



# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 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 Cruise, Esq., Johnstown. E. W. Carr, Esq., Third St. Philadelphia.

V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

### Democratic State Central Committee.

The members of the Democratic State Central Committee are requested to meet at Buehler's Hotel in Harrisburg, on Tuesday 29th of January, 1850, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place for the meeting of the next Democratic State Convention.

J. GLANCY JONES, Chairman. G. G. Westcott, Secretary.

[The Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to publish this notice.]

The jury in the Parkman case, an account of which will be found on our outside have rendered a verdict charging Dr. Webster with the murder. This settles the matter for the present.

The Ohio Senate appears to be in as bad a fix as the National House of Representatives. At the latest dates they were unable to organize, and no prospect of effecting that object soon. The difficulty appears to be the same as last year—the Hamilton district which has sent two sets of members.

MORRIS & WILLIS' "Home Journal" is decidedly one of the best papers printed in New York or any other place. You never find any thing in its columns that is either stale or flat, but on the contrary its columns are always filled with articles graceful, amusing and instructive. We are much indebted to the publishers for an exchange for we would not be without it for twice the amount of its subscription price, two dollars a year.

### Closing the Canals.

The Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania have issued orders to draw off the water from the Canals on this day. Notwithstanding the great drawback to transportation sustained by the State and consequent during the summer season in consequence of the lowness of waters, we learn that the receipts of the State from her improvements, exceed those of last year by some seventy thousand dollars.

SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER comes to us in an entirely new dress, considerably enlarged, and its general appearance very much improved. It is now, we believe, the largest paper published in Philadelphia, and the taste and ability displayed in its columns are not eclipsed by any other literary journal in the state. It is a valuable family newspaper, and we are glad to see that SCOTT is receiving that extensive patronage which his enterprise and energy so eminently merit.

Will the editors of the Johnstown News inform us how far it is from Ebensburg to the town of Jefferson, and accompany the information with the acknowledgement that he lied in his last week's paper? He knows, or he ought to know, that it is only seven miles from this place to Jefferson, and yet he has the audacity to state that the nearest possible point of the line of the contemplated new county to Ebensburg, is from eight to ten miles. The boundary of the proposed new county must run in a north-west direction from the point designated on the Railroad in order to strike the waters of the Blacklick, and must of course, run a considerable distance this side of Jefferson, which makes the News' assertion a still greater violation of truth. Come out, then, and acknowledge the corn like men, and do not permit your anxiety to get a jail in Johnstown to destroy your ideas of truth altogether.

It is said that there are one hundred professional thieves at this time quartered in Pittsburg and Allegheny cities. These rogues must meet with some fine picking occasionally in order to sustain themselves.

### Another Difficulty with England.

It will be seen by the intelligence from Nicaragua which we publish in this paper, that we are in a fair way of getting into another difficulty with Great Britain about the Mosquito Shore. Incead from the rumpus that appears to have been kicked up we may come to blows with old England as soon as the most warlike of our citizens can possibly desire. In addition to the intelligence which we publish in another column, we have received the proclamation of the Ministry of Honduras relative to the recent British outrages. It is a well written document, and confides in the American Government for an adjustment of the wrongs which that country has suffered at the hands of the British usurper. The following are the concluding paragraphs of the proclamation:

The President of the Republic, in his note to the Consul upon these claims, of the 15th of June last, not only showed that they were, many of them, destitute of foundation, but also desired that a person should be appointed in order to verify them and settle the affair in a just and amicable manner. In spite of this just and reasonable proposition, pretexis have now been made to attack us, to occupy our soil, and to insult us, resorting to violence, making an exhibition of power, trampling under foot the most sacred rights of a free people, profiting of our weakness and inability to meet face to face the tyrant of the ocean.

People of Honduras! Notwithstanding our own want of means to resist with effect, and to defend the integrity of our soil and the dignity of our Government, yet we need not submit to the unjust and violent conduct which oppresses us; for the Star-Spangled Banner will be unfurled in our seas to assist us to vindicate our rights and rescue us from insults. Yes, that bright flag, resplendent with glory, backed by immense power, will be our guaranty in virtue of solemn treaties, and has generously pledged itself to aid us. The identity of our principles, and the fact that we are children of the same continent, is a band of union with that great Power. Let us, then, confide in her resources, under the bosom which unite our interests. Long live the illustrious descendants of the immortal Washington!

The Ministry of the Government of Honduras, at Tegucigalpa, October 21, 1849.

