



# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1850.

**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.  
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We are indebted to Messrs. Drum and Brawley of the Senate, and Dr. Smith of the House for useful public documents.

Messrs. Forney & Hacke, of the Westmoreland Argus, have disposed their establishment to John M. Laird, Esq.—The new editor is a gentleman of very considerable ability, and will doubtless do good service in the Democratic cause, in which, in his salutary, he takes strong radical grounds. We wish him success.

### Found Dead.

Thomas J. Evans, late of Beulah, in this county, was found dead on Sunday morning last, about six miles from this place, a short distance from the Indiana road. The circumstances of this melancholy event, as far as we could learn them are as follows:—On last Friday evening when last seen, he appeared to be making his way homeward on horseback, evidently in a state of intoxication. It is supposed, from the investigations of the Coroner's Jury, that his horse, having wandered a short distance from the direct road threw him off, and that he walked a few rods further and then lay down, and went to sleep, where he remained until Sunday morning before he was discovered. He was about fifty years of age. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury is that he died from cold and exposure.

### Godley's Lady's Book.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found the Prospectus of this periodical for 1850, now universally acknowledged to be the leading monthly magazine in the Union. We regard it as the most deserving of extensive patronage of all the American monthlies and we are therefore pleased to learn that it is rapidly extending its circulation throughout this section of the State. As this is the season for subscribing, we take pleasure in recommending it to those who desire a magazine unequalled in literary elegance and beautiful engravings.

We yesterday received a copy of the Report of Thomas J. Power, Esq., Superintendent of the Portage Railroad, and have merely had time to glance over it hastily. We believe, however, that it presents a true statement of the condition of the Portage Road, and we know that it contains much useful information relative to the repairs necessary to place the road in order to transact the increased amount of business that may be expected after the completion of the Central Road to Hollidaysburg. In our next we will either make extracts from it or publish it entire for the benefit of our readers.

### Speaker of the Senate.

The reception of the intelligence of the disgraceful conduct of Valentine Best, the political traitor and self-elected Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, by the Democratic press throughout the State, is just such as he deserves and had a right to expect. His course is censured and condemned by every high minded and honest man in the Commonwealth, and his name will hereafter be associated with all that is mean and degrading. A scene of the wildest excitement occurred in Harrisburg on the evening after his election. A torchlight procession, preceded by fire and drum, was formed. In front of the crowd was carried a large lantern, on which was variously inscribed, 'The best self-made man,' 'No Bribery,' 'Who voted Best?' 'I say cockrobin,' 'The Best successor of Arnold,' 'I did it myself.' Although such demonstrations are disgraceful, and should not be tolerated, yet in this instance it affords an evidence of the manner in which they regard such a flagrant violation of honor and honesty on the part of a public officer.

### Our Court.

The Court of last week was perhaps the most expensive ever held in this county, and was besides the most troublesome and exciting. The number of criminal cases was so large that the time of the Court was almost exclusively occupied during the whole week in their disposal, and several yet remain on the list. Not a single case of a civil nature was reached. For the information of our readers, we give below a brief synopsis of the criminal cases that were disposed of.

Commonwealth vs. Riot and Assault and Battery. Verdict guilty. Fined and pay costs of prosecution. For Com. Hutchinson and Miles. For Def'ts, Magehan, Potts & Copelin.

Same vs. Assault and Battery, Verdict, not guilty, and prosecutor, John C. Horner, to pay the costs.

For Com. Hutchinson, Potts and Magehan, and Miles for Def't.

Same vs. Indictment for Rape. Verdict guilty. Sentence 85 fine, and eight years and nine months in Western Penitentiary.

For Com. Hutchinson, Magehan, Fenlon and Heyer.

For Def't, Johnston and Hasson.

Same vs. Indictment for passing counterfeit money.—Verdict, guilty. Sentence, two years and nine months imprisonment in Western Penitentiary.

For Com. Hutchinson, Fenlon, Heyer and Magehan.

For Def't, Miles, Cox, Johnston, T. Banks, Hoffius and M'Donald.

This was the most important case of the Term, and was conducted with decided ability by the attorneys on both sides. Unparalleled efforts were made by defendant's Counsel to have his case continued, but were overruled in every instance.

Same vs. Indictment for passing counterfeit money. Verdict not guilty.

For Com. Hutchinson and Fenlon.

For Def't, Cox and Johnston.

Same vs. Indictment for keeping tipping house.—Verdict Not Guilty.

For Com. Hutchinson and Fenlon.

For Def't, Cox and Johnston.

