



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

THE SENTINEL has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county...

As will be seen by their advertisement Messrs. Murray & Zahn have just received a very splendid assortment of New Goods.

Mr. George Harncame also notifies the public that he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in his line of business...

Mr. P. Shiels has also just received a large supply of fall and winter goods at his Store Room in Loretto.

No intelligence has yet been received of the whereabouts of the men, Hoffacker and Ream, who made their escape from our jail about ten days since.

Section No. 63, of the Central Railroad west of the mountains, has been allotted to Messrs. Covode, M'Farland and Graham.

We believe this to be decidedly the best literary paper published in this country.

Two individuals, by the names of Graham and Brown have been arrested and lodged in our County Jail for passing counterfeit money.

The last Lebanon Advertiser presents the name of JACOB WEIDEL, Esq., of that county as a democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

All the speculations and comments on the press both in England and America, relative to a war between Russia and Turkey, turn out to be entirely gratuitous.

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A democratic mass meeting was called to be held at St. Paul's Minnesota, on the 20th inst. The objects of the meeting were to memorialize the Legislature to ask the Congress of the United States to favor the annexation of Canada.

The Sunday ordinance at Norfolk, Va., imposes a fine of \$5 for a barber shaving on Sunday.

The Election in New York Michigan and Mississippi took place on Tuesday last. At the late elections the democrats have triumphed in seven States which gave Taylor a majority, and we have no doubt New York, Michigan and Mississippi will follow suit.

The editor of the Chicago Tribune, who was at the St. Louis Convention, has the following remarks, among others, upon letters addressed to the convention.

Mr. Van Buren's—Notwithstanding the convention postponed the reading of all letters, when Mr. Van Buren was called for, the "outside pressure," was too great to resist, and the reading of it, in connection with one or two others was ordered.

Ms. Clay's.—Is decidedly non-committal, and not much longer than the Cass letter to the Chicago Convention. He says "As to the project itself, the means of its execution and the termini of the road, I stand perfectly uncommitted."

Gen. Cass.—Is somewhat longer than his Chicago letter, and not so long as the one he wrote to Nicholson. He has avoided the extremes that characterized those productions. After freely endorsing the objects of the convention, he says he hopes its action "will insure the speedy completion of the work as soon as circumstances will permit."

Mr. Calhoun's.—Is very satisfactory. He advocates the measure in a short letter and in conclusion says, "I regard the work to be one of too great magnitude and importance to be influenced by local or private considerations."

Gov. Seward's.—Fully endorses the scheme. I quote one paragraph: "When we look upon the full tide of European immigration beating upon our eastern shores, and consider the volume that is about to break upon the Pacific coast, the ultimate unity of the races of men reveals itself to us, and we are irresistibly impressed with the conviction that that unity is to be perfected in our own country, and under our Democratic Institutions."

John G. Palfrey's.—Covers three closely written pages—shows he regards the moral as well as the pecuniary character of the work. I quote: "It seems as if the good Providence, which has always had in its charge the welfare of this nation, had by these seasonable inventions, (the engine and telegraph) been providing securities against its greatest danger. No sooner, by the sudden expansion of our country, has the question arisen, how so vast a territory is to be kept united, by the light bonds of republican government, than it is solved by the railroad and the telegraph, which practically established the relations of neighborhood between communities on the opposite shores of a continent."

MESMERIC ANNOUNCEMENT.—Sir John Franklin has been seen by a clairvoyant of Bolton, England. This discovery was issued several days before the vessel arrived which brought the news which we have already given our readers of that unfortunate navigator. The clairvoyant was uninstructed, and unable to read and write, but when asked to point to the place on the map where she had seen Sir John, she put her finger on the north-west side of Hudson's Bay. She says it is Sir John's expectation to be in England in nine and half months. There are three companies with him. Some of his men are frozen in the snow, and parties of them are following on. She visited Sir John Ross' ships, and says they are frozen into the ice, and that he can't turn his ship round. When asked to show where he was on the map, she pointed to Banks' Land. She expressed great astonishment that clocks varied so much between the points occupied by the two navigators, and said that a watchmaker should be sent to repair them. She described the person of Sir John Franklin, and mentioned respectfully that he was bald. The account of this mesmeric announcement is authentic, and occurring before the arrival of the vessel which brought the news, and occasioned much speculation, and has lost none of its interest since it has in a measure been verified.—Springfield Republican.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. The Nicaragua Dispute. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1849. You are aware that Mr. Rives, after he left this country, proceeded at once to England, instead of going to Paris and first presenting his credentials. The object of this was to hold a free and full conversation, under instructions from this Government, with Lord Palmerston upon the subject of the claims set up by Great Britain to the exclusive navigation of the San Juan River, &c. The result of that interview has been communicated to this Government, and I have reason to believe that it is of a nature as to leave little or no reasonable doubt of such an adjustment of the matter as will throw the Nicaragua route, open to all nations upon the same terms and footing. All real or imaginary apprehensions, therefore, as to a serious difficulty arising between the United States and England in the final adjustment of this question, can at once be dissipated.

