



O. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher. EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 6.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

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

FOR CONGRESS. CYRUS L. PERSHING.

COUNTY TICKET. FOR ASSEMBLY. THOMAS H. PORTER. FOR SHERIFF. JAMES MYERS. FOR COMMISSIONER. ABEL LLOYD. FOR AUDITORS. 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 Scanlan, Cheat, Washington Douglas, Chest Springs, Montgomery Douglas, Clearfield, Edward R. Douglas, Conemaugh, David Williams, Conemaugh Borough, John Brawley, Croyle, Win. Murray, Eastmoreland, T. P. Fenlon, Gallatin, John Trautner, Jackson, Joel Simmons, Johnston, First Ward, J. F. Barnes, Second, G. Nelson Smith, Third, T. L. Hoyer, Fourth, Nathan W. Horton, Loretto, James O'Donnell, Munster, John Thomas, Richland, George Orris, Summitville, James W. Condon, Susquehanna, Charles Weakland, Washington, Joseph Burgoon, Taylor, George Kutz, White, George Walters, Yoder, D. B. Chamber.

THE ELECTION.

Democrats, to the Polls!

The Election takes place on next Tuesday, and we sincerely hope the Democracy are prepared to do their duty on that day. The political contest in which we are now engaged is one of very great importance, and every Democrat should be careful in doing his duty by attending the election, and in seeing that all his Democratic neighbors also vote. Let not a single Democratic vote in the district in which you reside, be lost. The State ticket is composed of Messrs. W. A. PORTER, for Supreme Judge, and WESTLEY FROST, for Canal Commissioner; and are eminently entitled to the support of every Democrat in the Commonwealth. The fitness of Judge Porter to adorn the Supreme Bench has never been doubted by even his opponents. Nature has endowed him with abilities of the very highest order; he is also a ripe scholar and a lawyer thoroughly read and of much experience in the practice of the profession. Every Democrat should be careful to vote for him, because the opposition are making herculean efforts to defeat him, and because his defeat would be heralded throughout the Union as a Know Nothing victory in Pennsylvania, and might exert a baneful influence on the Presidential contest of 1860. Wesley Frost is well known to the people of Western Pennsylvania as a man of considerable ability and undoubted integrity. He has filled a number of public stations in a manner alike creditable to himself and beneficial to the People, whose servant he was. He is a reliable Democrat and consequently is entitled to the united support of the party. The next office that demands your attention is Congress. Indeed it is probably the most important office to be voted for on next Tuesday. CYRUS L. PERSHING, a citizen of Cambria, is the Democratic candidate. We have spoken more than once of his qualifications for the station, and we will not rehearse them now. Suffice it is to say that he is possessed of the abilities and integrity to make a faithful Representative in our National Legislature. He stands pledged if elected, to look to the principles of the Democratic Party, as expounded by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and embodied in the Cincinnati Platform for his guidance, and that he will redeem that pledge, if elected, no one acquainted with him will doubt. Mr. Blair, the Black Republican candidate, is an ardent admirer of the sectional and anti-Union principles of the Black Republican party, and with Horace Greeley, Lloyd Garrison and David Wilmont, advocates the doctrine that Congress has the right to legislate on the question as to whether slavery shall exist in the Territories, and consequently repudiates the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The truth is, he is really heart and soul a fanatical abolitionist, although he is at present either ashamed or afraid to avow his adherence to that treacherous and fanatical organization. There is also another consideration which renders the contest for Congress this fall of more than ordinary importance. It is not impossible but that the next Presidential election may go into the House, and one of our exchanges taking this view of the contest, makes the following sensible observations: 'There may be a possibility of the next Presidential election going into the House. In that event the political complexion of the Congress would be

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

A few years ago the Opposition to the Democracy styled themselves the American Party, with the principle of Religious Bigotry for their platform. The next year they called themselves the Republican party, and were eloquent in behalf of Breeding Kansas. They are now the People's Party, and occupy their time in prating about the Tariff. Of course next year they will have a new name and a new Platform. The Democratic Party is really the People's party of the Country. It has always been the guardian of the rights of the People, and steadily opposed all measures having a tendency to fetter the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Its motto is, 'The blessings of government, like the Dew of Heaven, should be distributed alike upon all—the high and the low, the rich and the poor.' It occupies the same platform to-day that it did in 1800, when it elevated Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency, and abolished the Alien and Sedition Laws. Mr. Jefferson, in his Inaugural Address, delivered in 1801, traced the following correct and beautiful outline of the most important principles of the Democratic Party: 'Equal and exact justice to all men; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the strictest forbearance against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the People; a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lapped by the sword of revolution; where peaceful remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principles of republicanism, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by jury impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sagacious and blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civilt instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.'