Same vs. Indictment for Larceny.—Verdict, Not Guilty.

For Com. Hutchinson for Commonwealth, and Johnston and Heyer for Defendant.

Same vs. Indictment for Forcible Entry and Detainer. Verdict, Not Guilty, but to pay costs of prosecution.

For Com. Hutchinson, Cox & Johnston

For Def'ts, Miles, Foster and Potts.

Same vs. Indictment for selling counterfeit money.—In this case the prosecutor, James Graham, failing to appear, his recognizance were forfeited and defendant acquitted.

Nine other cases were acted on by the Grand Jury, who also made three presentations.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Moore, indicted for assault and battery with intent to murder, was continued on application of the Counsel for Commonwealth, on account of the serious illness of Patrick Daily the prosecutor.

### Congressional.

Campbell, the whig candidate for Clerk of the national House of Representatives, was elected on the 20th ballot—eight southern democrats voting for him. We are unable to account for the conduct of those southern democrats who flew the course, in any other manner than supposing that they deserted their man in order to secure the organization of the House. On the 11th inst. they were attempting to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms, but appeared to be as far off accomplishing that object as possible. The following is the result of the 2d ballot:

Lane,	88
Giddings,	61
Settling,	65

The subject of balloting was then postponed for the purpose of considering the Report of the Committee on Rules. At our latest dates it was not again taken up.

### The Mayor of Pittsburg.

Joseph Barker, the street preacher, has been elected Mayor of the city of Pittsburg! What induced the goodly citizens of that place to confer such an honor on a common street brawler we are unable to divine. It will be recollected that Joe Barker was sometime since committed as a nuisance and disturber of the peace, and sentenced to imprisonment for—we don't remember how long. The Democrats and Whigs both had their regularly nominated candidates in the field, but the members of the latter party deserted their man and went in for Barker. In consequence of this election, as we learn from the Pittsburg Post, Friday last was a day of intense excitement, and a tremendous crowd assembled at the new Court

House in the rear of which Barker is confined, to see the Mayor elect sworn in. He was brought out of prison and conducted to the Supreme Court Room where Judge Patton administered the oath, and after returning thanks to his friends, the Mayor of Pittsburg was conducted back to his cell in the Jail. We fear that much trouble is to be apprehended by the Pittsburgers in the administration of Mayor Barker. He has proved himself a bigo of the most vehement character, and perfectly regardless of all law and order. It is said that Gov. Johnston has promised to pardon him, but we do not know that this report has any foundation in truth.—We think that this election has not a parallel in the history of our country.

### The Tariff Meeting.

Connected with the Tariff Meeting held in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday last week are some incidents, a knowledge of which are necessary to enable our readers to judge what character and weight should be attributed to the proceedings which we published in our last number. It was doubtless intended by those who were the prime movers in getting it up to be of great efficacy in forming public opinion, and that it would have a tremendous and overpowering influence on the conduct of our Representative in Congress.—It was very evident by the manner in which those interested proceeded in the matter that they were afraid that if they did not act quickly, such resolutions as they wished to have adopted would be voted down, and that they therefore had determined to carry their object by stealth, and a resort to that species of trickery for which some persons in this county are justly celebrated. But we will proceed to particulars.

When the court house bell rung, which was about seven o'clock in the evening, every man was enquiring of his neighbor what was going on, to which he received no satisfactory answer, and a considerable number of our citizens repaired to the court house purely from motives of curiosity. After the expiration of a short time, the meeting was called to order by George S. King, an iron master, of the firm of King & Shoemaker, who proceeded to organize the meeting to suit his own particular views in the following manner.

On motion of George S. King, Peter Livengood of Johnstown was called to the chair.

On motion of George S. King, William Douglass was appointed a Vice President.

On motion of George S. King, James Ross was appointed a Vice President.

On motion of George S. King, James Litzinger was appointed a Vice President.

On motion of George S. King, John B. Onslow was appointed a Vice President.

On motion of George S. King, C. W. Bennett was appointed one of the Secretaries.

On motion of George S. King, Charles Ellis was appointed a Secretary.

On motion of George S. King, Robert P. Linton was appointed a Secretary.

Neither Thomas A. Maguire nor M. M. Adams who appear in the published proceedings as officers of the meeting, were present on the occasion, and of course took no part in it, but their names have been judiciously added for what purpose the reader can judge.

