



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher.

Ebensburg.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM A. PORTER, Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, Of Fayette County.

FOR CONGRESS, CYRUS L. PERSHING, (Subject to the decision of the District Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY, THOMAS H. PORTER.

FOR SHERIFF, JAMES MYERS.

FOR COMMISSIONER, ABEL LLOYD.

FOR ADDITOR, HENRY HAWK.

FOR TOWN HOUSE DIRECTOR, MICHAEL M'GUIRE.

The County Ticket.

To day we place at our mast head the ticket nominated by the County Convention yesterday. It is, we believe, composed of reliable democrats, and we therefore promptly announce our determination to extend to it an enthusiastic support. Having stood by the Democratic party when bogus Democrats were making common cause with Know Nothings and Black Republicans, we will not, of course, abandon it in the hour of success;—we pledge every man on the ticket our enthusiastic support.

In supporting Democratic men and measures, we never pursued a timid or vacillating course, and we will not do so now. Whatever of good or evil the future may have in store for us, we are determined to stand by the ticket nominated yesterday. The Convention endorsed our course with regard to the National Administration. We feel proud, we think we have reason to feel proud, of the unqualified endorsement of our course by the honest Democracy of Cambria. The Anti-Lecomptonites in the Convention didn't dare to vote against the resolutions. They were afraid to do it; they knew that they were in the minority.

Democrats of Cambria! we thank you for your support, for your endorsement when we most needed it. If you had remained silent at this crisis, your silence would have been construed into a condemnation of our course; but you have sustained us, and we return you our profound and heartfelt acknowledgments for the honor conferred. Many were yesterday disappointed in their hopes and expectations, but still "while man is but the creature of a day, principles are eternal," and therefore, as true democrats, determined to preserve the organization of the Democratic party intact, let us rally around the ticket nominated yesterday like a band of brothers. If we do so, we can and will be elected by more than fourteen hundred of a majority.



Sustained! DEMOCRATS, READ!

None of our readers, we are confident, have forgotten the views expressed by James Buchanan, in his general message last December, with regard to the admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution. We, then, regardless of a formidable opposition arrayed against us, boldly and fearlessly sustained him. For so doing we were denounced by certain men who styled themselves Democrats, as a traitor, and accused of acting in opposition to the party to which we professed to belong. A meeting was called by the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, during the last March Court, for the purpose of testing the sense of the Democracy on this important issue, but the anti-Lecomptonites were afraid to meet it. They were defeated in the meeting. More than two-thirds of the meeting were against them. But they were reckless, noisy and riotous, and used every means in their power, honorable and dishonorable, to secure a triumph. Although they were clearly defeated in the meeting, they boldly published a set of bogus resolutions to the world, denouncing James Buchanan and his Kansas policy. Inasmuch as two accounts of the meeting had been published to the world, we determined to wait patiently for the votes of the Democratic County Convention, confident that we would be sustained. We voted for James Buchanan for President in 1856, and

since his inauguration in March, 1857, we have sustained his administration, regardless of the denunciations of secret foes within and open foes without the ranks of the Democratic party. In order to prove that we have been sustained by the Democracy of Cambria in the course we pursued, we need only refer to the resolutions adopted by the County Convention yesterday. READ THEM:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Cambria county, having met in full Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the next General Election, and expressing their sentiments in reference to the political questions of the day.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, ability and thorough Democracy of James Buchanan, President of the United States. That his public acts meet our cordial approbation, and demonstrate clearly that in urging his claims for the Presidency, Pennsylvania placed a proper estimate upon the merits of the man.

Resolved, That no preceding National Executive within our recollection assumed the functions of office at a time when sectional strife, maddened by fanaticism, raged more fiercely, or when external foes, by intrigue and menace, by the complications of diplomacy and the undignified insult to our National Flag, alike threatened the institutions of our Government. And that, whilst we feel proud of the past political history of our patriotic Chief Magistrate, we rejoice to see in his official conduct in reference to our internal feuds and external dangers, ample proof that in him the Democracy of the Nation have selected a pilot who will safely guide the ship of State through the perils of the times into a haven of safety.

