



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 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, Evans' Buildings, Third St. Philadelphia.
V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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. RENSCHAW,
Chairman, County Committee.
Feb. 28, 1850.

Notice!

The democratic citizens of the Borough of Ebensburg are requested to meet at the Court House on next Saturday evening, at seven o'clock.

MANY.

Our thanks are again due Messrs. Drum, and Brawley of the Senate, and Messrs. W. A. Smith, Hastings, Rhey, Hemphill and Porter of the House, for useful public documents.

A number of the citizens of Johnstown recently tendered a public dinner to THOMAS J. POWER, Esq., late Superintendent of the Allegheny Portage Railroad as a mark of the high esteem they entertain for him both as an officer and a private citizen. Mr. Power declined the honor thus tendered him, alleging a multiplicity of business which he is anxious to have settled, as the reason of his inability to meet his kind friends at the festive board.

News from California have been received up to January 14th. On the 10th San Francisco was nearly inundated by floods from the rising of the Sacramento and American rivers. The people were compelled to fly to the hills and vessels. Several lives were lost. It is reported that all the swine and herds in the valleys were destroyed.

Among a variety of matters which will come up before the meeting at the April Court for the consideration of the democracy of Cambria county, there is one particularly on which we would be pleased to see a decided action taken.—a question in which we are all, as Cambria county men, deeply interested. A Representative in Congress is to be chosen at the next fall election, and we think that it will be generally conceded that this county is entitled to the candidate. We have never had a member of Congress chosen from this county, nor are we likely to have that honor conferred on us for a number of years to come, unless we assert our rights on the present occasion. Since the formation of this District, Westmoreland and Bedford counties have each had their member for four years, and common justice would give us at least two years out of the ten. After the taking of the next census, we will, in all probability be placed with other counties in the formation of a district, when the larger counties will, as heretofore, claim a precedence over us, and we will thus be diddled out of our just rights for another term of ten years.

As we have acted in good faith towards our sister counties of Westmoreland and Bedford, we would fain believe that they will throw no obstacle in the way of having our modest demand granted. In fact we apprehend no opposition to our claims from either Westmoreland or Bedford, if we only present a man who is worthy and competent to fill the office. Nevertheless, we think it the duty of the democratic meeting which is to assemble in this place on Court week to express publicly their views relative to the matter, and adopt resolutions asserting and setting forth the claims of our county to the privilege of presenting for the suffrages of the democracy of this District the next candi-

date for Congress. This is the proper mode of giving publicity to the position we intend to assume, and we sincerely hope and trust that the democracy of this county will act in harmony relative to a matter of so much importance.

The New Bank Bill.

A kind friend in Harrisburg has sent us the Bank Bill reported by Mr. Laird of Westmoreland. It is very lengthy, but the importance of the subject, and the necessity of placing proper restrictions on the banking corporations of this Commonwealth, renders it necessary to make a law of this kind very stringent and particular in its operations. This bill, which affords evidence of signal ability on the part of its author, embraces all those great principles of the democratic party relative to the banking privileges, for the adoption of which they have been contending for a number of years. If Mr. Laird succeeds in getting his bill passed, he, as well as the democratic party will have achieved a signal triumph, and conferred a favor on Pennsylvania of the greatest magnitude.—But we are afraid, as has been heretofore always the case, there will be a sufficient number of men in our own ranks who have not nerve to battle against monied corporations, and who, when united with the whigs, have always been able to defeat a measure of this kind. Fears are entertained that if this bill is passed at all, it will be so modified as to render nugatory many of the most important provisions.

Affairs at Washington.

The Baltimore Sun's Washington correspondent writes under date of February 27th:

I am very happy to inform you that an arrangement has been made whereby the northern members agree to abandon the project of forcing the California measure by the gag rules. It was well known that the attempt would endanger the quiet of the House for some time to come, and whether it succeeded or not, would retard and obstruct any plan of compromise.

The northern members are well convinced that their movement last Monday week was premature and indiscreet. The resistance of the minority was conservative and proper, and will be restored again, whenever it may be necessary to check the arbitrary and oppressive conduct of the majority.

Mr. Doty's resolution accompanied by a bill for the admission of California, is now before the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, for a full discussion. This is the proper mode of relieving anxiety and calming the excitement both in the House and in the country.

Next Monday, when Mr. Doty's resolution comes up as unfinished business, it will be withdrawn or passed over by consent.

So, the imminent and pressing danger alluded to in the Senate, on Monday has been averted.

