



# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 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: John Crouse, Esq., Johnstown. E. W. Carr, Evans' Buildings, Third st. Philadelphia. V. F. 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. RENSHAW,  
Chairman, County Committee  
Feb. 28, 1850.

By reference to his advertisement in another column, it will be seen that our friend B. M'DERMID has taken the Ebensburg House. He will make a clever and an accommodating landlord, and we hope he will do a flourishing business. Give him a call.

We are again indebted to Hon. Job Mann, and Messrs. Drum, of the Senate, and Smith of the House for useful public documents.

Dr. Smith has reported a bill to incorporate the Ebensburg and Susquehanna Plank Road Company, and we believe it will pass both Houses in the course of a few days.

Godey's Lady's Book, for April, has been received. It contains two beautiful steel engravings, and two fashion plates, and a large number of other embellishments. Godey has been peculiarly fortunate in securing the services of the most distinguished and popular American writers of the day, and is now enabled to present to the public a magazine as well unrivalled in literary excellence as in artistic merit.

The editor of the Johnstown Echo is endeavoring to frighten his readers by a horrible "cock and bull" story relative to the next candidate for Congress from this district. He imagines he sees plots and counter plots, and most unholy alliances that have been made with a view of cheating the people of this county out of their rights in the selection of the next democratic candidate. Somebody has been imposing on his credulity, and we therefore pity him; but we think his story too improbable to obtain much credit. We do not believe that such a plot exists at all except in the mind of the editor, nor do we believe that any man in this county would have the hardihood to play such a game. The democracy of Cambria are unanimous on this question at least, and any man who would attempt to do anything else than carry their wishes on this important subject would incur the condemnation of every honest man in the county, and be forever consigned to a political grave. We hope the meeting that is to assemble here next week will act on this matter, and make known their right to the selection of the next democratic candidate for Congress.

The editor of the Johnstown Echo threatens to scrutinize the action of certain individuals at the meeting here on Court week, and give a truthful representation of the same to the world. Well, let him—who cares? We presume the people are not going to do anything at that meeting of which they will be ashamed.

We will probably have plenty of officers to elect next fall. A bill has passed the House of Representatives providing for the election of the Auditor General and Surveyor General by the people at the next annual election. A bill has also passed the Senate providing for the election of Prosecuting Attorneys, and it is supposed that both these bills will become laws.

**A Thing to be Regretted.**  
After reading the professions of attachment to democratic principles that have appeared from time to time in the columns of the *Johnstown Echo*, we were unprepared to see such an article as the one in the last number of that paper, relative to the Democratic County Meeting to be held here on Court week. We had thought, from the professions that have heretofore been made, that the editor of that paper was disposed to do that which is best calculated to contribute to the harmony of our party, and the success of our cause; but the article alluded to can be followed by no other than evil results, and we are much mistaken if such was not the intention of the writer at the time it was penned. It is, to say the least of it, not only uncalled for and inappropriate, but disorganizing in its tendency, and calculated to excite a feeling of animosity within our own ranks which should not be permitted to exist. But in order that our readers may understand the nature and character of the article to which we allude we give the following extract: "We would apprise the democracy that a proposition has been made by the Superintendent of the Portage Railroad, to act as a substitute for his candidate for delegate. Let the citizens of Cambria ponder upon this and act accordingly."

Now we know this charge to be false and groundless, and we have good reason to believe that the editor knew it to be so at the time he made it. Then why was it made, if not with a view of creating discord and disunion? We appeal to any candid, disinterested man if such is the kind of language that should appear in the columns of a paper professing to be devoted to the success of democratic principles and the advancement of the democratic cause in Cambria county? Is it not calculated to enkindle old feuds, and again array one portion of the democracy against another, and thus re-enact the scenes of disaster and defeat with which our party has been cursed for years. But we have no disposition to quarrel with our friend SMITH, and we hope that the "sober, second thought" will induce him to pursue a more consistent, judicious and democratic course in relation to this matter. At all events, we hope he will not hereafter allow his feelings of prejudice to get the better of his judgment, and that when he makes charges against any man he will furnish his readers with something more reliable than his mere assertion of the fact.