During all this time, the object of the meeting was unknown to all present except the few persons who were interested in getting it up. Then George S. King made a few remarks in which he stated that he was deeply interested in the subject of a Tariff, and that he wished it distinctly understood that it was not a party meeting. On motion of George S. King, Robert L. Johnston was called on to address the meeting. He said that he knew but little about it—that he was a tariff man from feeling—and that there were perhaps few men in the house who had not paid more attention to the subject than he had. He advocated however an increased tariff on iron and coal, and made some allusions to southern influence &c., &c.

By this time, it became known what the object of the meeting really was, and a rapid decrease in the number present was the consequence, and as it will be seen by the following card, one of the officers took his leave. The labors of the committee who had been appointed to prepare resolutions, kept them absent until a late hour and indeed until almost all the people had dispersed, and when they returned to the court room not more than twenty persons were present, and they of course were interested in their adoption. Mr. Onslow whose communication will be found in another column, was one of the committee and objected to the resolutions which were presented. The following resolutions were introduced by him, but they

were of course voted down:

*Resolved*, That we consider the Tariff of 1846, as being sufficient in every respect for the protection of the Farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer, and Laborer of Pennsylvania, and that we discountenance the efforts of any, be they whom they may, who would advocate its repeal or amendment.

*Resolved*, That we instruct our Representatives in the State Legislature, to vote for in all cases whatsoever, to instruct our Senators, and to request our Representatives in Congress to vote for and sustain the Tariff of 1846.

*Resolved*, That we request our fellow citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties, to memorialize Congress to sustain and defend the Tariff of 1846, because we consider that it affords ample protection to all the great interests of the State.

The above is the minority report of the Committee.

JOHN B. ONSLOW.

The foregoing is a fair and impartial history of the Tariff meeting held in the court house last week. We have been thus particular, because we objected to the resolutions as published in our last number going forth as embodying the sentiments of a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Cambria county, irrespective of party, and our readers can now judge for themselves whether they should not be regarded as being the sentiments of only a few men engaged in the iron business. And even they must have known and felt that they were committing a deed which would not bear public scrutiny, for the gentleman who handed us the proceedings did so with a request that we would publish them without comment. Although we do not regard the Tariff 1846 as being perfect, and are willing to admit that several of its provisions require modification, yet we look upon it as being as perfect perhaps as any one that could be adopted in the present state of our public feeling, and infinitely better to any one based upon specific or sliding scale duties. The present outcry against the Tariff of 1846 has been got up by iron masters, who depend on the western markets for the sale of their productions, where they cannot certainly expect to encounter foreign competition. The idea of importing iron from England, and transporting it across the mountains of Pennsylvania to Pittsburg or Cincinnati; and there underselling our home manufacturers, is perfectly ridiculous. But to conclude, the following card from Mr. James Litzinger of Clearfield township sufficiently explains itself:

### A Card.

MR. GIVEN:—In the proceedings of a Tariff meeting held in the Court House on the evening of Tuesday last, Court published in the last number of your paper, I notice that my name is there announced as one of the Vice Presidents.—To correct the impression which a reading of those proceedings would leave on the minds of my friends with whom I have heretofore acted, I deem it due to myself to state the manner in which I became connected with that meeting. When the Court House bell rang, I repaired thither from motives of curiosity alone, and after being in the room a short time, I was, on motion of George S. King, appointed one of the Vice Presidents, and took my seat accordingly, being in perfect ignorance of what kind of business was to be transacted, or what was the object of the meeting. In a short time, however, I became aware of what was in contemplation, and I immediately withdrew, as I am opposed to the alteration or modification of the Tariff of 1846 as then proposed, and therefore determined to have nothing to do with the meeting. I neither signed the proceedings, nor did I authorize any one to do it for me, nor was I present at the time of their adoption. You will do me the favor of publishing this card, as I desire my friends and the public to know that my name has been connected with those proceedings contrary to my consent, and that I am opposed to the principles therein embodied.

JAMES LITZINGER.

### COMMUNICATED.

JOHN G. GIVEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—I in common with some of my Democratic fellow-citizens, attended a meeting held at the Court House in Ebensburg, on the evening of 8th inst., which was for the purpose as I afterwards ascertained, of recommending to Congress a modification or an abolishment of the Tariff of 1846. And by the proceedings published in your paper of the 10th inst., I see it stated, that when stating the object of the meeting I advocated the repeal of the Tariff of 1846, because it did not afford sufficient protection to the Coal and Iron interests of Pennsylvania.