Such, fellow citizens, is the ticket which is presented to you for your suffrages on next Tuesday. Will you not attend the election, and vote for EVERY man on it, from Canal Commissioner to Auditor? REMEMBER, you have nothing to gain from elevating Know Nothings and Black Republicans to office; for when in power they always will their influence against you and your principles. Stand by the old-worn and invincible banner of Democracy, under which you have so often fought and triumphed, and let your motto on next Tuesday be, 'THE TICKET, THE WHOLE TICKET, AND NOTHING BUT THE TICKET.'

ABEL LLOYD, our nominee for Commissioner has always been true to the party, is a good business man, and will make a model office. MICHAEL M'GUIRE, for Poor House Director, and HENRY HAWK, for Auditor, are both gentlemen of ability, and have always been true to the Democratic Party. It is unnecessary for us to say anything in praise of JAMES MYERS, our candidate for Sheriff, either as a man or a Democrat. He is well known to the people of this county, and is universally respected and esteemed. We are confident no sincere Democrat in the county will abandon him and vote for Robert P. Linton, who is now endeavoring to disorganize the party, and making common cause with Know Nothings and Black Republicans. ABEL LLOYD, our nominee for Commissioner has always been true to the party, is a good business man, and will make a model office. MICHAEL M'GUIRE, for Poor House Director, and HENRY HAWK, for Auditor, are both gentlemen of ability, and have always been true to the Democratic Party.

ATTEND THE ELECTION!

An illustrious Jurist once truly said that 'it is a great privilege to choose such persons as are to find a man's life and property by the laws they make.' The truth of this will, we think, be conceded by every one; and we feel inclined to go further, and say that, in a government like ours, where the people are sovereign, and the government emanates from the governed, the right exercise of the elector's suffrage, on all proper occasions, bears with it the solemnity of a positive duty. Certainly that man has but a slight appreciation of his rights who is too indolent to attend the polls, whenever an election occurs at which he is privileged to vote, and participate in the selection of those who are authorized to enact laws which may seriously affect his dearest rights. The rights of an elector, with which every citizen of the United States is clothed, carry certain responsibilities with them, which no citizen should forget. On next Tuesday, the people of this county will be called upon to vote for a Representative to our National Legislature, and a Representative to our State Legislature, both of whom will be vested with the law-making power; consequently, the election is one of very great importance, and we once more urge upon our Democratic friends to be active and vigilant on the day of election. As we said last week, Pershing will be elected, if the entire Democratic vote of this county is polled. We are certain the Democracy of this county do not wish to be represented in Congress by a Black Republican, the follower of David Wilmont and Horace Greeley. If they do not, then they have a plain course marked out for them to pursue—Attend the election, and vote for PERSHING and the State and County Ticket!

Democrats, Remember!

That CYRUS L. PERSHING is in favor of increasing the Tariff on Iron and Coal, and will, if elected, labor to promote the great interests of Pennsylvania.

REMEMBER, that the Tariff of 1857, which reduced the tariff on Iron from 30 to 24 per cent, was passed by a Black Republican House of Representatives; and REMEMBER also, that Samuel S. Blair is a member of the Black Republican party, and voted for David Wilmont for Governor last year, who, while a member of Congress, voted for the Tariff of 1846, and who then was, and probably still is, the advocate of the doctrine of Free Trade and direct taxation to support the General Government.

REMEMBER, that John M. Read, the Black Republican candidate for the Supreme Bench, wrote a letter to George M. Dallas, thanking him for his vote in favor of the Tariff of 1846.

These are important facts, which every Democrat should remember on next Tuesday.

Democratic Tickets are now ready and for distribution at the DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, or at the MOUNTAINER office. They should be sent to every District in the County during the present week.

We will publish a description of the County Fair, now progressing, in our paper next week. The weather promises to be favorable.

Mr. A. Blain requests us to state he will have an abundant supply of prime Fresh Oysters, at his Saloon, on High Street.—Give him a call.

THE COMET.

The Comet, As seen by Professor Mitchell, at the Cincinnati Observatory. Professor Mitchell, of the Cincinnati Observatory, has been observing the Comet, and he gives the following description of it:—'It has been steadily approaching the earth, and in a direction so nearly coincident with the visual ray, that, but for the reliable computations of astronomers, might well excite anticipation of some fearful collision with our own planet. Indeed, throughout the present month it seems to have been plunging downward so exactly toward the earth, that it scarcely changed its apparent place among the fixed stars by a quantity larger than two or three times the apparent diameter of the moon. 'It will reach its nearest approach to the sun in a few days. Its brilliancy will increase rapidly up to the close of the first week in October, when it will put on the most splendid appearance, and will then rival in grandeur the great comet of Halley, at its last appearance in 1836. The comet will soon commence to change its direction, at first slowly, afterward more rapidly, as seen from the earth, when sweeping round the sun it will regain those distant regions of space wherein a vast proportion of its orbit lies far beyond the reach of telescopic vision. 'On the evening of the 25th of September the appearance of the comet, in the great refractor of the Cincinnati Observatory, was especially interesting. The central portion, or nucleus, was examined with powers varying from one hundred to five hundred, without presenting any evidence of a well defined planetary disc. It was a brilliant glow of light, darting and flashing forward in the direction of the motion toward the sun, and leaving the region behind in comparative obscurity. But the most wonderful physical feature presented was a portion of a nearly circular nebulous ring, with its vertex directed toward the sun, the bright nucleus being in the centre, while the imperfect ring swept more than half way round the luminous centre.

