone Club*, with regard to them. Philip is mistaken when he asserts that we never attended any of the meetings held in this place for the purpose of sustaining Gen. Foster, and his friends. We attended them all, and took as active a part in the proceedings as Philip did.

We do not recollect of Philip being called on to make a speech on any of these occasions, owing doubtless to the fact that he had not at that time any one to "leg" among the crowd for the purpose of getting him an opportunity to spout and spread himself. When Mr. Smith returned home last spring and offered himself as a candidate for renomination, we at once espoused his cause and labored zealously to promote his nomination. As the Assistant Editor of the *Democrat & Sentinel*, we sustained him faithfully and fearlessly, if not efficiently during the late campaign, and we are ready to do so again if necessary. Our political record is brief but it is without a stain. We have never faltered in sustaining the men and measures of the Democratic Party, and Philip cannot with truth say the same thing. Although a mere novice he is now creeping on all fours into the Black Republican camp. His views with regard to the Lecompton Constitution differ in nothing from those upheld and advocated by every Black Republican and Know-Nothing Editor and Statesman in the United States. The *Mountaineer* is in truth at present a more efficient organ of the Black Republican party than the *Johnstown Tribune*, for the *Tribune* is constantly disturbing the ranks of the party by advocating Know-Nothing principles, while the *Mountaineer* steers clear of that abomination. Philip had better "hold his horse for the present." It is not in his or his masters' power to abolish Cambria County.

"Thou Art a Scholar Speak to it Horatio."

The Editor of the *Mountaineer* appears to be much better posted upon Bible History, than English grammar. As an illustration, take the following which appeared in the *Mountaineer* some time ago. In speaking of General White, Philip says wrathfully: "we have been told that his power, his money, and influence would crush us. Let IT crush!"—a very strange Pronoun certainly for such a plurality of Nouns. Now we do not pretend to be a mighty Grammarian, but inasmuch as Philip appears anxious to catch at every slight error or mistake he chances to discover in our paper, we "take this method" of convincing him that notwithstanding his dignity, he is not infallible. We reminded him a few weeks ago of the old adage, "that people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones" an admonition which he appears to have already forgotten. Philip, whenever you become "perfect in all things," you will have the undoubted right to point out and comment on the errors and mistakes of your neighbors, but not until then.

The Democracy of Cambria have always been the devoted friends of James Buchanan. They never made common cause with Simon Cameron and his satellites who, for years persecuted him with fendlike malignity for the purpose of blighting his political prospects forever. And at the present time in no county in the United States is there more unanimity in favor of sustaining his Kansas policy. More than seven eighths of the Democracy of Cambria are in favor of admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Dr. Sharp, of Oxford, had a ridiculous, though a very common habit of prefacing all his sentences with the words, "I say." An under graduate, having mimicked this peculiarity, the doctor sent for him to give him a jobation, which he began thus: "I say, they say you say I say I say," when, finding the ridiculous combination, he concluded by bidding him quit the room.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The Conference Committee of both Houses of Congress on the bill for the admission of Kansas, reported last Friday a bill for the admission of the Territory into the Union under certain conditions contained in the act. The bill is calculated to satisfy conservative men of all parties, and will, if adopted, give peace to Kansas and the nation. It provides for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, dependent on the ordinance submitted. If rejected, provision is made for the adoption of a new constitution. Mr. English, on reporting the bill to the House, made the following remarks: Mr. English said in view of the state of the public business and the fact that this subject had already been more thoroughly discussed than any proposition ever brought before Congress, he did not propose to make any extended remarks. The Committee of Conference were deeply impressed with the responsibility resting on them. While adhering to what they believed a great principle, they had endeavored to discharge their duty in a spirit of great measure, and toward the peace of the country for unimportant points or necessary words. This report was the very best the Committee could agree on, in view of the embarrassing circumstances surrounding their action. It was true; the report proposed the admission of Kansas on certain conditions, but in this respect it did not differ from the Senate bill or the House amendment. He referred to the Lecompton ordinance to show that the proposition there was wholly inadmissible. By that, Kansas would receive 25,000,000 of acres, worth at the maximum price \$29,500,000, exclusive of other benefits. The amendment proposed to give grants similar to those made to most of the new States, 20,000,000 acres less than by the Lecompton ordinance, making a difference to the United States of \$750,000. The report agreed on might not be fair, but if it fell, it is fair to presume that all parliamentary expedients will be exhausted, and the question still be open, ending sectional strife and endangering the peace and prosperity of the country. If the report is adopted, the question will depart it is hoped and believed, never to return. This is a proposition where much is to be gained and nothing lost, so far as the results are concerned. If lost, it will be unfortunate for the country, and perit the blessings which flow from the Union.