Now I deny having asserted one word in favor of any tariff, while stating the object of the meeting, and the gentleman who reported the proceedings of that meeting, has done me manifest injustice in publishing that as a fact. But as a member of the Committee on resolutions, when I found that it was composed of men who were determined to advocate the Tariff of 1846, I then prepared some resolutions in favor of the Tariff of 1846, which the publication of my report will show. But unfortunately for the reputation of "Little Cambria" they were lost in the meeting.

in consequence of the late hour to which the iron Kings, and a few selfish manufacturers had detained their auditory. I will venture to assert that there was not more than twenty men in the Court House when the Committee returned from their room, and they were such as were interested for themselves—in violation of the best interests of the Country.

I would not take this step to defend myself, did I not think that some of my old political friends, with whom I have heretofore acted in behalf of the much cherished principles of our Party, would think I had deserted the cause for which I have ever stood up as an advocate.

And allow me to add, that I think had some of the Democrats, who acted with me on the occasion, or whose names were used as officers of the meeting, been acquainted with its object they would have had nothing to do with it.

Yours, respectfully,  
JOHN B. ONSLOW.

### Tariff Duties and Protection.

Protectionists point with much exultation to the example of England for the greatness produced by the protective policy. Truly an illustrious example. There it is we behold the iron heel of privileged aristocracy firmly planted on the necks of the laboring classes, and thousands and tens of thousands, starving to death through the effects of protective tariffs and measures of a like tendency; and here we have men who pretend to be friends to American labor, working the same consequences on the laborers of our own country.

But if our protectionists have no mercy for laboring men, they ought at least to pay some respect to those who are engaged in Commerce and Agriculture. They tell us that without a protective tariff the country will be flooded with foreign merchandise and there will be no market for domestic manufactures. This is a fallacy, but for argument sake let us suppose it to be true, and that we prohibit foreign importations, to remedy the evil; what will be the consequence? The business of commerce must be destroyed. Commerce exists by a reciprocal interchange of commodities between countries, and if we destroy the reciprocity we destroy the business altogether. If we purchase nothing from foreign countries, they will be able to purchase nothing from us, and there must be an end to commercial intercourse. Will any of our protectionists now be kind enough to demonstrate to us, which Commerce or Manufacturing has been or is more likely to be the greatest benefit to the country at large, or a majority of the individuals composing it. To commerce we owe the discovery of civilization and independence of the country, to commerce we owe our intercourse with all the world, and to it we are indebted for the greatest part of our national greatness and unparalleled prosperity. It furnishes a market for our surplus products and gives an additional value to every branch of industry. It has built our cities, cleared our harbors and gives employment to thousands of our laboring poor.

What is to become of thousands of laborers who are engaged in building cities, wharves and ships, and performing all the labor belonging to the commercial business if their calling is to be destroyed to protect a few capitalists engaged in the manufacturing business who in point of fact need no protection, having the most profitable business in the country, independent of all human protection, but that of industry. But the protectionists say that the laborers can go to manufacturing establishments and get employment there. Heaven protect them from such an alternative! Crowd these establishments with famishing laborers from every other department of business, and then we will face the full fruition—the woful reality of the protective policy. Capitalists will then have the pleasure of seeing poor men begging from door to door and from one establishment to another for employment of any kind and at any price—compelled by necessity to be put on allowance like ship-wrecked mariners at sea, and to labor from daylight till dark without complaining, lest even the meagre allowance be denied them, which barely keeps body and soul together.—And with all the charity I am able to exercise I cannot help believing that this is what every protectionist who understands the policy wishes to see.

This is the way perhaps in which Mr. Meredith the Secretary of the national treasury intends to procure laborers to do the manufacturing of which he speaks in his late report. He says that by manufacturing our raw material ourselves we increase its value fourfold, and that this will be so much clear gain, over getting it manufactured abroad. But he forgets to tell us who is to do the manufacturing. He does not say whether he intends to manufacture laborers to do the work or whether he will import the "pauper labor" of Europe here to compete with our laborers on their own soil, or lastly whether he will take men from other and perhaps more useful employments to do his manufacturing. But the presumption is that he must do the latter, and in that case we are at a loss to know what he is to gain by taking men from one employment and putting them to another less useful one.

Again the Secretary says that by increased protection we will increase home consumption and thus create a home market for our produce. Here again he forgets to tell us who are to be the consumers. Does he suppose that taking men from one employment and engaging them in another will enlarge their capacities for consuming, or increase their numbers faster than the order of nature consummates that end.

The Secretary's theory of protection is to prohibit foreign imports, and his theory of creating a revenue is to collect it from foreign imports. He must then intend to prohibit foreign imports and collect revenue from them at the same time; and he calls loudly for an additional number of offices to collect revenue from imports that are not to be made. And in addition to all this he promises to give a "marked" stimulus to commerce by prohibiting foreign trade.