The Bottom of the Atlantic.—It has now been satisfactorily ascertained by Lieut. Murray, that the basin of the Atlantic Ocean is a long trough, separating the Old World from the New, and extending probably from pole to pole. From the top of the Chimborazo to the bottom of the ocean, at the deepest place reached by the plummet, in the North Atlantic is nine miles. The deepest part of the north Atlantic is probably somewhere between the Bermudas and the Grand Banks. The waters of the Gulf of Mexico are held in a basin a mile deep in the deepest part.—There is at the bottom of the sea between Cape Race and Newfoundland and Cape Clear in Ireland, a remarkable steppe, which is already known as the 'Telegraph to Plateau.' The great circle distance between these two shore lines is sixteen hundred miles, and the sea along this route is probably nowhere more than ten thousand feet deep.

MEN AND WOMEN.

We find the following in one of our exchanges: 'Women may talk of their inherent rights as much as they please, but they can't overcome nature; they may preach about the equality of the sexes, but they can't overcome facts and organizations. Men and oaks were made to be twined, and women and ivy were made to be twined about them. Though an equality were to be established between calico and cassimere, it would not be a week before all the officers would be men and all the soldiers women. Females are perfectly willing to go ahead, provided the men go first. S. I. to a steambath, and not a yard of dimity will budge till cassimere sets the example. So long as the men cling to the vessel, the women will cling to the men. But if the men plunge overboard, chemistries will plunge too. As we said before, reformers may prate as they may about equal rights, but can't alter the regulations of God. It is as impossible for women to cut themselves loose from men as it is for steel dust to free itself from its attachment to a magnet.'

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

A Democratic meeting was held at the hotel of Mr. Michael Platt, in Susquehanna township, on last Thursday evening. The attendance was large, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by P. S. Noon, Esq., Capt. George N. Smith, and C. D. Murray. The Democracy of Susquehanna will give a good account of themselves on next Tuesday.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at St. Augustine, Clearfield township, on last Friday afternoon. We were not in attendance, and have not been furnished with a list of the Officers. The meeting was addressed by John S. Rhey and R. L. Johnston, Esqs. Old Clearfield is all right.

On Friday evening a large meeting assembled at the hotel of Mr. Myers, in Loretto Borough. Peter J. Christy presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Addresses were delivered by Gen. Joseph McDonald, R. L. Johnston, P. S. Noon, John S. Rhey, Col. P. H. Shields and C. D. Murray. The entire ticket will receive a large majority in Loretto Borough and Allegheny township.

We are indebted to the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Hunt & Minor, for a copy of the Pittsburg Almanac for 1859. It has been prepared under the supervision of that famous 'Almanac-Maker,' Sanford C. Hill, and contains a greater amount of useful information than any almanac we ever examined. We hope our merchants will patronize Messrs. Hunt & Minor.

Society Islands.

We have important news from the Society Islands, dated at Raiatea and Tahaa, on the 9th of June, and at Tahiti on the 12th of July. The Governors of the first named island—who have the power of appointing or deposing the King—had, it appears, taken the supreme power from Tomatoa V., son of Queen Pomare, of Tahiti, who was elected Chief Magistrate about a year ago. The ex-king then decided to return to the home of his mother, Pomare, and thus the Islands were left without a ruler. In this emergency the Governors offered Consul Owen, of the United States, to surrender the Islands of Tahaa and Raiatea to our government, and handed him official letters to that effect for transmission to Washington. This movement gave great offence to the representatives of England and France, who incited a sort of revolution against the Governors. In this state of affairs the French brig Hydrogaphic arrived at Raiatea, and her commander took Mr. Thomas Croft and Mr. Jordan, American citizens, into custody, and conveyed them to Tahiti, on account of their annexation proclivities. Should the Islands come under our rule they will form most important entrepots for our whaling fleets in the Pacific, as well as convenient harbors for our war vessels. No doubt that American steamers between Oregon and California, Panama, Australia and New Zealand, would soon be found watering at them also, to the great injury of French interests at Tahiti.

Promises to be good—the Fair.

THE CABLE.