But why should the name of the Superintendent of the Portage Railroad be mentioned at all in connection with a democratic meeting? He, and those in the employ of the State, have the same rights and privileges as any other men, and no more, and if they are disposed to exercise those rights guaranteed to every citizen, we know of no man or set of men who have the authority, if they had the disposition to prevent them. We do not know that any of them will attend the meeting especially but if they are so disposed they certainly have a perfect right, and we feel confident that this effort on the part of the *Johnstown Echo* to get up a feeling of prejudice against them will not have a tendency to deter them. We are heartily sick of this thing of permitting the proceedings of county meetings to turn upon the merits or demerits of the Superintendent of the Portage Railroad or any other man. We have already had too many meetings of this kind where those assembled have forgotten the objects for which they were called together. Such meetings can do no good, and we sincerely hope we will have no more of them. We trust that those who may assemble at the Court House on next Tuesday evening, will transact such business as may be before them calmly and peaceably, and in a manner becoming citizens who have the interests of their country and the welfare of their party at heart. Let the *offs* and the *ons*, the *ins* and *outs*, those who are sucking at the public teat and those who are not, in short all who take an interest in the success of the party, meet here as *democrats*, and transact their business in a *democratic spirit*, throwing aside all sectional feeling and permit nothing but an honest difference of opinion in relation to the candidates to influence their conduct. This is what should be done, and we sincerely trust it is that which will be done.

We neglected to mention in our last, that Dr. Wm. A. Smith, the able Representative from this county, had introduced a bill repealing the act of 1847 relative to fugitive slaves. This bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee who reported it back to the House with a unanimous recommendation that it should pass. It was accompanied by a very able report on the

subject by Judge Porter, the Chairman of the Committee. It will be remembered that the act of 1847 prohibited Judges and Justices of the Peace from taking any action towards restoring fugitives under a heavy penalty. This bill repeals that unjust provision, and if it should finally pass, we think it will do more to allay the excited feelings of the South than all the reports and resolutions that could be adopted.

The democracy of Armstrong county at a meeting held in Kittanning last week, elected Joseph Bullman, Esq., the representative delegate to the Williamsport Convention, and recommended John C. O'Neill of Cambria county as the Senatorial delegate.

In Indiana, a meeting was held on Tuesday last, and Henry Carrolton, Esq., elected representative delegate to the Williamsport Convention. A resolution was adopted conceding to Cambria county the right to select the Senatorial Delegate, and expressing their concurrence in the selection of any man that might be agreed upon. So the question is now in the hands of the Cambria democracy.

The democracy of Allegheny county have instructed their delegates to the Williamsport Convention, to support the Hon. NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester county, as the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

### Bank Bill.

We have already alluded to the final passage by the House, of Mr. Laird's General Banking Bill.—The measure is now before the Senate. The object to regulate all Banks that may be chartered or re-chartered. We annex an outline of all the leading provisions:—

"The presidents and cashiers are required to enter into a bond to the Commonwealth in any sum not less than one-fifth of the capital stock.—The sureties in the bond to be approved of by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the bank is located, and recorded in the office of the recorder within ten days thereafter.

The clerks and other officers are required to give security in such sums as the board of directors shall order.

The presidents, cashiers, directors and other officers, before they enter on their duties, shall severally take an oath to observe faithfully and honestly the provisions of this act, and that during their continuance in office they will not violate any of its provisions. The oath thus subscribed by them to be filed in the office of the Auditor General.

If any officer of a bank, after having taken this oath, shall willfully violate any provisions of this act, he shall be adjudged to have committed a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1000, and be imprisoned in jail or penitentiary not exceeding three years.

The total liabilities of the banks incorporated under this charter, not to exceed three times the amount of the capital stock paid in.

No director shall appear as a drawer or endorser at any one time, for a greater amount than three per cent. upon the capital stock; and the gross amount loaned to all directors shall not exceed six per cent. on the capital stock. The banks are not allowed to pay out any notes except those issued by them, and the notes of specie-paying banks that are at par where they are paid out.

The stockholders are made jointly liable for all the debts of a bank, and this liability binds for one year after they have transferred their stock, unless they shall show that the insolvency of the bank was occasioned by acts done after they had assigned the stock.