Resolved, That our confidence in the Cabinet at Washington, remains firm and unabated. And that, as Pennsylvanians, we are proud to recognize in Jeremiah S. Black the same indomitable adherence to the right, the same ability in the discussion of questions of international law, and by national concernment that formerly distinguished him in the political and judicial annals of his native Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in our worthy Governor, Wm. F. Paucker. That since his induction to office he has shown a commendable zeal for the welfare of the people. And the determination with which he has resisted the establishment of monopolies, and the exercises of Legislative functions in cases where local provisions existed for their adoption, manifest to us that his purposes are pure, and that he has bro't to the discharge of the duty of his office a mature intellect and an unflinching integrity, sustained and enforced by an intelligent and unwavering Democratic faith.

Resolved, That in the Hon. Wm. Bigler, our Democratic United States Senator, we recognize an old and tried friend, whose political course has earned for him the confidence and respect of his constituents, and whose recent able and successful efforts in vindication of the policy of our National Executive has still further endeared him to the Democracy of Cambria county.

Resolved, That we are proud to witness in the policy of the Government a determination to vindicate the honor of our National Flag, and to resist the outrageous assumption of the right to search, at one time so imperiously demanded by England.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the conduct and course of our late Representative, G. N. Smith.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination made by the last Democratic State Convention for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner, and shall use our best efforts to secure their triumphant election.

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge our cordial and unanimous support to the nominees of this Convention.

Resolved, That our candidate for the Legislature be required to give a written pledge that he will oppose the repeal of the tonnage tax, which has been wisely imposed by the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company; that he will use his best efforts to have said tax increased to its original amount, and will also advocate the passage of a law to prevent the Railroad Company from imposing upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, by high charges or local freight.

Resolved, That said pledge be given to the Chairman of this Convention, within ten days, and published in all the Democratic papers in the county.

Union and Harmony.

We have heard no grumbling about the ticket nominated yesterday, and we hope there will be none. The ticket is composed of good men and reliable democrats. The contest for the nominations is now over, and every democrat should adopt as his motto, "the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket."

Further News from Europe.

In additions to the news published, we have the following items. The Austrian Government was constructing ten new forts on the frontiers; it was rumored that Admiral Hamelin was about to resign the French Marine Department, which would devolve on Prince Napoleon, now Minister of Algiers and the colonies; Spain was waxing wroth against Queen Vic's ministry because of their attitude on the slave question; and a Russian column was advancing into the Caucasus.

An Unknown Man killed.

An inquest was held in the Allegheny R. R. Depot, on Wednesday evening, upon the body of an unknown man, who had been killed at about eleven o'clock P. M. upon the Pittsburgh, P. Wayne & Chicago R. R. He was discovered by the engineer of the afternoon express train, about three miles from the city, upon the track, and the usual means were employed to warn him of his danger, but ineffectually. He was run over and instantly killed, his head being almost severed from his body, one arm lopped off, and both legs crushed from the trunk. He presented almost revolting spectacle, and the jury found great difficulty in acquitting their task, which they did in a verdict of accidental death. It is presumed that he was a pauper, his pockets containing a considerable amount of trumpery, old locks, spoons, etc., and but six cents in money. It is also thought that he must have been deaf, not to pay any attention to the approach of the train.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, the annual nominating Convention of the Democratic Party, assembled at the Court-House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, the 13th of July inst.

