



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1850.

FOR CONGRESS, GEN. JOSEPH McDONALD, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, Subject to the decision of the Democratic Congressional Conference.

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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic citizens of Cambria county will meet at the election houses in their several townships on Saturday the 27th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates from each election district to meet in Convention at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg on the following Monday, whose duty it shall be to elect a Representative and recommend a Senatorial Delegate to the Democratic State Convention which is to assemble at Williamsport on the 29th of May next.

The polls in each district will be kept open from two to six o'clock, P. M., in order that every man may have an opportunity of voting. By the Democratic County Committee, S. J. RENSCHAW, Chairman April 9th, 1850.

We learn this morning that Gov. Johnston has vetoed the Apportionment Bill.

For Legislative news see the letter of our Harrisburg correspondent.

The cholera has again made its appearance in New Orleans with renewed violence, and created considerable excitement among the people. It is feared that its re-appearance at New Orleans so early in the season is indicative that our country will be again subjected to this horrible epidemic.

The editor of the Johnstown Echo endeavors to creep out the charge of having given publicity to a statement which he knew to be false and malicious, by referring his readers to the meeting held in this place last week. This is about equivalent to acknowledging "the corn," and is sufficient to satisfy any one that his assertion of Wm. S. Campbell having offered to act as a substitute for any man was purely gratuitous, and made with the double view of creating an ill feeling towards the Superintendent and of converting the democratic meeting into a personal quarrel.

But we care nothing about the matter were it not for the evil consequences that were intended to follow, subversive of that harmony in the party which is so necessary to success; and Mr. Smith could find no more effective plan of playing into the hands of the whigs than the one he appears to have adopted.

Hon. Job Mann.

The following letter from the Hon. Job Mann, the efficient and worthy Representative in Congress from this district, explains itself. Mr. Mann in retiring to private life, carries with him the respect and esteem of those he has so long and so faithfully served, and the knowledge of having performed his duty to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. The people of this District have never been more efficiently represented, or their interests more carefully guarded than they have been by Mr. Mann, and his untiring exertions in behalf of the soldiers will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 25, 1850.

LIEUT. JOHN G. GIVEN,

Dear Sir:

In the 19th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which I have the honor to represent at this time, the usual period for selecting candidates is near at hand, I have therefore considered it proper on my part, to inform my constituents that it is not my desire to be a candidate for the next (32d) Congress, in order that some other person may be selected as the candidate of the Democratic party of said district. This I have heretofore communicated to some of my friends in Bedford county.

The generous support I have received from the people of the district, will be ever held in grateful remembrance, by me, and

particularly the kind and generous manner my Democratic friends have sustained me on all occasions.

I am very respectfully yours &c. JOB MANN.

Very Mean.

A more mean and contemptible effort to create ill feeling against those employed on the Railroad, than the one which appears in the last Echo, we have never witnessed. We want no better evidence of the fact, that those who control that sheet are now determined to wage violent and vindictive personal warfare against the Superintendent on the Portage Road—that they are now ready to sacrifice whatever principles of political honor they may have ever possessed, on the shrine of party spleen, and vindictive animosity against a single individual—that they are willing to jeopardize the success of the party to which they profess to belong, in order that they may wreak their vengeance on one who has been so unfortunate as to be placed in a position sufficiently elevated to render him a fit subject for such curs to bark at. We had reason to expect this. We have learned by past experience that we have a few active men within our ranks who are ready and willing to support the party so long as they are fed at the public crib, and no longer; but we did hope that their warfare against the harmony of the party, would have been conducted on more honorable principles than we are led to believe from the manner in which they have commenced it. "Rule or ruin," has ever been their motto, and to the conduct of such men to be attributed the numerous disasters which our party has sustained in this county.

But we commenced this article for the purpose of alluding to an accident which occurred on the Railroad at Plane No. 3 on last Tuesday evening, and to the account given of it by the Johnstown Echo. It seems that whilst endeavoring to bring up the passenger car on this Plane the rope broke, and the cars were precipitated to the bottom of the plane, which materially injured the passenger car, (which was destitute of passengers at the time,) and wrecked completely the baggage car and one belonging to D. Leech & Co.—Now, because the Engineer at this Plane procured a substitute in order that he might attend the meeting in Ebensburg, and exercise one of the rights of citizenship, and because the rope broke while the engineer was absent, the Echo endeavors to excite the indignation of the public against him, by giving a false statement of the facts. Such accidents have occurred frequently on the Road, and under the management of the most efficient workmen, and this attack on the part of those who control the Echo is merely an evidence of the mendacity and recklessness with which they are determined to wage a warfare against the Superintendent. Such an accident as the one complained of would in all probability have occurred had the principal engineer been present, and we have reason to believe that the person employed as a substitute is fully competent to perform the duty during his absence.

