



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher. EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM A. PORTER. Of Philadelphia. SENATE COMMISSIONER. WESTLEY FROST. Of Fayette County.

FOR CONGRESS. CYRUS L. PERSHING.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY. THOMAS H. PORTER.

FOR SHERIFF. JAMES MYERS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS. ABEL LLOYD.

FOR AUDITOR. HENRY HAWK.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR. MICHAEL M'GUIRE.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- THOMAS McCONNELL, Esq., of Summerhill, Chairman. Allegheny, James McGough, Blacklick, Joseph Mardis, Cambria, Thomas O'Connell, Carroll, John Buck, Carrolltown, Henry Scullin, Chest, Washington Douglas, Chest Springs, Montgomery Douglas, Clearfield, Edward R. Donigan, Conemaugh, David Williams, Conemaugh Borough, John Brawley, Croyle, Wm. Murray, Ebensburg, F. Fenlon, Gallatin, John Trainer, Jackson, Joel Simmer, Johnstown—First Ward, J. F. Barnes, Second " G. Nelson Smith, Third " T. L. Hervey, Fourth " Nathan W. Herdin, Loretto, James O'Donnell, Minster, John Thomas, Richmond, George Oris, Sunbury, James W. Condon, Susquehanna, Charles Westland, Washington, Joseph Burgess, Taylor, George Kurtz, White, George Walters, Yoder, B. Ormer.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Will be held during the present week, at the following times and places, viz:— At Carrolltown, on Thursday, the 30th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M., and on the evening of the same day, at Plott's Hotel, Susquehanna township; at St. Augustine, on Friday, the 1st of October, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and in the evening of the same day, at Loretto. Able speakers will attend and address all of the above Meetings.

MR. BLAIR'S PLATFORM.

The Constitution of the United States was founded on compromises of sectional feelings, interests and opinions. The illustrious patriots and statesmen who framed that instrument knew well the necessity of one section of the country yielding and conceding something to the other in order to form a perfect Union, and secure for themselves and their posterity the blessings of liberty and a good government. If they had allowed the spirit of sectionalism to triumph over the spirit of Nationality, if they had allowed local prejudices instead of conservative, liberal and enlightened views to control them, the United States, instead of being as she now is the "mightiest of Earth's nations," would be nothing but a collection of petty States, incapable of repelling either invasion from without or quelling insurrection within their limits. A great statesman has truly said that the Constitution is the "cement of the Union." It is designed to protect the rights of the citizens of the whole country, and not of any particular State or section. It affords the same protection to the American citizens on the shores of the Pacific as to him who sees the "Atlantic wave his horn restore;" to the dweller amid the overglades of Florida as to the hardy pioneer of the forests of Maine.

To strengthen the Union and oppose to a spirit of sectionalism has been the mission of the Democratic party, from the adoption of the Constitution up to the present time. And it has thus far proved itself to be eminently worthy of the exalted trust. We need go no farther back for proof of this than the memorable contest of 1856, when the Democracy, after a fierce struggle, triumphed over the Black Republican party—an organization avowedly sectional in its principles and objects, and which did not ask for or expect any support south of Mason and Dixon's line.—The doctrine of popular sovereignty—the right of the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way—was then fully vindicated and sustained by the American People. This was a severe blow to the sectional party with which the Democracy had so long been contending. But its members did not abandon the contest in despair. They are still active in their efforts to undermine the pillars which uphold the Republic; they still contend that it is the right and the duty of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories, and that consequently the inhabitants of the territories, instead of being freemen, are nothing better than the mere property of the United States, and that the States which compose the Union are not equal. Saml. S. Blair is now the candidate of this sectional Anti-Union party for Congress in this district.—In a speech which he delivered in this place a few weeks ago, he openly declared that he was firmly convinced that the Constitution confers

upon Congress sovereign power over the territories; that it is not only the right but the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that the doctrine of popular sovereignty as promulgated and explained by the Democratic party, is a humbug. The amount of all this is, that Mr. Blair holds that the inhabitants of the Southern States have not the same rights under the Constitution as the people of the Northern States; although the territories are the property of the whole country, they are to be closed forever against the inhabitants of a particular section of the Union, while the inhabitants of another section are invited to enter them and make them their homes. This is sectionalism in the full extent and meaning of the term, and no reasonable candid man will deny that the doctrine, if carried out, would dissolve the Union.

