



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

WILLIAM A. PORTER

Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WESTLEY FROST

Of Fayette County.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of the county of Cambria are requested to meet on SATURDAY, the 10th day of JULY next, at the places designated by law for holding the general elections, and then and there elect by ballot, two persons to represent them in County Convention.

The delegates thus chosen will meet at the Court-House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JULY next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as the usages and interests of the party require.

The election for delegates to be opened at 3 o'clock, P. M., and to be kept open till 7 o'clock.

AUGUSTIN DURBIN.

June 19, 1858. Chairman County Committee.

IMPORTANT.

The Democracy of Cambria must not forget, that they have a high and important duty to perform next Saturday.

No Democrat should neglect attending the Delegate Election in the district in which he resides, and laboring honestly and faithfully, to secure the appointment of men as Delegates to the County Convention, who will fearlessly sustain Democratic principles, regardless of the dictation of brawling demagogues and aspiring politicians.

Men who desert the party in the hour of darkness and trial should not be trusted in the hour of success.

The marines who deserted the good old ship DEMOCRACY the moment they thought she was in a sinking condition, should not now be preferred above those who stood faithfully on deck during the darkest hour, fearlessly sustaining James Buchanan.

"THE PILOT WHO WEATHERED THE STORM."

It may be thought that we speak plainly on this subject. We wish to do so—we mean exactly what we say.

In this age of fanatical fads and one-idea politicians, the Democratic Party's only security is in faithfully and consistently adhering to its principles.

The moment its members pursue a timid, cowardly and vacillating course, the moment any one of its principles is ignored, the days of the Party are numbered.

It has already suffered many defeats and trying reverses, and, doubtless, the future has many more in store for it!

But in the past its reverses were always short-lived; the sober second thought of the people soon enabled it to again triumph, and gain its former ascendancy.

And so it will be in the future, if it continues true to its principles and faithfully performs its exalted mission of guardian and protector of the Union and Constitution.

The Democratic Party should never be disheartened by the temporary success of any or all the *dem* arrayed against it.

A few years ago Know Nothingism swept the entire Union like a tornado.

In almost every State of the Republic it was triumphant, and its members asserted that it was already placed on a firm basis, never to be shaken.

But the Democratic Party refused to bow before the storm, and firmly adhered to its principles.

The result was, that in a few months the Democratic Party was again triumphant, and Know Nothingism almost numbered among the things that were.

And so it will always be. No *dem* or one-idea faction, composed of fanatics and office-seeking demagogues, ever can secure a permanent triumph over the Democratic Party, so long as it supports its men and principles fearlessly and without shrinking.

At the present time, when demagogues who were willing to sell the Democratic Party a few months ago to the Black Republican for a price, who joined Horace Greeley & Co., in shouting over a supposed defeat of the Democratic Party, are setting themselves up as its leaders, we feel that the time has arrived when all true Democrats should take a bold and decided stand to preserve the purity and integrity of the Party; if they do not do so now they will lament, when too late the folly of procrastination.

We sincerely hope the Convention next Tuesday will be composed of Delegates who will see that the principles of the Democratic Party are sustained, and who will course to pursue a timid and vacillating course at a crisis like the present.

The pursuing of a fearless and manly course on the part of the members of the Convention will not disorganize the Party, but will rather tend to strengthen it.

If they stand by the Democratic Party and the President of its choice, they will be performing their whole duty and redeeming the trust reposed in them by the Democracy of Cambria.

Without such an endorsement the contest next fall will be reduced to a mere scramble for the spoils and emoluments of office, among a few individuals who think they were pointed out by a special providence, to serve the people.

A TRUE PHILANTHROPIST

While in Loretto one day last week, we paused for a moment before the monument erected to the memory of the Rev. Demetrius A. Gallitzin, by the Catholic Congregation of that place, of which he was the founder, and for many years the faithful and zealous Pastor; suffering all the trials and privations which the pioneers of the Alleghenies encountered. The Monument bears the following simple, unostentatious, but appropriate inscription:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

DEMETRIUS AUGUSTIN GALLITZIN.