If the insolvency of a bank is fraudulent, the directors by whose acts or omissions it was caused, whether then in office or not, shall be liable to the creditors of the bank, and the stockholders must make up any loss that may have occurred by their mal-administration of the affairs of the institution.

All the banks heretofore chartered, or which may hereafter be chartered, are prohibited from paying out any notes other than the notes of Pennsylvania banks of a less denomination than ten dollars. Penalty for violation of this provision, \$1000, and imprisonment in the jail of the county where the conviction is had, for any time not exceeding ninety days. And all public officers of the State are also prohibited from paying out any bank notes other than those of Pennsylvania, of a less denomination than ten dollars. Penalty for violation of this provision \$200, and imprisonment not exceeding ninety days. All private individuals, not being public officers, are prohibited the same, under penalty of \$50, and imprisonment not exceeding, ninety days.

All the banks chartered under this bill, are prohibited from issuing notes of a less denomination than ten dollars.

The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, will start from New York in May. Lieut. De Haven has been tendered the command.

The dressmakers are the very best supporters of newspapers—they patternize every one which falls into their hands.

Correspondence of the Mountain Sentinel.  
STATE CAPITOL.  
HARRISBURG, March 16, 1850.

Dear Given:

The work of Legislation at Harrisburg goes bravely on. Since my last the House of Representatives have passed the bill providing for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to make the judiciary elective. The question will therefore be submitted to the people at the coming October election, who are to say at the ballot box, whether the Constitution shall be so amended or not.

If the vote in the Legislature is any indication of the feelings of the masses on this important question, the majority of the popular vote, will be very large.

In the Senate this bill passed by a vote of 30 to 3, and in the House of Representatives by a vote of 87 to 3.

Judge Porter made the last speech on the question, and a good speech it was.—His arguments were sound and logical, whilst the bold flights of eloquence, with which his argument abounded electrified every one who heard him. The Judge was opposed to the amended Constitution when a member of the Convention, so far as related to the judiciary question. His opposition to the present bill only shows his consistency, for which I commend him, although he appears to be in the minority. The spirit of inordinate innovation, which appears to have taken possession of the people of our State, I fear, bodes evil, rather than good, to the institutions of our country. As Judge Porter most beautifully expressed it in his speech, when he said—"It is not by one blow, that you can prostrate a republican form of government. No Republic has ever been overthrown at once. You must first sap the foundation by little and little, prop after prop must give way, until at last, the whole fabric like some mighty avalanche, will come down with irresistible impetuosity, burying in one heterogeneous mass everything that opposes its descent." The above extract is as true in sentiment, as it is beautiful and graphic in description. Make the judiciary the arena for demagogues & gladiators—take from it its independence, and make it subject to the whims and caprices of the giddy crowd, led on by appeals to partisan feelings, or partisan prejudices, or what is worse, religious bigotry and intolerance, make the Judge a politician per force, (and this latter must be the case, because it becomes a question of bread) and he will carry party rancour to the bench with him. The same feelings will find their way into the jury box.—Then will justice be blind, in deed and in truth—then, and not till then, the people will find that the sheet anchor of their hopes of freedom is gone—that the palladium of their liberties, of which the justly boasted hath been stricken down, and they have become a prey to sycophants and heartless demagogues. But alas! it may be "too late." "The altar and the gods may have sank together in the dust" to rise no more forever. Then will the people strive to remedy the evil which their own credulity has brought upon themselves and their country, but they may be met by the memorable words, that sounded like a death knell on the ears of the French dynasty in the Chamber, "It is too late."

One by one the old landmarks of republicanism are passing away, and new-fangled notions are taking their places.—The glory of the past, that shone so long and so brightly, in the political canopy of our good old Commonwealth, is being overshadowed and obscured by the portentous clouds of innovation, that hang like a death pall over the land.

So true is this, that the old men who still live amongst us, and who are the connecting links between the past and the present generations, are lost in amazement to find, that though they look upon the picture, they cannot recognize the likeness. I must confess that I have my fears on this subject. This everlasting change, change, for the sake of change—this political inconsistency, which is unhappily the order of the day, is becoming so common a disease of the body politic, that if some specific is not soon discovered to stop the gangrene, it must spread, and that same body politic must inevitably perish. From the bottom of my heart I pray God forbid. But it is for the people to say whether the amendment shall pass or not and with them be the consequences.

