



C. D. MURRAY, Editor and Publisher. EBENSBURG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP ELECTION.

We presume all our readers in this county are aware that a petition was presented to an ad-journed Court held in this place last October, complaining of an undue election having been held in Washington township, for County Commissioner, at the late General Election, and praying for an investigation. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and a Commissioner appointed to take testimony, and report on the first day of December Term. Of course, the presenting of the petition and the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony, gave origin to an indefinite amount of political gossip and "cock and bull" stories. This was to be expected, and did not at all surprise us. But when the newspapers of the county began to take part in the controversy and manifest a disposition to prejudge a matter then under legal investigation, and which in a few weeks would be decided by lawful authority, we felt not only surprised but mortified. It was infinitely worse than the "shoemaker going beyond his last." It was, or at least appeared to be, a bold attempt to manufacture public opinion and get up an exciting controversy with regard to an issue which was not submitted to the people for their decision, but to a tribunal which had other means of obtaining the facts than through the columns of partisan newspapers. We have no desire to censure or quarrel with our brethren in this county; but we claim the privilege of candidly expressing our opinion with regard to the controversy concerning the Washington Township Election, which has recently been carried on through their columns.

A few days after the Commissioner had commenced taking testimony at Jefferson, M'Pike of the Echo, proceeded to decide the controversy in an editorial article in his paper. Mr. Lloyd was declared duly elected, and, although the investigation had about as much to do with the office of Assembly with the Man in the Moon, yet our neighbor very magnanimously and democratically read Thomas H. Porter Esq. out of office, and declared Mr. Richard J. Proudfoot duly elected. The Democracy having thus lost, according to the decision of the Echo man, a member of the Legislature and gained a County Commissioner, had good reason for rejoicing, and we think our neighbor came near recommending a general justification over the result. The Johnstown Tribune next pitched in, and reversed the decision of the Echo as far as the office of County Commissioner was concerned. This excited the wrath of a contentant, who selected the Ebensburg Mountaineer as the medium for conveying the "ponderous workings of his mighty mind" to the world. He proceeded to give a full statement of his views concerning the investigation and the facts elicited, and wound up by affirming the decision of the Echo. Of course the spirited editors of the Tribune could not tamely submit to all this. Their paper last week contains a leader as long as William A. Stokes' oration on the Horse, harking the extracts from the Bible, Duffin, Shakespeare and Rollin, in which the whole controversy is reviewed, and a formidable array of facts presented, which our neighbors appear to think render Mr. Fisher's calling and election sure.

Now, we think this controversy from beginning to end has been highly improper and in bad taste. The law vests in the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the power of deciding whether Abel Lloyd or Lewis Fisher shall fill the office of County Commissioner during the next three years, and they have taken the necessary steps to obtain all the facts by appointing a Commissioner to take testimony. Surely, after this, candor, prudence and justice demanded a suspension of opinion on the subject by the press, until a decision was rendered by that tribunal whose equity and justice are always presumed to dwell. That decision, when rendered, will doubtless be founded on equity and justice, and be rendered without any regard to the feelings or views of the parties on one side or the other. It will, we are certain, have more influence in convincing the public which side is right and which wrong, than all the comments of editors who have either an "an axe to grind," or whose minds are excited by partisan feelings. After that decision is rendered, the press will have the undoubted right to comment on the testimony—but not until then.

At the present time, a young man is incarcerated in our county jail on the charge of murder, and will probably be tried next week. Would it be right, would it be just, would it be humane, for the editors of this county at the present time, to publish in their respective papers, statements of the facts which they think will be proven against him on his trial, and then express the opinion that he is guilty of the awful crime with which he stands charged. An opinion expressed through the same medium, that he is innocent, would be more humane, but equally improper. And yet, the same reasoning that would justify Newspaper comments and opinions with regard to the Washington township contested election, would justify Newspaper comments and opinions with regard to the guilt or innocence of William Arntson.

Of course in a government like ours, where all power is inherent in the people, it is essentially necessary that public opinion should be enlightened. For this reason our government protects the liberty of the press with jealous care. But it never was intended by the founders of our free institutions, that the press should assume the place of Courts and Juries, and presume to decide cases before trial. The custom which we condemn, if universally adopted, would have a direct and irresistible tendency to destroy that freedom from bias and prejudice which should exist in the minds of Courts and Juries, when discharging the high and solemn duties with which the law clothes them.

IN TROUBLE.