It is difficult to conjecture what good Mr. Blair and his party expect to follow the unceasing agitation of the slavery question. Do they hold that the Union is no longer worth preserving? If they do not, then they should at once abandon their sectional principles, and unite with the Democracy in promoting the welfare of the whole country, and in seeing that the Constitution is administered in the enlightened and liberal spirit in which it was framed. The people of the Southern States insist on nothing that is unreasonable or unjust. They merely ask that the solemn obligations of the Constitution which bind all the States of the Union with equal force, shall be respected, and that their rights shall not be trampled in the dust. They wish to be regarded as the equals, not as the inferiors, of the North.

It is unnecessary for us to say anything with regard to the position Mr. Pershing occupies on the slavery question. Of course he stands on the Democratic platform, and endorses the doctrine of popular sovereignty. If elected, he will always aim at doing equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political, and steadily oppose all measures having a tendency to encourage the spirit of sectionalism, or weaken the league of love which holds the Union together. Every true patriot, every friend of the Union in the district should vote for him, and thus prevent the election of Samuel S. Blair, the Black Republican Anti-Union candidate.

MR. PERSHING ON THE TARIFF.

"I am, from first to last, for that policy which is the interest of Pennsylvania. I will, if elected to a seat in Congress, go for a re-modelling of the Republican Tariff of 1857, and advocate such an adjustment of its provisions as will yield more revenue, and at the same time afford greater protection to our Iron and Coal interests."—Extract from the speech of Mr. Pershing, at the Democratic meeting in this place, on the 15th inst.

The above extract embodies not only the sentiments of Mr. Pershing, but of the entire Democracy of the district, with regard to the Tariff question. Mr. Pershing, if elected, will always be at his post, laboring to promote the interests of his constituents. He stands pledged to use his best efforts to promote the Iron and Coal interests of Pennsylvania, and as he is a man of undoubted integrity, no voter in the district will doubt the sincerity of his intention to redeem that pledge if elected. The opposition press are constantly prating about the "Tariff," "Protection to American Industry," "Pauper Labor," &c.—This is all very well for clap trap, but we challenge them to prove that Mr. Blair is a better "Tariff man" than Mr. Pershing. This Congressional district is justly regarded as the "iron district" of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Pershing stands distinctly pledged to promote this great interest. Mr. Blair cannot give a more emphatic and satisfactory pledge on this subject than that of Pershing contained in the above extract from his speech.

The existing Tariff, of which the opposition complain so loudly, is not a Democratic measure, but was passed by a Black Republican Congress. As Mr. Blair is a Black Republican of the "straightest sect," it is but natural to suppose that he would feel inclined to deal with it as gently as possible. By the way, what disposition have our friends of the Hollidaysburg Whig, Register, Johnstown Tribune, and other intense Tariff advocates in this region of country made of John M. Read, the opposition candidate for Supreme Judge? They certainly will not support him, after perusing his letter to Hon. George M. Dallas, congratulating him on his vote in favor of Tariff of 1846. Will our neighbors be kind enough to inform us before the election what they think of that letter?

Democrats, remember, when you hear Black Republican orators prating about the "Tariff" and "Protection to American Industry," that the Tariff of 1857, which reduced the duty on Iron from 30 to 24 per cent., was passed by a Black Republican House of Representatives, and that SAMUEL S. BLAIR is a member of the Black Republican party. The opposition should blush to talk about a protective Tariff after the course their Representatives pursued in 1857, and especially after having last year voted for David Wilcox for Governor, who was, in 1846, the open and avowed advocate of the doctrine of Free Trade.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Democracy of Cambria never were more firmly united than at the present time, and the entire county ticket will be elected by a large majority. Mr. PORTER is one of our most popular candidates; the party has had in the field for years, Mr. PHOENIX is a very worthy man, but he is a Black Republican, and although a foreigner, has consented to run as the candidate of the Know-Nothing party. The vote he will receive on the second Tuesday of October will be "precious slim." The efforts of ROBERT R. LINTON to disorganize the party, by offering himself as a volunteer candidate for Sheriff, has proved abortive. So far from receiving "aid and comfort" from the Democracy, he will scarcely receive the entire Opposition vote of the county. We repeat, the Democracy are united in every election district in the county, and will roll up an old-fashioned majority in favor of PERSHING and the State and County Ticket. Democrats, the time for

