Democrat & Sentinel.



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::JUNE 2 DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JESTICE OF SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM A. PORTER Of Philadelphia

CANAL COMMISSIONER. WESTLEY FROST Of Fayette County.

AST NOTICE - The books of the "Dem-Le ocrat & Sentinel" up to the time when my connection with the "Democrat & Sentinel" ecased will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace after the second week of June court, for immediate collection. Persons knowing themselves indebted for suberipstion, advertising, &c , will save costs by attending to this notice in time, as further indulgence will not be given.

H. C. DIVINE. Ebensburg, May 19, 1858

The last number of the ' Mountaincer'

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

contains a communication signed Allegheny, which the Editor is graciously pleased to inform us, is from an old and reliable Democrat. It contains a number of startling disclosures which it is meet the Democracy of of Cambria should forthwith know, and we therefore proceed to lay them before our readers in as condensed a manner as possible .-The first disclosure is that certain men wish to run as delegates to our next County Convention. "who are tainted with Black Republicanism " We more than half suspected this, even before the appearance of Mr. Al legheny's Proclamation. There can be no doubt that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats who a few months ago united with the Know Nothings and Black Republicans, for the purpose of breaking up and disorganizing the Democratic party, will take an active part in our delegate elections, and endeavor to control the next Democratic County Convention. The men who only a few weeks ago joined Horace Greely, Senator Hale and Fred Douglas in denunciations of Mr. Buchanan and the policy of his administration, are now setting themselves up as the guardians of the party in this county We agree with Mr. Allegheny that men tainted with Black Republicanism should not be trusted as delegates. But if Anti-Lecomptonites are elected as delegates, they will doubtless be permitted to take their seats in the Convention. The cvil which he apprehends must be prevented if prevented at all, by the people, at the Primary Elections. Mr Allegheny then proceeds to lay down the following maxim of eternal truth for the future guidance of the Demo-cratic party : "No man should be nominated for office who is never seen in our public meetings unless he is a candidate " Doubtless he is right in this. The honest, consistent, and anassuming Democrat who labors for the success of the party faithfully, but with as little noise and ostentation as possible, has no right to ask for an office. The offices belong to fore, as it has been understood, implies not the brawling demagogues who attend public only the right to inquire into the national making a speech, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." We have an abun- ty, and to make inquisition on board for endant supply of such immaculate patriots in our county. They were loud in praise of the patriotism, democracy and statesmanship of describes the entire right of belligerent visi-James Buchanan in 1856, and their faces were seen in a number of public meetings inauguration they joined the Black Republicans in denouncing him as a swindler, guilty of attempting to force a fraud on the people both governments understand the terms which nothing. They always attend public meetings, and consequently are entitled to absolute control over the loaves and fishes.

We wonder who this Mr. Allegheny really is? He is certainly a very great man, a consistent Democrat and pure patriot. Will he not be kind, enough to furnish us with his real name? He is doubtless a dignified individual, who has waded but little in the dirty pool of politics, and whose mind is not tion of revenue laws or other municipal regu-"haunted by dark visions of broken hopes lations, in which cases the right is usually and honors lost forever." He would certain- exercised near the coast, or within the maly make an excellent candidate for Assembly next fail, for his communication shows that he is not only a reliable Democrat, but is also is a right of search, a man of might and power. We sincerely hope he will at once perceive the folly of biding his light under a bushel. Will he furnish us with his real cognomen, or is he determihereafter be said: "he stands the shadow of thing as a right of visit, distinguished by a mighty name?

The Harmonious Opposition.

The Know Nothings and Black Republicans of Blair county, have finally "agreed to disagree." Finding that it was impossible to unite on a common platform, each party nation of American vessels by British cruihas nominated a ticket. The Know Nothing Convention convened at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on the 20th of May, and pla- lawful commerce of the United States. ced in nomination the fellowing ticket: Assembly, Jacob Burly; Sheriff, James Funk,

Prothonotary, Joseph Baldridge; Treasurer. John Lingafelt: Commissioner, E. M. Jones. The Black Republican Convention met on last Thursday, and placed in nomination the following ticket: Assembly, Martin Bell; Sheriff, Col. John Piper; Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow; Treasurer, C. Irvin; Commissioner, Joseph Feary. If this state of affairs continues until the election, the Democracy will achieve a complete victory in Little Blair next fall. So mote it be.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

can vessels by British cruisers have excited a universal feeling of indignation in this country. Unless the British Government repudiates promptly the system which seems to have been adopted by its vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, an open rupture between the two countries may be looked for at no distant day. War is certainly a great calamity, but our national honor must be vindicated. The recent insolent and unjustifiable outrages of the British cruisers in the Gulf are of a character which we cannot pass by in silence, without descending from our exalted station among the nations of the earth.