With the prospect which we have before us of a wise, rational, constitutional, and practical plan of compromise from Mr. Webster, and signs of a better disposition on the part of the House we may congratulate ourselves upon having safely passed the crisis. Unless some untoward events should happen we shall, in three months, see land.

Alabama and the Nashville Convention.

Three Southern States not Represented. In the Legislature of Alabama, which has just ended its session, no legislation took place on the Slavery subject. Each House, it is true, passed resolutions concerning it, but neither House would agree to the other's resolutions. Delegates to the proposed Nashville convention were appointed by the members of the Legislature, but not under any legislative act declaring any particular objects to be accomplished by the convention. In addition to this, there is the positive contrary action of the Legislatures of both Kentucky and Tennessee, which we have heretofore noticed; and we have now the statement also from New Orleans, that the Louisiana Legislature are strongly opposed to any revolutionary movements, and are not disposed to recognize the Nashville Convention.—Balt. Sun.

Mississippi Preparing for War.

It appears that the committee of federal relations, in the Mississippi Legislature, says the Baltimore Sun, has recommended that \$250,000 be placed at the disposal of the government to be used in case Mississippi is thrown on her reserved rights in the great contest between the North and the South on the slavery question. In view of this fact, a contemporary respectfully reminds the sovereign State of Mississippi that there is a small balance of several millions of dollars due from her to certain creditors, a part of which her Legislature has repudiated, but another portion simply stands over from year to year, unpaid, principal and interest. If she has any \$250,000 to disburse in any way, the contemporary aforesaid affectionately advises her to apply it "on account."

A man who was reprimanded by a divine for swearing, replied that he did not see any harm in it. "No harm in it," said the minister, "why do you not know the commandment, 'Swear not at all?'" "I do not swear at all," replied the man, "I only swear at those who annoy me."

22d of February.

At Loretto the 22d of February was celebrated in a very patriotic manner by the Allegheny Infantry, who were on parade subject to the orders of Capt. Henry Schnetberg. After performing various manoeuvres with their new shooting-irons, the company adjourned to the store of Lieut. A. Little. The meeting was organized by appointing Henry Scanlan President; George M'Gough and Joseph A. Buck, Vice Presidents. On motion the assembly was addressed in a very animating manner by James Kaylor, Captain Schnetberg, Francis A. Storm, and others. The orators having concluded their remarks upon the subject of the day, the following toasts were read.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The American Army: That it may always sustain the honor of the nation.

2d. Here's to our Nation: That it may increase in strength.

3d. Here's down with slavery and up with freedom.

4th. Our Nation: As capable of repelling invasion as any in the world.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By James Kaylor: Would to heaven that Washington and Jackson were living to-day, and they should lead the army of America to drive to the jumping-off-place, the kings and potentates of Europe.

By James O'Donnell: The Stars and Stripes of our Country—The one to guide the patriot; in his country's defence, the other a punishment to her aggressors.

By Francis P. Litzinger: The 22d of February—A day upon which the American people and all lovers of liberty throughout the world, had born to them, the father the founder, and the defender of freedom and liberty.

By James Todd: George Washington—who, when yet a boy, out-generalled the veteran Generals of Great Britain, and who, by his perseverance rescued his country from its tyrannical oppressors. Long may his birth-day be celebrated by the American people.

By Henry Schnetberg: To the memory of the Father of our Country—May his birthday be celebrated by his people as long as this world turns in its sphere.

By J. M. Christy: Here's to the Captain of the Allegheny Infantry, and that he may perform his duty as the man did whose birthday we celebrate.

By John T. Leavy: That the Cambria Legion may celebrate this day, the 22d of February, the ever memorable birthday of the father of our country, in a manner that cannot be scorned at.

By H. C. Kaylor: General George Washington—the man who led the American heroes of the dark and dismal days of '76, and gained for us the liberty which we now so largely partake of. He was justly styled the father, the founder, and the defender of the American government.

By George M. Parrish: Our Washington's glory unfaded will shine, and die not until love of virtue shall cease on earth, or earth itself sink into chaos.

By Augustine Kaylor: That the Cambria Legion may ever remember the glorious 22d of February, the birthday of Washington the father of his country, who was a friend to and a defender of the American people. May the Allegheny Infantry be as ready to the call of their country as Washington the brave who never flinched when his country called him to arms.

By Universal Consent: The Allegheny Infantry—The best set of toasters now living; whether in prose or poetry, they can take the hat on an 8th of January.—The Lord help them.