Of the noble Russian family of that name.

Born at the Hague, December 20th, 1770.

Died here, May 6th, 1840.

A loving flock, reaping the fruits of his all sacrificing zeal, erected this monument as a tribute of respect to his virtue, and a memorial of their gratitude.

That Gallitzin was one of that remarkable class of men, who, "declining fame are courted by her," no one familiar with his history will deny.

With the noblest blood of Russia coursing through his veins, and the assurance that the future had immense wealth, honors and dignities in store for him, in short everything calculated to gratify the pride and ambition of mortal man, he isolated himself from the gay and fashionable world, and became a humble missionary among the oaks and pine trees of the Alleghenies.

He soon drew around him a colony of honest, industrious, but humble pioneers, who, encouraged by his example, guided by his counsels, and often supported by his wealth, which he regarded as *his* *not his*, succeeded in converting a desolate and uninviting wilderness into a bright, smiling and fruitful region of country, now the abode of happy thousands.

He never sought for or desired any intercourse with or praise from the "great ones" of this world, but devoted his whole attention to the inculcation of the principles of Christian fervor, truth and charity, and in caring for the spiritual and temporal wants of the infant colony with which he had surrounded himself. He was always active and self-sacrificing in the discharge of his missionary duties. He was constantly endeavoring to induce the sinful, the timid, the worldly around him to fix their hopes on a "Kingdom not of this world" on a "diadem of glory that should never fade away;" inculcating the doctrines and truths he promulgated both by precept and example;

"And as a bird each fond endearment tries, To tempt her new fledged offspring to the skies, He tried each art, reproved each dull delay, Allured to brighter worlds and led the way."

Yet, notwithstanding his humility and the obscurity in which he lived and died, the name of the Rev. DEMETRIUS AUGUSTIN GALLITZIN will be immortal, and the works which he penned and published to the world, will be as enduring, perhaps more enduring, than the language in which they were first given to the world. His fame is now world-wide, and even during his lifetime he attracted not a little attention, notwithstanding his efforts to prevent it.

And how did he thus acquire fame and immortality without seeking for or desiring them? The answer is obvious. He was a true benefactor of mankind. He sacrificed every worldly or selfish feeling implanted in the breast of man on the altar of Religion and Humanity. He labored to promote the happiness of his fellow men, with a self sacrificing zeal, and they still gratefully cherish his memory, and experience the influence of his teachings and example. It is impossible to gaze around in a thoughtful mood, on the village and surrounding country which were the principal theatre of his missionary labors, without feeling that the past is annihilated—that the great mind still presides—that the great presence is still with us;

"Go strew his ashes to the wind, Whose word and voice have served mankind, And is he dead, whose glorious mind Lifts thine on high? To live in hearts we leave behind, Is not to die."

THE RUTLAND CONVENTION.

We firmly believe that no region of country in the Union is worse adapted to the growth of fanaticism than Cambria county.

Neither Abolition or Know Nothing fanaticism ever succeeded in acquiring a permanent footing on her soil, and Spiritualism and Free Loveism never attempted to cross her boundary.

Happily the Mountaineers are blessed with too much common sense to be led astray by the insane ravings of men who are always monomaniacs on every subject they espouse.

A Convention of Free Lovers, Spiritualists & Abolitionists assembled at Rutland, Vermont, recently, at which a number of laughable, silly and disgusting things were said and done.

As an illustration of "fanaticism run mad," we publish the platform adopted by the Convention in full:

INDIVIDUALITY.

1. Resolved, That the authority of each individual soul is absolute and final, in deciding all questions as to what is true or false in principle, and right or practice. Therefore, the individual, the Church or the State, that attempts to control the opinions or the practice of any man or woman, by authority of power outside of his or her own soul, is guilty of a flagrant wrong.

SLAVERY.

2. Resolved, That Slavery is a wrong which no power in the Universe can make right; therefore, any law, constitution, code or Bible, any Church, priest, or any God that by silence or otherwise authorizes man to enslave man, merits the scorn and contempt of mankind.