On motion, H. A. BOGGS, Esq. was called to the Chair, Charles Bilestine, James Murray, John Sanders and George Bruce were appointed Vice Presidents; and James Potts and R. L. Johnston, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials, and took their seats as delegates: Allegheny—George Bruce, Caspar Shoffner, Blacklick—John Gillan, James Mardis, Cambria—John Conery, Francis Tierney, Carroll—Peter Hoover, James Kirkpatrick, Carrolltown Bor.—George M. Riddle, Francis Plick, Chest—Washington Douglass, Nicholas Helfrich, Chest Springs—Thomas Byrne, John E. M. Kinzie, Clearfield—John H. Douglass, Edward R. Donegan, Conemaugh Bor.—William Callan, John Campbell, Croyle—Michael Plummer, George Kring, Ebensburg Bor.—Joseph M'Donald, R. L. Johnston, Gallitzin—James Darby, John Smith, Jackson—James Murray, William Gillan, Johnstown, First Ward—H. A. Boggs, James Potts, Esq., Second Ward—Jno. P. Pringle, Chas. Zimmerman, Third Ward—Wm. P. Patton, Charles Bilestine, Fourth Ward—J. K. Hite, Isaac Teeter, Lorett—John Hendrick, D. B. Cramer, Munster—Joseph Parrish, John Sanders, Richland—Gabriel Dunmore, Jacob Dunmore Summerhill—Barabas M'Dermitt, Isaac Wike Summitville—Joseph M'Clokey, John Sharbush, Susquehanna—Silas Byrne, John Lantry, Taylor—John Hendrick, D. B. Cramer, Washington—Richard White, Paul George, White—Henry Hawk, Daniel Dunley, Yoder—Adam Kurtz, Owen M'Callery.

On motion of Gen. Joseph M'Donald, the Chair appointed a committee consisting of Gen. Joseph M'Donald, Gen. White, William Callan, John H. Douglass and John Hendrick to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, the following resolution was offered by Major Potts, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention hereby present Cyrus L. Pershing, Esq. to the 18th Congressional District, as a candidate for Congress, pledging ourselves to ratify his nomination by 1800 majority; and we hereby authorize and empower him to appoint three Congressional Conferences to meet in conference with the same number from the other counties of the district, to put in nomination a candidate for Congress.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

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R. L. Johnston moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for Sheriff;

When Richard White moved to amend the same by striking out Sheriff and inserting in lieu thereof, Assembly, which was carried.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for Legislature, when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: Thos. H. Porter, of Washington township, William Kittel, Esq., of Ebensburg Bor. Daniel Litzinger, Esq., of Chest Springs, John G. Given, Esq., of Summerhill Tp., Augustin Dumbin, Esq., Munster, George M. Riddle, of Carrolltown Borough.

On the 13th ballot, Thos. H. Porter was duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, and, on the first ballot, James Myers was duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Commissioner, when, on the seventh ballot, Abel Lloyd was duly nominated.

Henry Hawk was duly nominated for Auditor.

Michael M'Guire was duly nominated for Director of the Poor; and Patrick Braniff for Coroner.

On motion, H. A. Boggs was duly appointed Delegate to the next State Convention.

Thos. Callin, Peter M'Gough and James Potts were appointed Senatorial Conferees.

The Convention then proceeded to appoint a County Committee, when the following gentlemen were appointed:

Allegheny—James M'Gough, Blacklick—Joseph Mardis, Cambria Tp.—Thos. M'Connell, Carroll—John Buck, Carrolltown—Henry Scanlan, Chest—Washington Douglass, Chest Springs—Montgomery Douglass, Clearfield—Edward R. Donegan, Conemaugh Bor.—John Brawley, Croyle—

Ebensburg Bor.—Thos. P. Fenlon, Gallitzin—John Trainer, Jackson—Joel Simmons, Johnstown Borough, First Ward—George N. Smith, Second Ward—

Third Ward—Fourth Ward—John O'Donnell, Munster—John Thomas, Richland—

Summerhill—Thos. M'Connell, Summitville—Jas. W. Condon, Susquehanna—Onarles Wenkland, Washington—Joseph Burgen, White—George Walters, Yoder—

R. L. JOHNSTON, Sec'y, JAMES POTTS, Sec'y pro tem.

The Perils of Railroad Travel. We most sincerely hope that the railroad between Lewistown and Suspension Bridge is an exception to American railroads in general in the matter of carelessness, if the following, from the New York Times is anywhere near true.