The Apportionment Bill has passed the House and gone to the Senate. The Annual Appropriation bill has been reported and is on file. It will come next in order as it is the greaser which makes the wheels of government go round with a smoother revolution, than if they were not lubricated by the rhino.

It is said that "money makes the mare

go," but if you were here, you would be well satisfied, that money makes the men go. There is a terrible epidemic here, from whose ravages hardly any man escapes. I mean the disposition to get money if you can honestly; but if you cannot get it honestly, get it anyhow. There is corruption, hypocrisy, double-dealing, and bare-faced scoundrelism enough, practiced in this place in one week, to sink a Sodom and Gomorrah.

The bill to erect Pine county passed to a second reading the other day, after being amended by striking out the name of Pine, and inserting in lieu thereof "Snyder." I think the Legislature ought to do the thing up better than this, and if they want a Taylor county in Pennsylvania, let them name it in plain English and not in Dutch, (Snyder in German, is tailor in English.)

Whether Pine or Snyder county will finally succeed or not, I cannot say. Dr. Smith is opposing its passage with all his might. The Dr. has to fight this bill against considerable odds, and if the bill is defeated the Dr. will deserve much credit for his exertions. Your member has also rendered himself notorious, and won for himself much credit, for introducing the bill to repeal the act of Assembly passed a year or two ago, preventing the recapture of fugitive slaves in this State. The report of Judge Porter as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is a paper of much merit, and ought to be read by every citizen of the State, in support of this bill.

I determined when I set down to write this letter, that it should be brief but my pen like a woman's tongue, goes much faster than it ought to, as a Yankee would say, and hence the length of this epistle.

Yours, truly,  
CONEMAUGH.

### The Sea Serpent Again—Attempt to Capture Him.

The Charleston Mercury has a letter from Beaufort, S. C., giving further accounts of the movements of the Sea Serpent recently seen in that vicinity, from which we extract the following:

"The report of Captain Blakeship, and passengers, has been verified by many other witnesses. This formidable sea monster has been seen again, to-day, we understand in our waters. When discovered by those on board the steamer, "his eminence" was in Port Royal Sound, a distance of seven or eight miles from this town.— Since that time he has been lazily making his way up Broad river, and was seen by a gentleman we understand to-day in Whale Branch river, an arm of the Broad. He is reported to be making his way up higher still, when, perhaps, he may be captured. He is described as being from 120 to 150 feet in length and of proportionate bulk; has the head of a serpent, which he carries, when in motion five or six feet out of water; about ten feet from his head is a lump, resembling a huge hoghead, and as far as he could be seen out of the water, a succession of lumps was observed. He was pursued for several miles along the bank of the river, at times the party in pursuit coming very near him. He was shot at with a rifle and shot gun, which had the effect of making him timid, and caused him to sink below the surface of the water when nearly approached. We understand that a party from this place has been made up to capture him if possible. The plan is to man two large flats, with a cannon on each one going below where he is represented to be and the other above, and then approach each other, and when he is discovered to fire into him. In this way he may be taken, if peradventure, he does not take them first. The Whale Branch is not more than one hundred yards wide, and there is every probability of an animated conflict with this king of the waters, within his own dominions."

How Louis Napoleon Became President.—The New York Sun has been furnished with a document, published in France, which, if true, betrays a most infamous secret. It states, that prior to the Election of December 10th, 1848, a treaty was executed at Madrid, and ratified at London and Naples, by which LOUIS NAPOLEON pledged himself to the establishment of monarchy in France, in favor of such person as should be designated by a Congress of Northern Nations, of which Russia was to have the lead. By this treaty LOUIS PHILLIP, the Queen of Spain, and the King of Naples, engaged to raise LOUIS NAPOLEON to the Presidency of the French Republic, from which position he was to operate against the republic, and in case he should not obtain the throne of France, he was to be secured a capital of 250,000,000 francs, with the title of Prince. The document sets forth a history of facts and machinations, to prove that the conduct of LOUIS NAPOLEON since his elevation to the Presidency, fully sustains the probability of such a nefarious treaty. In connection with this matter, we might mention that the Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* stated, a few days since, that a letter from M. POUSSIN had been received in the capital, in which the ex-minister expressed his belief, that LOUIS NAPOLEON was becoming insane, as it was rumored that he was about resigning the Presidency in favor of the Duc de Bordeaux, the only surviving heir of the elder Bourbons.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA! TWO WEEKS LATER!