A motion was then made to defer the further consideration of the bill until the second Monday of May, which was carried. A motion was afterwards made to reconsider this vote, which, if carried, will afford an opportunity to finally dispose of this vexed question before that time.

More of New Grenada.

As a slight taste of politics on the Isthmus we give the alleged mode in which the treaty with New Grenada was ratified. A vote was about being taken on it, which, it was apparent, would result in its rejection, when General Mosquera came riding down to the Senate in hot haste, and entering the Chamber, warned that body against the rejection of the Convention, stating that if it threw it out, the United States flag would be waving over the Isthmus in less than two months. After Mosquera's speech, the vote was taken, and the Convention was approved by two majorities.

But the most remarkable feature respecting this negotiation is contained in a report of Senator Florentino Gonzalez, Attorney General of the nation, a liberal minded man, educated in Europe, who has lived in the United States. In communicating to their Congress, a new proposed Federal Constitution, he proposes, in case this measure of reform should not be adopted, that the eight States of New Grenada should apply for admission into the American Union "under the same conditions as the States that constitute the confederacy." He argues that the security which incorporation with us would give, would better their material prosperity, and thus, at the same time, enable the liquidation of the debt with which they are at present burthened, and which cannot now be done, under the depressed state of their agriculture and commerce, occasioned by their want of this very security. He concludes thus:

"We shall lose a nominal nationality, to acquire a potent, real one, that will be respected throughout the world. Our race will gradually mix with the Anglo-Saxon race. But all this will in nothing diminish our prosperity, neither prejudice the future of our children, nor cause any possible evil. We shall possess the same internal government that we now possess, which will all be transferred to the government of the Union." The public debt of the country is calculated at some forty millions, on which the interest is increasing, the revenue exhibiting an annual deficiency of some eight hundred thousand dollars.

This is certainly a very interesting subject, but we apprehend that it will amount to nothing even in New Grenada, as the hostility entertained there to our obtaining a foothold on their territory, which has mainly led to the opposition to the proposed treaty, will prevent the entertaining such a proposition seriously.—Pitts. Union.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Do you wish to preserve a clear and healthy complexion, without the use of deleterious cosmetics or drugs, and escape the penalty and expense of doctor's bills? If you do, go to bed early, rise early, take plenty of exercise in the open air, and do not spend a majority of any day in sewing by hand. Sewing by hand has been a greater cause of the destruction of health than any other employment the sex engages in, and now the day for its necessity has gone by, it would be suicidal for any young lady, who can persuade her father to purchase for her one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, to sew by hand, and thus become a slave at the expense of her health. The Grover & Baker Machine is easily managed by any person of ordinary intelligence, and more beautiful seam than can be done by hand. It is the only machine in the market that has given entire satisfaction to the families using it, inasmuch as its work will not rip, even if every third stitch be cut.

The Legality of the Last Kansas Constitution—Opinion of Attorney General Black.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, March 1858.

SIR:—It having been understood that some doubts has arisen in Kansas, concerning the proper construction in the last clause in the 24th section of the organic law of that Territory. I herewith transmit for your information a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General upon that subject.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Lewis Cass.

Gov. J. W. DENVER, Lecompton Territory of Kansas.

Mr. Black to Mr. Cass.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 20, 1858.

SIR:—The question you propounded to me is on the construction of the following clause in the act organizing and establishing the territorial government of Kansas: "If any bill should not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sunday excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it unless the Assembly adjourning, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law." Does this give to the Governor three clear days to consider a bill? Or is he bound to return it on the third day, counting in the day on which it is presented as one of the three.

It is the universal rule in the computation of time for legal purpose, not to notice fractions of a day. When the law allows a thing to be done within a certain number of days, you cannot take a fractional part of one day at the beginning, and add to it another fraction at the end in order to make up the whole day. But where the fraction at the commencement of the time shall be counted as a whole day, or whether it shall be excluded from the calculation altogether, was a much vexed question, on which both the English judges and the doctors of the civil law disputed so long and so earnestly that it was called the *controverbia controversissima*. [18. How 158.] The weight of the judicial authorities in England, especially in the more recent cases, is in favor of the doctrine which excludes the first day from the count. Chirys sums up their effects by pronouncing that to be the modern rule of construction. (Gen. R. 100-10.) In this country, although there may be cases in which the peculiar words of a statute or contract would require the first to be counted, it may safely be declared as the settled law, universally understood and accepted, that a fractional part of the day from which time is computed cannot be counted at all.

