



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1849.

The *Sentinel*, has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—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. V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Our thanks are due the Hon. Job Mann for a copy of the Report of the Patent Office for 1848.

A Military Ball.

Our military friends at the Summit are going to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans by giving a Grand Ball at the house of FRANKLIN WINNETT, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns. It promises to be a grand affair, and will be numerously attended by the military.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of a widow lady named Davis, whose husband has been dead for several years. She is supposed to reside in the neighborhood of Johnstown, or somewhere in the southern part of this county. If this notice should fall under her observation, she is informed that she is entitled to some eight or ten hundred dollars left by her son, who was lately accidentally killed in Iowa. He left this county for the west about three years since, and was making preparations to return home at the time of his death. Any person acquainted with the widow Davis will confer a favor by showing her this notice.—Further information may be had by applying to E. J. Mills of this place.

Are the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity aware that there is an excellent Daguerrian Artist in their midst? By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. Huggins, from New York, purposes remaining in this place for a short time, with a view of serving any of our friends who may wish to have their likenesses taken. From the numerous complimentary notices he has received in the different places he has visited, and from what we have seen since his arrival here, we judge that he is a superior in his profession. As the holidays are approaching, and as no gift more delicate and appropriate can be presented from friend to friend, than a beautiful and correct miniature, we take pleasure in recommending Mr. Huggins to all those who wish to have their shadows taken.

Our esteemed friend, Col. THOMAS C. McDOWELL, who was appointed United States Consul to San Salvador by President Polk, has been in this place for several days past. He was most cordially welcomed back by his numerous friends and acquaintances. He has had one view of the "elephant," and is not we believe inclined to repeat the dose. We believe it is his intention to resume the practice of the law, but has not yet determined where he will locate himself.

Fatal Accident.

A man by the name of Lewis, was killed on Thursday last in the coal bank of Richard Jones about three miles from this place. He was at the time employed as a coal digger, and while at work a large piece of rock fell down on him, which horribly mangled and crushed him. He was not found until Saturday last, when a Coroner's inquest was held over his remains who rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. He was a Welshman, but lately arrived in this country, and was supposed to be forty-five or fifty years of age.

We see it stated that James Johnston, a brother of the Governor's, has been or will be appointed Consul to Glasgow. This is said to be one of the best Consulships now in the gift of the government, and attracted no inconsiderable competition among applicants for appointments. Of course James Johnston has procured this nice berth through the influence of his brother, but there is nothing like providing for one's family.

The New County Project.

We have received and carefully read the proceedings of a meeting held in Johnstown a few weeks since with a view of obtaining a new county out of parts of Cambria, Somerset, Indiana and Westmoreland, with Johnstown for its capitol. When we first heard of this meeting, we were curious to know on what grounds they based their claim, and how much of "little Cambria" they were willing to include within the limits of their proposed new county; and when our readers are made acquainted with their demands, we think they will agree with us, that if our Johnstown friends do not succeed in their undertaking, it will not be on account of any modesty they may have displayed in their pretensions. Without any desire to enter into a controversy about the matter with our friends in Johnstown or any where else, we will merely give a plain statement of facts, and let a candid public judge whether justice and reason demand the erection of a new county out of the several counties named. In order to do this, we will commence with the boundary as reported in the proceedings of the meeting:

"Commencing at the corner of Washington and Summerhill townships, in Cambria county, on the Bedford county line—thence along the line of said townships, to a point on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road above the town of Jefferson—thence by a direct line across Summerhill and Jackson townships in Cambria County, to the corner of Wheatfield township in Indiana County—thence along the line dividing Wheatfield and Brush Valley townships, and along the westerly line of Wheatfield township to Fairfield township in Westmoreland County—thence along the westerly line of Fairfield and Legonier townships, to the road leading from Legonier to New Derry, thence by a direct line to the corner of Stony Creek, Quemahoning and Shade townships in Somerset County—thence along the line dividing Shade and Stony Creek townships to the Bedford County line—thence by the same to the place of beginning."