J. MARIA MONADA.

The Jury in the case of the Spanish Consul who was accused of kidnapping young Rey and carrying him off to Cuba, have refused to find a bill against him. It seems there was no evidence on which to convict the Spanish Consul. What a large amount of patriotic feeling and indignation have been thrown away in behalf of young Rey, to no purpose.

### Congress.

This body has not yet organized. They have now been balloting for a Speaker of the House for more than two weeks and were at the latest dates further from an election than when they commenced. During the past eight or ten days considerable excitement prevailed, and some of the members on one or two occasions got to calling each other hard names, but the feelings of members appear now to have moderated, and they begin to view the want of a Speaker in about the same light the old woman did marriage, as being nothing when they got used to it. The House will, in all probability remain in this position until after the holidays, when the members will be more anxious to proceed to business, and the necessity of electing a Speaker will present itself more forcibly to their minds than it does at present. The idea of wasting a thousand dollars a day of the people's money in their jangling for a Speaker does not appear to disturb their consciences in the least.

On one occasion, Wm. J. Brown, a democratic member from Indiana, received 112 votes, being within two of the number required to elect, and his prospects seemed very flattering. But before another ballot was taken, an inquiry was made relative to certain pledges which he had made to the free soilers, which knocked his prospects of an election into a three cocked hat. Neither party has a nominee, but every man votes as he thinks proper. On Saturday last, Mr. Boyd, democrat, from Kentucky, and Mr. Stanley, whig, of North Carolina, were the most prominent candidates, but neither received the entire vote of his party. Mr. Boyd had 56 votes, Mr. Stanley 66, and Mr. Scatterer 72.

The patience of the Senate, however, appears to be exhausted, and they are determined to proceed to business whether the House organizes or not. On Saturday last, Mr. Berrien offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inform the President that the Senate was organized and ready to receive executive communications, which resolution was adopted forthwith. The committee was appointed, who waited on the President, who informed them that he would send

a communication to the Senate on Monday.

We have intelligence to the evening of Monday last, and to show our readers how matters stand in the House we give the four ballottings on that day.

Candidates.	XLVIII.	XLIX.	L.	LI.
Winthrop,	70	73	75	75
Boyd,	86	87	87	87
Stevens,	18	11		9
Morhead,	16	22	14	18
Potter,	17	14	12	15
Cobb,	1	1		1
Strong,	3	4		3
Conrad,	1	3	4	3
Disney,	4	5	4	3
Outlaw,	2	1		2
Stanley,	3			
Robinson,	1	1		
Chandler,	1	1		
Hillard,				1
White,				16
Julian,				3
Schenck,				3
Scatterer,				24
Total,	223	223	223	221

### Johnstown and Ebensburg.

The Johnstown Echo in its remarks in favor of the new county says in relation to the conduct of the citizens of Ebensburg, that "heretofore in all the relations of life, whether social, political or otherwise, they have entertained feelings of the most vindictive contempt for our citizens, and have used every device those feelings could invent to retard the progress of our people, and the interests of this portion of the county." We must confess that we are totally at fault in our knowledge of the grievances of which our friend Smith complains. We cannot call to our recollection a single instance in which the citizens of Ebensburg have manifested toward those of Johnstown, any such feeling or conduct that he has unjustly, we think, attributed to them, and we would like to see Mr. Smith coming out boldly before the public, and letting them know in plain terms the wrongs which Johnstown or that portion of the county have suffered at the hands of Ebensburg, rather than attempting to create a sympathy in their favor by making assertions which we believe have no foundation in truth. Our southern friends must admit that they have always been well represented in the county offices, and that whenever an attempt has been made to raise a question between the north and the south, it has always originated among themselves. Will Mr. Smith let us know in plain terms what are his grievances, so that we may no longer be kept in the dark, relative to a matter of which we are so profoundly ignorant? We know that there are men, whose love of excitement is paramount to every other feeling, who are ever ready to jump into the advocacy of every new movement, no matter how absurd or ridiculous it may be, and perfectly regardless of the consequences or the difficulties it may create. And we are disposed to think that this movement in favor of a new county, has originated in a feeling of this kind, and has been started by men who care as little about the welfare of Cambria county in general, as they do about a counterfeit copper.

How the Suspicions Vanish.

The Boston Herald of Saturday has the following. (It is to be remembered that the Herald has been the foremost to publish suspicions of Professor Webster's guilt.) A man by the name of Cobb, living in Pleasant street, and who knows Dr. Parkman well, says that he met Dr. Parkman on the common at half past two o'clock on Friday afternoon, the 23d ult., when Dr. Parkman was last seen, and is willing to swear that it was him and no one else that he saw on that day; and that it was at no other day or hour that he saw him. This evidence will go to show that Dr. Parkman, if he went into the Medical College at half past one o'clock on the day alluded to, must have come out again, and may account for the finding of his hat on one of the wharves the day that he was missing. There are also many others who will swear that they saw Dr. Parkman on the afternoon of Friday, the 23d of November.