action has arrived. In less than two weeks the election will take place, and you should therefore at once buckle on your armor for the contest. If the entire Democratic vote of the county is polled, Mr. Pershing will be elected by a handsome majority. If it is not, he may be defeated. This is a consideration which should induce every Democrat to not only attend the election and vote, but to also see that the entire Democratic vote of the district in which he lives is polled. Democrats, be active and vigilant; let not a vote be lost, and a brilliant victory will be the reward of your labor in the good cause.

KEEPING DARK.

What are Samuel S. Blair's views with regard to the principles of the Know Nothing party? In his recent speech in this place, he was solemnly silent on the subject. And yet the piebald organization which supports him, is composed of the united forces of the Know Nothings and Black Republicans of this district. If he endorses Know Nothing principles and is in favor of proscribing men, because they worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, he should openly avow it, and not shirk the issue as he has hitherto done.

It is also very remarkable that all the Know Nothing papers in the district, have been very lukewarm in the cause of Sam since the nomination of Mr. Blair. For instance, a few months ago the Cambria Tribune never failed to furnish its readers every week with an essay on the dangers to be apprehended from the efforts of the Jesuits to overthrow the Republic. But since the nomination of Mr. Blair, its Editors have dropped the subject, and talk about nothing but the Tariff and Slavery. But we presume this estrangement is only temporary. After the election they will doubtless like true disciples of bigotry and intolerance, return to their first love.

Mr. Blair's silence has created not a little dissatisfaction among the ultra Know Nothings of this county. Many of them assert that unless he defines his position before the election, they will oppose him and vote for Mr. Patton. This is right. The man who is ashamed or afraid to avow his principles, is unworthy of an election to any office in the gift of a free people.

The Tariff Plank.

From present indications, the opposition, called by themselves the "People's Party"—or the "Republicans"—intend to add the Tariff Plank to their Fusion Platform this fall—hoping thereby to humbug a few voters into the support of their candidates, who otherwise would vote the Democratic ticket, as heretofore. This ticket of that tricky party, we presume, will not prove very profitable in this part of the Commonwealth. The leaders of that ever changing party have exhausted their fund of deception, and any renewed attempts at their old tricks will be exposed, and the imposition made to recoil upon their guilty heads. All their old notions—called by their principles—they have abandoned, and now for want of something better, revive the Tariff question—an unlucky bit for them, when the proceedings of the Congress that reduced the rates are more fully known.

At the organization of the 34th Congress the Black Republicans outnumbered the Democrats nearly two to one—and after an unproductive struggle of months, succeeded in electing BASS, of Massachusetts, Speaker, over the Democrats. In forming the Committee of the House, the tariff question was kept in view. Speaker Banks, the tool and choice of the Manufacturing Princes of the East, placed CAMPBELL, of Ohio, the leader of the Republicans in Congress at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, because of its control of the Revenue questions, and because Mr. Campbell was a low Tariff man.

That we may not be contradicted nor be disbelieved, even by those whose party prejudices would incline them to do it, we will publish in this connection a few extracts from the speeches made by Mr. Campbell during the discussion and passage of the Tariff bill now complained of:

"I wished to ascertain whether this general debate is to go on pending so important a question as that of reducing the Revenue of the Country."—C. F. page 406. "In the higher schedules you will find a reduction, taking the importations of about \$3,000,000; and if the importation of articles in the intermediate schedules are no more in the future than they were last year, you will have an aggregate reduction of about \$14,000,000." "The reduction of the Revenue is one great object to accomplish."—C. G. page 990. "Mr. Campbell, as the leader and mouth-piece of the Republican forces, and as the employer of the Eastern Manufacturers, attempted to coax into the support of his low Tariff bill the Democrats of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, by telling them that there should be no 'party politics' in the measure and that they could afford a reduction of duty on Iron in order to have stability in the system, and be assured of a rich harvest in a few years. Read his no-party and free-trade sentiments:

