



# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 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:

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## Democratic COUNTY MEETING!

The Democratic citizens of Cambria county are respectfully requested to meet in the Court House, in Ebensburg, on the evening of Tuesday of the April Court, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the Williamsport Convention, to place in nomination a democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and also for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the Democracy of Cambria county on the various agitating questions of the day.

S. J. RENSRAW,  
Chairman, County Committee.  
Feb. 28, 1850.

For Legislative proceedings, we refer our readers to the able and interesting letter of our Harrisburg correspondent in to days paper. We shall be under many obligations to him if he will continue his favors. We have not, however received the Bank Bill to which he refers. Will he be kind enough to send it to us.

By order of the Canal Commissioners, the water will be let into the canal on the 7th of March, if the weather permit.

The celebrated case of the Wheeling Bridge was to have come up before the Supreme Court of the United States, on Monday last. Mr. Darragh, the Attorney General, and Mr. Stanton, of Pittsburg, are engaged on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Packer, of the Senate, has reported a compromise Apportionment Bill. In this bill, Cambria gets one member of the House, and Blair, Huntingdon and Cambria forms a Senatorial District.

### "The Two Worlds."

We have received the three first numbers of *The Two Worlds*, a weekly journal published in New York, and which takes the place of the *World as it Moves*. It is published by Lockwood & Co., and edited by J. J. Bailey and Wm. Ross Wallace, gentlemen of acknowledged literary ability. It contains sixteen quarto pages, and presents a very beautiful typographical appearance. The articles with which its columns are filled, are of such character, as at once convey to the mind of the reader the impression that the editors are adepts in the art of catering for the public taste. We are so well pleased with it that we will publish its prospectus as soon as we can find a little room.—Terms only two dollars per annum.

### Godey's Lady's Book.

The March number of this unrivalled Magazine is on our table, and is, as usual, full of beautiful engravings and choice literary reading. The embellishments fourteen in number, are by the ablest artists, and the contributions are from the pens of noted literary gentlemen, which are of course calculated to entertain and amuse the readers of the magazine. There is no magazine that has got such a hold upon the affections of the public as Godey's.

### The 23d of February

The Anniversary of the birth day of the Father of our country was, as we learn, celebrated in an appropriate manner, by the various volunteer companies throughout this county. In Ebensburg, the Sons of Temperance turned out in full regalia on the occasion, and were escorted by the "Cambria Guards" to the Brick Church, where several addresses were delivered.—A dinner was also served by Mr. Robert Roberts in the Court House in a most sumptuous manner, where a large number of our citizens partook of the dainties of this life. We have not been favored by an account of the proceedings, but have been told that they had fine eating and lots of fun. The "Cambria Guards" presented a fine appearance on the occasion

and we hope, ere long, to see this company of volunteers one of the largest in the county.

**The Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War.**  
We clip the following paragraph from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Harrisburg Union

"Mr. Sturgeon made a neat little speech in favor of a memorial of the officers of volunteer companies of our State, asking for bounty lands. He said it came within his own knowledge that many of these brave young fellows had sold even the implements of their trade to furnish articles to fit them for the campaign, and that while some died, most had returned with shattered constitutions, from the hardships they had endured, and expressed the opinion that Congress would do no more than what was right, in granting their request."

This is all right enough, and we hope that Congress will grant the request of the memorialists. But there is another matter which we think of equal importance as the granting of bounty lands to officers, and in which the Government of the United States did not in our opinion, manifest that high sense of justice which usually characterizes all its movements. We allude to manner in which the soldiers were disbanded. It is well known the different regiments were taken home, or as near as possible, at the expense of the government, and there disbanded; thus depriving them of that pay and mileage to which they should have been entitled had they been disbanded at New Orleans. This, however, would have been right enough, had all been treated alike, but it is well known that those who were discharged before the conclusion of the war—many of whom had not been in service more than four or five months—were allowed both pay and mileage from the time they left Vera Cruz by which they were enabled to save from seventy-five to two hundred dollars each, according to the rank of the individual discharged.

