



## MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

**THE SENTINEL.** has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this country—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally. Those desirous of making use of this medium for extending their business can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents:

John Crouse, Esq., Johnstown.  
E. W. Carr, Esq., Buildings, Third st. Philadelphia.  
Wm. A. Kinsloe, Pittsburg.  
George Pratt, 151, Nassau st., New York.

We take pleasure in recommending those who wish to purchase cheap and fashionable goods to Litzinger & Todd's Store, where they have just received a large and beautiful supply. George is a clever fellow, and knows how to please his customers. See advertisement.

### Susquehanna County Bank.

We see it reported in the *Pittsburg Morning Post* that this institution has failed, and that a large amount of its notes are in circulation. Of course the poor, who are ill able to bear it, will be heaviest losers in this case as in every other of a similar kind. This is only another evidence in favor of placing these institutions under such restrictions as will secure the holders of their "promises to pay" from being cheated out of their hard earned money. We should think that the people ought to be heartily tired of these swindling shops, and that it is high time that this legal robbery was abolished.

Our new County Commissioner, J. P. URBAN, Esq., has been sworn into office and assumed the discharge of his official duties. He is capable of making a good officer, and we have no doubt he will attend to the duties of the trust reposed in him by the people of the county with honesty and fidelity.

ANDREW BERGOON, Esq., whose term of office has expired, retires with the good wishes of the whole community, without respect to party. He made a good Commissioner, and discharged the duties of his office with fidelity, and with a view to the best interests of the county.

### Important Law Suit.

The important ejectment case of the "Heirs of Somerville vs. Thomas Jackson," in which such a deep interest was felt throughout this section of country, was terminated in the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, on Saturday evening last. It occupied the Court during the entire week. The ejectment was for the recovery of a body of land with the improvements surrounding Gaysport, now in the occupancy of Thomas Jackson. The case was conducted on the part of the Plaintiffs by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and S. Steel Blair Esq., and on the part of the Defendant by J. F. Cox, John G. Miles, Samuel Calvin and A. P. Wilson, Esqs. A great number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and it is said that great tact and ability were displayed by the legal gentlemen who had the case in charge. The jury after receiving the charge of the judge, retired, and in about an hour returned with a verdict for the Plaintiffs. The property thus recovered by the heirs of Somerville is said to be worth about thirty thousand dollars.

It is really amusing to see the manner in which the whig editors throughout the State are ransacking their knowledge boxes for excuses for their recent overwhelming defeat, and even our neighbors of the *Johnstown News*, coming in at the heel of the hunt, were guilty, last week, of endeavoring to enlighten their whig friends as to what brought about this awful catastrophe to whiggery. But the explanation of the News, like all the rest, is a very lame affair, and we would advise the editors to be candid, and acknowledge that their recent defeat was brought about by the disgust naturally produced in the minds of the people by the course pursued by the present National and State Administrations. The party which breaks its promises and violates the pledges it gave before an election, cannot expect that the people are to be led a second time into the same trap, and it is all nonsense to try to account for their defeat on any other grounds. It is folly on the part of the whigs to attempt to disguise the fact that they made every effort to succeed. The

Tariff of 1842 was again brought on the carpet in the hope of catching votes; Gen. Taylor and Gov. Johnston travelled the State in the vain effort to keep up the sinking cause of whiggery, and Henry M. Fuller stumped the State from one end to the other making bargains with every faction and fag end of a faction who would be kind enough to listen to him. But all their efforts were useless—the people were not to be humbugged a second time. It is a true maxim "give the whig party power and they will break their own necks in six months," and this has been fully verified whenever they have accidentally succeeded in getting control of either the State or National Administration. This is one of the reasons, and a very strong one, to be assigned for our triumph at the late election. But the News is welcome to any excuse it can make,—we are satisfied with the triumph which we have achieved.

### The Teacher's Magazine.

This is the title of a new magazine just started in Pittsburg, the first number of which is on our table. It is very neatly gotten up, contains thirty-two octavo pages, and is edited with ability and taste. It is devoted exclusively to moral and literary education, and as a magazine of this character is much wanted in Pennsylvania, where every other profession has its organ, we think the enterprising publishers must receive a liberal support. The editor, in his introductory, after stating that every profession has its organ, truly remarks, why should not the Teacher have his magazine?—why should not the cause of Education have its journal?—There can be no good reason given, why the Teacher should not have his medium of communication, or why the cause of education should not have its avowed advocate. Published monthly at one dollar per annum in advance. Address J. B. Kennedy, Pittsburg, Pa.