The Opposition to the Democracy, at the present time, by no means manifest the harmonious and fraternal feeling they did previous to the late elections. The various aspirants for the Presidency in their ranks are already beginning to bestir themselves, and we have at this early day a large number of Richmonds in the field. Seward, of New York, is certainly determined to urge his claims with energy and zeal, and his friends will see him through—if they can. Hale, of New Hampshire, is also in the field, and will probably be the New England candidate. John C. Fremont's friends insist that he shall have another chance for the "highest station in the gift of the American people," and it is highly probable that he will be the nominee. Judge McLean is also a candidate, and Simon Cameron appears determined to be in for one chance at least, and will doubtless give some trouble before the fight is over. The discussion of the merits of the various candidates is carried on in many of the leading Journals of the Opposition, in a style that manifests anything but a friendly or conciliatory feeling among the aspirants. Seward and his friends are determined that he shall not be choked off this time—while a large number of his party hate him with an "intense and holy hatred." His Rochester speech was certainly a bold stroke of policy; but if nominated, it will prove a "mill-stone" around his neck at the election. The American people will never elevate a man, holding such dangerous and treasonable sentiments, to the Presidency. While the Opposition are wrangling among themselves, the Democracy are every day becoming more firmly united. The disposition is every day gaining ground to let the past be "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried," and we confidently predict that in a few weeks our glorious old Party will again be a unit. So mote it be.

Late news from Europe confirm the rumor of the contemplated invasion of Mexico by Spain, to which we alluded last week. The object of Spain is finally to settle, at the point of the sword if necessary, the many points in dispute between the two countries. It is said that France and Great Britain will unite with Spain in demanding redress for the many grievances they have suffered from our sister Republic. If all these rumors prove true, we are approaching the beginning of troubles; for it is scarcely possible for the United States to avoid becoming involved in the contest, if once commenced. We find in the Philadelphia Inquirer the following extract from the London Times of a late date, which seems to favor the establishment of a Protectorate over Mexico by the United States. After recapitulating the facts connected with the arrest and imprisonment at Tampico, of Mr. Hazon, a British merchant, whom the British Consul had fruitlessly attempted to protect under the shelter of his flag, it says:—"Now, we may fairly ask what interest have we in the defence of the Mexican Republic when such outrages are committed against our fellow subjects upon Mexican soil? Under ordinary circumstances we might talk of reprisals and redress; but of what avail would anything that Mexico could give us? No government exists there from which we could exact satisfaction. To levy an indemnity upon the inhabitants of Vera Cruz would be to plunder others as we have been plundered ourselves. We do not covet possession of a square foot of Mexican soil which would be to us an encumbrance—not an advantage. Why, then, should we interpose between the ambitious designs of the Government of Washington and this wretched Mexican republic? To us the establishment of any government, if it could enforce law and order in Mexico, would be an advantage—not a loss."

At this stage of the proceedings, the Mayor adjourned the further hearing of the case until Monday, the defendant giving \$2,000 bail for his appearance at that hour.

A CALM VOICE FROM KANSAS.

We find in the New York Tribune, a letter from Kansas, written by one who has no sympathy with the Democratic party, which for once develops sound views and welcome truths. It indicates that the people of Kansas are beginning to appreciate their true condition, and have sickened of the agitation that has done so much to retard their prosperity. The admission is important, that the effect of the much abused "English bill" has been to restore complete quiet and confidence to the Territory. The following is an extract from the letter referred to:—"We venture to say that more has been done for the organization of Kansas in the last four months than was accomplished in the four years prior to this, and why? Simply because we have put to rest, for a time this abhorrent political fight. You may think the remark a strange one, but it is true. From the moment the passage of the 'English bill' made clear our policy and our duty Kansas has had peace, for our course was as distinctly in our minds on the day of its passage as it was on the night of the day of election. Home application is beginning to show itself in every direction. Contentment and happiness are making their impress on every countenance, and our internal economy will show greater developments of the soil, and improvements in homes, than have been shown for the whole period of Kansas settlement."

A word as to the future: Our friends at the East are urging that we now take prompt action for the future; form a Constitution and demand immediate admission into the Union. We thank them for their interest and their advice, but we think the policy a bad one for the present. Had we not better leave the question of assuming the responsibilities of a State until the people are ready for it? I know what I say when I tell you that the people are not ready for this step? Why? First, they are not prepared to sustain the burdens of the Government. Secondly, they are tired of politics, quacks backs and money-banks. They desire rest and opportunity to improve their homes, cultivate their farms and get in a state of independence. Our hope and prayer now are that grace will be given to the President to send us a good Governor as the last, and one that will follow his policy and that will allow us to act for ourselves—pledging to them that Kansas shall be, when admitted a State, one that shall not dishonor the free sisterhood.