SPIRITUALISM.

3. Resolved, That the phenomena of what is called modern Spiritualism have abundant-

ly demonstrated the fact that an intelligent intercourse between embodied and disembodied human spirits is both possible and actual. That the conviction of the possibility and actuality of spirit intercourse is opposed to all despotism, iniquity and sensualism, and conduces to the inauguration of the only authority consistent with the human soul, as favorable to sound morality.

WAR AND DEATH PUNISHMENT.

4. Resolved, That it is always wrong and inexpedient for man to take the life of man; therefore capital punishment, war, and all the preparations for war, are wrong and inconsistent with the interests of individuals and society.

MARRIAGE.

5. Resolved, That the only true and natural marriage is an exclusive conjugal love between one man and one woman; and the only true home is the isolated home based on this exclusive love.

MATERNITY.

6. Resolved, That the sacred and important right of woman is her right to decide for herself how often, and under what circumstances, she shall assume the responsibility and be subjected to the sufferings and cares of maternity; and man can commit no greater crime against woman as wife and mother, against his child, against society, and against humanity, than to impose on her a maternity whose responsibility she suffering she is not willing to accept and endure.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

7. Whereas, The assumed superiority of man over woman has held her in submission and entailed slavery and dependence on the sex, and consequently, misery on the race; therefore,

Resolved, That immediate steps should be taken to remove that error and its consequences, and place woman politically, industrially, educationally and socially on perfect equality with man.

THE BIBLE.

8. Resolved, That nothing is true or right, and nothing is false or wrong, because it is sanctioned or condemned by the Bible; therefore the Bible is powerless to prove any doctrine to be true, or any practice to be right, and it should never be quoted for that purpose.

FREE TRADE.

9. Resolved, That natural justice, individual and social morality, the peace and material wealth and prosperity of the nations, the spirit of human brotherhood, demand that all international tariffs be immediately and forever abolished, and that Governments in all their various departments be supported by direct taxation.

LAND REFORM.

10. Resolved, That the earth, like the air and light, belongs in common to the children of men on it; each human being is alike independent; each child, by virtue of his existence, has an equal and inalienable right to so much of the earth's surface as is convenient by proper culture to his support and perfect development, and none has a right to any more; therefore all laws authorizing and sustaining private property in land, for the purpose of speculation, and which prevent men and women from possessing any land without paying for it are as unjust as laws compelling them to pay for air and light, and ought to be at once forever repealed.

THE SABBATH.

Whereas, The Jewish Sabbath is confessedly abolished by the Gospel Dispensation; and

Whereas, The same authority sets apart no other day to be similarly observed, therefore,

11. Resolved, That all efforts of church and priests to enforce our observance of the Christian Sabbath, as of Divine appointment, is a flagrant violation of individual right, and must be prosecuted in a dishonest disregard of the spirit and positive teachings of the New Testament.

Opposition State Convention.

The Erie Constitution, decidedly the ablest Republican paper in North Pennsylvania, whose editor is one of the most influential of his party, is out in strong terms against the proposed Union State Convention, to assemble at Harrisburg on the 14th of next month.

After announcing the project, and the means by which it was obtained, it uses the following language:—"For one we enter our protest in advance against any affiliation, coalition, union or fusion with such political rascals and traitors as Swope and Flannagan. Thrice have the freemen of the State struck hands with them, and thrice they have been betrayed. If they honestly desire a union of all the opponents of the Administration in the present campaign, they ought, in view of the past, to have the prudence to keep their names from any published calls. The Republicans can set it down as an established fact that Sanderson Flannagan Swope faction will never keep faith in any political arrangement. They are partisan guerrillas, unfit for association with men who are governed by honest motives in political action. They have cheated us in three campaigns, and it remains to be seen whether Republicans will allow themselves again to be gulled by such tricksters.