### A Market House.

Has not the want of a market house in our borough been felt by every citizen in it, and also by the people of the surrounding country? Will it not be conceded on all hands that it is much needed, that it would contribute much towards enabling our citizens to supply themselves with the necessities of life, and that it would be a benefit to both buyer and seller?—Then why has it not been erected? Is it because our borough is not large enough to afford it, or are we not able to boast of sufficient public spirit on the part of our citizens? We are of the opinion that it is owing to neither of these causes, and that all that is wanting to secure the erection of a market house is a little exertion on the part of those who are in the habit of taking part in enterprises of this kind.—All our neighboring towns around us have their market houses, and surely Ebensburg should not be behind them in a matter of this kind. Then let us get to work and provide for ourselves this necessary public building. The cost of its erection will be trifling, and can, we believe, be readily raised by subscription in the town and vicinity.

We merely call the attention of the citizens of our borough to this subject, in the hope that a few of our leading and influential men will take the matter in hand and give our town the benefit of a Market House.

### Pennsylvania Railroad.

The following letter in relation to this great Pennsylvania improvement is from Mr. Miller, the Associate Engineer, and is addressed to George Robinson, President of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company. The progress which has been made must be highly satisfactory to all friends of the measure, and gives promise that in the course of two years we shall have a direct railway communication not only from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, but for a considerable distance into the State of Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 20 1849.

Gen. WM. ROBINSON, JR., President of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company.

MY DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiries concerning the late letting on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the policy and prospects of the Company, I am happy to furnish you with the following information.

You are aware that the Pennsylvania Railroad has been opened to the public between Harrisburg and Lewistown, a distance of sixty miles, which is now sufficient to command a large share of the Western travel. On this section is the great bridge over the Susquehanna river, which alone cost \$200,000, but notwithstanding these drawbacks, the road earns now equal to 5 per cent. per annum on its cost.

Above Lewistown the road has been delayed by sickness which has prevailed

to an unusual extent this year among the laborers on the Juniata. The heaviest sections, however, are done including the deep rock cut at Newton Hamilton, and the Tunnel on the little Juniata, and it is confidently anticipated that further section will be opened to Waynesburg early in the winter; to Huntingdon in time for next spring's business; and to Hollidaysburg by next summer. This will bring us by a connection with the Portage, within seventy miles of Pittsburg, by the turnpike, and one hundred and eight miles by canal.

The part of the western division just put under contract, will extend this road 26 miles further westward, and beyond all the mountain ranges of Western Pennsylvania. Of this distance 14 miles of the heaviest work has been assigned to able and respectable contractors, to be commenced immediately, and completed April 1st 1851. The remainder is light work, and will be commenced in the spring, together with an additional section of similar character in connection with it, which will bring us to the Southern turnpike, at a point about 40 miles from Pittsburg, all of which will be pushed so as to be completed simultaneously by the time above named.

I have just organized corps to make the final revisions and improvements of the location between the Loyalhanna and Pittsburg, with a view of putting the heaviest sections of that portion of our line under contract, as the Board hope to have the means at their command for this purpose next spring. The lighter sections will be delayed until the heavy work has advanced so far as to permit the whole to be simultaneously completed, which I think may be done by the spring of 1852. In the course of that year, I fully expect that our Board will have the pleasure of inviting the Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to ride in our cars from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, and I hope that the great work so happily commenced under your auspices, will be in such a state of forwardness that you will be able to reciprocate the invitation and carry them on your iron river far into the fertile region of Central and Western Ohio. I am with great respect,

Yours truly,

EDWARD MILLER,  
Associate Engineer Pennsylvania Railroad.

### Official Vote for Canal Commissioner.

	Gamble.	Fuller
Adams	1256	1645
Allegheny	5103	6263
Armstrong	1937	1648
Beaver	2022	2349
Bedford	2579	2523
Berks	6827	2867
Blair	1310	1730
Bradford	2687	2434
Bucks	4657	4432
Butler	1941	2106
Cambria	1375	1128
Carbon	756	490
Centre	2093	1382
Chester	4238	5085
Clarion	1851	940
Clearfield	891	526
Clinton	1001	670
Columbia	2443	1646
Crawford	2483	2204
Cumberland	2909	2558
Dauphin	2108	2788
Delaware	1311	1743
Elk	258	131
Erie	1369	2503
Fayette	2645	2113
Franklin	2665	3097
Greene	2047	1084
Huntingdon	1330	1787
Indiana	1230	1729
Jefferson	870	463
Juniata	1099	929
Lancaster	4224	7133
Lebanon	1788	2378
Lehigh	2594	2317
Luzerne	3149	2578
Lycoming	2130	1524
M'Kean	365	238
Mercer	2018	2424
Mifflin	1305	1031
Montgomery	5081	3698
Munroe	1303	251
Northampton	2982	2215
Northumberland	1874	1111
Perry	1419	927
Philadelphia City	4602	7386
" County	14680	11714
Pike	654	119
Potter	546	282
Schuylkill	3651	3478
Somerset	964	2141
Sullivan	330	149
Susquehanna	2073	1361
Tioga	1681	1183
Union	1820	2431
Venango	1028	517
Washington	3610	3576
Warren	943	813
Wayne	1297	624
Westmoreland	4097	2397
Wyoming	706	763
York	4035	3359