"I am very glad that the gentleman from Kentucky is willing to take this feature of the bill, because Kentucky has a growing iron interest, as Ohio has; and I believe that great interest may well afford a reduction of duty in order to have that great question withdrawn from the party politics of the time, and placed on a firm and stable basis. "Again—I believe that if this question were settled, taken, as I said, from the arena of party politics, and placed upon the basis reported by the Committee of Conference as a finality, Pennsylvania will, before many years roll around, reap a rich harvest from the bill; but if Pennsylvania will cling to her old policy which sees no other interest than her iron and coal, and prevents the passage of this bill, upon the shoulders of Pennsylvania must rest the responsibility, not upon mine."—Cong. Globe, page 860.

According to the leadership of M. Campbell, the bill passed, by the votes of the great body of the Republicans. Now we submit the question to every candid reader, as to the party who caused the reduction of the Tariff of '46, and who is to blame for the "hard times," if they are attributable to the modification of the Tariff laws in '57? From the facts of the case it is very clear that the Republicans managed and controlled through Congress the modification now complained of in their party platform. How shamefully it becomes them then, to attempt to reprobate their own acts and cast the blame upon the Democrats. Not eighteen months from the date of their efforts in favor of reduced rates and a free list, they turn around and claim to be the friends of high rates and a protected list. The Democratic Tariff of '46 had given general satisfaction and widespread prosperity to the country for twelve years, and its "stability" would not have been broken, nor the Federal Treasury bankrupted, and the loan of millions resorted to, had the Black Republicans been in the minority in the 34th Congress. They then had the power to do mischief, and most effectually did they execute it.

The Nabob Manufacturers of the East contributed their gold and their influence in favor of reduced Tariff. They succeeded by electing their man Brooks for Speaker, who, according to arrangement, appointed Campbell to the head of the Tariff Committee, who also by arrangement reported a bill of reduced rates and a free list; and the Republicans, as a party, carried the bill through Congress in spite of opposition. The \$78,000 corrupting fund contributed by Lawrence, Stone & Co., a rich manufacturing firm in Boston, throws a little light upon the means and motives at the root of the offensive changes in the Revenue laws. The Congressional Committee of investigation developed the fact that the Republicans paid liberally to secure the passage of the law; and even went so far as to offer Greeley of the Tribune \$1,000 for his assistance.—Herald.

Thrilling Incident. Two Children Carried off by a Balloon, and Supposed to be Lost. Our correspondent at the Illinois fair, at Centralia, acquaints us with the following most thrilling occurrence: Mr. G. W. Brooks, of this City, an avocant of considerable distinction, was advertised to make an ascension from a spot contiguous to the Fair grounds, on Friday evening, after the closing exercises of the Fair. Instead, however, of going up himself, he yielded to the solicitations of a young man, who has been traveling around with him, learning the theory and practice of ballooning, and who begged that, as the evening was so fine, he might be allowed to test the value of his knowledge by a little experience. The young man, whose name has escaped the recollection of our informant, made the ascension in beautiful style, in the presence of thousands of admiring and wondering people. The atmosphere was so quiet, that he rose almost vertically to a great height, and then, when it was supposed that he would descend, the balloon passed into a current of air, which bore it gradually away to the southeast, and finally carried it out of sight. It was said that Mr. Brooks was much annoyed at his pupil for refusing to descend before striking the current of air which bore him away from the scene of the ascension. He did not return until Saturday morning about daybreak, and then communicated an account of his most thrilling experiences. The current of air which bore him off to the south-east, carried him a distance of about twenty miles before he thought of descending. By means of his grappling irons, the descent was made with safety and ease, and he found himself alighted near a farm house, the inmates of which regarded him with the greatest wonder and gratification. The balloon was made fast to a fence, and after a short conversation with the farmer and his wife, they were persuaded to make an ascension of a few hundred feet, one at a time.—The balloon, relieved of all extra weight, rose readily, and was easily pulled down again by means of the anchor rope. The farmer and his wife were highly pleased with the trip, and while expressing their gratification, two of their small children, one five and the other three years old, who had been looking on with astonishment, scrambled into the car, and cried out, "Let me go up—let me go up." The ascent proceeded at once to gratify them, but from some carelessness or accident as he was letting them up, the rope slipped from his hands, and the balloon mounted upwards with the velocity of a rocket.