The only reason urged in justification of these outrages is the over zealourness of the British Government to cut off and prevent the slave trade. If, under the pretext of preventing the importation of slaves, the British eruisers have the right to board and search every American vessel they meet, no vessel will bereafter be safe in leaving our ports under the protection of the American flag. This attempt to revive the exploded doctrine of the right of search, is now styled the right of visit. If our commerce is to be under the supervision and control of Great Britain, we may as well at once yield up our national existence, and become once nore provinces of the "Empire on which the sun

We find in one of our exchanges the following extract from a dispatch which Mr. Webster, while Secretary of State, addressed to our Minister at the Court of St. James .- States It will be perused with interest at the prix-

The British government supposes that the sentially distinct in their nature, and that this difference is well known and generally acknowledged; that the difference between them consists in their different objects and purposes; one the visit, having for its object nothing but to ascertain the nationality of the vessel; the other, the search, by an inquisition, not only into the nationality of the vessel, but the nature and object of her vov-

age, and the true ownership of her cargo.

The Government of the United States on the other hand, maintains that there is no such well-known and acknowledged, nor, indeed, any broad and generic difference between what has usually been called visit, and what has usually been called search; that the right of visit to be effectual, must come in the end to include search ! and thus to exercise in peace an authority which the law of nations only allows in time of war. If such well-known distinction exists, where are the proofs of it? What writer of authority on No such recognition has presented itself to indignities. the goverdment of the United States; but on the contrary it understands that public writers, courts of law and solemn treaties have, for two centuries, used the word "visit" and "search" in the same sense. What Great Britain and the United States mean by 'right of search,' in its broadest sense, is called by Continental writers and Jurists by no other name than the "right of visit." Visit, theremeetings, and embrace every opportunity for character, but to detain the vessel, to stop the progress of the voyage, to examine papers, to decide on their regularity and authenticiemy's property, and into the business which the vessel is engaged in. In other words, it tation and search. Such a right is justly disdained by the British Government in time of peace. They nevertheless, insist on a called for the purpose of promoting his elec- right which they denominate a right of visit, tion. It is true in less than a year after his and by that word describe the claim which they assert. It is proper and due to the importance and delicacy of the questions involved, to take care that, in discussing them, of Kansas. But of course that amounts to may be used in the same sense. If, indeed, it should be manifest that the difference between the parties is only verbal, it might be hoped that no harm would be done; but the Government of the United States thinks it self not justly chargeable with excessive jealousy, or with too great scrupulosity in the use of words, in insisting on its opinion that THERE IS NO SUCH DISTINCTION AS THE BRIT-ISH GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS BETWEEN VISIT AND SEARCH; AND THAT THERE IS NO RIGHT TO VISIT IN TIME OF PEACE, except in the execurine league, or where the vessel is justly sus pected of violating the law of nations by pi-

ratical aggression; but wherever exercised, it On the whole, the Government of the United States, while it has not conceded a mutual right of visit or search, as has been done by the parties to the Quintuple treaty of Decruisers is founded on any right, notwithstanding the cruiser may suppose such vessel to be British, Arazilian or Portugese. We cannot but see that the detention and examisers has already led to consequences, and fear that, if continued, it would still lead to further consequences, highly injurious to the

IF Inol: beautiful -the woods and fields, slipped into the stream.

Our National Birth Day.

We are pleased to learn that arrangements are already in progress, in our "ancient borough," for the purpose of celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. A celebration will be held in the grounds of the Cambria county Agricultural Society, a short distance from town, the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the Catholic Church in this place, A sumptous repast will be served up on the occasion by the Ladies of the Congregation. An oration will be delivered by our talented The recent outrages committed on Ameri- fellow townsman, John S. Rhey, Esq. We the present session, it is not at all probable will publish a statement of the arrangments i for the celebration in our paper next week.