By Joseph A. Todd: Here's to Gen. George Washington a soldier brave,

Who became a soldier his country to save
Who so nobly refused a sceptre or crown,
And into quiet life peacefully settled down;
Long may his memory be held sacred and dear,

By all who the name of Americans bear.
By George M. Parrish: Gen. Washington, the gallant soldier, the bravest of the brave—May his name be forever honored and respected by the American people.

By J. M. Christy: Here's luck and success to the Allegheny Infantry, and that they may be the star of the Keystone.

By Henry Schnetberg: To the fair sex of our dear country,

By J. M. Christy: Here's to the man that owned the land, that raised the corn, that fed the goose, that raised the quill, that wrote the Declaration of Independence.

By Peter Kaylor: Gen. George Washington—My mind and pen both fail when they attempt to draw a picture of the honor or the glory, and the praise due to this great man.

By Wm. J. Coons: May the Allegheny Infantry always do their duty towards their country and their fellow-soldiers.

By Peter Kaylor: May the Allegheny Infantry always meet to celebrate the birthday of the father of his country with as much patriotic feeling as they did to-day.

By Henry Schnetberg: Here's to the paper which so ably displayed its wisdom in ridiculing the ignorance of a few country soldiers on occasion of the 8th of January.

By Joseph A. Buck: Pause, oh ye critics, and take breath, for there has come to light a certain Blair County editor who seems determined to conquer you all by criticising upon volunteer toasts; and when he shall have climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his brow bound with the chaplets gained at the expense of a few country volunteers, he will like an Alexander, look down upon a world of conquered critics and weep, that there is

not another world of such for him to conquer. Such genius as his should not be left to pass away in such a low station as criticising upon volunteer toasts; he should have a wider scope for the machinery of his ponderous brain to work upon, than that of pouring forth his wit and wisdom upon a few country volunteers. We would say to the Blair county editor, sound the tocsin, draw the bright blade of criticism, and let it cut deep into these country volunteers; wake them up from their deep sleep of ignorance, let them now learn to be careful how they compose their next toasts, to have every thing correct, for if they don't, the Blair county editor will be put to the trouble of heralding forth their ignorance to the world.

By Joseph A. Buck: The Editor of the Blair County Whig—Let him look sharp when he next criticises. A little learning is a dangerous thing.

The Foreign News.

The Steamer *America* left Liverpool on the 9th inst., and brings a variety of transatlantic news of different degrees of interest; none very exciting, however.—The despots have arranged, or will arrange we suppose, everything to their liking for the present. Liberty is trodden down, but not so effectually that she will not one day rise again; and the day of her resurrection, which must come, will be a terrible one for the tyrants. There are accounts to be settled, accounts of long standing—centuries of oppression and of wrong, and the reformers will make the discovery, if they have not yet made it, that temporizing, compromising, half-way measures, achieve nothing, remedy nothing, ameliorate nothing; and that whilst they keep the tyrant, they will try in vain to rend the chain.

To crush the tyrant whilst they rent the chain is the only infallible means of crowning a revolution with success. Our forefathers, the patriots of '76, knew this, and for this reason many of them, who would otherwise have inclined towards an accommodation with the British Government went at once for independence, as a *sine qua non*. They well knew that to continue to be subjects of the British crown, would eventually rivet their chains, notwithstanding some temporary concessions on its part and modifications, or repeal even of obnoxious measures.

The Pope has not yet returned to Rome. Some accounts say that he will return immediately, and some that he will not—we believe the last to be correct. He has been returning "immediately" for the last five or six months, but he does not. It was said that he could not go for want of money. This was no reason at all. He could do without money as well or better at Rome, than he can do without it in the Neapolitan territory. What we have always thought and said, we still think—that he has no desire to return whilst the French occupy Rome, for well he knows that the French General would be the *bona fide* ruling sovereign, and not himself; and Pius, having once been a soldier, knows very well, too, what kind of a domination it is that rests upon the point of foreign bayonets. He feels a little reluctant, too, perhaps, to face his subjects whom he mauled so terribly in his Encyclical letter, that is the republicans and liberals, who (let European correspondents of certain American presses say what they may to the contrary) are pretty numerous in the Eternal City.

A Great battle has been fought, it is said between the Russians and Circassians. One account says that the latter were utterly defeated, and that Schamy, their chief was killed. Another says that the Russians were defeated—a slight discrepancy.

It seems that the Swedish Nightingale, JENNY LIND, is, without doubt, coming to America. She will sing here to more purpose than ever Nightingale sang before.—The sum to be paid her by Mr. Barnum is enormous; and that a little human breath can be so modulated as to insure to its owner an annual income more than five or six times that of the President of the United States, is one of the wonders of the age, and that would be incredible if the proof were not visible, tangible, and undeniable.—Daily Globe.