If the Echo wishes to exclude the poor men who are employed on the Road from exercising the rights of citizenship, we should like to know it. It is not our intention, however, to become the eulogist of Wm. S. Campbell or those employed on the Road—our only object is to see justice meted out fairly. This duty we consider incumbent on us as conductor of a public journal, and it is one which we will endeavor to discharge to the best of our ability. But we have neither time nor space for further remarks on this subject at present. We will conclude by merely saying that if those who control the Echo wish to effect a defeat of the democratic party at the next election, we would advise them to pursue the course they appear to have adopted.

The Probability of a Pardon for Webster.

The Boston correspondent of the New York Mirror, says, in reference to Professor's Webster's sentence:—There is not the slightest probability, I am given to understand by those who ought to know best, that the penalty of death will be commuted to any less degree of punishment. On this point, a very strong feeling of jealousy exists here just now. The efforts made so zealously and so ineffectually for the procurement of the pardon of Washington Goode, or a commutation of his sentence, are as yet well remembered by all, and the success of similar ones in favor of a professor, would produce a sensation scarcely, if any, short of tumultuous in this community.

From the call of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee which appears in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention which is to assemble at Williamsport on the 29th of May next, has been referred back to a County Convention, for the purpose of settling the matter in a satisfactory manner. We trust the people themselves will take it in hand, attend the meetings, and act in it as becomes men who have the welfare of the party at heart, discarding all questions of a foreign nature. We are glad that this plan has been adopted. It is the proper one, and so far as our influence extends it will hereafter be exerted against calling another such a meeting for such a purpose, as the one which met here last Court Week. Such meetings can be of no service to the party, and especially when, by the action of a few petty demagogues, they are made to turn upon the merits or demerits of a single individual, whose name there is no more right in bringing into a meeting of that kind than that of any other person.

As we stated in our last, the meeting which assembled here on Court Week was by far the largest that ever convened in Ebensburg. Tremendous efforts had been made for a considerable time previous, by the personal enemies of the Superintendent of the Portage Railroad, to bring up a question totally foreign to the legitimate purposes for which it was called, and which had no other object than that of gratifying personal spleen at the expense of the party. It had been determined to raise an issue relative to the merits or demerits of Wm. S. CAMPBELL. It is needless for us to say that the effort failed. Any candid man, who was present at that meeting, must have felt satisfied that had such an issue been raised, Wm. S. Campbell would have been sustained, without the assistance of a single man employed on the Road. He would have been sustained by men totally disconnected with the Road, and who have no personal interest in the matter; but they would have supported him, because they regarded the course pursued by his enemies in raising such a question at such a time, as being wrong in the extreme.

The great numbers that were present at that meeting, render minute description unnecessary at our hands. Suffice it to say that we hope we may never witness such another.

Let the people turn out to the Delegate meetings now called, and send men to the Convention in whom they have implicit confidence. Let them act for the good of great Democratic party, without permitting local questions or personal animosities for a moment to influence their conduct.

Apportionment Bill.

The following is the Apportionment Bill as it finally passed both houses. It will be seen that Bedford and Cambria are united, and send two members:

SENATE.

- 1. Philadelphia city, 2
2. " county, 3
3. Montgomery, 1
4. Chester and Delaware, 1
5. Berks and Schuylkill, 2
6. Bucks, 1
7. Lancaster, 1
8. Lebanon and Dauphin, 1
9. Northampton and Lehigh, 1
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, 1
11. Adams and Franklin, 1
12. York, 1
13. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, 1
14. Huntingdon, Union and Mifflin, 1
15. Lycoming, Clinton, Northumberland and Sullivan, 1
16. Luzerne and Columbia, 1
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, 1
18. Tioga, Potter, McKean and Elk, 1
19. Venango, Mercer, Crawford, Warren and Jefferson, 2
20. Erie, 1
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence, 1
22. Allegheny, 1
23. Washington and Greene, 1
24. Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford and Fayette, 2
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion, 1
26. Centre, Clearfield, Cambria and Blair, 1