Knock-down arguments are often times productive of evil, as they become so-fist-ical.

Nothing important received this morning

Horrible Outrage. An outrage of the most flagitious character, was committed on the person of a little girl of eleven years of age, the daughter of Mr. George Nagle, residing near the Summit, by a man named Meloy, on Saturday last. The little girl was passing through the woods on the way from her father's house to school, when she was met by this fiend in human dress, who dragged her off the road a short distance, where the horrible outrage was committed. As soon as the fact became known a warrant

was procured and search made on Saturday for the perpetrator of the deed, but without success. On Sunday, however, the fellow dressed himself in his best clothes and came boldly to the Summit, thinking, we presume, that he could not be arrested because it was Sunday. He was speedily undeceived in this opinion, for he no sooner made his appearance than he was arrested, and escorted to Ebensburg, and safely lodged in jail to await his trial at our next Court. We understand that the indignation of some of the citizens of the Summit was so great against him that it was with difficulty they were prevented from laying violent hands on him.

Thanksgiving. By the following Proclamation, it will be seen that Gov. Johnston recommends the 29th inst. to be set apart and observed as a day of Thanksgiving. The Governors of several other States have appointed the same day for the same purpose, and we hope the people will duly observe this long established usage of our country.

A PROCLAMATION. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: by WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON Governor of the said Commonwealth.

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All Sorts of Paragraphs.

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Sir Moses Montefiore has founded at Damascus a large hospital and two primary schools for indigent Jews, among whom he has also distributed 160,000 Turkish piastres, (about 40,000 francs.) The Jews of Damascus, in order to testify their gratitude to Sir Moses Montefiore, for these acts of benevolence, have bestowed on him the title of Nassi, (Prince) of the Israelites of Damascus.

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The Sunday ordinance at Norfolk, Va., imposes a fine of \$5 for a barber shaving on Sunday.

El Siglo, of the 22d ult., states that the late victory of Gen. Uroga over the insurgent in the Sierra Gorda, has so dispirited them that there are now hopes of a speedy pacification of that hot bed of revolt. The hostile indians on the frontiers have received severe chastisement in several encounters lately, from American guerilla parties in the service of Mexico.

Gen. Houston, of Texas, has written a letter declaring his conviction that but a few fanatics at the north are hostile to southern right and regarding apprehensions of trouble about slavery as idle. The Texas papers declare Bell, the lately elected Governor, to be a democrat, and say that not one of the candidates ran as a whig.

A young lady of Boston has accepted an offer of \$400 per month to act as book-keeper in a mercantile house in San Francisco. We also learn that several young ladies are about leaving Boston for California.

The Houses in California are to come from all parts of the world, as well as the people. They are building houses in Bordeaux, France, to send to California, and some have already been shipped from Belgium.

The sum of \$6,000 has already been raised at New Orleans to make a preliminary investigation, in relation to the Tehuantepec Railroad.

A cargo of English iron, arrived at Boston, had to be sold very low in consequence of being chucked by contract with that article, which prevents it from welding.

A matrimonial alliance is definitively fixed to take place between the Crown Prince of Sweden and the Princess Louisa, eldest daughter of his royal highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.—The marriage will take place early in the ensuing year.

The Strait of the Dardanelles, upon which the English fleet has lately moved divides Europe from Africa, and unites the sea of Marmora to the Archipelago. It is 50 miles in length, and its width varies from 10 miles to less than 1 mile. It is very strongly fortified.

The New York Commercial understands that an insurance has been effected by one mercantile house in that city on six hundred thousand dollars to be received by the three next steamers from California.