The frantic agony of the parents, and the consternation of the crowd may be imagined. In a minute or two the balloon had passed entirely out of sight, and was totally lost in the blue depths of the sky. Nothing could be done but to hasten back to Mr. Brooks at Centralia, and ask his advice. Our informant learns that Mr. Brooks expressed his opinion that the balloon would remain in the air an hour before commencing to descend, and while at its greatest altitude, the children would probably freeze to death, unless, in their fright, they precipitated themselves from the car. Mr. Brooks, early on Saturday morning, set out in the direction the balloon had taken, in hopes to recover it, and find some trace of the lost children. Our reporter called on Mr. Brooks, the brother of the aeronaut, last night, and learned some further particulars. He says he had a conversation with a gentleman who came from Centralia yesterday, who states that the balloon had been found about eight miles from that place, and the children were found in the car fast asleep. This, however, is an improbable denouement, and cannot be received without further corroborating information.—Pittsburg Chron. Sept. 25.

Utah.

The detailed accounts from Utah are to the 21st of August. A new hue of policy seems to have been adopted by the Mormon priesthood in their relations to the people. They have come to the conclusion that too great an intimacy has a tendency to lessen their influence, and therefore have resolved to keep themselves aloof for a season, and to stop preaching the word as it is in the Book of Mormon. The Indian tribes in the valley and its vicinity, have been giving some trouble, which is believed to be the result of Mormon intrigue. The officers of the United States Courts in the Territory find some difficulty in properly performing their duties, in consequence of the obstacles thrown in their way by the Mormons.

The State of Canton. Honan is deserted, says the "Friend of China," of July 6th, and the chances are that the next mail will carry home news of the destruction of what, at a huge expense, has been converted into a foreign quarter. An embargo being laid on all native boats, vegetables, poultry, mutton, and other marketables, heretofore finding their way to the officers' mess, have stopped altogether. We had an opportunity of accompanying a party in search of a few necessities on Saturday afternoon last, and traversed the straight street of "Benevolence and Love," from the residence of the Commissioners' Yamen to the East Gate. Nearly every shop was closed, and those with the doors open had very little to sell. At stalls by the wayside only could a few tactics of rice be procured. Ten pounds of tea from one store left about twenty pounds were in small boxes. Sugar appeared to be hidden in some secret recess, and a couple of pullets were the sole remains of a dozen poultry baskets. Even the gates of that resort of gamblers and ruffians of all descriptions, the City Temple, are closed. Such a picture of desolation was really painful to witness.

But what has been the immediate cause of this? some will ask. The answer is short. Repelling all attempts at sociability, the Chinese meet our advances with enmity. We give an instance of what occurred on Saturday last, almost under our own eyes. Four Frenchmen landed from one of the Canton boats, for the purpose of purchasing provisions. When near the Starik Gate, and in the new city, they were hemmed in by a crowd. Three cut their way through—the fourth was captured, and his head and hands cut off. The French naval commander on the river, landed a party of men, marched to the street, where the murder was committed, measured off one hundred paces, and at one end placed a detachment, with directions to shoot every man that tried to escape. A similar party barred the other end. Then came the revenge. Every adult male, in the houses lining the hundred paces, was seized, shot, his throat cut, and then left to swell in the sun, as a warning to the neighborhood. Forty-six bodies, about one to each yard, made a ghastly spectacle. As a matter of course, only the unmaimed, the halt and the blind, will remain longer in this doomed city, after occurrences such as these.