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adams, 1
Allegheny, 1
Bedford and Cambria, 2
Berks, 4
Bucks, 3
Butler and Lawrence, 2
Blair and Huntingdon, 2
Bradford, 2
Beaver, 3
Chester, 3
Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, 1
Centre, 1
Clearfield, Elk and McKean, 1
Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson, 2
Columbia and Sullivan, 2
Crawford, 2

- Dauphin, 1
Delaware, 1
Erie, 2
Fayette, 1
Franklin, 1
Indiana, 1
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter, 1
Lancaster, 5
Lebanon, 2
Luzerne, 1
Lehigh and Carbon, 2
Monroe, Pike and Wayne, 2
Mercer, Venango and Warren, 3
Mifflin, 1
Montgomery, 2
Northampton, 2
Northumberland, 1
Philadelphia City, 1
Philadelphia county, 3
Somerset, 1
Schuylkill, 1
Susquehanna and Wyoming, 1
Tioga, 1
Washington and Greene, 3
Westmoreland, 3
Union, 3
York, 3

Correspondence of the Mountain Sentinel. STATE CAPITOL.

HARRISBURG, April 1, 1850.

Dear Given:

April has made its bow this morning in a most elegant manner. The weather is delightfully balmy and pleasant. The earth is assuming the heavenly green so grateful to the eye, whilst all nature is redolent of smiles.

We have had a fitful winter out this morning bids fair to usher in a delightful spring—to be followed, I hope, with a healthy summer, and a plentiful harvest.

But let us pass from mute to animated nature, and take a peep at the scenes of busy life among the haunts of men, as exhibited in our halls of Legislature.

The bills of a public nature which have passed since my last, are first, the bill to elect the Auditor General, and Surveyor General. 2d, The bill to authorize the State to carry the passengers on the Columbia Rail Road, (this bill has passed the H. R. but not the Senate.) 3d, A bill to regulate the mode in which the amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to the people, at the coming October election. By the bye, the next election will be one of more importance than merely to elect a Canal Commissioner.—Two other officers will have to be elected, namely, Auditor General and Surveyor General. These are important officers to the Commonwealth, and should be selected with a view to competency and qualifications for the discharge of the important duties devolving upon them. In accordance with the spirit of the age, or rather the furor of the days in which we live, new men will be selected to fill those important offices; and so far as those offices are concerned I think a change would be all right. I do not know what course the Convention may pursue in reference to these offices, but I would take the liberty of suggesting the name of a gentleman in connexion with the office of Auditor General, who is both by nature and education peculiarly fitted for the discharge of the duties of that important office.

John Walker, Esq., of Blair county, is a gentleman of whom every body speaks well. He is a sound intelligent Democrat of the Old School, a man of superior abilities as an accountant, and would make a most excellent officer. Mr. Walker's qualifications are well known to many citizens in the State, having acted in the capacity of President of the Branch Bank at Hollidaysburg, during the greater portion of the time the old Pittsburg Bank had a branch at that place.

He was the democratic nominee for the office of State Senator in the District composed of the counties of Bedford and Blair, when Mr. King was elected, on which occasion, although in a hopeless whig district, and without any exertion on his part, he ran far ahead of the party ticket. I make this suggestion at my own risk, and of my own accord, in the hope that it may meet the eye of some of the delegates to the Convention who will urge the nomination of so competent and deserving a man as Mr. Walker.

We are yet in doubt as to when the Legislature will adjourn, no day having been fixed for that event, and so much important public business on hand. In Senate, the apportionment bill remains untouched by that body. The democrats urging action, and the whigs holding back or rather opposing any action on that bill in the Senate. The appropriation bill is on file in the H. R. but as yet it too lies dormant. This week, however, will awake to life some of those sleeping measures, and in all probability I will be able to announce in my next, the passage of all the public bills now on the files of both branches. I hope this may be so.