A lease of land one year from the 1st of April does not expire until the first day of April following. It would expire on the 31st of March, if the day on which the term began were not excluded. When a bill is payable ten days after sight, the day of presentation is not one of the ten. When the decree of the court requires an act to be done within four days, the party cannot put in contempt until the expiration of four whole days after the day on which the decree is dated. When a policy of insurance stipulates for two days' notice of a fire, the day of the fire is not included. A right by statute to redeem lands sold for taxes within sixty days after the sale, means sixty days without counting the day of sale. These are a few of the innumerable cases to which the American courts have applied the general principle that, where time is to be computed from an act done, the day on which the act is done shall be excluded, unless it is apparent that a different computation was intended.

The case under consideration is a stronger and clearer one for the application of the rule than either of those I have mentioned. Though divisions of a day may be allowed sometimes to make transactions, they are always excluded in public proceedings. (5, Wash; 653.) If the fraction of the day on which the bill in this case was presented to the Governor cannot be counted as a fraction and added to the fraction of the day on which the Assembly adjourned, (as it manifestly cannot,) then it must be left out of the count altogether by the plain words of the act of Congress. The act says that the Governor shall have three days after the bill is presented. To count the whole of the first day would be making the time commence before the bill is presented. Indeed, this mode of counting a part for the whole might be used so as to reduce the three days allowed by law to one. Suppose the bill to be presented at the last minute of the 11th day of February, and the Senate to adjourn at the first minute of the 13th; in that case, if we count the two fractions for two days, the Governor has, in effect, but twenty-four hours to consider the bill. The absurdity of this construction may be made still more apparent by supposing the act to give the Governor only one day to consider and return a bill. In such a case, if you count the day on which the bill is presented, you leave him no time at all.

The provision of the organic act for Kansas is copied from the Federal Constitution. The ten days within which the President is required to return a bill, have never been understood to include the day of presentation. Though I find no record evidence of the fact I have very high and respectable authority for saying that the question was raised during Washington's administration and settled in full Cabinet council. It was then decided that the day of presenting a bill was not to be counted as one of the ten; and this rule has been regarded as the true one ever since, though there has seldom, perhaps never, been any practical occasion for its application.

My opinion therefore, is, that if the Governor of Kansas failed to return any bill passed by the Territorial Legislature, at its late session, such a bill is not a law unless the Assembly was in session three days after the day on which the bill was presented. Very respectfully, yours, &c.

J. S. BLACK.

There is a story that Lord Byron was once told that it was the intention of Walter Savage Landor to introduce him satirically into a new "Imaginary Conversation." "If he does," said Byron, "I'll certainly call him out. When Landor heard this, he replied, 'Well, I did not really mean to show up his lordship in a "Conversation," but now I will. You may tell him that though he prides himself upon being a good shot, I am a better. Byron's hand trembles; mine is steady. I would undertake to strike off his nose with a pistol shot without grazing another feature of his face.' This is said to have silenced the handsome nobleman, who, though he did not fear death, had a horror of mutilation.

Arrival of the Steamship Africa from Europe.

SANDY HOOK, April 16.—The steamer Africa has arrived, with advices to the 3d inst. The Atlantic cable was being taken on board the Niagara and Agamemnon rapidly. It will be finished about the 10th of May. Some deep sea experiments will be made before the final attempt.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the African mail steamer Gambia, over due nearly a month, in England. The relations between France and Switzerland continue unsatisfactory, giving rise to some uneasiness. The Paris Bourse has lost its buoyancy, and is daily declining. Spain is sending reinforcements to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 3%. The Porte, it is said, has rejected the demand of France for the authorization of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. The official revenue returns for the quarter ending March 31st, amounted to two and a half millions, and for the year to four and a half millions of pounds sterling.

The French Minister to Switzerland had again insisted on having the French Consul at Chauxefonds and Basle. A reduction of the French army was contemplated, owing to the finances. Gen. Pelissier was to go to London on the 12th of April. Seven Crimean generals would accompany him, to be presented to the Queen.