It is a time honored and commendable custom to observe the anniversary of our Independence as a Nation, as a great National Holiday. It is a commendable custom, because it tends to keep alive in the breasts of the people, the spirit of pure and lofty patriotism, and to remind them of the many sacrifices which their ancestors made to purchase for them the precious boon of freedom. At the present time when fanaticism on the one side and treason on the other, are endeavoring to weaken the league of love which holds the Union together, it is essentially neccessary that we should carefully foster the true spirit of nationality, which knows no North, ne South under the Constitution. We hope the celebration in this place, will be largely attended, as no effort we are confident will be spared to interest and amuse all present. By the way, it may not be out of place, to state, that the 4th of July this year. falls on Sunday, and that the celebration will take place on Saturday the 3rd.

Resolutions.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, highly important Report, which closes with there significant resolutions: --

Resolved, That American vessels at sea, under the flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore that any visitation or molestation is an intraction of the sovereignty of the United

Resolved. That these aggressions demand such unequivocal explanation from Great laws of Congress; and laborers in the employ Britain, as shall prevent their recurrence for- of the bankrupt to an amount not exceeding

Resolved. That the Committee approves of to recommend such future legislation as cir-

cumstances may require. The report states that vessels under the United States flag, pursuing a lawful commerce, have been fired into, stopped and interrogated, as to the cargo, destination, crew, &c. No less than fifteen American ships in the harbor of Sagua la Grand, and six on high seas have been officially reported, each arrival bringing additional facts of the aggressions of the same power on our flag. It has hitherto happened that in isolated cases where similar aggressions have occurred through misconception, the United States has been contented to accept a disclaimer of intent, but the continued and persevering character of these outrages is such as to arouse the indigpublic law, what adjudications in courts of nation of the country, and to require the arrest admiralty, what public treaties recognize it? at once and forever the continuance of such

The British Outrages. The repeated and apparently designed outrages upon the American flag, committed by British naval efficers in the Gulf of Mexico, is attracting the serious consideration, not only of Congress, but of the people. The question of what will be result, is one of the greatest moment. In the army and navy, it is said, that those best informed anticipate a fight. To us it seems searcely probable that England will risk a war with our government just at the present time. It would be most unfortunate for both countries, if their friendly relations with each other should be disturbed just at the present time. If the reports of British aggression upon our ships have not been exaggerated, and this does not seem probable, as the accounts all appear to agree, Great Britain will back out, apologise, and give indemnity for this annoying interference with our shipping, on the part of her cruisers in the Guif. If no insult or injury has been intended on the part of the British Government, our just cause of complaint will be promptly met, and promptly these outrages be atoned for. We believe that as soon as these outrageous proceedings of her agents in the Gulf shall have been properly represented to the British Government, that she will at once give us indemnity for the past and security for the future. Less than this will Lot quiet American indignation and irritation Less than this the national honor of all true Americans will never contemplate. The jealous spirit of watchfulness over our national honor and of resentfulness against every affront put upon our flag, which has promptly called forth the measures on the part of our Government necessary to assert and defend our rights and protect our ships from insult, and to injury by 'rust.' Rye is already in interference and outrage, will meet the approbation of every American. Whatever may have been the cause of these outrages upon our flag, and whether the British Ministry own or disown the acts committed, the prompt preparation to meet aggression and resent injury is our duty. We think and hope the preparations for war may answer the purpose of securing from Great Britain an cember, 1841 pozs Not ADMIT that, by the acknowledgement of the wrongs we have suffned to be a second Junius, of whom it will law and practice of nations, there is any such ered and reparation therefor. The prosperity of the two countries is too intimately conwell known rules and definitions from the nected to permit cause of war to exist, Comright of search. It does not admit that visit | merce and the arts of peace will be too potent | but on the whole, taking the country togethof American merchant vessels by British an influence in John Bull's mind to permit er, the yield will be abundant. In the southhim to quarrel with Brother Jonathan. The ern States, where the greatest alarm prevailuniversal Yankee nation is, however, of one ed regarding the damage done by frost, it mind in regard to these outrages, and fully approves the preparatory movements of Congress and the Administration .- Pitts. Post.

A man named Isaac Blanchard was drowned in Stony Creek, near Johnstown, on last Monday evening. He was engaged in crop. catching "drift timbers," when he accidently

The Proposed Bankruptcy Bill.