### The State of Deseret.

There is a delegation in Washington from the Mormon settlement, at the Salt Lake, in Oregon, whose chief design is to secure, if possible, the admission of Deseret into the Union as a State. From the showing of the delegates themselves, they have not to exceed 20,000 inhabitants upon the area of territory they seek to have brought into the Union as a State. They could probably secure an act giving them an organization as a territorial government, and this has been suggested to them by a number of members of congress. One of the delegates states that from twelve to fourteen thousand emigrants will leave Europe this winter in time to cross the country for Deseret by the opening of the Spring, and that they have all embraced the Mormon faith.—N. Y. Express.

A splendid sword was presented to Col. Seymour at Hartford, on the 12th inst., by Gov. Trumbull, in the name of the Legislature of Connecticut, for his gallant conduct in the Mexican war.

### Tariff Duties and Protection.

No. 2.

Every dollar that is levied on foreign imports enables the domestic manufacturer to add a like sum to the price of his manufactured article, and this must be extorted from the labor of the consumer, and given as a tribute to the domestic manufacturer. For example, the tax on imports, paid by the people of this country, for the year 1848, amounted to \$31,757,070. Now supposing our domestic manufactures to only have equalled the imports (though in fact they were much more) then we have a tax to the amount above stated levied on our domestic manufactures, and paid by the farmers, mechanics and laborers of the country to manufacturing capitalists for what they are pleased to call protection. And yet they protest that this is not half enough and call loudly for the restoration of the tariff of 1842, by which instead of the above amount, more than one hundred millions of dollars would have been robbed from the labor of the country, to pamper the inordinate avarice of a few privileged capitalists.

This is called protecting American industry, and we are told that without thus wronging every other interest, to pamper our manufacturers they cannot compete with those of other countries. Let us analyze this humbug. Before the revolutionary war, manufactures were restricted in this country and in many cases actually prohibited by statutes enacted in the parliament of England, and yet they could, and did progress and prosper, and from that time to the present, we may search the history of the world in vain for a parallel to the progress which our manufacturing establishments have made. Now during all this time, there has not been more than eight years continuance of a law which our capitalists are willing to honor with the name of a protective tariff law. The question then is, how have we been enabled to compete with foreign labor and at the same time, make such an unexampled progress?

To this we answer, first; that we have been an industrious and enterprising people. Secondly, we have an inexhaustible source of mineral wealth, and a climate and soil in every way fitted for the exercise of our industry, and lastly, we have every species of material necessary for manufacturing, without having to purchase it abroad, as other nations have to do; and with these advantages, no nation on the face of the earth can compete with us no matter what other advantages they may have.

Ah! but then "the pauper labor of Europe," here is the mighty bugbear. We are told that the dense population of Europe, makes labor so much cheaper there than it is here; and with the same breath we are told that we must have a high protective tariff, or we will have nothing for our numerous laborers to do. In other words, we must have a high protective tariff to create laborers, to do our work, and we must also have a high protective tariff, to create work, or we will have nothing for our laborers to do. Here is a flat and most ludicrous contradiction, the premises of which in neither case is true.

If European manufacturers with their laborers to work, they must feed them, or they will not be able to work, and this is all that our American employers do, or ever intend to do, and if we compare the ruddy cheeks and robust appearance of the European laborers who come to this country, with the skeletons of some of our native laborers, we will be led to believe that the former have had vastly the advantage. If a farmer throws a quantity of food to his pigs, or his poultry more than they are able to consume he very naturally considers the overplus wasted, and precisely the same is the case with an American manufacturer, if he happens to give his laborer more than he can eat and wear, he looks upon it as wasted, from the principle cherished by all capitalists, that a man who has no capital ought not to clear any thing.

Now the Europeans have to purchase a great part of the food for their laborers, at the present from the United States. How then can they feed their laborers cheaper than we can ours? It would rather Henry Clay himself to answer this question. This matter will be treated of at length in a future number.