Now if the soldiers were of any service to the United States, we cannot perceive why the government should not allow at least the same advantages to those who stuck by her during all her difficulties and until their services were no longer required as were granted to those who had been in the army but a short period. We are unable to perceive the justice of the course pursued by the General Government in this matter, and it may be remembered that it was this very circumstance that occasioned the serious disturbance in the New York regiment on their arrival at New Orleans. They demanded as a right, and we think justly too, that they should receive pay and mileage home, and be permitted to travel as they seen proper—the same as had been allowed to those who were discharged at an earlier period. They contended that their services were worth as much to the General Government as were those who had gone home before them and that they were entitled to the same privileges, and we are yet unable to determine why this unjust difference was made, unless with a view to economize. However this may have been, we think the Government might have found some more laudable object of economy, than that of bringing home the soldiers of the Mexican war, and we sincerely trust she will yet do justice to those from whom such a parsimonious exaction was made.

We hope that the Hon. Job Mann, our able Representative in Congress from this district will take this matter in hand, and place the soldiers under another obligation to him, in addition to the many favors he has already done them by his indefatigable exertions in their behalf. We will refer to this matter again.

For the Mountain Sentinel.  
Canal Commissioner.

### Mr. Given:

I perceive there are a number of gentlemen in the Eastern part of the State, spoken of in connection with the office of Canal Commissioner. The name of Wm. T. Morrison, Esq., who has ably represented Montgomery county, for a number of years, and is acknowledged by all who know him, to be one of the ablest men in our State Legislature, is mentioned in a number of Eastern papers. Mr. Morrison is one of those thorough going democrats, who accedes to the decision of the monarch multitude, all important political questions, and from his industrious habits and experience in business, as a merchant and practical farmer, he is enabled to know and appreciate the rights, and local wants of the masses in the various portions of the State. He is not vociferously consuming much time on any political question, and is truly a man of deeds, rather than of words, & I know he could poll the largest number of votes, ever cast for any democrat, in the part of the country where he is known.

A DEMOCRAT.

Correspondence of the Mountain Sentinel.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1850.

Dear Sirs:

Although I cannot say that much which either your readers or yourself would be disposed to call "interesting," has taken place at Harrisburg, up to this present writing; yet a good deal has transpired of which both of you are ignorant—and hence the reason why I have taken pen in hand to give you a faint outline or imperfect sketch of matters and things in general.

The great business of the session as yet has been and still is, the amendment of the Constitution, whereby the people, instead of his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, shall have the selection of the Judges of all the courts from the Supreme Court down to the lowest court in the State. There is no earthly doubt about the passage of the amendment, but inasmuch as the question of an Elective Judiciary is considered a popular one, it is necessary that every jackanapes in the Legislature shall have something to say on it, for "Blankum."

It is most annoying to listen to some of the speeches which are made by the hour, on this question, by men who cannot if they would try till dooms-day, broach one new idea, or fabricate a new argument of five minutes in length in support of that which every man, both in and out of the Legislature, with a very few exceptions, agree ought to be done, namely, that the judiciary should be elective. That the sovereign people, the source of all power in the State, shall have the right to say at the ballot boxes, who shall pass judgment upon their rights both of life and property.

Judge Porter of Northampton, and Augustus K. Cornyn of Huntingdon county, have both taken grounds against the amendment, and strange to say, the opposition of two men has set the balance of the ninety-eight members to talking in order to answer them. But the amendment will pass by a large majority, as it ought to pass, and the question will be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. By the by, I think it would have come with much more grace from those gentlemen who oppose the adoption of this amendment, if they had reserved their fire till the question was fairly before the people, and then let their thunder; and if by their superior arguments or convincing oratory, or both, they could get the people to go with them, I for one would be satisfied. But this thing of keeping the question from the people by legislative strangulation, I do not approve of. Besides it is full time that the people would take this matter in hand. Our Governors are too much in the habit of conferring judicial appointments upon political partisans, who have little or no other merit to recommend them, than that they belong to the same breed of cats with the appointing power.

The benches of our courts should be graced by no other men than those who will bring to the judgment seat sound heads, pure hearts, and characters void of reproach. They should be men eminent for talents and abilities suited to the responsible situations they are called upon to fill. In such men the people would have confidence, and in such men society would have a guaranty of safety, which would at once dispell those ominous misgivings which are too common in some quarters of the Commonwealth, where the judiciary is more feared than respected.