"We are willing to unite with all honest opponents of the extension of Slavery and co-operate to overthrow the present National Administration; but we are not willing to join hands or associate with vengeful leaders who make a show of friendship only to betray. The leading politicians may make what arrangement they please in this matter, but if they in any way ignore the cardinal principles of Republicanism, or if they expunge from the flag the motto of 'No more Slave States,' they will deserve and receive defeat. We march to the battle under no mongrel flag. They will find thousands of staunch and true freemen in the North and West who will repudiate any evasive, unmeaning platform, no matter who the candidates are. We warn the Republicans to beware of the scheme."

We imagine the tricksters who have endeavored to take the lead of opposition to the Democratic party, will find after all, that their self glorified patriotism will not produce the exact effect they designed. That "glorious victory" some of their papers claim, will not be won with quite as much ease as they predict.—Lancaster Intelligence.

—The parties engaged in the late duel at New Orleans, were Mr. Haulon, of the True Delta, and Mr. Gibbons, of the Crescent. They were employed as local reporters, and had previously been on quite friendly terms. We have not been informed of the origin of the duel.

France.

The Constitutional looks unfavorably at the European politics of England.

"The influence of England, it remarks, 'in the general business of the world is maintained by the alliance she is able to contract on the Continent. It is with the aid of allies that she has founded her power, and that she sustains it, even now, where so many elements of decay reveal themselves in her interior organization and in her remote territories. If, then, it should be proved that this power, long considered the safeguard of European interests, exists only to impair them, will they not be able to witness the loss of those sympathies of which she has such immediate need? Great Britain, surrounded with a circle of governments, civilized, but unsympathizing, may end by being isolated in all diplomatic questions; and the world may cease to believe in her influence."

The Presse discovers matter of reflection on the European relations of England.

After epitomizing the state of her foreign intercourse, it refers to the termination of the *entente cordiale* with France, observing; "it cannot be otherwise than that this event will have the most disastrous consequences to Great Britain, chiefly because it must oblige her to contract an intimate alliance with Austria. England, in order to exert her due influence in European politics, has never been able to dispense with a Continental alliance. Not daring to count on Russia to whose animosity she has just established new claims, and voluntarily alienating herself from France she has no choice; the Austrian alliance is a matter of necessity." Glancing at the weakness and instability of the Austrian Empire, its want of cohesion, and its inability to prove of any use to an ally because of the perpetual necessity of maintaining its own existence, the Presse denounces the alliance as the negation of all the previous liberal policy of the English Government, and stripping the mask from her hypocritical pretences in that regard, it concludes:—

"It will go hard, but this alliance will prove fatal to England. A people cannot, with impunity, set itself up as the antagonist of all the living energies, the auxiliary of all the effete influences. If the peace of Europe be not disturbed, England will only peril her reputation in the game. But if any unforeseen event give occasion to war; if a general insurrection of the rajahs imperil the existence of Turkey; if Italy, urged to despair, rise once more against Austria; if France, obedient of the universal discontent, seeks to provoke a reconstruction of the European balance, what part will England play, encumbered with the mischievous baggage of her Indian empire in revolt, and entering the lists to enforce the authority of the Sultan over a Christian population, and of the Austrian Emperor over Italy, an authority equally valid in either case?"

A Dr. des Butals, who was a surgeon on the ship *Regina Celi*, whose capture, with a cargo of mutilated African apprentices, by an English vessel, we have already recorded, writes, among other interesting particulars, that the whole cargo, consisting of 265 negroes, were taken from Liberia with the consent of the President of that State, and most of them had received some education, being able to sign their engagement.

The Montenegro retired, between the 14th and 20th ult., to their mountains, leaving at Grubovo only 80 men to protect the part of the booty which had not been sent to Cetinje. Notwithstanding their departure, the rajahs of Zabli and Grubovo sent, on the 14th an expedition against the village of Koroni, which was completely ravaged on the 15th and 15th. All the bodies of the Turks, which were lying about in great numbers near Grubovo, have been burnt.