144840 133111  
Gamble's maj. 11729

Kimber Cleaver's (Native) vote is as follows:—Philadelphia city and county, 2513; Montgomery, 82; Berks 2; Dauphin 45; Allegheny, 523; Northumberland, 62; Wyoming 1; Total 3228.

Madame Rachel who was engaged to play in Jersey, refused to visit the island because she would not be allowed to give one of her performances on Sunday.

Young gentlemen who would prosper in love should woo gently. It is not fashionable for ladies to take ardent spirits.

### Gen. Shields Re-elected.

The election of a United States Senator for Illinois has resulted in the re-election of Gen. Shields, who it will be recollected was not permitted to take his seat last winter because he was not naturalized long enough. The note stood 72 for Shields, and 21 for Cyrus Edwards. In the previous ballot, Breese ran Shields close. Shields was nominated in caucus on the 21st ballot, by a majority of four.

### Awful Tragedy.

This morning's mail brings us the intelligence of a most awful tragedy which took place in Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, on the night of the 29th. We have not room for the particulars, but we will give a condensed statement of the facts which we extract from a telegraphic despatch in the *Pittsburg Post* of yesterday. It appears that a few days since two young French gentlemen, calling themselves Counts Ganzales and Raimond de Montequien, arrived in St. Louis from Chicago and put up at Barnum's Hotel.

Nothing particular was noticed in their manners until last night, when, about 10 o'clock, P. M., as Mr. Barnum (nephew of the proprietor) and J. J. Macomber, the steward of the house, were retiring, one of the Frenchman came to a window on the gallery, and tapped lightly. Barnum pushed the curtain aside, when the man on the outside fired a gun, a ball from which passed through Barnum, and two buckshot passed through the arm of Macomber.

At the report of the gun, Albert Jones, a coach maker, on Third street, who occupied an adjoining room, rushed to the door of the gallery, when he received a shot through the head, and fell dead. Two gentlemen, who had also entered the gallery, were struck with buckshot—H. M. Henderson was wounded on the forehead, W. H. Hubble, of Liberty, on the arm.

The assailants were immediately pursued to their room and after a severe struggle were secured. Barnum is still living, but cannot recover. Their trunks were opened and letters found in them which proved them to be Parisians of wealth and family. Together with splendid equipments, they had \$1500 in German gold coin. They are evidently insane; both fired the fatal shots; both refuse to employ counsel, and say they will plead their own cause, justified by the order of God.

### All Sorts of Paragraphs.

The national debt of Austria was, in 1848, about one hundred and five millions sterling; the wars, which have dislocated almost every province of her dominion, must have enormously augmented her liabilities.

It is estimated that in little more than twenty years, the export of cattle from Aberdeenshire to London alone has amounted to 150,000.

The Mississippi Slavery Convention have passed a resolution endorsing the views set forth in Mr. Calhoun's Address, and recommending a Convention of the slaveholding States, to be held at Nashville, on the first Monday in June next.

The sisters of Charity at Detroit have refused to take the proceeds of a benefit at the theatre in that city, for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a hospital.

Ex-President Tyler has lately written a letter upon the proviso, to Judge Huntington, of Indiana, in which he holds that that measure as applied to California is a mere abstraction, and that free soil is now just as secure in New Mexico as it is in Minnesota.

Garibaldi, the late leader of the Roman Republicans, was a Venice at the last accounts, and his family with him safe and sound, so the report of Madame Garibaldi's death was incorrect.

Two men were suffocated near Louisville Ky., last week, while engaged in digging a well. They had often been compelled to resort to blasting rock, and in descending the well after an explosion they inhaled the impure air and were suffocated.

A letter from Rome of the 8th says:—Affairs will be arranged, and quicker than you, perhaps, imagine. Already they begin to say at Gaeta that the difficulties are now insurmountable.