"This road for most of the distance, is on the very brink of the gorge in some places, hundreds of feet above the river; sometimes inserted into the perpendicular ledge, with large masses of rock suspended fearfully over the track. At a point about midway between the Falls and Lewistown, where the track lies about two hundred feet above the river, and where the descent is nearly perpendicular, nearly seventy feet of the road slid off. The cob house, perpendicular wall, no broader at the base than at the top, which was relied on to make things safe, began to give way, (as the track master assured me,) nearly or quite a week before. The fall of the whole structure had been looked upon as certain for some time, and yet cars with passengers continued to be drawn at least twice a day. Such recklessness is without parallel in railway management. A gentleman, who was too late for the train, started to walk that evening over the track from Lewistown to the Suspension Bridge. It was he who first discovered the slide, but he came within a hair's breadth of going down the chasm himself. Not dreaming of anything of the sort he walked to the very brink before he discovered, by the dim light of the moon, the fearful state of the case. Another step and it would have been the last of him. Fortunately, he caught a glimpse of the yawning gulf. His retrograde movement was both timely and rapid, the slide had probably taken place immediately on the passing over of the train but a short time before, for the rocks were then tumbling and tossing into the abyss, and the gentleman felt sensible the earth gave way under his feet as he sprang back.

No mortal can tell how near destruction and total annihilation that train of cars came. Its own weight and motion, doubtless, started the avalanche. Its speed, an instant of time, a finger's weight—may have been all that stood between eternity and all on board. But the train did pass, and the pleasure-seeking passengers all unconscious of the danger they had escaped. And yet for days previous the trains had been exposed to this danger, and an officer in charge of the road assured me that he knew it. When informed at the office at Suspension Bridge, that a slide had occurred, they knew precisely where to locate it, and said they had been expecting it for a week, and still they had been sending out trains each way twice a day all the while. The culpability of those in immediate authority cannot be expressed. A presentation by the Grand Jury of Niagara county will probably attempt it.

Important from Utah.

St. Louis, July 12.—Our despatches from Leavenworth are to the 7th by the steamer War Eagle to Booneville. They say that letters were received by the St. Joseph mail from the army. They contain but few additional items of interest. An officer, writing from Johnson's camp on Bear River, June 16th, says that the army would resume their march on the next day. Johnson had received an express from the Peace Commissioners, informing him that the army would be received peaceably by the Mormons. The General did not, however, feel any increased confidence in the peaceful attitude of the saints, and the army was kept in readiness to repel any treacherous demonstrations. A proclamation had been issued to the people by Johnson, in which he tells them the army is as ready now to afford them assistance and protection as it was to oppose them when in rebellion against the government. It was thought that the guarantee would cause many Mormons to evade the despotism of Young, who had sedulously inculcated the belief that the army was particularly hostile to them. The troops are in a fine condition, and would be glad to be released from inaction. The garrison at Fort Bridger consisted of Capt. Hendrickson's and Lieut. Smith's companies of the 6th infantry, and Capt. Stewart's troops of the 1st cavalry. Col. Hoffman has 90 mules but only one cavalry horse in his march across the plains.

A dispatch from St. Joseph dated the 7th, by the United States Express Company to Booneville, says that the Salt Lake mail of June 13th, arrived. Gen. Johnson and his command was met at Echo Canon, fifty miles from the city. The army was in excellent health and spirits. Brigham Young and his followers were still at Provo. Young had been at Salt Lake City to confer with Gov. Cummings and the Commissioners, but the result of the conference was not known. It was the established opinion that the Mormons would offer no resistance. Col. Hoffman left the command of Fort Bridger to Capt. Marcy, and accompanied Johnson. Everything regarding the future movements of the Mormons is still veiled in mystery. Rumors are still rife, however, that they meditate an occupancy of Sonora. Conjectures are numerous in the valley that the United States Government intend to purchase the Mormon improvements. The South Platte was very high. The roads were good. The mail party either met or saw many Indians on the plains, but met a great many traders at different points on the road. The mail was nineteen days out from Salt Lake to St. Joseph.