The American (Catholic) Patriarch at Constantinople, has been commissioned by the Turkish Sultan, to transmit, on his part to Pope Pius IX., the sum of 130,000 francs for Papeal exchequer. We remember that the Sultan contributed liberally towards the relief of the Irish distress. How the 19th century differs from the 17th.

The accounts from Ireland relative to the potato crop are painfully distressing. Emigration, especially from the South, is proceeding at a rapid rate.—The class of persons emigrating is very respectable. The clergymen, Protestant and Catholic share in the distress. On every side the signs of general ruin are accumulating, and the low prices prevailing in the Irish market deepen the distress, and cut off all prospects of future improvement, and all grounds of future hope.

It is estimated that there are 17,000 persons in Paris who get 'beastly drunk' as a habit.

Good nature, like a bee, collects honey from every herb. Ill nature, like a spider, sucks poison from the sweetest flowers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HIBERNIA! SEVEN DAYS LATER!

Austrian Atrocities—The Turkish Difficulty—Riots in Ireland—New Hungarian Constitution. SACKVILLE, Nov. 3. The Hibernia arrived at Halifax last evening, after a rough passage. We are in receipt of dates from Paris up to the 18, and Liverpool to the 20th ult.

The Hibernia brings 100 passengers, among whom is Mr. White and family, the American Consul at Hamburg. We learn that Richard Rush, the late Minister to France; Saunders, Minister to Spain; Sales, charge in Austria; and Flenington, charge to Denmark—left Southampton on the 25th ult., in the steamer Washington for New York.

From Constantinople or St. Petersburg we have no additional information, and as yet have no solution of the difficulty between the Porte and the Autocrat. The general belief however, among well informed circles, is, that Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England.

A correspondent, writing from Belgrade, 1st ult., states that the Hungarian refugees are still at Widdin, ready to set out for any destination they may receive. Prince Alexander of Servia has behaved well towards them, allowing them a free passage and provisions, through his territory. Bem, Dembinski, and others, had embraced Islamism, and entered the Turkish Army.

Haynau, in his administration of military affairs, loses no opportunity to preserve the bloody epithet so universally applied to him. He has murdered, under guise of court martial, 13 Hungarian generals, who delivered themselves up at the end of the war. Count Bateyany, the prime minister of Hungary had been shot also. He was to have been hung, but his wife sent him a dagger, with which he cut his throat. He did not succeed however in committing suicide, and fell pierced by Austrian bullets.

Several Hungarian officers, who were furnished with passports from Comorn, have passed through Berlin on their way to the west. Some are going to America. Kleppa was said to be among them, and had embraced the resolution of crossing the Atlantic, with a hundred others.

Hungary is to be divided into ten districts, each to have its own provincial council, yet deputies are to be chosen by a majority of the votes in the population.

The accounts from Rome are the reverse from satisfactory. The return of the Pope is still talked about, but, when it still a subject of conjecture. Garibaldi has left the island, Santa Madalina, for Gibraltar, from whence he will sail for London, and ultimately proceed to America.

The news from France, England and Ireland is very unimportant. The trials of the rioters of June 13th, are going on at Versailles, attended with much excitement.

Several anti rent riots have occurred, with fatal results. A riot took place on the 13th ult., at Kitterby, King's county, where three of the policemen were killed, and several others severely injured.

It is an old saying "when rogues fall out honest men come to their rights." The Muscovite the Austrian and the Ottoman have done what they could to keep mankind out of their rights, and the general impression seems to be that a falling out among them might afford a profitable verification of the old proverb. There would be sympathy for Turkey was the Czar to attack her in the present conjuncture, because so far as right and wrong are concerned in the special case, the Czar as Turk, we have little sympathy. All that is not slave in him is tyrant. Much superfluous laudation has been bestowed upon the Porte for the stand it has taken in refusing to give up the exiles of Widdin. It is a noble, humane, chivalrous act, as journalists inform us. Let the Mussulman have his due when he does a noble deed; but there is nothing to induce us to think that there was any talk of philanthropy in the divan when it was decided to say "no," to the Czar. The Turks certainly care nothing for Kossuth, nor would they lift a finger to save him from the scaffold, were it not that the matter touches their political rights and their national dignity. They have thrown their shield over the fugitive—not for the reason that they sympathise with his cause, but to repel the encroachment of a hated rival. The Sultan has heretofore made the same demands of Austria and Russia which those powers are now making of him.—We have already referred to the case of Russia at the time of Greek insurrection.—In a recent instance of a rebellion in the Turkish province of Serbia, the Hospodar of that country, Prince Michael Obrenovich fled into the Austrian territory. The Porte in vain demanded of Metternich's government either his extradition or dismissal from the Austrian territories. It is also well known that the leader of the present insurrection in Bosnia, having formerly been guilty of political offences against the Porte, took shelter in Croatia. The Turkish authorities applied to the Austrian government of the day for his extradition

in vain, for he was allowed to remain in the Austrian territory until the storm had blown over.