A private letter, from French gentleman to a friend in Paris, states:—"In spite of the official and unofficial denials in the French journals, the activity in maritime armaments does not rest a moment. A sum of 75,000,000 francs is applied to the *Udinois* (sheath with iron plates) of the ships, and 12,000,000 francs to the construction of steam machinery of 150, 600, and 900 horse power. A naval man of high standing in his profession, and of high official rank, said a few days back that France wanted about 15 months more to transform the whole of her fleet, and to finish the ships in the docks. Then, he said, France may boast of a maritime force such as she has not had since Louis XVI."

The Mineral Wealth of Sonora.

Major Steen has given the editors of the *Santa Fe Gazette* a very interesting account of the mineral wealth of Sonora. He expresses the opinion that Sonora is far more prolific of gold and silver than California, and if a territory of the United States, would yield many millions annually. He says he has seen single lumps of gold taken from the mines there worth from \$2000 to 5000. He likewise states that he had seen a cord of silver in bars, and all mined without machinery. There is a strong desire on the part of the men of property in Sonora to declare the State independent, and then, *a la Texas*, to annex it to the United States. There are men there who would give a million of dollars for the accomplishment of such an end. Under Mexican rule, their property is comparatively worthless; their property is comparatively worthless. Under the protecting care of our system of jurisprudence and civil government, it would be invaluable.

The Opium Monopoly.

The *Cinema Mail*, of a late date, says:—"Another and very curious case connected with the Opium Ordinance came on this day, before the chief magistrate. Chai-tai-kung, the farmer of the opium privilege, summoned Mr. Hoey, of the Victoria Hotel, for breach of the provisions of the ordinance. The complainant's counsel stated, that the defendant claimed to exercise the privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium, under a license from the complainant. The complainant's case was that the license was void, the defendant having observed neither the regulations of the Government nor of the monopoly; also, so that the license had been obtained by the defendant on representations which made the grant void on equitable grounds; and lastly, that the license had been revoked. The evidence of the complainant was taken, in support of his case, which occupied the court until its rising, when the case was adjourned till to-morrow. One valuable fact brought out was that the monopolist, who paid only \$33,000 for his privilege, had already been offered 25,000 for that portion of it which relates to the exportation of opium."

The News from Europe.

Having received our full files of European journals by the Arabia, we make ample and interesting additions to the synopsis which has already been published.

The London Times of 17th of June says:—"The state of affairs in France since the attempt of the 14th of January last has exhibited a gradual and steady decline, equally painful to those who witness and fraught with anxious consideration to those who feel the increasing weight with which the government presses on its subjects. We may have been— we hope we have been, mistaken; but it certainly has appeared to us as if the French government since that unhappy day has divided its attention between measures of provision, which no one can blame it for adopting, and attempts to inspire terror which involuntarily carry back the mind to a period of history which we had hoped was sealed up, never to be reopened.

The Paris Presse of the 15th of June says:—"During more than two centuries Austria was distinguished by her regard for France. Our language, our customs, our literature ruled unquestioned. This tended to soften the harshness and the excesses of the governmental system. In 1830 this influence commenced to wane; but, nevertheless, the Frenchman could still hold up his head in the streets of Vienna. To-day it is sought to extinguish it entirely, and English influence is visibly dethroning that of France. Our wares, our books, our customs have ceased to obtain preference in Vienna. The English tutor has replaced in great families the French tutor; English literature has supplanted that of France. The Austrian capital is now utterly given up to everything English. Doubtless this brutal Anglomaniac does not please all, even in Vienna. Sincere Catholics deplore it in particular. But their complaints are lost in the mania which has seized upon the government to which they appeal, for the English alliance cannot be purchased too dearly.

The Liverpool Times, of 10th of June, reports the loss of the steamer *New York* as follows:—"A serious accident befel the screw steamer *New York* on her outward passage from Glasgow to New York. It appears that the *New York* left Greenock on Saturday evening, the 12th inst., at 6 o'clock, and proceeded on her passage, without accident, until, in a dense fog, she ran ashore about three miles east of the mill of Kintyre lighthouse. The vessel ran very far up on the rocks, and lies at present in a dangerous position, as the least wind in that rocky locality will render her a prey to the waves. The passengers were safely landed, and a messenger was dispatched to Cap-phelltown, about thirteen or fourteen miles from the scene of the accident. The steamer *Celt* proceeded at once from Campbelltown to the spot, and took on board about 150 of the passengers, whom she brought up to Glasgow.