In the Eastern cities, more than in the West, the late extraordinary financil crisis has called public attention to the question of a general Bankrupt Law, and the most just, equitable and fair basis upon which such a oill could be framed. In the Senate of the United States, Messrs, Toombs and Benjamin have proposed a bill which, as the gentlemen are members of the Judiciary Committee, is entitled to consideration, and in order that our readers may understand the measure of relief which these gentlemen propose for the elief of those who have been unfortunaie in their pecuniary affairs, we give a condensation of the principal features of the bill. At that this, or any other Bankrupt Bill, will be considered. The question is one of large importance, and there remains no time to mature a bill, the effects of which would be so wide spread, and effect so many people as a General Bankrupt Act. Senator Toombs' proposition will, however, draw public attention to the subject, and induce discussion as to the kind of a plan to be adopted, and thus pave the way for action hereafter. The Bill proposed consists of twenty-three sections :-

By Section 1, bankrupts are divided into wo classes-the voluntary and involuntary the former consisting of persons generally who are unable to pay their debts, and who choose to avail themselves of the provision of the act : the latter of individuals in trade, who by some fraudulent proceeding, evince a disposition to wrong their creditors, or ome of them. In compulsory cases the bankupt may have a jury trial.

Section 2 provides against payments and

bankrupter the title of the bankrupt to his that point will give way property is divested, and becomes vested in the assignce But necessary household effeets, not exceeding three hundred dollars, are to be exempt, together with whatever The Right of Search-Highly Important of the State.

Section 4 grants a release to bankrupts who fully comply with the requirements of the the Committee on Foreign Relations made a act ninety days after the decree, and after seventy days advertisements in a public news paper, unless one-fourth in value of the creditors file their written dissent. It also provides minutely against frauds, and specifies the course to be pursued in appeals

Section 5-The property of the bankrupt is to be divided pro rata. Preference is onsureties who are entitled to preference by

Sections 5 and 7 give full jurisdiction, in h action of the Executive, and are prepared bankrupter cases to the United States District Courts, and direct what proceedings

> Section 8 confers upon the United States Circuit Court concurrent jurisdiction in cer Section 10 -The Court shall order a col-

> ection of the assets, a sale of the same, and a distribution of the proceeds without unrea-

> Section 12 No person to be a second time pays seventy-five cents on the dollar.

be of record. r by parties in trade who become bankrupt Section 15 relates to the conveyance of the ankrupt's real estate by the assignee.

f Columbia to have jurisdiction. Section 19 punishes fraudulent assignees Sections 20 and 21 allow a bankrupt, when his estate pays 50 per cent. above expenses, LAWRENCEBURG AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILEGAD an allowance of 21 per cent.; when it pays 69 per cent., an allowance of 5 per cent. when 80 per seut, is realized, the allowance to be 71 per cent ; but no allowance to ex-

Section 22 -The United States to pay no costs or other charges in bankruptcy cases. All such charges to come out of the fund or the parties; otherwise not to be paid at all. -Pittsburg Post.

The Crops.

wiled all over the Western States, during the last three weeks, has made farming, to any extent, impossible, and the consequence is, that very little Corn has been planted as yet. Letters which came to hand during the past week, says the Cincinnati Price Current, speak very gloomily of the prospects as regards the Corn crop.

In Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and this State, not over one-fifth of a crop has, as yet been planted; and the ground is generally so wet that no attempt can be made to plant Ordinarily, Corn planting is finished at this date, though in some years, planting has been done to some extent about the first of June, but when planted so late, a late and favorable season is required to mature it.

Should the weather become dry now, and remain so throughout the remainder of the a large crop; but the indications up to last evening did not indicate this. This weather is also unfavorable for Wheat, making it grow too luxuriant, and therefore liable to 'lodge' head, and looks promising. Grass is very luxuriant and the yield of Hay must be enor-

As a general thing, with the exception of Corn, the prospects of a most abundant harvest are, so far, highly favorable. The supply of all kinds of agricultural produce promises to be abundant; and should the weather become dry now, which, to say the least, it will not be an exception.

has been found, according to the advices by the last mails, that the injury was but partial and confined to certain localities. In the vicinity of Knoxville, Tennessee where it was thought the fruit had been all killed, it has been ascertained there will be an average

published in London, in the year 1588.

From the Cincinnati Times of May 25. The Storm Last Night.

It commenced raining yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock, and continued throughout the day, with slight intervals, to pour down quite lively. Some of the showers were quite beavy, and accompanied with thunderand lightning, But not until after midnight did the full force of the storm appear to gather for one tremendous outpouring of the waters -then did it seem that the windows of Heaven were really open, and the floods were about to descend as in olden time. The storm-king The following statement shows the ar rode triumphant on his chariot of winds, scattering in his path destruction, terror and dismay. The rain poured down without ces- of departure from this side : sation until about 10 o'clock. The oldest inhabitants aver that they never knew it to rain harder nor did they ever hear such tre- B'n branch of Canard mendous peals of thunder.