The municipality of Paris was about to commence a series of public improvements, at a cost of nearly one hundred and sixty millions of francs. The government will contribute sixty millions toward the fund. The Paris *Patrie* urges the opposition of the Government to the usurpation of power by England.

A new secret society, called the Icarians, had been discovered at Troyes. Eight of its chiefs were sentenced to fine and imprisonment. A Vienna letter says that the Emperor of Austria had asked an explanation of Walewski, with reference to the publication of parts of the correspondence of Napoleon the First, in the *Moniteur*.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon will sail from Liverpool on the 21st, for Quebec, and after that a steamer sails every fortnight for that port. There will be no intermediate steamer for Portland. It is rumored that the steamer Leviathan is for sale in an incomplete state.

The ship Cerro Gordo sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the 24 inst. Political news were unimportant.

INDIA.

A transient steamer, with Bombay dates of March 18th, and Calcutta, March 28th, reached Suez on the 20th inst. The latest news from Lucknow is to the morning of March 15th, when nearly all the city was in possession of the British, but few rebels remaining in it. General Outram having turned the enemy's line of works on the canal, the Martineers were stormed by Sir Edward Lugard, and the line of works seized on the 9th. The Bank house was also occupied. On the 11th Jung Bahadur moved into line, and the 93d regiment, supported by the 42d, stormed the Begum's Palace.

The British loss was less than one hundred killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was five hundred. General Outram on the north side of the Gomtee seized on the stone bridge, and cut up five hundred more of the enemy, on the same day. The buildings in advance of the Begum's palace were occupied on the 14th. The Munam barrack was stormed, the Goorkhas assisting.

The Calserbagh was entered, and after a fight lasting all day, was solidly occupied and twenty four guns taken. General Outram then crossed the iron bridge, and opened fire on the flying enemy. The British loss was not known at Bombay, but was supposed to be small. The enemy rushed by the artillery on the 15th, flying from the city in great numbers. Two columns of cavalry and artillery were sent out after them.

Maun Singh had come into Jung Bahadur's camp. Sir Hugh Ross, with the second brigade of the Central India field force, was moving on Jhansi.

The rebellious districts of Shahgard had been annexed to the British Territory by Sir Robert Hamilton. The first brigade is besieging at Thanderas.

The fugitives from Lucknow fled mainly to Rohildund. There was a panic in Calcutta on the 3d of March. The President of the Council called out volunteers and placed cannon on the bridges.

Information had been received that the company of Sepoys, who were to relieve the Fort Garrison that night, were to have arms and attack the city. All however passed off quietly.

The Arabs in the vicinity of Aden had stopped up the roads and intercepted supplies on the way to the fort. The commander of the garrison attacked them on the 18th of March. Twenty or thirty of the enemy are said to have been killed without a casualty to the British. The roads, however, were again interrupted, and the Arabs assembled in large numbers than before, but it was reported that another successful sortie had been made, that the Arabs had submitted, and that they were on a friendly footing.

Nearly the whole of the mails of the wrecked steamer *Asa* had been recovered.

LITERARY MEN AND THEIR WIVES.—I do maintain that a wife, (says Sarah Coleridge,) whether young or old, may pass her evenings most happily in the presence of her husband, occupied herself, and conscious that he is still better occupied, though he may but speak with her and cast his eyes upon her from time to time; that such evenings may be looked forward to with great desire, and deeply regretted when they are passed away forever. Wieland, whose conjugal felicity has been almost as celebrated as himself, says, in a letter written after his wife's death, that if he but knew that she was in the room, or if at times she but stepped in and said a word or two, that was enough to gladden him.—Some of the happiest and most loving couples are those who, like Wieland and his wife, are both too fully employed to spend the whole of every evening in conversation.

Time is like a river, in which metals and solid substances are sunk, while chaff and straw swim upon the surface.

PROSPERITY AND ADVERSITY.

"One of the hardest trials of those who fall from affluence and honor to poverty and obscurity, is the discovery that the attachment of so many in whom they confided, was a pretence, a miserable shallowness."