The London Times of the 5th inst., in an article on the Atlantic Telegraph, explains the cause of an interesting fact, to wit: that while it is possible to transmit a signal from Newfoundland to Ireland, it may be, and has been impossible to return one. The article is of such importance to a proper understanding of a great scientific problem, that we transfer it to our columns: 'The bond of electrical union between Ireland and Newfoundland consists of a copper strand, containing seven twisted wires of pure copper. Each wire is not much thicker than a thread of sewing silk, and a section of the rope formed by the twisting of all seven, not much thicker than the head of an ordinary sized pin. Such is the thickness of the electrical road to America under the depths of the ocean. The gutta serena coverings of this copper rope, as well as its bempen and iron wire sheathings, are only for the insulation and support of the precious core. 'Of all the marvels of modern electricity, perhaps the most astounding is this; that either water or earth will serve as a return wire for the telegraph. When the electric telegraph was first introduced, it was supposed to be necessary to lay down, or erect, two insulated wires between the stations from and to which signals were to be received and dispatched. Supposing, for instance, we wished to communicate between London and Edinburgh, the electrical current could only be sent from London to Edinburgh, so as to record itself, upon the condition that there should be some means by which it should travel back again to the place from whence it came. The electrical current could only be created in London and detected at Edinburgh by the existence of two electrical rods—one to carry the current and the other to return it—or closed circuits. This required two wires—one to carry the message, shock, wave, or current, from London to Edinburgh, the other to return it. It was soon discovered, first, that wherever there existed an unbroken body of water, it might be substituted for the returning wire; and, secondly, that the earth itself, for all known distances of electrical stations, might be similarly used. 'How it comes that earth or water acts as a means of enclosing or completing the electric current, is not yet well understood. It is one of many marvels of science, well demonstrated, but not yet grasped intellectually. Electrical waves or currents, call them what you will, have been transmitted from Ireland to Newfoundland, through two thousand miles of copper rope not thicker than a bodkin; these currents have found their way back through the earth, under the depths of the Atlantic ocean, accurately to the spot from whence they started. How have they found their way back again? Has the subtle lightning forced a path through the shortest mathematical line from the spot where the copper wire dipped into the earth at Newfoundland to that where the other end of the line is buried in Ireland? Are we to conceive some marvellous fluid flowing, or some equally marvellous vibration of particles of matter transmitted, by the shortest route, between the two earth ends of the cable, or is it diffused through the surface of the earth for some unknown distance on each side of this narrow path? Are we, instead of these processes, so hard to conceive, to suppose the earth a great reservoir of neutralization for molecular disturbance, so that the particles of the wire being disturbed by electrical vibrations, the earth at both ends of the wire may neutralize these vibrations: when both the ends are in contact with it? These are some of the scientific speculations as to the rationale of the fact that the earth serves as a return wire for any lengths of electrical cable, provided that to that where the other end of the line is buried in Ireland? This scientific digression is necessary to render conceivable the fact stated by Mr. Whitehouse, that the transmission of signals from Newfoundland to Ireland continued uninterrupted, while they could not be transmitted from Ireland to Newfoundland. If the copper rope had been completely broken across and the ends separated from contact, no signals could have been sent either way. But if there existed a leakage of electricity near one of the stations, or a diminution in the conductivity of the wire, by its attenuation or some other cause, a signal might be received at that station, though it could not be transmitted from it. 'The intensity of a current of electricity sent through any length of electric wire or cable is diminished to some ratio, depending upon the length of the wire through which it passes. The current, which may be of great intensity as it leaves Newfoundland, becomes much weaker as it reaches Ireland. As it leaves Newfoundland, it would perhaps paralyze you as it means Ireland you might take it with impunity. Now, if there be an interruption or leakage, not a total stoppage, of the electrical current near Ireland, the current sent from Newfoundland to Ireland, might suffer a great diminution of intensity near its destination, and yet be strong enough to make itself manifest to the recording instrument in Ireland. On the other hand, the current sent from Ireland to Newfoundland, suffering a great loss of intensity near its starting point, might not, after its diminution of intensity, be able to record its presence at Newfoundland.

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

The red rose bloometh on her cheek, The modest violet in her face, The one doth of her beauty speak, The other telleth of her grace. The one an index to her health, The other to her heart (rich pearl). But speaketh clear, the priceless wealth, And sweetness of the Country Girl. There's happy joy within her words, And music in her merry song, Which like the warbling of the birds, Alone, to woodland wilds belong. No plaintive lap of bird confined, Amidst the city's dizzy whirl, Or saddened note was e'er designed, As music for the Country Girl. She wears no gay attire, 'tis true, Or gaudy trappings bought with pelf, No precious jewels of ungodly hue, But then she is a gem herself. A princely gem more rich by far, Than that possessed by Countess Earl— A beauteous, bright and shining star Of virtue, is the Country Girl.

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