It must be admitted that this would make a most beautiful county, and were we to lose sight altogether of the injury which it would do to the counties out of which it would be composed, all would do well enough. It will be observed, however, that they design taking from Cambria the townships of Conemaugh, Richland, and the principal part of Jackson and Summerhill. These townships contain nearly one half of the population of this county, and if taken from us would leave us a county only in name. To prove this let facts be adduced. In 1840 Cambria contained a population of 11,256, and the townships proposed to be embraced within the limits of the new county, (as their boundary leaves a very small portion of Summerhill and Jackson without the limits, we include them altogether for convenience in our calculation,) had 5,229 inhabitants. And as that portion of the county has increased much more rapidly in population than any other, it will at once be perceived that our Johnstown friends wish to rob "little Cambria" of nearly, if not altogether, one half of her population. In point of taxables, an examination of the official returns in the Commissioners' Office will show the same ratio. Conemaugh, Richland, Jackson and Summerhill townships contain more than seventeen hundred taxables, and all the balance of the county has a little more than eighteen hundred. Thus it will be seen that if this scheme of our Johnstown neighbors could be carried into execution, Cambria county would be ruined, and her capitol placed at one end, within three miles of the county line. Now we ask any candid man whether there can be any argument, however strong, that will weigh in the balance against this simple fact staring us in the face, or whether there can be any justice in a proposition so destructive to the rights and interests of the balance of the county? Whatever may be the claims of the citizens of Johnstown, they are certainly not sufficient to dissolve a connection which would destroy the political standing and importance of a whole county. If Johnstown is located in a place inconvenient to the capitol, where she has grown into importance through the aid of Railways and Canals, it is no reason that she should ruin whole counties in order that she may become a county capitol. The city of Philadelphia may with equal justice demand that the capitol of the State be removed to that place because she is the largest and most important place in the State.

One of the principal reasons urged, we believe, by the citizens of Johnstown in favor of their proposition is, that they are situated some seventeen miles from the county seat, and that it is very inconvenient for them to attend the Courts in Ebensburg, yet they appear to have no hesi-

tation in compelling others to travel a much greater distance in order to attend Court in Johnstown. Unless we are much mistaken, there are persons residing within the limits of the proposed new county who would have to travel twenty-three or twenty-five miles to attend Court, and over roads equally as bad as those complained of by the citizens of Johnstown.

Another reason is that they have peaceably submitted to the inconvenience of travelling to Ebensburg for a number of years, until their town has grown into importance, and that now this very importance demands that their borough should be erected into a capitol. This shows at once their grasping disposition. Instead of being satisfied with having two railroads and a canal connected with their town, to which they are wholly indebted for their present importance, they must rob other places in order to have a county seat of their own.

When the facts of the case are fully made known, we do not believe that a proposition of this kind can meet with the favor of the public. We know the movement has been gotten up by a few persons whose property would rise in value and whose business would perhaps be increased, by making their borough the centre of legal transactions for a county. We also have every reason to believe that a large majority of the people within the limits of the proposed new county are opposed to the measure, and regard it as means of increasing their taxes without being of any benefit to them in return. In conclusion, we sincerely hope that our friends in Johnstown, towards whom our feelings of friendship are so strong that we cannot for a moment entertain the idea of dissolving old associations, will think better of a proposition so ruinous to the welfare of "Little Cambria," and like good and loyal citizens abandon the measure altogether. More anon.

Congress.

The Senate met on Monday last and organized. After receiving the credentials of new Senators, adjourned till Tuesday morning.

In the House they were unsuccessful in organizing the first day. There were two ballots for Speaker without a choice.—Cobb, of Georgia, was the democratic caucus nominee, the whigs nominated Winthrop, of Massachusetts, and the free soilers, Wilnot of Pennsylvania. On the first ballot, Cobb had 103 votes, Winthrop 96, Wilnot 8. The second ballot stood Cobb 102, Winthrop 96, Wilnot 7. The House then adjourned. Owing to this difficulty in the organization of the House, we have not received the President's Message as soon as we expected. If not unusually long, we hope to give it to our readers entire in our next.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received Tuesday's proceedings.—There was considerable excitement on Tuesday evening, when they adjourned without electing a Speaker. The following are the results of the three last balloting on Tuesday:

	4th	5th	6th
Cobb	99	100	99
Winthrop	97	97	97
Wilnot	9	8	9
Scattering	18	19	22

The President's message will probably not be delivered to Congress until to-day.

The following named gentlemen were nominated by the democrats to be balloted on for the organization of the House.

- Clerk.—John W. Forney, of Pa.
- Sergeant-at-Arms.—Newton Lane, of Kentucky.
- Door-keeper.—Benjamin F. Brown, of Ohio.
- Postmaster.—J. M. Johnston, of Va.

We would most respectfully but earnestly urge upon our Johnstown friends the propriety of appropriating the funds, which they intend to use in securing the passage of a bill erecting the new county of Conemaugh, towards building a plank road from that place to Ebensburg. We think this the much more feasible plan, and moreover would obviate one of the principal grievances under which they lie.