It is the remark of a forcible writer, that "prosperity and adversity are both revelations. The difference between them is that in the former our friends know us, and in the latter we know them." Adversity is often the touchstone of true fidelity. It has, indeed, many uses. The rich man can rarely distinguish his true friends. Even his relations sometimes flatter and deceive, while they continue to prosper. The world is fearfully selfish, but thank Heaven! there are many exceptions. It is often painful and humiliating to look closely and deeply into the motives of our fellow-beings. The parasites and sycophants who flutter around us in the hour of power and the season of prosperity, are first to desert us when misfortune and adversity make their appearance. It is then that we are able to distinguish the true from the false; the hollow from the real; the genuine from the counterfeit. The discovery is a better one, but it is nevertheless full of agonizing. It is mere pretence.

The times which have recently gone by, and the reverses that have been experienced by so many, have been full of painful illustrations. Alas! for the fruits of such a fiery ordeal! Day by day, men saw their friends deserting them; hour by hour they felt the bitterness, the anguish and the agony of misfortune; and, worse than all, the treachery of the indifference of those to whom they had a right to look for sympathy or support, and who had been befriended and assisted by them in brighter and better days. Adversity is a terrible touchstone. It tries our capacity; it tests our moral courage—it tasks all our faculties. Many yield at the first blow of misfortune, abandon themselves to despair, and sink rapidly, never to rise again. But there are others who struggle and fight on manfully and resolutely, and, in a great majority of cases, with signal success. This is the true policy. There are, indeed, few who have reached the period of ripened manhood, who have not experienced many embarrassments, disasters and disappointments. These are incidents to our condition. They form part and parcel of human destiny. They are designed at once to chasten and admonish—to punish and to reform. They are calculated, moreover, to show how easily we may be tripped up, if we attempt to move too rapidly, while, at the same time, they teach us our dependence upon Divine Providence.—*Phil. Inquirer*.

OCEAN STEAMERS AND GOVERNMENT AID.

We have already alluded to the propositions that have been agitated within a short time for the establishment of a line of steamers between Philadelphia and Brazil, and another from Philadelphia to Europe. Both are every way laudable, and we sincerely trust that they will receive the favorable consideration of Congress. The mails must be carried with such magnitude is absolutely essential. The members of Congress from this State should exert themselves to the utmost for the purpose of securing suitable appropriations. Heretofore, Pennsylvania has sent entirely too modest in matters of the kind. New York has secured the lion's share, while we have obtained nothing. It should be remembered, too, that Pennsylvania has expended \$10,000,000 in constructing various works of public improvement, while an equal amount has been expended for a similar purpose by private enterprise. The great Central Railroad is of itself, a monument of energy and liberality, but its usefulness is greatly impaired, for the want of at least one line of ocean steamers to connect immediately with Europe. It is quite certain, however, that nothing will be secured from the National Government, unless a vigorous effort be made, and to this end, we earnestly address ourselves to our members of Congress. Let them show the central position of Pennsylvania, and the immense advantages that would be derived, as well to the north as the south, by the organization of a mail and ocean steam line from this port, and then they may reason and properly, ask for cooperation of the part of the members in the National Legislature, who hail as well from the south as Massou & Dixon's line, as from those who have art heart, and represent the interests of the already great and constantly increasing West.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

New Tin-Ware Establishment.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHOD of informing the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country, that he has commenced business in this place, in the building formerly occupied by M. S. Harr, one door west of the Post Office, where he intends to carry on business in all its branches. TINSWARE of all descriptions kept constantly on hand, and at prices to suit the times. Country Merchants have orders filled to any amount. By attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. F. HENLEY, Ebensburg April 28th, 1858.

JOHN SHARBAUGH.

Justice of the Peace, Somerset County, Pa. ALL BUSINESS INTERESTED TO HIS care will be promptly attended to. He is also an Auctioneer at Public Sales wherever his services in that capacity are required. April 28, 1858-24

LIST OF CAUSES.

For 1st week of June Court. Fitch vs Shaffer, J. P. Farrier for use vs Henry Lloyd, Hutchins vs Given, Maxwell vs McGonigle, J. McDonald, Pres't.

April 28, 1858.

MRS. MARGARET TODD

respects to the public that she has just received and is now opening at her store room on the street Ebensburg nearly opposite the corner of Shoemaker, a large and splendid assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Flowers in wreaths and bunches, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c. BONNETS, &c. Made to order. T. M. CASH, April 21st No 28.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that I bought BAY MARE of Peter Smeiser, known as the mare Peter Smeiser bought of John Stevens, and so a red and white Cow of John Stevens, and leave said mare and cow with John Stevens during my pleasure. WENDEL L. KETTER, Lewis, April 21, 1858-25