Mr. Buchanan goes to New Orleans in a few weeks, on a visit to his friend John Slidell, and returns, via Alabama, to visit his other friend in that State, Hon. W. R. King.

Ad Valorem vs. Specific Duties.—The Difference in a Nutshell.

The New Orleans Courier thus shows, in brief the difference between the working of the Democratic and Whig Tariff system.

The whigs seem to be determined on altering the features of the revenue of 1846. They find fault in a special manner with the principle of collecting duties on imported goods in proportion to their value, or as they are usually called, ad valorem.—We cannot, for the life of us, perceive any reason for annulling this mode of collecting the revenue. It strikes us as the most fair and equitable that can be devised, and in-

initely preferable to specific duties, or duties levied on goods according to quantity, weight or measures. In this latter way, a thousand cigars, that were purchased in Havana for \$100, pay no higher duty than cigars that were bought at \$10 a thousand. A cask of Claret that cost \$200 in Bordeaux, will be charged with no more duty at the custom house than a cask that cost \$15 or \$20.

This plan is manifestly unjust. It favors the rich man, because his luxuries are taxed no higher than the poor man's necessities. Thus tea at \$5 a pound pays no more than tea at 50 cents—the same thing of sugar, coffee, wines of all kinds, cigars. Cannel coal at \$2 a barrel pays no more duty than the common quality used by blacksmiths.

Mr. R. J. Walker, in one of his reports to Congress, puts the case of the State law which should exact the same amount of taxation on a marble palace that is exacted from a poor man's dwelling that was built for \$200. Extravagant as this supposed case may seem, it is really in strict accordance with the principle of specific duties.

### St. Louis Convention.

The proceedings of the St. Louis Railroad Convention possess but little interest to the general reader. On the 18th Judge Treat of Missouri, offered the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That as an important means, as necessary and preliminary to the construction of a great trunk railroad to the Pacific ocean in California, it is the first duty of the American Congress, immediately on its assembling together, to make provision for the establishment of military posts, from the western confines of our western States to the Pacific ocean. That these posts should be established numerous in all proper places, not far distant from each other; and that civilized and productive settlements should be encouraged around them by liberal sales of grants of the public lands, and by extending ample protection to the settlers.

Resolved, That the Congress of the U. States be memorialized to construct, or authorize the construction of a national line of telegraph along the route which may be determined upon by national authority for the great railway to the Pacific—said line of telegraph to be constructed in connection with the military posts named in the preceding resolution, and to be pushed to the completion as early as practicable.

### Turkish Character.

It was said by Gibbon, most truly that the Turks have, since the period of the Conquest encamped not settled in Europe. They amount to a fourth or a third, at the utmost of the population of that part of the Sultans dominions. They are scattered in very unequal proportions over its surface. In some parts they form a tolerably thick agricultural population; in others as at Constantinople itself, they are engaged in the trades and manufactures of a large city.

But nowhere do they exercise those extended operations of skill and thought, which bring men together, cause them to rely upon each other, give them the habit of combined peaceful action, and impart to them the intelligence and energy on which alone a strong commonwealth is built up. The Armenians are their bakers; the Jews are their dealers; the Greeks are their merchants. The very organization of the people seems to have denied them those finer qualities, both mental and corporeal which fit them for the superior branches of industry. A Turk's fingers, Dr. Walsh quaintly observes, seems to be all thumbs; he has no manual dexterity for any delicate employment, and his mind is as unfit for subtle operations of the body.

The Turks neither write nor print (with the exceptions of bombastic poetry and more bombastic history.) They do not build but destroy. They show no wish to adore the soil which they inhabit, or to connect in any way, the existence of the present generations with prosperity.

Their object in this world seems to be mere animal existence, as completely as that of the beasts of the field. The religious sense is deep, enduring, exalted, but it is a religion which deadens and stupifies the intellectual faculties.

### Napoleon's Tomb.

The tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena is for sale! It is offered to the highest bidder, through the columns of the *St. Helena Gazette*, in the following advertisement:—"SALE OF NAPOLEON'S TOMB.—VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—For sale, the estate called Napoleon's Vale, comprising the dwelling house and the tomb, with about twenty-eight acres of fine arable land, the whole formerly let on a lease, to Mrs. R. Tarbell, at one hundred and ten pounds per annum, with about three acres situated near the tomb, and entered upon from the Longwood Road, well-known as 'The Grand Marshal's Retreat.' We presume that the removal of the body of Napoleon has deprived the tomb of its value as a show. No one cares to look upon the place where the dead emperor is not, when it is so easy to go to Paris and see his magnificent mausoleum in the church of the Invalides. Yet after all, it seems like desecration to put even the empty sepulchre of the foremost man of all his time up at auction. This, however, is a utilitarian age. The bones on the field of Waterloo were sold to make manure of, and why not sell the tomb of the chief whose ambition strewn them there?—Meanwhile the Napoleon that is, is courted and complimented by his uncle's old foes, thus fulfilling the adage that a living ass is better than a dead lion."—Noah.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

#### ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

*The Turkish and Russian War—Large Number of War Steamers in the Bosphorus—Sailing of the English Fleet for the Dardanelles—Official Declaration of England in Behalf of Turkey—Favorable Financial Intelligence—State of the Markets, &c., &c.*

SACKVILLE, Oct. 23—8 o'clock.

The *Europa*, Capt. Loth, with 125 passengers, and intelligence one week later from all parts of Europe, arrived at Halifax to-day, and was to have left for Boston at about one o'clock.

She brings the announcement of her own arrival at Liverpool, on the 7th inst, with five days later intelligence from New York than that by the steamer *Washington*, which arrived at Southampton on the 6th inst.

### The Turkish and Russian Difficulty.

Pending the decision of the Emperor of Russia upon the appeal made to him respecting the extradition of the Hungarian refugees, the English papers contain many reports respecting the probabilities concerning the issue, but of course nothing definite can be arrived at until the resolution of the Emperor and his Imperial Council shall be made known. The reply of the Emperor, which was expected with the most intense anxiety, would, it was thought, reach the Turkish capital about the 10th or 12th October.

Apprehending that the decision of the Czar might be a declaration of war, the Porte was exceedingly impatient to learn the effects produced upon the Cabinets of London and Paris, by the bearing of their representatives at the Sublime Porte.

A large fleet of steamers is collecting in the waters of the Bosphorus, and in the harbor of the Golden Horn; and between the entrance of the Black Sea and the Propontis, and the Sea of Marmora, there are twelve ships of the line at anchor, fully equipped, and plentifully supplied with arms and provisions.

In the army of 100,000 soldiers assembled around the capital, drilling and reviewing were going on from daylight to dusk.

A letter of the 25th ult. states, that before entering the Turkish territory, official assurances were given to Kossuth, that he and his fellow refugees, were welcome, and should be allowed to proceed to any part of the world.

A considerable number of refugees have been put on board of American corvettes and the French steamer *L'Avenir*. Their destination is said to be Greece.

Kossuth has written a very eloquent letter on his present position to Lord Palmerston, which is published entire in the English journals.

From Widdien the news is somewhat startling. It appears that Amillah had been sent to urge the refugees to embrace Islamism, and has not been successful. Kossuth, Dembinski, Guyon, Zamoyaki, and others, all swore that no person should induce them to apostasy. Bem had no such scruple.

The most unwelcome feature of the news from Turkey is, that those passions in Europe, which are partly Greek and partly Turkish, are in a state of great ferment, in consequence of the threatened rupture between Turkey and Russia.—Under the influence of the Russian emissaries, chiefly members of the Greek church, these vassals of the Sultan betrayed a serious intention of taking advantage of the present opportunity, to get up a revolt.

The greatest activity prevails in the sending of couriers to and from all the principal ports of Europe; but the general firmness of the public funds indicate that the prevailing opinion is, that no serious results will arise.

The correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Paris, says that a note, addressed by the English government to its Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the subject of Constantinople, couched in firm, moderate terms, contains not a single threat calculated to wound the susceptibilities of Nicholas, whilst it announces the determination to support the Porte against exigencies that would compromise the dignity of an independent sovereign.

Lord Palmerston has, likewise, sent proper instructions to Sir S. Canning, and has placed the Mediterranean fleet at his disposal, which has, by this time, sailed for the Dardanelles.

I have also reason for repeating, that France has imitated the conduct of England, and that the most perfect unanimity exists between the two powers.

### Austria and Hungary.

It has been rumored that the Hungarian refugees near Widdien, the leaders excepted, have applied for leave to return to the Austrian territories, and their request would be granted.

The statement that Gorgey had been shot at Kagenfahl, by a brother of Count Zichy, who was executed by the Hungarians, has been contradicted. Several Hungarian leaders, besides Kossuth's mother and Guyon's wife, are kept in close imprisonment by the Austrian authorities. Previous news relative to the surrender of Comorn, is fully confirmed, after the patriots, who held possession of the fortress, succeeded in making very favorable terms with the Austrians.

### Italian Affairs.

The French government had received advices from Rome to the 4th inst.

A letter from Rome states that "the ef-