Mexico.—The Mexican officials are at the game of blood and plunder again several Texan merchants, Warthington, Bowen, Campbell, Hillman and Mangus, of Roma, crossed the Rio Grande with goods, and paid \$250 duties. The Mexican officers pursued them and took a large stipend. When the Americans reached Salinas, the same Mexican officers arrived there and shot Mr. Warthington thro' the head. Campbell shot a Mexican but fell beneath the fire of 8 Mexicans, Bowen had his brains beat out with a gun, and Mangus surrendered only to be murdered in a most shocking manner, and their remains mutilated and left a prey to vultures and wolves. Texas will revenge these barbarous deeds!

Mineral Resources of California.

The following statement respecting the various mineral resources of California, is extracted from Dr. Wiezbicki's new work "California as it is, and as it may be, or a Guide to the Gold Region."

"When considered in point of mineral productions, if allowed to be developed by capitalists, California is capable of becoming an important centre of the commerce of the Pacific. Here we find in the neighborhood of Clear Lake, about 125 miles north of Sonoma, lead, copper, sulphur, and Saltpetre; on the south side of San Francisco Bay, silver mines have been found, in the vicinity of Pueblo de San Jose; Quicksilver mines, which are pro-

nounced to be richer than those of Spain, are already being worked to a great profit in the same region. Coal strata have also been found in the coast range of mountain near Santa Cruz, in the neighborhood of the mission, San Luis Obispo, and near San Diego. California coal seems to be in the intermediate state, between the anthracite and the bituminous. It is not so hard as the former, nor so soft as the latter; it burns more easily than the first, and does not give out so smoky and unpleasant a flame as the second; it ignites easily and burns with a very pleasant flame without much smoke. Iron is scattered through the mountains of the country, and we have no doubt that a workable mine of it will before long be discovered. We mention not the gold washings that are being worked so successfully at present, for as respects their duration and the development of the industry of the country, they scarcely deserve the attention of the economist, be they ever so rich, as all other mines are more beneficial in their influence to the progress of a country than gold mines. These will become the means of advancing the prosperity of the country, only when a regular system of mining by sinking shafts into the rocks shall commence, which it is to be hoped will be done ere long.

From Mexico.

By the arrival, at New Orleans, of the brig *Water Watch*, from Vera Cruz, 8th instant, late intelligence from Mexico has been received:

Gen. Hernandez has been obliged, by indisposition to resign his post as Commandant General of Chiapas and Tabasco. Gen. Tomas Marin has been appointed in his place.

The *Trait d'Union* of the 23d ult., says that the mines in Mexico have never been so productive as lately. The States of Guanajuato and Puebla daily become the theatre of new discoveries and new explorations. Gold, silver, and mercury abound in various places. In Oajaca the mineral districts are again put under labor, and measures have been taken to develop the resources of that favored portion of Mexico.

The Indians still continue their destructive incursions. Lately, however, they received two signal checks in the States of Durango and New Leon, where the Mexicans attacked them and killed 34, rescuing some prisoners and capturing a considerable number of cattle.

The *Trait d'Union* of the 25th ult., says that rumors were then in circulation, that the charges brought against Santa Anna, by the Senator Gaboa, were to be immediately submitted to a grand jury; that the voluntary exile of Kingston, Jamaica, ardently desires to return to his country; that his impatience is so great that he will not perhaps await the decision of justice, but will take the country of surprise by unsuspectedly disembarking; that his friends are actively employed in his interest; that a movement will burst forth at all points, &c., &c.

The Montplaisirs are still at the capital, where they are much admired and caressed by the citizens. Franze Coenen, the celebrated violinist, had returned from a tour in the interior States.

The opera troupe now in this city, with Valtellina at their head, are anxiously expected in the city of Mexico.

Patent Rifle.—A modest Prussian mechanic, by the name of Charles Hartung, now in this city, has invented a new style of rifle, known by the name of *Lund Nadel*, (darting needle) which is attracting much attention. It is impossible to present a scientific description of it without engravings, but we can give our readers a general notion of its peculiarities. In the first place, it loads at the breach. In the second place it is discharged by a 'darting needle,' which pierces the bottom of the cartridge and ignites the powder by friction. This is done inside, without any priming, and as well in wet as in dry weather. Behind the cartridge is an air chamber, in which expanded air is used in propelling the ball. The breach pin slides in and out, and all together operates with curious simplicity. It is said to carry a ball eight hundred yards effectively.