At the moment of Mr. Forsyth's departure a certain Mr. Loperano, who had for some time been secreting himself from the police, was arrested while entering the diligence, and summoned to pay \$30,000—being his share of the forced loan, or to go to prison. Loperano, after some discussion, concluded to pay, and was allowed to leave. But it seems he had left behind him certain debts, and on arriving at Orizaba another order for his arrest was presented. Thereupon Mr. Forsyth claimed Loperano as one of his servants, and declared that he was included in his own passport. In vain did the government sub-altern protest. Mr. Forsyth was inflexible, and the rich financier, assuming ad hoc the character of a valet, was triumphantly carried off to Cardova. There the difficulty was renewed, but our Minister refused to budge an inch, and Loperano went on his way rejoicing, and has probably arrived at Vera Cruz in safety.

Seasonable Reflections—considering the price of pepper and mustard.  
Received a severe blow—the new horns of the Ebensburg Brass Band, last night.

ALLEGED MURDER.

Some days ago, says the Pittsburg True Press, an information was made before Mayor Weaver, by Edward D. Rice, charging George Hart, second mate of the steamer "Marengo," with having pushed a colored fireman off the guard into the river, while the boat was under way. There seemed to be some doubt as to the sanity of the informant, but nevertheless the Mayor proceeded to investigate the case. A hearing was fixed for Saturday forenoon, and the following testimony was elicited:—  
E. D. Rice, sworn—Wanted to get up to Pittsburg, and engaged on the "Marengo" to work my passage up; started on Saturday evening from Cincinnati; was tired and set down between some barrels; saw a colored man standing there; saw George, I don't know his other name, approach him and push him towards the cook house; think he went overboard; and I did not see him again; the light was such that I saw him distinctly; I intended going to Bedford to my daughter; knew Mr. Russell in this city; think this occurred the night we left Cincinnati; was sitting on the whiskey barrels when I saw the push given; and a resident of Bedford county; resided for some time in Somerset county.  
Captain M'Callan, sworn—We left Cincinnati about five o'clock, and missed a man off our boat that night; turned in about 10 o'clock and in the morning was told that we had lost a man overboard; don't know whether he was a colored man or not; thought perhaps, that inasmuch as he had shipped at Cincinnati, he might have gone ashore at some of the landings; know nothing about the matter but what I heard from the hands on the boat; put a white man in the place of the missing man; don't know his name; he had never been on the boat before.

Officer Hague testified, that when Rice came to the Mayor's office, he made a statement in relation to what he had seen. He said that he was suffering from diarrhoea, and that while in the water closet, he saw the mate push the negro overboard.

Officer Patterson corroborated Mr. Hague's testimony, and also stated that the witness, Rice, was drunk, when he appeared at the Mayor's office.  
A. Q. Ross testified that he was engineer of the "Marengo," and had known Hart for four months. His character for peace was good.  
J. W. Boyd was sworn, and testified to a difficulty between Rice and the defendant, on the boat; he heard the former threaten to have revenge on the latter.

Among our numerous friends, ex-Governor Drew is entitled to our warmest acknowledgments. His intention doubtless was to assist us in beating Rust, by procuring a large and influential majority of the Democratic party to vote for him. With this object in view, he made a brilliant canvass, ending in no less brilliant failure. But notwithstanding he carried off a considerable portion of our vote, we honor him for his laudable intentions. Hereafter he has but to command us and we will obey—if it suits us to do so.

To the fifteen patriots and chivalrous voters who cast their suffrages for us in Pike county, we beg leave to tender our unfeigned gratitude. We owe them a debt that will be difficult to repay. As a slight evidence of our high appreciation and lasting regard, we propose that if they will forward the privilege of the public treasury, and the necessities which exist for such a modification of the tariff laws, will not only produce more revenue, but also afford the requisite protection to the great industrial interests of the country, will doubtless, receive a share of his attention. The country has confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the Administration, and feels that the honor and interests of the nation are in safe hands.

The statesmen who compose the cabinet are men of national experience and great ability. The Secretaries of War and the Navy proved their fitness for their position by the manner in which they have conducted the business of their departments, and the veteran Secretary of State, has evinced powers of investigation and of action, rarely seen in men of his advanced age. The Attorney General and all the other members of the Cabinet have the approbation of the country for the faithful manner in which they have administered the affairs entrusted to their charge.