As dastardly as was the murder of the cooks of the 70th Bengal Native Infantry officers' mess. Formerly servant to Gen. Van Strubensie, he spoke excellent English, and was a most valuable man. He had just reached a small avenue leading up to the temple in which the officers have their mess-room, when he was stabbed from behind, and falling down, was headless in a moment. Two Sepoys were close by, and in such haste were the assassins, that the knife was left in the victim's back. Brigadier Corfield, in charge at the time, agreed with the suggestion that an example should be made. The whole street was levelled with the ground. House destruction, in fact, is the business of the day. Saturday night, some rocks were hung into the commissariat stores from houses adjacent. The whole neighborhood will come down, in order that it shall not be repeated. Last Wednesday, Captain Whiting, 70th Bengal Native Infantry, in charge of the East Gate, was sitting in the upper room of the barrack, when two shots passed close over his head, and through the roof looking round to see where they could come from, smoke was observed issuing from the loopholes in a house in the Straight street of Benevolence and Love below. Action was prompt. A howitzer stood loaded, was fired through the gable end of the building, and carried destruction to all within. Now the military train coaches are being moving the houses in the vicinity of the gates.

The Fate of Austria.

The brig Lotus, arrived at New York city on Saturday, with twelve of the sixty-seven survivors of the burning of the steamer, which happened on the 13th. Our dispatches from New York, of yesterday, say: "A passenger reports that a little after two o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, a dense volume of smoke burst from the after-entrance to the steerage. The speed was instantly slackened one-half, at which speed she continued going until the magazine exploded, when the engineers, it is supposed, were instantly suffocated. The fire next burned through the lights amidships traveling aft with fearful rapidity. A boat was let down on the port side, and was instantly crushed, and another on the starboard side was swamped, from the numbers rushing into it. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, excepting a few gentlemen who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number were shut up in the cabin by the fire, but the greater number perished in the flames. A woman was drawn up who said that six were there already suffocated. Several men and women jumped into the sea by twos and threes. Some of the women were there already in flames; others hesitated till driven over at the last moment by the advancing flames. In a half hour not a soul was left on the poop deck. The French bark, Capt Ernest Renaud came alongside and at five o'clock rescued 40 passengers, who were chiefly taken off the bowsprit, but some were struggling in the water. At eight o'clock one of the boats came up with 22 persons, including the first and second officers, and subsequently four men were picked up floating on a piece of broken boat. The second officer was afterward rescued from the water; both he and the third officer were severely burnt. Many of the male passengers were frightfully burnt. Only six women were saved, three of whom were badly burned. A Norwegian bark went alongside of the steamer the next morning and sent her boat, she may have picked up a few persons. The bark Maurice had no communication with her.

We have not yet ascertained the names of the saved. The bark Maurice proceeded with the passengers on board of her, to Fayal. A passenger says that when the Captain of the Austria heard of the fire, he rushed on deck, exclaiming: "We are all lost; let down the boats." The boats lowered were immediately swamped, and the Captain fell into the sea and was left far behind. The fire arose from culpable negligence, while funnating the steerage with burning tar, under the superintendence of the fourth officer.

Kansas Gold Regions.

Governor Denver, writing to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of the 17th inst., says that the late news from Pike's Peak leaves no room to doubt the correctness of the reported discovery of gold in that vicinity. The explorers in that vicinity have found gold on the Arkansas, on the heels of the Kansas and on the south fork of the Platte river, embracing an extent of country more than 300 miles. The richest mines yet found are on Cheney Creek, a tributary of the South Platte, directly north of Pike's Peak. Judge Bowlin returned to Washington this morning to await his final instructions before setting out for Nicaragua. The survey of the railroad from Hudson to Superior, Bayfield and Wisconsin, a distance of 164 miles, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, which secures to the Company a large and valuable grant of lands.