The Scientific American states that the guns were used by the Prussians in their late war with Denmark with terrible effect, and that all the Prussian light cavalry are to be equipped with them. Mr. Hartung has assigned his invention to Mr. Jhon B. Klien, who proposes to submit it to our government for their patronage.

A competent board of commissioners will soon determine whether the invention has all the merit which its simplicity and ingenuity give promise of.

N. Y. Eve. post.

Mrs. Miller.—We have received a note from a gentleman of Washington city who informs us, by authority, that the statements relative to the unfortunate Mrs. Miller having been seen and recognised in different parts of Virginia, are wholly unfounded. Maj. Miller and her father are now in Washington, and have diligently followed up these rumors and overthrown the parties described, (who in some cases were suspected with some show of probability,) but as yet have been totally unable to discover any thing which in the remotest degree favors the supposition that she is still in existence. The parties alluded to by the Virginia paper, which we published yesterday, are doubtless the same already several times spoken of by different Virginia newspapers.—Baltimore Sun.

Nothing of importance from Congress.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, Jan. 31.

Parliament was opened on the 31st ult., with the usual ceremony. The royal speech was delivered by commission, the commissioners being the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Minto, and the Bishop of London.

By the direction of the Lord Chancellor,

The Usher of the Black Rod proceeded to the House of Commons to summon the Commons to the bar to hear the royal speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in again having recourse to the advice and assistance of her Parliament. The decease of her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, has caused her Majesty deep affliction. The extensive charity and exemplary virtues of her late Majesty will always render her memory dear to the nation.

"Her Majesty happily continues in peace and amity with Foreign Powers.

"In the course of the autumn, differences of a serious character arose between the governments of Austria and Russia on the one hand, and the Sublime Porte on the other, in regard to the treatment of a considerable number of persons, who, after the termination of the civil war in Hungary, had taken refuge in the Turkish territory. Explanations which took place between the Turkish and Imperial governments have fortunately removed any danger to the peace of Europe which might have arisen out of these differences. Her Majesty having been appealed to on this occasion by the Sultan, united her efforts to those of the government of France, to which a similar appeal had been made, in order to assist by the employment of her good offices in effecting an amicable settlement of these differences in a manner consistent with the dignity and independence of the Porte.

Her Majesty has been engaged in communication with foreign states upon the measures which might be rendered necessary by the relaxation of the restrictions formerly imposed by the navigation laws of this country. The governments of the United States of America and of Sweden have promptly taken steps to secure British ships in the ports of their respective countries advantages similar to those which their own ships now enjoy in British ports. With regard to those foreign states whose navigation laws have hitherto been of a restrictive character, her Majesty has received from nearly all of them assurances which induce her to hope that our example will speedily lead to a great and general diminution of those obstacles which previously existed to a free intercourse by sea between the nations of the world. In the summer and autumn of the past year, the United Kingdom was visited by the ravages of the cholera; but Almighty God, in his mercy, was pleased to arrest the progress of mortality and stay this fearful pestilence. Her Majesty is persuaded that we shall best evince our gratitude by vigilant precautions against the more obvious causes of sickness, and an enlightened consideration for those who are most exposed to its attacks.

"Her Majesty, in her late visit to Ireland, derived the highest gratification from the loyalty and attachment manifested by all classes of her subjects. Although the effects of former years of scarcity are painfully felt in that part of the United Kingdom, they are mitigated by the present abundance of food and the tranquility which prevails.

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in congratulating you upon the improved condition of commerce and manufactures. It is with regret that her Majesty has observed the complaints which in many parts of the kingdom have proceeded from the owners and occupiers of land.

"Her Majesty greatly laments that any portion of her subjects should be suffering distress; but it is a source of sincere gratification to her Majesty to witness the increased enjoyment of the comforts and necessities of life which cheapness and plenty have bestowed upon the great body of her people.

"Gentleman of the House of Commons.—Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a strict regard to economy, while the efficiency of the various branches of the public service have not been neglected.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the present state of the revenue.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—"Some of the measures which were postponed at the end of the last session, for want of time for their consideration, will be again laid before you; among the most important of these is one for the better government of the Australian colonies.

"Her Majesty has directed various measures to be prepared for the improvement of the condition of Ireland. The mischief arising from party processions, the defects of the laws regulating the relation of landlord and tenant, the imperfect state of the Grand Jury Acts, and the diminished number of electors for members to serve in Parliament will, together with other matters of serious consequence, form the subjects of measures to be submitted your consideration.

"Her Majesty has learnt with satisfaction that the measures which have been already passed for the promotion of the public health is in course of gradual adoption, and that her Majesty trusts that both