The damage to railroads, canals, etc., has been immense, and travel generally has been suspended, there being neither arrival or departure by railroad for the last eight or ten hours. Our reporters have endeavored to gather together the facts, as far as possible. in relation to the injury sustained, and below we give the result of their labors:-

BREAKING OF THE WHITEWATER CANAL. The aqueduct opposite the Mill Creek bridge, near the mouth of the creek, gave way some time during the night, and the waters this morning were pouring from both directions into the creek below. It is supposed that the water of the creek washed away the stanchions and uprights under the aqueduct, thus letting the wood-work down, which has floated down against the frame work ransfers made in contemplation of bankrupt- of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, causing some of the uprights to give way, and giving Section 3 declares that by the decree of rise to the fear that the entire tressel work at

INJURY TO THE ONIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD The canal has also given way directly this side of Delhi, and the waters being forced against the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad embankment below, has caused the washing away of about 75 feet thereof, leaving the track bending like a bow over the chasm.

A little further down, and near to Sedamsville, about 500 feet of the embankment has been washed away, caused by a break in the cauals. The rails are twisted about in every direction, and the track is a complete wreck The waters must have been of immense volume to cause the utter destruction here noticeable. It will cost thousands of dollars to repair these two breaks alone, and that there are others further down there is every reason

The last trein from St. Louis arrived at Sedamsville this morning at about 4 o'clock. As the embankment had begun to give way but a poor share of success, his pluck quite perceptibly, it was not deemed safe to run the train into the city It was therefore stopped at Sedamsville, and the passengers conveyed to the city in ounibuses. The halfpast 8 o'clock train failed to arrive, and notleing had been heard from it up to the time we ter a few parries and blows

There was quite a large passenger list on the Little Miami road this merning. The Section 11 defines certain powers of as- train was, however, stopped at Duck Creek, some five miles above the city. The heavy train of last night had swollen the creek to a entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he great height, carrying a large amount of drift wood against the bridge, and displacing one Section 13-Preceedings in bankruptcy to of the spans to the extent that it was judged unsafe to attempt to cross it. At Plainville, Section 14 relates to proceedings against a few miles beyond, a land slide had taken place, covering the track with sand. At Loveland the track was still further damaged. Beyond this latter point we have no advices Section 16-Circuit Court of the District Measures have been taken for immediately repairing the road, and the trains will soon again be in motion. Of course the trains due this morning have not yet arrived.

A telegraphic despatch received from the messenger of the Adam's Express Company this morning, states that the bridge at Guil ford, six miles from Lawrenceburg, had been

washed away Information as to further damage had not

pern received. COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

We understand that the Covington and Lexington Road has also sustained considerable damage, though to what extent we were The unusual wet weather, which has pre- not able to ascertain. No trains had arrived up to the time of our going to press.

> HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD The only damage we have as yet heard from on this road is the removal of a bridge near Cum niusville. There has been neither arrival or departure on this road.

The trains will be started out regularly on GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine, if this evening. Arrangements have been madeto transfer the passengers at the above point until the damage is repaired, which will probably be to-morrow morning.

Considerable damage was done in the city

by overflow. The water rushed in torrents down the hill-sides in the northern and eastern roads, choking up the sewers constructed for its carriage, and in many places overflowing the curbs and rushing into cellars. In month, no fears need be entertained that a many places the rush of water was fearful. sufficient quantity will not be planted to make In the Ninth Ward, a rushing torrent came down Sycamore street, from Mount Auburn and Jackson Hill The sewer at Abigail and Sycamore streets proved scarcely adequate for the occasion, and persons residing in that vicinity had to prevent an overflow into their cellars by embankments

New Canadian Steamers.

Four iron steamships are now building for the Canadian Ocean Steamship Company, trading between Quebec and Liverpool. The new vessels are much larger and finer than the old, and are said to be splendid specimens of naval architecture. These steamers is not unreasonable to expect, the Corn crop are to be named the Nova Scotian, North Briton, Hungarian and Bohemian The first The Fruit, chiefly Peaches and Cherries, vessel is al eady launched, and will make her Goughenour dec'd., among the heirs have been injured by frosts in some localities first trip about June or July. The line, with the completion of these vessels, will consist of the following vessels: Nova Scotian, North Briton, Hungarian, North American, Indian, Anglo-Saxon and Bohemian. From the Toronto Leader, 19th.