The remainder of the passengers refused to come off. The vessel must have sustained much damage, as her fore hold is filled with water, and a considerable quantity of water is lodged in her engine department. Hopes, however, are entertained of rescuing her and the cargo, and for that purpose steam tugs have been dispatched to her assistance. No accident, we believe, occurred to any of the passengers or crew."

The Dublin Evening Freeman of 18th ult. says:—"Owing to the lethargy of the workmen, the boiler repairs of the *Indian Empire* that were to have been perfected last night, are not yet completed, and it will be impossible to sail before night at the earliest.

The gold delivered in London from the ship *Norfolk*, from Australia amounted to \$1,651,000.

Missouri Tornado.

Mr. Hand, who witnessed the approach of a recent whirlwind in Lexington and Caldwell counties, Mo., describes it as being accompanied by a cloud which resembled a black wall along the horizon, when first seen. As it approached the air was filled with flying limbs, leaves and dust. Mr. Hand's wagon, lying in the track of the tempest, was seen to rise from the earth and sail along the air as if endowed with wings. The next instant the log house, in which the spectator of this strange phenomenon was standing, was enveloped in complete darkness in the bosom of the tempest. There were eighteen persons in it, whose cries and screams of terror, mingled with the rush of the storm and the crash of the falling timbers, were fearful to hear. The house was torn to pieces down to the third round of logs from the bottom, and yet, strange to say, of all those within its walls not one was dangerously hurt, though several were bruised more or less. After the cloud had passed, the flying wagon was found 300 yards from the spot where it had been first caught up, and the kitchen skillet was picked up sixty yards from the house. The storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, which deluged low fields, forced creeks to rise from the banks, and swept away bridges.

The course of the whirlwind—for such it seems to have been—was from the northwest to the southeast. Everything in its path, houses, fences, and trees, were overturned. In Caldwell county the dwelling of John George, a two and a half story house of stone, had its roof blown off and the walls crushed in. Mr. George was severely injured by the falling stones, having received ten serious bruises and cuts. His daughter, a girl of 12 years of age, had a thigh broken, and both legs broken below the knee, besides. A son aged 15 years was blown from the house a distance of half a mile into the open prairie, without knowing how he got there.

In the neighborhood of Dawn, in Livingston county, three farm houses were completely demolished, a Mrs. Ross was killed, and a man named Dean was so badly injured that his life was despaired of.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The London Times

says, in regard to the principle of non-intercourse with our ships:—"The British Government, as it might seem by Mr. Fitzgerald's statement of last night, are not only prepared to acknowledge the principle, but to give the best evidence of their sincerity by modifying their arrangements so as even to preclude the possibility of collision. In a word, they will withdraw the *Udinois* squadron from the Cuban waters. At least Mr. Fitzgerald told the House last night that this point was now under consideration of the Government, but in such a manner as to leave no doubt in the minds of his hearers that all hesitation on the matter is at an end.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 6.—Dr. Dorr, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in Utah writes to the Indian Bureau that he has concluded several treaties with tribes who have been enemies for many years. The nations he has visited have always been faithful to the United States, but are in a position to have done so disposed, much more harm than the Indians. Indian affairs are represented to be in a very mixed up condition. He wishes to visit all the tribes from Salt Lake to the son's valley.

The agent, Mr. Redfield, writes from Pierre, Nebraska territory, that the Indians are much excited on account of a treaty made by the United States with the Yanktons. They claim that the lands belong to them, and protest against the Yanktons having paid anything. They are in a disturbed and disturbed state of mind. Mr. Redfield could not have transacted his business with them if it had not been for the presence of the troops. They are insolent and finding, and it may be necessary to chastise them severely.

The stipulations of the lead mine treaty are not observed. Nearly all the nations are tribes being at war and repudiating on another as well as on the whites.