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.  
The foreign news by the Niagara has been delayed by the breaking of the wires near St. Johns, New Brunswick, otherwise you would have had the news a day earlier.

#### England.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts in England, are by no means satisfactory; and the news possesses no interest commercially. As regards political and parliamentary news, nothing of importance has occurred.

Lord John Russel has given notice that it is in contemplation to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, together with the Vice Regal Court at Dublin; the intention being to have Ireland governed by the Home Department, through the Secretary for Ireland.

The project in Canada for separation from Great Britain, excites but little attention. Collins' new line of American steamers, command a large share of attention and good will.

The course adopted by Lord Palmerston, in continuing the blockade of the principal seaports of Greece, has been severely commented upon by all the leading English journals; and Russia has remonstrated in very strong language, against the conduct of the British Government, and the opinion prevails to some extent that the Czar will aid the Greeks.

The London Gazette says that a Queen's messenger passed through Malta on the 25th February with orders to Sir Wm. Parker to cease hostile operations against Greece.

#### France.

The anniversary of the Republic passed off without any disturbance. The Minister of Finance estimates that the Revenue of the year will be sufficient to meet all the expenditures of Government.

The conduct of the Chief of the Post Office Department, in opening all letters to and from suspected persons, has given rise to considerable excitement in the Assembly.

It is rumored that France and Russia have united on the Greek question, and letters from Toulon say that the French fleet had sailed from the Greek coast.

Denmark and the Duchies.  
The report gains ground that the armistice is to be prolonged. It is currently reported that Denmark has concluded a treaty with Prussia, by which the latter will have the island of Bernholm should the difficulties be removed from Schleswig.

#### Turkey.

The Sultan proposes that the Hungarian refugees shall be detained in Asia Minor for a period not exceeding one year.

Kossuth and others are about to be removed accordingly.

#### Affairs in Naples.

Fears are entertained at Naples that Admiral Parker will pay his respects to the Neapolitans as soon as he leaves the Greek coast. Like fears are entertained at Madrid.

The Pope.—There is no indication of his speedy return to Rome.

#### Austria and Hungary.

Vienna journals state that intelligence had been received at Transylvania that the Russians were assembling in considerable military force in the defile of Gaets, with the intention of again occupying Transylvania, so as to allow the Austrian troops to pass through to Italy and the German frontier.

Gen. Haynau has called out the National Guard of such towns as Presburg, to make up a new levy of 20,000 men.

Many of the people have left home in consequence of knowing that they would be obliged to serve.

A few political persons also escaped. All the National Guards [who served with the insurrectional forces in Hungary are being incorporated with the Austrian army.

Large numbers of the Hungarian refugees are collecting on the frontier of Besedia, where they are treated with great kindness by the Turkish viziers.

Our latest advices state that all sentences have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in iron.

Our minister in England has recovered his health. He attended the Prince's consort's levee.

Several vessels were advertised in Liverpool for California. Jenny Lind has arrived in Berlin.

Sickness and Mortality in California. A letter written by Edward E. Powers, an intelligent gentleman who was formerly employed as a compositor in the New York Tribune Office, and is now engaged on the Placer Times, at Sacramento city, Jan. 11, says:

"The population of this town in Nov. last was supposed to be from 5,700, though much less at present; and Dr. Hazzard tells me that the graves that have been dug and filled within the year, in the various burying grounds near the town, number full 5000. You may be under the impression, from statements published in the California papers and elsewhere, that the climate of this country is of a very superior order; but the very reverse is the fact. You, I believe, have never suffered from a visitation of the California fever, and you have been lucky in that respect. Take my word for it, any man that is in anything like comfortable circumstances at home, doing a fair business,