The following Resolutions, &c., were introduced by Mr. Mathias, a member for the city of Philadelphia, which were passed in the Senate by a unanimous vote on the 22d inst.

Whereas, the members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania have seen with deep regret, in several sections of our happy and glorious republic, indications of dissatisfaction with our fundamental organization, as embraced in our constitution, and an apparent disposition upon the part of some to effect a radical change.

And whereas in their feelings of dissatisfaction towards that great, liberal and patriotic instrument, the people of Pennsylvania do not participate. Therefore Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Union is identified with all the glories of the past, all the blessings of the present, and all the hopes of the future; and that Pennsylvania, while true to the compromises of the Constitution, will never waver in her fidelity to that noble charter of our confederation.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing to the Governor of each of the States and Territories in the Republic.

The preamble and resolutions above I consider breathe the proper spirit on the subject of our glorious Union. Pennsylvania

has always been found right, whenever the Constitution, under which our country has grown to a national greatness, which knows no parallel in the history of nations, has been in danger. She will still be found right; and her noble sons will respond with a voice as of one man, to the patriotic spirit which the preamble and resolutions of the Senate breathe.

In the House, on Saturday last, the new bank bill, introduced by the bank committee, through the chairman, Mr. Laird of Westmoreland county, was under discussion. This bill is a very long one, covering twenty-eight pages, and embracing many new and important provisions, all looking to the better security of the public against the frauds and rascalities of those monied monopolists. From present indications, I am inclined to think that Mr. Laird's bill will be so amended and altered by those who are opposed to its provisions as to render nugatory, the restrictions which the committee recommend. I shall be sorry to see this should it be so, because all men agree, that it is high time that the Legislature would protect by stringent enactments, the community against swindling shaving shops call them by whatever name you please. Enclosed I send you a copy of the bill referred to, so that you can see what its provisions are, and at the same time, spread before the public whatever you deem necessary for their information in relation to the bill.

The 22d of February was celebrated in Harrisburg with all due regard to the day and the illustrious individual whose anniversary it was. The Farewell Address of the Father of his Country, was read to the members of both branches of the Legislature congregated in the Hall of the House of Representatives, headed by the Governor and heads of Department, after which both branches adjourned. The apportionment bill has not yet been called up, but no doubt will be in a short time, when we may expect a fight both long and fierce.—The bill to erect Conemaugh county, will die still born where it is, or, if it should be brought up, will receive the cold shoulder from all quarters. I shall not be much surprised to see the bill creating Pine county pass this session, however. If Pine county does get through, it will not be without the opposition of your member, Dr. Smith, who is keeping out a most vigilant watch upon it, as well as Conemaugh county. The Dr. is a most attentive and industrious member, always at his post, and always engaged with the responsibilities of his position. He is universally esteemed as an upright honest man and a good democrat.

Yours, &c.  
CONEMAUGH.

### Population of the United States.

Were our country filled up like Germany, one hundred and seventy-two persons to the square mile, the population would be five hundred millions. Europe contained one hundred and eighty-three millions inhabitants in 1807; in 1848 they had increased to two hundred and sixty-two millions three hundred thousand in the same area. Excess of population, enormous taxation, and the scarcity of subsistence has driven millions to America within the last twenty years. At a former period religious persecution banished thousands from otherwise happy homes. In a few months we will have the decennial census of the United States for 1850, and we have seen a calculation making the population represented twenty-one millions twenty-seven thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven, and giving the Eastern States twenty-five the Middle, including Delaware, fifty-eight, Western free fifty, Southern or slave seventy-eight, Representatives in Congress, at one member for one hundred thousand persons, two hundred and eleven, which is too small a number for the transaction of business, and one representative to one hundred thousand constituents by far too few. Eighteen hundred and fifty-one will bring us a decennial return from the United Kingdom, which, in 1841, contained twenty six millions eight hundred thirty-five thousand one hundred and three inhabitants, and may give a return of nearly thirty millions persons, notwithstanding an emigration of more than a million in ten years.—National Intelligencer.