From all these departments, the reports will be looked for with unusual interest, not only as embodying a history of the affairs of the government for the year that has passed, but also as foreshadowing great public measures to be consummated in the future.—Pitts. Post.

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AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

James A. Jones, the candidate for Congress in Arkansas who run against Rust, was beaten only by six or seven thousand votes. On learning the result, the Onachita Herald comes out with the annexed witty article. If Jones is not elected after this effusion, the next time he runs for Congress, we shall regard the electors of Arkansas void of all appreciation of genuine humor:  
DEFEATED, OR UP SALT RIVER.  
"We gave,"—Bygonis.  
"Not in vain should such examples be."—Bygon.  
We—that is to say James A. Jones, editor of the Onachita Herald, and late candidate for Congress—are ingloriously defeated. To use a classical and entirely original expression: "we have met the enemy and we are theirs." We evidently cast our pearls before swine. We magnanimously, and at a sacrifice of our habitual self-respect, offered to serve the people who had no appreciation of the offering. We didn't make the people, and we are not under contract to supply them with brains. If they were willfully blind to our merit, the fault is theirs. If they don't want the rights of the South preserved inviolate, why they may have them pickled for all we care. We did our duty, and our conscience is easy. At the enormous expense of sixteen dollars and thirty-two cents, we printed a multitude of circulars, sufficient to elect any man, with which we flooded this congressional district, and a large portion in the Cherokee Nation. We wrote to our friends, and to some who were not our friends to rally to our support. But they didn't rally. A great many persons wrote to us that we should get an overwhelming vote; and they were not deceived—it was overwhelming. Many credulous persons told us that we should be elected; we listened to them, for they made us very comfortable for a while, and all earthly happiness is transitory. We shall never become a candidate again, without consulting somebody on the subject first, and ascertaining whether they do or they do not desire us to run; for we are satisfied that it is folly to be a candidate unless somebody does want you to run, and will vote for you on the strength of that desire.

We are not without consolation. We are not the only candidate that was defeated. There are a number who are in as bad a fix as ourselves; and besides, greater woe than we claim to have been badly beaten. Gen. Harrison, afterwards President of the United States, was once defeated for county clerk, in Ohio, and James K. Polk was beaten for Governor of Tennessee. We are in good company, and therefore shall not complain.

There is one thing for which the people should be grateful to us. We did not bore them with long and tiresome speeches, as some of the aspirants did. We remained "quietly at home," and they so highly appreciated our modesty that they have given us the privilege of continuing to do so. We are thankful for small favors.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at New York yesterday morning.  
The Indian Empire, three weeks out from New York to Galway, had not been heard of from Liverpool when our despatch was closed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician, again writes to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the subject of his conviction that the cable may yet be rendered available. He asserts that recent experiments have clearly demonstrated to him the system of testing heretofore resorted to is to the last degree fallacious and inconclusive, and that with such a source of error underlying all the electrical opinions which have been relied upon, the unequivocal demonstrations which he has obtained induce him, in justice to the enterprise, at once to impeach the validity of the accepted decision upon the state of the cable. He reiterates his belief that the fault in the cable is at no great distance from the shore, and concludes his letter as follows:—  
I turn now with pleasure, to recount to the directors an incident which I have gleaned since my arrival at Valencia, and which I doubt not they will learn with equal gratification. Shortly after the repairs had been effected to which allusion has already been made, and when the cable was in its most perfect working order, the Superintendent at Newfoundland, when all the official messages of the day had been worked off, gave permission, in order to keep the clerks employed for the exchanges of conversational intercourse between Newfoundland and Valencia for a time. Freed thus from the fear of any responsibility attaching to errors from carelessness or haste, the clerks on duty manipulated at a higher speed than had ever before been obtained. Newfoundland using my instrument and induction on coils for transmission, while Valencia received the signals on Thomson's galvanometer, and recorded by finger key on paper; the station clock marked the time upon the paper in hours, half hours, as well as minutes, so that there can be no error in the computation of speed.

I have carefully examined the records then made; the signals are perfect, and the rate at which, for a length of time that conversation was kept up in words at full length was such (if that speed alone could be maintained, and I am confident it can even be increased) as would enable the directors, after the payment of all working expenses, to declare a dividend at the rate of ten per cent, per annum upon the present capital; while laying aside, within twelve months, a reserve of £50,000. This computation is made for the six working days only, allowing a margin of four hours per diem for unavoidable delays and interruptions.