A Nice Character. At the Supreme Court of Vermont, Mrs. Sarah A. Mott was divorced from her husband, Mr. Darwin Mott. The Rutland Herald gives the following biography of this worthy, which for pity is rarely equalled:—

"We know that man, Darwin Mott. He came to St. Albans with a long face, a shrewd headed case, and 'Rev.' prefixed to his name. He preached one faith a few months ago, and suddenly changed it. He preached and went hunting the same day. He preached on temperance, (and the people were astonished at his stolen lectures and feigned honesty,) and got drunk. He lectured to the young ladies, and played the adulterer. He kept a bad school—edited a reckless paper—stole money and charged the thief upon the servant girl—got the office of Deputy Inspector—got drunk upon smuggled liquor—took one shirt—another man's wife, and a bundle of manuscript sermons, and ran away from his own wife, his paper and a crowd of creditors."

That certainly is a marked example of condensed writing. We wonder how the Reverend Darwin Mott likes the style.

Mexico.

The prisons continue well filled with political prisoners. Mr. Escandon has been set at liberty, his brother having paid the \$30,000 the Government had asked him to loan it. The money was paid without even a receipt being taken, Mr. Escandon holding that the act was a downright robbery, and a receipt from the Government was of no more significance than a similar document taken from a band of robbers on the highway. His confinement has been a serious disaster to many industrious people. Before his imprisonment he had on his pay list over 20,000 people employed on his different haciendas, and in his several factories and mines. So soon as he saw that the Government was disposed to persecute him, he ordered his factories closed and all labor discontinued in his mines and on his haciendas. The only great work which he has not discontinued is the railroad from Mexico to Vera Cruz.

Ohio Congressional Nominations.

The following are the names of candidates for Congress in Ohio, as far as the nominations have yet been made:

- REPUBLICANS. 1st Timothy C. Day, 2d John A. Greeley, 3d J. D. Campbell, 4th M. H. Nichols, 5th J. M. Ashley, 6th R. W. Clark, 7th Thomas Corwin, 8th Benjamin Stanton, 9th J. H. Carey, 10th Garry A. Trimble, 11th N. Van Vorhis, 12th Louis Case, 13th John Sherman, 14th Cyrus Spickard, 15th William Hulbert, 16th C. W. Tompkins, 17th Thos. C. Theaker, 18th Sidney Edgerton, 19th Edward Wade, 20th John Hutchinson, 21st John A. Bingham. DEMOCRATS. George H. Poadler, W. S. Cleveland, C. L. Wainwright, J. C. Wainwright, William Allen, William Minges, William Howard, (No opposition), William Halbert, L. W. Hall, Joseph Miller, Charles B. Martin, S. S. Cox, Jay Pattee, J. J. Jeffrey, Joseph Burns, G. N. Mansfield, (J. S. Rankin), (J. S. Rankin), (J. S. Rankin), (J. S. Rankin).

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

There are some who think the Atlantic Cable has spoken its last words. There are others who say all that is needed to make it talk intelligently is to have it in the hands of American electricians, under their direction, and with their instruments in operation. Dr. Whitehouse and Dr. Thompson have both failed to make it work; the experiments of the first named individual have cost the company, it is said, \$176,000. He was to receive a salary of \$50,000 a year as the electrician of the Company, if he had put the cable in successful operation. Hughes has authority now to make experiments with his instrument. If he fails, then the electrician of the world are to be called on to help out of the difficulty. It has happened before that submarine cables have refused to operate, though when they were first laid, the signals were perfect. Whether this will be the case with the Atlantic cable or not, further experiments must determine.

Positively the most wonderful thing discovered in the nineteenth century is Professor Wood's Hair Restorative. It restores perfectly gray hair to its original color, makes it grow on the bald and will preserve it perfectly to any age, if only used by the young twice a week. Dandruff and disease cannot exist on the scalp where this is used. See circular, and we defy doubt. CAUTION.—Beware of worthless imitations, as several are already in the market, called by different names. Use none unless the words (Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, Depot St. Louis, Mo., and New York) are blown in the bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers. Also by all Fancy and Toilet goods dealers in the United States and Canada. See advertisement on another column. [S13-11-3.]

New Advertisements.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—At the urgent solicitation of many friends, I offer myself to my fellow citizens of Cambria county as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the coming election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the trust reposed in me honestly and to the best of my ability. R. P. LINTON. Johnstown, Sept. 28, 1859.