All who have paid any attention to the progress of this country, must have observed, that men who have engaged in the manufacturing business with a capital sufficient to sustain them, have accumulated wealth in a degree far exceeding that gained by any other industrial pursuit. Men who thus engage, particularly in the iron business soon monopolize all the lands around them. Their possessions spread like wild-fire, and in a few years they are surrounded by an enslaved tenantry, similar to the feudal lords of Europe, whose extravagance, and empty pomposity they try to imitate with the most mean and slavish servility. This they can do without any protection at all, and yet they have the grave affrontery to tell us that they cannot carry on business, or give employment to laborers, without a tariff to tax labor at the rate of 70 or 100 per cent., for their especial benefit.

In reply to this however we are referred to the cases of some who engaged in these branches of business and fail for want (as it is pretended) of the protection to enable them to succeed. If the mismanagement, profligacy and extravagance of every individual, is to be remedied by tariff laws, then indeed may the veriest spendthrift in the country demand laws of Congress to tax labor and industry for the purpose of supplying his squanderings and to

make him rich in spite of his profligacies. Again; men are flattered by the prospect of making immediate fortunes by the aid of bank credit and protective duties, and embark in business far beyond their means and this must inevitably bring ruin on themselves and all connected with them. A man by this means places himself in a dilemma from which it is impossible for him to extricate himself without injuring the community around him. He must either defraud his laborers out of their wages to supply his want of means, or he must suffer himself to break, bringing ruin on all dependent on his business. This feature alone is sufficient to condemn the protective policy in the eyes of every true friend of the permanent prosperity of the country.

### JUSTICE.

Important from Honduras—High-Handed proceedings of British Agents.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, }  
Nov. 8, 1849. }  
The British have been committing some new outrage in this part of the world; and as a consequence, Central America is in a high state of excitement. Mr. Chatfield, as the agent of the British Government, arrived at the Gulf of Fonseca on the 16th of Oct., and immediately took possession of the Island of Tigre, in the name of the British Queen.

This was done under the cover of an armed force, with cannon and all the pomp and circumstance of war. The flag of Honduras was, by his order, torn down, and that of England run up and saluted. This is not all. A Superintendent was by him appointed, and a new order of Government established.

I learn that Mr. Squier, our Minister, who has been very prompt in the discharge of his duties, at once dispatched a messenger to Chatfield, telling him that the Island of Tigre had been ceded to the United States, and that under the circumstances, he had no doubt that he (Chatfield) would immediately order its evacuation. Chatfield, replied, it is said, on the following day, acknowledged the receipt of our Minister's letter, and declaring that Honduras had no right to cede any portion of her territory, because, first, she had not even the right to a national existence! And, secondly, he is understood to have said, that she had no right to dispose of the Island of Tigre, because he (Chatfield) had intimated his intention of placing a lien upon the Island!

Chatfield, I learn, has written a second letter to our Minister, declining to evacuate the Island, but promising to submit the question to Her Majesty's Government. This was on the 1st of November instant. Since when Mr. Squier, it is reported all around, no doubt correctly, has demanded that the Island should be evacuated within six days.

All the islands of the Gulf, belonging to Honduras and San Salvador, have also been seized; also the ports of Truxillo and Moro. These high-handed measures have been taken to prevent the spread of American opinion, and the emigration of American people to the Pacific. The people of Honduras feel that they have been wronged, notwithstanding which they have offered to submit all the claims of the British to commissioners; and have pledged themselves to abide by the result. But this reasonable request has been met with no sort of notice.

The catalogue of abuses does not end here. San Salvador also received a summons, requiring her, at 24 hours notice, to yield to certain insolent demands made by the British agent, to which the reply was that they were unjust, and could not be complied with; whereupon the ports of Acajuba and La Union, with all the coast of San Salvador on the Bay, were taken possession of in the name of the Queen. I write this amid great excitement, and the arming of the States, which have pretty nearly agreed upon a plan of union.

Manning, who betrayed his Government in England, has been seeking to make his own Government negotiate a disreputable treaty. The Director here told him, that the first article of such a treaty must be the evacuation of the Mosquito coast and the port of San Juan by the British. The treaty made by Manning in England will not be ratified, except upon compulsion.

The whole country is deeply excited, and ready to take up arms against the British Government.