The Indiana Register in noticing the application of the new county of Conemaugh, suggests the propriety of removing the Borough of Johnstown to some place where the wants and interests of the people require a new county. We think the suggestion a very good one.

A Bill was reported in the Senate of the Illinois Legislature, granting the "Catholic Sisters of Charity," \$10,000 in aid of their Orphan Asylum at Chicago.

The Iron Convention.

It is gratifying to us that the independent press of the union take the correct view of the protective system. We are not aware that there is a single non-party paper in the country, of any ability or character, that is not bitterly hostile to the outrage which the protectionists would practice upon the farmers and mechanics of this country.

To show the spirit of the neutral press we copy from the *Journal of Commerce*, (a paper which, by the way, did good service for Gen. Taylor, at the last Presidential election) the annexed article in relation to the Iron Convention which assembled in this city. We ask all classes of people to give it a careful reading. We beg our merchants who have a deep and abiding interest in the general prosperity of the country, to examine the article carefully.—*Pitts. Post.*

"**VOTE YOURSELVES A FORTUNE.**"—By an outline of the proceedings of a convention of Iron Masters at Pittsburg, Pa., it will be seen that they have resolved that \$10 a ton on pig iron, \$20 on bar, and in the same proportion for other qualities, are necessary "to protect the American market." As the average price of pig iron in England for the six months ending 1st September last was less than \$15 per ton, and of bar iron less than \$30, it follows that a duty of more than 66 2/3 per cent. on the foreign or dutiable value, is necessary "to protect the American market." In addition to this, about 15 per cent. must be added for the various charges of importation; so that the actual protection asked by these modest Pennsylvania iron men, is more than 80 per cent. upon the dutiable value. In regard to a large part of the country, our manufacturers enjoy a still further protection, equal to the expense of carrying imported iron from the sea-board into the interior. This expense to Pittsburg is estimated at \$8 per ton, and for half that distance \$4. If then the ironmasters could have their way, they would vote themselves a protection, of one kind and another, equal to 88 per cent.

It is estimated that 700,000 tons of American iron are produced per annum.—Unless the iron masters design that the proposed duties shall be prohibitory, the price of this whole mass of domestic iron must be equal to the dutiable value of the foreign, (averaging say \$30 per ton,) with \$20 dollars added for duty, and \$15 for costs of importation; making an average of \$65 per ton. Now, let us see what will be the effect upon consumers. Twenty dollars a ton multiplied by the number of tons of American iron supposed to be made, gives a quotient of \$14,000,000.—This is the tribute which the farmers and other consumers of iron are expected to pay annually to the iron makers. The duty on imported, goes into the Treasury; but the corresponding tax, or embracement of price, on the domestic article, goes to the iron makers.

If any gentleman undertakes to say that the price of iron will not be enhanced to an extent equal to 66 2/3 per cent. on the dutiable value, we will not split hairs about it, but will deduct \$4,000,000 on account of such abatement. This will leave \$10,000,000 per annum to be paid by the consumers to iron makers; a sum which the latter deem entirely reasonable and proper. But if the consumers think so and act accordingly, they deserve to be made pack-horses for ever. Let it ever be remembered that one citizen has no more right to protection than another; and that when protection is granted to particular classes, not for the sake of revenue but to enrich them at the expense of many, it is RANK ROBBERY, and none the less so because perpetrated by the law. No duty can be said to be laid by revenue, which is in effect prohibitory, or which, it is known, will produce a less revenue than a lower duty would.

The advantages of cheap iron to the country can scarcely be conceived. Not only does it enter largely into our rail roads, steam-boats, ships, houses, telegraph lines, machinery, &c., but every farmer, every family, in the whole country, requires more or less of it continually. It is a necessary of life, almost as much as bread or the common air. We exempt tea and coffee from duty because they are in such general use, and have become necessary to the comfort of the masses. But they are scarcely less necessary than iron, and perhaps not more generally used.—Give us cheap iron, and the country may be expected to prosper; but burden it with taxes, and you may make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

It is now evident that Protectionists intend to make a general onset upon the present tariff at the approaching session of Congress. When the duties are enormously high, they urge the importance of stability; but when a moderate tariff exists, stability loses its charms, and they clamor for a change. We trust that no change will be made, except to adopt a sliding scale in the case of iron, agreeably to the plans which we presented the other day. Other things are well enough, and it is best to let well enough alone.