The same dispatch says that Judge Sinclair, recently appointed Judge in Utah, would leave St. Joseph, on the 10th, accompanied by Mr. Dodge, District Attorney for Utah.

Our Leavenworth correspondent under date of the 8th, says, an express arrived at Fort Leavenworth this morning from Fort Kearney. The express passed the Utah mail for St. Joseph. It is said that Gov. Cummings and the Peace Commissioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons. Gen. Harney was in camp nine miles beyond Kearney, on the 5d. The express, with orders for him to halt, must have overtaken him on the 6th.

The U. S. steamer Mink leaves port tomorrow, with Captain Lovell's and Lieut. Lee's companies of Second Infantry, for Fort Randall. She also takes recruits for the same regiment.

Judge Cato has resigned his position as District Judge.

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 8th, in noticing the arrival of the Utah mail, says that Gen. Harney is encamped just beyond Fort Laramie. Col. May's command was met 35 miles this side of Laramie. A large body of infantry was at Ash Hollow. Maj. Every was encamped on Big Blue and another commander whose name is not given, was at Fort Kearney. The provision trains were progressing finely. The Sioux Indians were scattered along the route, but they were friendly. A heavy snow fell at Fort Bridger on the 10th of June.

Utah Correspondence. LODGEPALE CREEK, N. T., June 14, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—I dropped you a few lines while stopping at Fort Kearney, and since leaving said post, I have been in motion almost daily. (Sundays excepted.) On the 9th inst., the first column of troops destined for Utah, to reinforce Gen. Johnston's commands, passed the main, or Oregon and California, crossing of the South Fork of the Platte river, and ascended said stream in search of a good crossing, which was found about fourteen miles above the main crossing. This is called Wolfe's Crossing, in consequence of its having been selected by a Delaware Indian of that name, as the best of several places tried. After crossing the South Fork the troops struck across the bottoms to Lodgepole creek, passing around the foot of a range of sand hills, and followed up said creek toward the Black Hills, on their way to Bridger's Pass, to their present encampment, some forty miles east of the road, from Fort Laramie to Fort St. Vrain, and about fifty miles from the South Fork by the Platte.

During the entire trip from Fort Leavenworth the command has enjoyed good health, notwithstanding almost daily rains. The South Fork was crossed on the 11th inst., without the loss of either man or animal. The water was so very cold that several of the men "gave in" but were "brought up" by a good drink of whiskey, which was issued to all enlisted men, citizens and teamsters.

Up to the present encampment, I have not seen a single buffalo, notwithstanding I have been daily on the look out for them. It is strange what has become of them, for the Indians we met with, said they were starving and could not find the buffalo. When this is the case the red man thinks the Great Spirit is angry, and that all the buffalo go into the ground.

Since the last of April I have received only one of your city papers, (No. 49,) but that gave me to understand that Mr. A. B. McCalmont had been selected by the Attorney General of the United States, as his assistant, and that my friend, Thomas J. Keenan had been appointed Prothonotary by the Supreme Judges. These are two good appointments, and I congratulate both persons by this acknowledgment of their merits, and unite with the papers in bearing testimony as to their respective positions, and in expressing the belief that both will prove faithful and satisfactory officers. RAZOR. True Press.

The Little Coffin. We cannot imagine anything more cruel of the kind than this poem, by Mrs. H. B. through.

'Twas a fair, rosy-cheeked thing, Ebon bound, and glittering With its stars of silver white, Silver tablet, blank and bright, Downy pillow, satin lined, That I, loitering, chanced to find 'Mid the dust, and scent and gleam Of the undertaker's room, Waiting, empty—ah! for whom?

Ah! what love-watched cradle bed Keeps to-night the nestling lone, Or on what soft, pillow'd breast Is the cicalum form at rest, That ere long, with darkened eye, Sleeping to no lullaby, Whiter, robed, and still, and cold, Pale flowers slipping from its hair, Shall this dainty couch entomb?