### Sir John Franklin.

Sir John Richardson, in his official account of the proceedings of his own overland expedition, gives the following opinion as to the resources of Sir John Franklin, in case of provisions falling short:—"Deer migrate over the ice in the spring from the main shore to Victoria and Wollaston lands in large herds, and return in the autumn. These lands are also the breeding places of vast flocks of snow geese; so that, with ordinary skill in hunting, a large supply of food might be procured on their shores in the months of June, July, and August. Seals are also numerous in those seas, and are easily shot, their curiosity rendering them a ready prey to a boat party. In these ways and by fishing, the stock of provisions might be greatly augmented. And we have the recent example of Mr. Rae, who passed a severe winter on the very barren shores of Repulse Bay, with no other fuel than the withered turfs of a herbaceous andromeda, and maintained a numerous party on the spoils of the chase alone for a whole year. Such instances forbid us to lose hope. Should Sir John Franklin's provisions become so far reduced as to be inadequate to a winter's consumption, it is not

likely that he would remain longer by his ships, but rather that in one body, or in several, the officers and crews, with boats cut down so as to be light enough to drag over the ice, or built expressly for that purpose, would endeavor to make their way eastward to Lancaster Sound, or southward to the main land, according to the longitude in which the ships were arrested."

Capt. Sir James Ross has published a full report of the proceedings of her majesty's ships Enterprise and Investigator, under his command, between the date of his last dispatch to the Secretary of the Admiralty, from Uppernavick, in July 1848, and the arrival of the expedition off Scarborough, on the 3d instant. Both ships (the Investigator and Enterprise) wintered in Port Leopold, where the party suffered more than usual, partly from depression of spirits on account of their want of success. Here many white foxes were caught alive in traps, and were set at liberty again when copper collars had been fixed round their necks, on which collars were engraved notices of the position of the ships, and of various depots of provisions carefully made at different points of the coast, for the benefit of Sir John Franklin's party. Some of these four-footed messengers may yet, it is hoped convey intelligence to the lost explorers which may be of use to them in extremity. In the spring a detachment of men, commanded by Sir John Ross, traversed the ice as far as lat. 72° 38' north, and long. 95° 40' west, where, from a high peninsula of land, they had a view for a great distance, but without perceiving any indication of Sir John Franklin.

He expresses the belief that Sir John Franklin must have penetrated so far beyond Melville Island as to prefer seeking assistance on the continent of America to any that could be afforded by whalships in Baffins Bay.—Boston Atlas.

### Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

A Washington letter to the New York Tribune says:

"The report of the secretary of the Interior, with the commissioner's report, will exhibit an immense fund of useful information for the public, and will contain recommendations that will command universal approbation. The latter State paper, I learn, shows that the whole area of the public lands, ever held by the government of the United States, from its organization to that acquired under the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, is equal to fifteen hundred and eighty-four million acres. That this vast domain, but one hundred and forty six millions of acres have thus far been disposed of, leaving yet unsold, and as the property of the U. States, FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT MILLIONS of acres of land. He recommends in view of the subject, that an additional donation for school purposes besides the sixteenth section, be made by congress to each township—a recommendation that will find a hearty response in the bosom of every friend of education throughout our wide-spread land. Another recommendation which I learn is urged by the commissioner in his report is, that suitable rewards should be held out by the general government, for improvement in the important branches of agricultural as well as the arts and sciences.

THE INTELLECT VS. THE HEART.—Moral of the Boston Murder.—The Boston Traveller, commenting on the atrocious murder of Dr. Parkman says in reference to the accused Dr. Webster:

It is more sorrow than in anger that this case is now regarded; and the Christian sympathy, which a correspondent invokes, is not lacking.

Prove the general suspicion unhappily proved true, what a lesson to the intellectual pride of man will the tragedy convey! What a rebuke to that educational system, which would elevate in public esteem the knowledge of the head above the wisdom of the heart! Here is a man, it will be said, connected with the first institution of learning in the land, who with all his science and his cultivated tastes for literature and art, possessed not the safeguard against evil, which, the veriest child, who has been taught to hsp the Lord's prayer, carries with him into his daily walks! Though all the treasures of human knowledge are in our possession, what beggars we are, without the faith, compared with which all these treasures are but vanity and vexation of spirit.

### Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.  
Dates from Santa Fe, to the 30th Oct., have been received at this place, which brings farther accounts of Indian depredations. The troops had taken five Apache prisoners, who had been offered in exchange for Mrs. White and daughter. Mr. Aubry had also offered, in addition, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Information had been received, that thirty-six California emigrants had recently been killed by the Indians, near the Copper Mines. The troops stationed at El Paso, had started in pursuit of the enemy; but, at last accounts, had not met with them. Three Mexicans had been killed at El Paso, on the 6th of October, and several others were reported to have been murdered near Santa Fe. The Indians were daily committing fresh depredations, and had become quite hostile to the emigrants. Dates from Chihuahua, to the 30th of September, represent the cholera as raging fearfully at that place. Not less than 75 to 100 deaths were occurring daily. A new Fort, called Fort Barkey, had been established on the Morro river; and Lieut. Simpson had selected a site for a fort in Navajo county.