C. D. Mott, of Mississippi, has been appointed Commissioner to Washington and other territories, under the act of Congress to examine and report on certain claims previous to their payment for which conditional appropriations have been made.

Lord Palmerston and his Policy.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, says that many of the leading statesmen of France believe that the late aggressions of British cruisers on the American vessels, in the Gulf of Mexico, the work of Lord Palmerston. It is a well known fact that Lord Palmerston's policy on the Central American question was and is kept that question open. He did not want settled, because to settle it would be to create a treaty which would cut England off from a subject she has seriously at heart; and that subject is nothing more nor less than the acquisition of Cuba for herself, or at least to prevent it passing into the hands of the United States. England has immense commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico, principally on account of the Isthmian passage, and she knows very well that if Cuba becomes American soil, the Gulf of Mexico will become virtually a sea to her. In order, therefore, to divert the Cabinet at Washington from the Central American question, and the hope of getting up some new events which would result favorably to England, it is believed that the cruiser outrages at Cuba are a machination of the late Premier—the first step in the series that was to bring about the desired object. That Lord Palmerston's determination to put a check upon the Monroe doctrine, is a well known fact among English diplomats; it was one of his pet measures, and, with his hatred of the United States and his naturally aggressive tendencies it is difficult to predict where he might stop in the accomplishment of his designs. Again, it has been hinted that the late action of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in placing themselves under the protection of England, and the fact that a part of this scheme originated by Lord Palmerston; that while the United States occupied with the slave-trade question, a violation of the Monroe doctrine would, in a manner be effected."

Kansas Affairs.

The Free State Border Ruffians in Feathers. Read the startling information from our Kansas correspondent which we publish this morning. It furnishes a vivid idea of the sort of "popular sovereignty" which the Administration has had to do with in Kansas from the beginning. According to this account, and we have every reason to believe it perfectly true, a most abandoned gang of cut throat banditti never existed among the mountains of Italy, or along the highways of Mexico, than this Free State robber band which has plundered and depopulated the Southern settlements of Kansas.

If Gen. Jim Lane had not been defeated at Leavenworth on account of the killing of his next door neighbor, perhaps the robberyable Jim would have been at the head of these Southern border free State marauders. We think, however, that a much more reliable man in reference to law and order be gone down to look after them, in the person of Governor Denver, and we are gratified to learn that he has gone to work promptly, and in the right way to bring them to justice.

We can understand the necessity that heretofore existed for the presence in Kansas of a large army force, from the outbreaks of this fierce and bloody border ruffianism, which have followed the removal of the army. What not the Hon. Massa Greeley give us a grog or a shaker, or a drop of comfort in reference to these new sufferings of "bleeding Kansas" from her anti-slavery border ruffians? Is Captain Montgomery a leader of the rabble, freedom, or the chief of a band of robbers? We should very much like to have the precise opinion of the Hon. Massa Greeley upon that question.—N. Y. Herald.

Death of Lieutenant Brooks of the United States Navy.

Lieutenant Henry Brooks, said to be the last surviving officer of the *Kane Arctic Expedition*, died at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening last. The *New York Evening Post* gives the particulars of his death as follows:—"Mr. Brooks has for some time been subject to fits of an apoplectic nature. It appeared that he was taken with one of these fits, feeling it approaching, tried to take hold of something near, but he overtook him suddenly, he missed his hold, and fell back on the pavement, striking his head with much violence as to break the skull. He was taken to the Naval Hospital, where he expired soon after the above occurred.

Mr. Brooks was one of the men who composed the *Kane Expeditions*, and was the *Kane's* first Lieutenant. In the navy he held the post of boat-swain, which he held on the *Navy Yard* till his death. After the return of the expedition from the Arctic regions, Mr. Brooks has not been to the frontiers disabled by losing his toes by the frost. He was in the possession of medals from Queen Victoria, Lady Franklin, President Buchanan, and others, presented to him in the manner in which he distinguished himself during the trials of an Arctic winter. Mr. Brooks was of Swedish birth, 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and family.