Ah! what bitter tears shall stain All this satin sheet like rain, And what towering lopes be hid 'Neath this tiny coffin lid, Scarcely large enough to bear Little words that must be there, Little words, cut deep and true, Bleeding mothers' hearts— Sweet, pet name, and "aged twain?"

Oh! can sorrow's hovering plumes Round our pathway cast a gloom, Chill and tharkeome as the shroud By an infant's coffin made? From our arms an angel flies, And our startled, dazzled eyes, Weeping round its vacant place, Cannot rise its path to trace: Cannot see the angel face?

An Indian Battle in Minnesota. The Minnesota (Extra) printed at St. Paul, gives an account of a battle between two Indian tribes, Chippewas and Sioux, which took place in that vicinity, and in which the citizens of St. Paul were present as spectators.

The Chippewas numbered, among different computations made of them, variously where they passed, 150 to 200 warriors. They arrived in the woods opposite to St. Paul's landings, below St. Paul, on Wednesday night. The first indication of Sioux had of their presence was the killing of one of their number, at daybreak, who was fishing in a canoe. His squaw immediately fled to the topees, which were about a mile below the town, and gave the alarm, when the Sioux warriors, to the number of 40 or 50, seized their guns and at once proceeded to the ferry under cover of the bushes on the south bank. A rapid fire then commenced between the hostile tribes across the river, which did no damage to either party, on account of the distance. The Chippewas fled back, however, and the Sioux in a body crossed on the ferry, and the battle again commenced in the timber with a murderous ferocity, and lasted above five hours.

The warfare was conducted in regular Indian style—a running fight among the trees and logs, and grass interspersed with a hand-to-hand conflict, interspersed with the hawk and war clubs. When a Sioux fell he was immediately carried to the bank and taken across on the ferry boat. Several who were also severely wounded were taken to the rear, out, as soon as they recovered, he would again rush back into the thick of the fight. The Sioux are said to have killed with the greatest bravery during the whole battle, charging upon and following the enemy with a perfect desperation. When ever a Chippewa would fall his head was immediately cut off and carried to the rear. Four ghastly heads were thus taken over the river and exhibited with great exultation by the squaws, who were busy all the time crying ammunition which, it is said, was furnished by citizens to them free of charge and encouraging their warriors. Later in the day some headless bodies of the Chippewas were brought over, and the squaws carried them to pieces, and finally kindled a fire under one of them and burnt it up. The last striking spectacle of barbarity is said by those who witnessed it, to have been a pile of fathomless exultation by the Sioux.

About 10 o'clock the Chippewas were off, and the whole force retreated over the hills in the direction of Lake Minnetonka, leaving four of their warriors behind them, and whom, from the denunciations on the scalp supposed to be a distinguished chief. As he passed a certain point on their trail they were carrying six, and some accounts say, cut wounded braves on litters, besides those wounded who were able to walk, and whom seemed to be badly hurt. The Sioux then returned to their encampment with great exultation over their victory, and counting their lost, when it was found that two were killed, two pronounced by physicians to be fatally wounded, and ten others were dead, and ten others wounded more or less, presenting a bloody picture of barbarism to the crowds of citizens who had assembled to see the spectacle. Besides the disfigured trunks of two others.

During the whole battle the high bank which overlooked the bottom across the river, near John Murphy's house, was lined with spectators; indeed, "the whole town" is said to have been there watching the fight, and seemed to enjoy the unusual spectacle of two nations of barbarians murdering, mutilating and mutilating each other, in full sight of a City of Christians, its churches, court-houses and institutions of learning. Barbarism and its brutal spectacles in contrast with enlightenment and its blessings.

The musket that killed the boy who has been arrested and made to give bail. The plea that it was "cocked" at the time was ruled out of court.

It is stated that on Sunday last a challenge to fight a duel passed at Washington, between Mr. Scott, M. C. from California, and Dr. Ogden of the same State, but the difficulty was subsequently adjusted.

A FATAL HOOP.—On Monday evening several young girls were bathing in the Mississippi, a little below the ferry landing on the Rock Island side, when one of them returned too far out, and becoming entangled in a hoop skirt, was swept down the current.