It is also a singular fact that, in the Polish revolution, Russia never required Austria or Prussia to render up the exiles that had taken refuge in those countries; and the preemptory bearing now assumed towards the Porte is more preposterous and inexcusable. Every thing shows that the demand of the Czar was hasty and inconsiderate, and that the general voice of Europe will call upon him to desist. Austria herself cannot heartily second him in an obstinate persistence upon this point. She would gain nothing by helping the Muscovites to Constantinople.—Boston Courier.

Quebec is scarcely behind Montreal in pressing the question of annexation. A manifesto in favor of the project is now in circulation in Quebec with 700 names attached, of men mostly of high standing in that city, of both origins,—and from the rank ground taken in the movement, it bids fair to result in a pretty general union among the friends of annexation in all that portion of the Province. The resistance offered to these efforts by the Loyalists of the upper Province, can scarcely arrest the popular current.—Most of the Press of Toronto, it is true, are particularly intolerant against the measure, and vindictively denounce it as the work of evil spirits who seek to ride, rough-shod, over all the institutions of the government.

But, even in upper Canada, the work of annexation is not without its warm and ardent advocates,—and this feeling seems to be a growing one there. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are re-evinving more and more of this feeling daily, and the face of the meetings and remonstrances in some portions of the country the evidences are rapidly multiplying in favor of annexation.

The Grand Master of the Orangemen at Bytown, has, as we learn, come out with an address to the members of all British North America, peremptorily denouncing annexation as utterly disloyal and revolutionary, threatening disaster and danger to the country, and menacing the peace and safety of the people.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Democratic Review makes the following remarks upon Cuban affairs, and they are pregnant with meaning:—"Under the influence of annexation, the property of the Cubans would immediately equalize with that of similar property in the United States, and the sugar planters of Louisiana would find in the hitherto untouched soil of Cuba, the means of underselling the world in sugar, while the capacity of Cuba to purchase and consume beef, ham, flour, and other supplies of the western States, would develop itself in an almost limitless degree. The \$20,000,000 now drawn from the island annually, for the remittances to Madrid, accumulating in the island, as a capital in the employment of its free industry, would draw desirable settlers from all nations to avail themselves of its limitless advantages."

The result of the election in Pennsylvania, (says the Lancaster Intelligencer) has settled the question of the Tariff, which was made by the whigs the leading issue in the last campaign. The Democrats were desirous of keeping that question out of the canvass—but our opponents would not permit it, and insisted that the destruction or permanency of the Tariff of 1846 depended on the election of Henry M. Fuller, or John A. Gamble. The whigs made this the great question of the campaign, and as Mr. Gamble is elected by an overwhelming majority, of course the people have expressed their satisfaction with the tariff as it is, and do not desire its destruction, or even any essential modification of its details. Is our neighbor of the Examiner satisfied with the decision of the sovereigns?

On this subject that spirited paper, the Guernsey (Ohio) Jeffersonian remarks.—The whigs of Pennsylvania made the repeal of the Tariff of 1846 a prominent issue during the late campaign in that State. The Democracy met the issue boldly, and the people have rendered a verdict, through the ballot-box, against the repeal of the existing Democratic Tariff. Pennsylvania is right side up on the Tariff question.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in his letter of the 15, says: "There is some talk about a revision of the tariff system at the coming session. A great effort is to be made by the iron and sugar interests, but they will effect nothing at present."

We congratulate the people of the United States, and especially the citizens of Pennsylvania, that the tariff question has been settled by the decision at the ballot box. The political complexion of the next Congress is another guarantee that the importunities of the Federal and Conservative monopolists will not be heeded. The country can now enjoy quiet.

The Minnesota Legislature have directed Gov. Ramsey's message to be printed in French.

The editor of the Providence Star has seen the 'man who minds his own business.' No description is given.

Gum camphor, laid in the track of ants, is said to be excellent for keeping away these troublesome insects.