These ridiculous absurdities speak but poorly for the wisdom of the Second Washington in selecting materials for his Cabinet.

### JUSTICE.

#### Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced the Standing committees of the House, as follows:

Ways and Means—Conyngnam, M. Clintock, Burden, Baker, Stockwell, Allison, Molloy, Bent, Nickleson.

Judiciary—Porter, Cornyn, Conyngnam, Packer, Smyser, Biddle, Rhey, Laird, Scofield.

Retrenchment and Reform—Evans, of Montgomery, M'Laughlin, Leech, Meyers Acker, Griffin, Robinson.

Claims—Nickleson, Rutherford, Beauchamp, Reid, M'ulloch, Williams, Hoge. Agriculture—Haldeman, Cridland, Flowers, Gibboney, Hart, of Erie, Steward, Nissly.

Pensions and Gratuities—Klotz Brower, M'Curdy, Dunn, Powell, Scouler Kinkead.

Domestic Manufactures—M'Clintock, Baldwin, Black, Davis, Huplet, Jones, Trone.

Public Buildings—Meek, Duncan, Downer.

Accounts—Mark, Flowers, Derby, Espey, Ewing, Jackson, Dobbins.

Education—Finletter, Bowen, Henry, Cessna, Hart, Philadelphia city, Killinger, M'Curdy.

Vice and Immorality—Meek, Evans, of Berks, Fortner, Miller, Guffey, Steel, Feather.

Militia—Brindle, Evans, of Indiana, Shaffner, M'Lean, Walker, Downer, Wells.

Election Districts—Morrison, Hastings, Lewis, Duncan, Grier, Hart, of Philadelphia city, Steward.

Banks—Laird, Steel, Watson, Lewis, Porter, Simpson, Morrison, Mowry, Allison.

Estates and Escheats—Cornyn, Baker, Morris, Reid, Roberts, Finletter, Leet.

Compare Bills—Steel, Pierson, Dunn, Klotz, Hemphill.

Roads and Bridges—Shaffner, Shifer, Scofield, Leonard, Smith, Little, Gibboney.

Local Appropriations—Stockwell, Zerby, Smith, of Beaver, Herford, Black, Brower, Cridland.

Corporations—M'ulloch, Biddle, Evans, of Montgomery, Smith, of Beaver, Souder, Bent, Grier, M'Laughlin, Haldeman.

Lands—Henry, Evans, of Indiana, Marx, Killinger, Smith, Roberts, Burden.

Library—Hastings, Rhey, Church.

Printing—Bent, Pierson, Evans, Berks.

Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements—Beaumont, Biddle, Hoge, Shifer, Brindle, Smyser, Cessna, Wade, Leet, Walker, Souder, Jones, Packer.

Divorces—Zerby, Baker, O'Neill, Simpson, Cornyn, Hemphill, Morris.

During the past year, S. D. Parker, Esq., district attorney of Massachusetts, has paid into the treasury \$11,297.84, being money received from the surpluses for criminals who failed to appear for trial in accordance with their recognizances.

In a re-incounter between two men named William Shurtliff and John Brewer, at Worcester, Massachusetts, on Saturday evening, the latter was killed by a blow from the former, which broke his neck-bone. Shurtliff surrendered himself to the authorities.

A Cherokee Law, passed at their late council, makes it the duty of the sheriffs of the several districts, each, to summon a guard of four men to assist in searching for whiskey, and, if found, to spill it upon the ground. All the murders committed in the nation are caused by the use of whiskey.

How to Pick a Spree.—"I say," said an urchin to another in the street the other day. "You see the feller that stole my marbles."

"No I aint."

"Then I'm a liar, am I?"—and without more ado he commenced violent battery on the person of the unoffending lad.

A Dutchman married a Yankee wife, who turned out to be an intolerable vixen. One day, when irritated beyond all endurance by her tongue, the poor fellow began to rail a little in turn. He tried, indeed, to call the woman by that very offensive but expressive epithet which signifies the female of the canine species, but shocked at the thought of using so unbecoming a phrase to a lady, he gave vent to his wrath in an ingenious circumlocution by swearing that she was "te wife of a tam dog!"

An Irishman who lived in an attic, being asked what part of the house he occupied, answered, "If the house were turned topsy turvey I'd be livin' on the first flure!"

If you wish to cure a scolding wife, never fail to laugh with all your might until she ceases, then kiss her.