When a certain worthy laird had his head taken off in the Scotch troubles, his housekeeper freely remarked—"It was nae great thing of a head, to be sure, but it was a sair loss to him."

A bill has been introduced into the Alabama Legislature, repealing the "woman law" of the last session, securing to married women their separate estates.

Slave property in St. Louis is every day becoming more insecure, according to the *New Era* of that place.

Particulars of the Indian Troubles at Mica Bay. The Mines Surrendered.

Capt. Morrison, of the Chippewa, says (in a letter to the *Detroit Bulletin* of Saturday last,) that McDonald and his party of Indians landed at Mica Bay, on Monday last during the night. He placed two pieces of artillery so as to command the works, and disposed of his forces so quietly that the miners were not aware of their presence until they were in their power. Mr. Bonner, the agent, was awakened from sleep and threatened with death in the case of resistance. They then demanded the surrender of the mines, property and effects; which was complied with. We are indebted to Mr. Charles Trowbridge for those particulars, also for the following letter from Mr. Bonner to a gentleman at the Saut:

OFFICE OF QUEBEC MINING CO., Mica Bay, Nov. 14, 1849.

S. McKnight, Esq., Saut.—Dear Sir,—"The place has been attacked by a party of Indians and half breeds, under the command of Allan McDonald, Angus McDonald and Wharton McCallie. Not having the means of defence in either arms or ammunition, I have been obliged to submit to the superior force and arms, and have determined to abandon the place. I wish you, if you can do so, to charter one of the Propellers or a large Schooner to take down the people and as many of the provisions and stores as possible. I cannot enter into further details, but must confine myself, at present, to requesting you to send up the means of transporting the people as quickly as possible. The Chippewa will return here but we must have another large vessel as well as her. Ship nothing more to this place. I am, Dear Sir, Yours Truly, JOHN BONNER.

Pennsylvania Coal.

The coal history of Pennsylvania is worthy of note. As to the western or bituminous range, until many years after the middle of the last century, this vast region was held to be of so little value, that the acquisition of the coal fields did not in any respect, influence the arrangements between the parties, made at sundry times, by William Penn and his family, and subsequently by the proprietaries. By the treaty of 1768, the latter became possessed of nearly the whole area of the bituminous coal land for the sum of ten thousand dollars; and about that time the presence of coal, in certain places, seems to have first become known. It was not until 1828, the first cargoes from the Allegheny coal-fields reached Philadelphia and Baltimore. But the great region of anthracite in Eastern Pennsylvania, with an area of 250,000 acres, is the most remarkable. With a broken surface, a century ago, a large portion of this country had received, upon the maps the title of the "Wilderness of St. Anthony." It was only about twenty-eight years ago, that a few tons of an unknown combustible were brought to Philadelphia, where its qualities were tested and its value received. Now, its annual production for consumption is over three millions of tons. In connection with this subject is the prediction, that London will adopt the use of the Welsh anthracite for domestic purposes, on the grounds of health comfort and economy. The different works reviewed declare, that the domestic use of the bituminous, is an "intolerable nuisance," on account of its smoke, and producing a sulphurous atmosphere unfitted for living and breathing in; while they praise the "non-blazing, yet cleanly and economical anthracite." They further depict "the striking contrast between the murky exterior of some of the larger towns in England, and the appearance of the city of Philadelphia, over which, notwithstanding its thousands of coal fires, there is no smoke."

In conclusion, it may be remembered, that one of the arguments against the Tariff of 1846, on the subject of coal, is the feared competition of the Nova Scotia article in our own markets. The system of working the Nova Scotia collieries is described, and we recommend the following passage to the consideration of our high tariffs.

"On the continuance of such a deplorable system, the rival coal proprietors of the United States, may well found their calculations of a remunerative trade in coal, with even greater certainty than on the influence of tariffs, and the restriction of international regulations.—*Pennsylvanian.*"

Mexican Account of the Late War.

A new history of the Mexican war, written in Mexico, and translated by Col. Albert C. Ramsey, of the 11th U. S. Infantry, is in the press of a New York publisher. The Philadelphia Bulletin says, Col. R. has, since the peace, spent much time in Mexico, and has added copious notes intended to illustrate and explain the text, without controverting any of its statements. The Bulletin adds:—"We are informed that the work presents new and interesting views of all the questions connected with the war.—From the origin of the dispute to the final treaty and the famous protocol, everything is discussed. Descriptions of the battles, tables of the forces engaged, details of the finances, politics, presidents parties, and pronouncements are given—all Mexican, but nevertheless interesting. The translation of a Mexican work is a novelty, and it will be entertaining to get hold of Mexican opinions and feelings upon a topic of such interest as the late war."