### Canada Annexation.

Earl Grey's letter to Lord Elgin, denouncing annexation and annexationists regarding the one as but little better than treason, and the others as but little better than traitors, has not produced any mollifying effect, but, on the contrary, has greatly exasperated the dissidents, and added much fuel to the flame. Accordingly, the annexationists, instead of desisting from their purpose and returning to their allegiance and their loyalty, avow their determination to "go ahead" with their project of dismemberment, "in spite of thunder," as they say. But they say, at the same time, that what they do will be done lawfully and peaceably, but that they disregard the Downing street menaces, and appeal from the two earls, Grey and Elgin, to the English people, who will perceive

in the long run, they think, the propriety and the policy of a separation.—Washington Globe.

### Jenny Lind's Visit to America.

It is now positively arranged that JENNY LIND, the celebrated vocalist, is to visit the United States. P. T. Barnum has written a letter to the New York Herald, on the subject, from which we copy the following:

Miss Lind has numerous better offers than the one she has accepted from me; but she has a great anxiety to visit America; she speaks of this country and its institutions in the highest terms of rapture and praise, and as money is by no means the greatest inducement that can be laid before her, she has determined to visit us. In her engagement with me (which engagement includes Havana as well as the United States,) she expressly reserves the right to give charitable concerts whenever she thinks proper.

Since her debut in England, she has given to the poor, from her own private purse, more than the whole amount which I have engaged to give her, and the proceeds of concerts, for charitable purposes in Great Britain, where she has sung gratuitously, have realized more than ten times that amount.

During the last eight months, she has been singing entirely gratuitously, for charitable purposes, and she is now founding a benevolent institution in Stockholm her native city, at a cost of \$350,000.

A visit from such a woman, who regards her high artistic powers as a gift from Heaven, for the amelioration of affliction and distress, and whose every thought and deed is philanthropy, I feel persuaded will prove a blessing to America, as she has to every country which she has visited, and I feel every confidence that my countrymen and women will join me heartily in saying "may God bless her."

### Telegraph to England.

One Mr. Armstrong proposes to put into operation a line of telegraph from Halifax to the west coast of Ireland, whence it can readily be extended to Liverpool.—Wonderful as this project appears, it is not so wonderful as the existence of the Telegraph itself, and we have no doubt as to its entire practicability. According to his plan the wire is to be a cable, 36 strands coated with Gutta Percha, the only available insulator now known, to be laid with suitable anchors from above Halifax, on the coast, along the Banks of Newfoundland, which extends to within 160 miles of the coast of Ireland, below all currents—for there is such a point far down beyond the reach of anchorage, until the water deepens, so that its density will overcome the weight of the wire leaving it suspended until the line is extended across—the whole to be accurately marked on a chart of the whole line, with "tell tales" at distances of 50 or 100 miles, with suitable buoys, where the ship may run up, and attach an instrument of simple construction to the connecting wires and thus communicate either way with land. According to this plan based upon careful and accurate calculations, the whole weight will be 8,510 1/2 tons, which will require nine ships of 1,000 tons, (Custom House measurement,) and four steamers, of not less than 1,500 tons burden, to take charge of the working squadron, while the time required to lay down the wire after all the material is on shipboard and the vessels at their respective stations on the American and Irish coasts, will be from thirteen to twenty days, during the months of July and August, both squadrons to leave port at the same time rendezvous at a given point of latitude and longitude, as near midway of the Ocean as possible; the whole to cost less than three millions of dollars.

**Another United States Consul Insulted.**—The Portsmouth (Va.) Pilot, of the 15th inst., has seen a letter from Punta Palma, under date of January 4th, which says:—From what I hear, I understand that our Consul has been repeatedly insulted by the Governor and populace, even in his own house. and it is deemed necessary by Capt. Ward that an American man of war should be stationed at this place, for the defence of the dignity and rights of our country. It is said that on one occasion the Governor went to the American Consul's house, and after searching it from top to bottom, insulted his wife in the most aggravated manner, and they also followed him to his country seat, and with a drawn sword, demanded that he should immediately leave the country. Such are the reports here, and I give them for what they are worth.

The city is teeming with rumors about a division and dissolution of the cabinet. It is reported that Mr. Clayton is going out, in consequence of some negotiation with the British minister, which he undertook to conduct without due consultation with the cabinet. It is also said that one other member retires with him; and it is further reported that these two vacancies will be supplied with Messrs. Evans of Maine, and Corwin of Ohio.—Should the latter go in, we take it for granted that Mr. Ewing will go out, as we deem it improbable that two members will come from the same State. But we do not pretend to vouch for any of these reports.—Washington Union Feb. 19.