The Canadian line of ocean steamers cannot now be said to have any competitor but the Cunard line The Collins line, having become bankrupt, was sold by the Sheriff and withdrawn from the ocean, The Bremen line falls so far behind the Canadian line, in point of time, that it cannot be regarded as | Maxwell The first newspaper in England was competing with either the Cunard or the Canadian steamers. In the report of the Com-

missioner of the Public Works, just is we find a tabulated statement of voyages the Canadian line of ocean steamships i April 1857, to October in the same which makes the average passages were of the Canadian steamers, 12 days 901 and eastward 11 days 2 hours; gir the double voyage, 23 days 221 hours rate of speed is greater than that of the ton branch of the Cunard line, and the less than that of the New York branch greater than the average speed of the branches of the Cunard line put togethe time, last year, of the four lines of Atla steamers, some of which had different

> West- Eastward ward

15,08 11,121-24,3 steamers N Y Branch of " 11,22 11,18 -23 Collins steamers 12,161 12,08 -25 Bremen " (Southn 15,00 14,11 -29 Canadian steamer 12,201 11,02

It will be seen from this statement our steamers beat the Boston Branch of Cunard line, in the westward voyages, or average, 124 hours, and in the eastward v ages 101 hours. In the westward voyage of the New York branch the Cunard steam beat ours by 211 hours; but in the eastwo voyages the Canadian line had the advanta by nine hours.

It is clear from this analysis that the nadian line of ocean steamers has already quired the supremacy of the Atlantic in to

The new vessels for the weekly line which the Company is not obliged to put till next Spring, but which may be starte sooner, in course of construction-are of a perior capacity to those now in use; and is fair to conclude that their speed will some propertion to their capacity and no

A Brutal Prize Fight.

A brutal prize fight took place at Hook, near New York, on Sunday last parties were John Casey and Charley and the Tribune closes a detailed account the disgraceful scene, thus: The first round was fought "sky

combatants acting on the defensive; } fength Cesey rushed in and threw his beavily, which called forth the plaudice his backers, Ross came up quickly to the scratch, a

attempted to rush in, but was stopped b blow in the face which sent him reeling, w he was again pounced upon by Casey, a thrown head foremost to the earth, his nent falling on top. It was then quite apparent that Ross

perseverance being of little avail against better training and greater strength a adversary.

Fifty-three other rounds were thus for Ross being each time sent heavily down After the twenty-fourth r and, the frie

of Ross begged him to desist and acknoedge himself conquered, but he sternly sed to comply, and again went to the scr to receive still harder and prompter usage. After the 50th round Ross was really b less His face was beaten almost to a both eyes were closed and he was

with blood. He still continued the fight, however, til after the 55th round, he was entirely

hausted and unable to "come to time." When lifted from the ground he preser a shocking appearance. Casey was scar touched, the only bruise visible being asi mark over the right eye Casey was of course declared the

amid the cheers of his friends, and the \$ the fight was for \$100 n side) was paide

such brutal and bloody scenes are disgr ful in every point of view.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS.—The Editor of American Agriculturalist, who professes be familiar with the working of mach desired to purchase a Sewing Machine, after examining all the various style in market, says: "For our own family is became satisfied that GROVER & BARD the best, and we accordingly purchasel Horace Greeley, in referring to this extr of his brother editor, writes: "To ! which the Tribune says, Amen!" We disposed to say so too, and advise our readers to make themselves familiar with

DIED.

At the Cambria County Poor House the 19th ult., JOHN LEYDON, at person, and on the 25th, JOHN Bl HAM, aged 64 years.

value health and comfort.

Mew Advertisements.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE

inform the public, that he has comm the Tailoring business one door West of John gers store, and in front of E. Hughes' store, street, Ebensburg, where he is prepared to m all kinds of garments in his line of trade cording to the latest fashions. He respect solicits a share of public patronage.

Ebensburg, June 2, 1858.-29.-3m A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE U. Court of Cambria county, to make of the balance in the hands of Samuel I enour and Jacob Good, executors of

ceased, hereby gives notice that he wi that purpose at his office in Ebensburg day, the 24th day of June next, when and all persons interested may attend. JOHN S. RUEL May 26, 1858-27-41

LIST OF CAUSES

For 1st week of June Court. vs Shaffer vs Henry Lloyd J P Parrish for use vs Given Hutchinson

J. McDexals, Prof.