These facts and these figures, together with the calculations upon which they are founded, I am prepared at any time to submit and to substantiate before the directors and shareholders; and this is the condition to which I still believe the cable admits of being again safely and easily restored at an early day.

The submarine telegraph cable between Dover and Calais had been repaired, and was again in working order.  
A deputation of official gentlemen from British North American provinces, including members of the government of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, had an official interview with Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Secretary.  
Meetings in aid of the new reform movement continue to be held in various parts of England.

The cotton factory of Messrs George Grant and Sons, Glasgow, had been partially destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £70,000.  
The London Gazette contains an order empowering the Prince of Wales to exercise all the privileges of a Knight Companion of the Garter in as full a manner as if he had been formally installed.  
The London correspondent of Le Nord says that the English Government has resolved to authorize the engagement of laborers for the French Colonies among the coolies in India.  
The steamer Trovit, with Australian mails (already telegraphed) and £170,640 in gold, arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

FRANCE.  
The Paris correspondent of the Independence says the question of a reduction of the French army to the extent of one hundred thousand men, is under serious consideration.  
It is announced that a commission composed of three persons appointed by the Minister of Algeria and his Colonies, is about to set out for the coast of Africa to examine on the spot the question of immigration.  
The last dispatches received from China announce that Admiral Higguit, after having taken possession of the establishment of Turane, had immediately marched on the city of Hue, the capital of Cochin China, and of the entire empire of Annam. Details of the taking of Turane show that the gunboats destroyed five forts in half-an-hour. Turane had been declared French territory.  
Paris dispatches state that Montaluc's trial had been fixed for the 17th. The public were not to be admitted, and no report would be allowed to be published. Only the judgments will be published in the French papers.  
The Emperor Napoleon had returned the compliment recently paid to him by Queen Victoria, having forwarded a twelve-pound howitzer invented by himself, accompanied by the complete harness for six horses. The piece bears the name of the Alliance.  
The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says that Galway is about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and that the great Lever line will succeed in getting a large subsidy from the Emperor—the projected Havre line having withdrawn in favor of the Galway enterprise.

BELGIUM.  
The King's speech at the opening of the legislature was very congratulatory as to the affairs of the country. The National Treasury was in a satisfactory state, and exhibited a surplus. Among the measures of reform promised is a law securing a more efficacious copyright in literary and artistic works, and a note towards establishing additional primary schools.  
SPAIN.  
The London Times in its city article says: "According to a statement received at Madrid, the Spanish government seem likely to order their fleet at Cuba to proceed at once to demand satisfaction from Mexico on the matter in dispute between the two countries. Probably the countenance of the French government, who are likewise reported to have sent additional ships-of-war to that point is relied upon in this movement, while it is also known that England has serious demands to urge, which will cause her to insist on redress at least equal to that which may be applied in other cases."  
A telegram from Madrid states that a Spanish fleet, consisting of eight steamers, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th for Tangier. It is added that the fleet has orders, after presenting the demands of the Spanish government upon Morocco, to scour the coast of Africa, and destroy all vessels manned by regular papers, and treat them as pirates.  
Accounts from Cadiz state that the second portion of the reinforcements for Cuba were ready to sail at a moment's notice, completing the expedition to a force of 2,100 infantry, and 500 mares.

EARTHQUAKES.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Valona, in Upper Albania, on the 26th of September, and was followed by several slight ones; a Turkish mosque fell in, and several villages of the neighborhood suffered greatly. On the 9th of October, at 10 A. M., another terrible shock occurred, which destroyed nearly all the houses of the villages of Vuno, Fimar, Drenades, Pizani, &c., most of them built of masonry, and a number of victims is not yet ascertained, but many inhabitants have been missed, and many more extricated from under the ruins; dead, or are severely injured. The earthquake was preceded by a subterranean noise; a thick smoke was seen issuing from the soil, casting darkness around, and then came the shock. Slighter shocks continued to be felt until the 12th.  
—Prentice of the Louisville Journal is expected to be the candidate of the American party for Governor of Kentucky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A compound remedy, in which we have... [Advertisement text for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, describing its benefits for various ailments like skin diseases, rheumatism, and general weakness. It claims to be a 'great promoter of health' and 'restores the blood'. Price: 25 cents per bottle.]

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. [Advertisement text for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, describing its effectiveness for coughs, colds, and throat irritations. It claims to be a 'renewer of the system' and 'restores the voice'. Price: 25 cents per bottle.]

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. [Advertisement text for Ayer's Cathartic Pills, describing their use for constipation and general digestive health. They are said to be 'gentle and reliable'. Price: 25 cents per box.]