The Legislature of Alabama (both houses) have met in convention, and appointed 36 delegates to the Southern Convention, viz: four delegates to each United States Senator, and four from each of the seven Congressional District of the State.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 25, England.

The America reached Halifax on Saturday night.

Since the sailing of the last steamer Parliament has met. The Queen's speech has been delivered, and in some degree the main features of the proposed policy of the Minister has been developed. Both Houses of Parliament were opened by proxy on the 31st inst., when the speech from the House was delivered by the Lord Chancellor.

### Ireland.

The intelligence from Ireland is still more heartrending. Cultivation seems stagnant, and traders are more depressed than in the first of her sufferings.

The tide of emigration to the United States has again set forth, but unfortunately for the people, the means is not left them now to escape from local tyranny and destitution.

### France.

MONDAY.—Paris has been in a state of siege in consequence of serious disturbances created by a mob in the Rue St. Martin. The Police authorities came to cut down certain of the trees of liberty planted during the Revolution. From facts, which by the way, are rather conflicting, it would appear that when the order for the destruction of these last emblems of the liberty of the French people were issued, large crowds gathered round, and when the police, acting under orders from the Executive, proceeded to cut them down, they were resisted and dispersed by the people, but a strong body of military advancing at this moment, the mob was put to flight, with the loss of several wounded, while the troops were scarcely molested. The latest news is that all was quiet, and there was no fears of further disturbance. The *Moniteur* attributes the whole affair to the desire of the President of the Republic to concentrate the government of the country in his own person. Beyond the fact of the riot, the French news is not of much importance.

### Rome.

It is now stated that the Pope is about to return to Rome, almost immediately, it is believed. The Spanish garrison would evacuate Rome on the arrival of his Holiness.

### Russia.

Accounts from the Dardanelles state that the Circassians have gained great advantages over the Russians, the latter having been compelled to retreat with great loss.

### Turkey.

The escape of Madame Kossuth, and the fact of her having joined her exiled husband, is confirmed. The extradition is nearly settled.

### Switzerland.

Austria has made a demand for the extradition of some Poles who have taken refuge from the severities following the Hungarian troubles, within the Cantons of Switzerland. The Swiss Government has refused to surrender the refugees, except where it is clearly proved that they have intrigued in politics, and otherwise misconducted themselves.

### Greece.

Advices from Athens bring information that a serious rupture between the English and Greek governments had taken place, and that a total suspension of the relations between the two governments had occurred. English fleets had blockaded the Greek ports. It is supposed that the difficulty will be amicably settled.

### Prussia.

All the articles of the Constitution, except one making the Ministers responsible to the King, have been agreed upon by the Chambers, and the King had taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution. There was great rejoicing in Berlin.

### Denmark.

The session of the States was opened by the King in person on the 30th ult. Reverting to the hostilities with Schleswig Holstein, he says, "the war has not yet terminated it is only suspended. I hope, however, that the negotiations in progress will lead to the desired end, provided my misled subjects do not meet with support from greater powers."

**Good News from Florida.**—By a letter from a correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, at Tampa, we observe that there is a very gratifying prospect of an early and satisfactory close of the Indian difficulties in Florida. The principal chief acceded to the terms of the government and agreed to emigrate. The troops are so disposed of as to secure their compliance, were they disposed to resist further. The speedy relief of Florida from this troublesome population, and the government from a source of expense and embarrassment, will soon be accomplished.

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 9th instant, gives the terms upon which the Florida Indians have agreed to emigrate, and says that it is believed that the Indians will all be out of the country by the last of May. The following are the terms:—"Each warrior is to receive (before he goes on board the boat) \$500, each woman \$100, each child \$100. Bowlegs himself will receive about \$10,000, and two or three sub-chiefs about \$5,000. They are to be provided with rations for one year after their arrival in Arkansas, and to be guaranteed in the possession of their negroes. It is estimated that the whole cost of the removal will be about \$224,000."

Nothing new in Congress.