Sewers are said to contain large quantities of prussic acid. This is on the authority of Dr. Ure.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Nov. 28, 6 o'clock P. M. The British mail steamer Canada Capt. Harrison, arrived this morning from Liverpool, which port he left at noon on Saturday 17th. The steamer Niagara arrived at Liverpool on the 15th inst.

France.

The political news is unimportant.—The most gratifying feature in the week's news is the interview between the President of France and Mr. Rives, the new American Minister at Elysee National.—The American Minister made an address on the occasion, but observed total silence respecting the misunderstanding between France and the United States, arising out of the conduct of Mr. Piss. The President however, alluded to the affair in terms flattering to the American Minister and his country.

The dispute between the Emperor of Morocco and the French seems to increase in violence. The French consul at Magdore has been treated hardly and ignominiously, and a French frigate has been sent to his relief. There is now every probability of this affair ending in the bombardment of Tangier.

Hungary and Austria.

From Hungary we learn that fresh condemnations are taking place, and no fewer than 15 additional executions, at Arad are threatened daily.

The valedictory address of Kossuth to his countrymen, written at Orsova, has been published. It is written in his most enthusiastic, poetical style.

General Haynau is carrying on his unrelenting cruelties, unchecked by higher authority.

The Jews at Pesth are once more threatened with violence unless they pay up the contributions demanded.

Kossuth's Address.

The ingrate whom thou has flattered with thy abundance, he rose against thee, traitor to his mother, and destroyed thee utterly. Thou hast been betrayed; thou hast been sold; my country, thy death sentence hath been written; beloved of my heart, by him whose virtue, whose love I never dared to doubt. Yes, in the fervor of my boldest thoughts, I should almost as soon have doubted the existence of the Omnipresent as believed that he should ever be a traitor to his country!

Thou hast been betrayed by him, in whose hands I had, but a little space before, deposited the power of our great country, which he swore to defend, even to the last drop of his heart's blood! He hath done treason to his heart's blood; he hath done treason to his mother; and the glitter of gold hath been for him more seductive than that of the blood shed to save his country! Base gain hath more value in his eyes than his country; and God has abandoned him as he has abandoned God for his allies in hell.

Magyars! beloved companions! Come me not for having cast my eyes on this man, and for having given him my place. It was necessary, for the people had bestowed on him their confidence; the army loved him and he obtained a power of which I myself would have been proud, and nevertheless this man belied the confidence of the nation, and has repaid the love of the army with hatred. Curse him people of Magyar—curse the breast that did not dry up before it gave him milk!

Latest from London.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16, P. M. Advice from Constantinople, to the 1st inst., states that the British fleet was at anchor in Alonkin Bay, and would remain there till the arrival of the courier, with the answer of the Czar to the communication of Fand Effendi. Should that answer prove unfavorable, the fleet will proceed at once to Constantinople.

Sir Stratford Canning has communicated to the Turkish government that the English cabinet has unanimously agreed to form an offensive alliance with the Porte, in the event of hostile proceedings on the part of Russia. A similar communication has been made by Gen. Aupick, in behalf of the French government.

Simplicity of Discovery.

From the complex, yet simple and wonderful nature of the human mind, man is fond of the mysterious the complicated, and wonderful; and he is more ready to pursue new projects through mazy labyrinths of study, than along the straight road of simplicity. The famous Philistine general, who came down to the Hebrew prophet to be cured of a fatal disease treated at first, with contempt the single command of the prophet, "Go wash in the Jordan and thou shalt be healed." He thought that some grand ceremony, or some wild incantation, would have to be performed to remove far from him his life-eating malady. How complex are false theories in comparison with the true. How complicated were the theories of Plato, in comparison with those of Newton; and who would have thought, that from the falling of an apple, the great philosopher would have made the greatest discovery? By simply condensing the steam in a separate chamber from the cylinder, and admitting it to the piston at both ends of the cylinder, the immortal Watt changed the whole nature of the steam-engine and gave it new powers.

We may well admire the powers of that machine which can propel the gigantic steamboat over the stormy ocean, or whirl the thundering train of cars along iron-ribbed footways, surpassing the flight of the eagle in swiftness; but seldom very seldom, do we find one who in beholding such wonders, is fully impressed with