Both the Middleton and the Forrest divorce cases have received their quietus in the Senate last week, which reflects credit upon that body, or at least on those who voted against those bills. Messrs. Walker of Erie county, and Mr. Brooks of Chester county, deserve the thanks and gratitude of every lover of good order, and the well-being of society, for the manly course they pursued in reference to those bills. The amiable and talented Dr. J. Y. Jones of Montgomery county, has also stood manfully out against those divorce cases, who is entitled to a large share of the credit of their defeat. Dr. Jones is perhaps the most industrious member of the Senate. Always at his post, and always ready to vote when a question has to be decided. He does not waste the time of the Senate in making long winded speeches for "Bunkum," but attends to the discharge of his duties as a Senator, with scrupulous fidelity and untiring perseverance. His influence in the Senate is equal to any other man's in that body, although this is his first winter in the Senate, and if I am correctly informed, his first session in a deliberative assembly. Montgomery county may well be proud of Dr. Jones, as she truly is.

I have been in the habit of noticing persons in my letters, who are members of the Legislature; and although I do not wish to be invidious in any remarks I may make on the persons or conduct of particular members whose names I may introduce into my letters: it is impossible for me to notice all who deserve notice at my hands, I am therefore necessitated to select a few for special notice; but in doing so, I do not wish to be understood as disparaging others.

I do assure you, that if I were to indulge in a natural propensity, which I confess I have for personal description, I could furnish you matter enough for your paper for months, from the rich material which I find congregated at Harrisburg this winter. But this I will not do. I must be permitted to select one other man for special notice, however, for two reasons. First, because he is a Cambrian by birth, and secondly, because he deserves it.

John S. Rhey, Esq., the talented young member from Armstrong county, is a man who has attracted much more notice at Harrisburg this winter, than those who reside at a distance could possibly believe. I have been every where, at all seasons, and in all companies, as a kind of "Paul Pry," who hears all that is said but says nothing.

Mr. Rhey has not attempted any display of ability which is too common a fault of young men when they come to the Legislature; but like a man of good sense, sound judgment and intelligence, he has pursued the "even tenor of his way," with an unobtrusiveness which has called forth the admiration of all his fellow members.—John S. Rhey is a young man of rare abilities, and exhibits as much if not more real promise to his country, than any man of his age and experience I know in the State. I know him well, and knowing him, as I do, together with the fact, of the universal commendation which he receives for the qualifications necessary to constitute a good and efficient Legislator, by those who have been in daily intercourse with him this winter, I feel warranted in speaking of him as I do. He is one of those queer kind of men, who, under an apparent austere, or blunt manner, conceals an excellent heart, and kind disposition, which will only exhibit themselves in all their native goodness, on a protracted acquaintance. In a word, he must be intimately known, to be appreciated. Mr. R's efforts in debate this winter have been but few, but always with the effect which marks the man of ability. He never speaks, unless it is absolutely necessary, and when he does rise, he commands that degree of attention from his fellow members, that indicates both his worth and his ability.—Armstrong county has done herself honor in the selection of her young and talented member; whilst Mr. Rhey has reflected credit upon his County by his course and his conduct, both as a gentleman and a member of the Legislature.

On Saturday last, the agent of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, gave the members of the Legislature the benefit of an excursion on the new Rail Road [as far as Lewistown; on which occasion, I am informed, (for I did not make one of the number) the generous and disinterested corporation found them MEAT DRINK AND LODGING, excellent, all of which were necessary to the accommodation of the honorable M. L's who availed themselves of the opportunity to take a little recreation for the good of their health. As I was not one of them, I shall not attempt to detail anything I have

heard about the excursion; because it would be heresy evidence, which they say is not good evidence; that is the lawyers, the confounded scamps say so, just to suit themselves. But probably there is a moral in it, if I only was a lawyer to find it out.

The melancholy news reached this place, this day, of the death of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, the champion for so many years of the south, and her peculiar institutions. Mr. Calhoun was a great man in the truest sense of the term—and history will do him justice. He told your humble servant about three years ago, that he was born in Pennsylvania; and if I recollect right, in Lancaster county. His father was an Irish emigrant, and a farmer in Pennsylvania, previously and subsequently to the birth of his son John, who was destined to fill such a space in the public eye—as he has done so many years. I will do him the justice to say, that although I do not approve of his doctrines on the question of slavery in his lifetime, I believe most sincerely that he was honest. All I hope is, that so far as his advocacy of the institution of slavery is concerned, that Shakespeare, may have been mistaken when he said, that "the evil men do live after them but the good is oft interred with their bones."

We have news also, that Dr. J. W. Webster, has been convicted of the murder of Dr. Dr. George W. Parkman. Oh, what a warning is this case to evil doers! From the inmost recess of my heart, I pity his poor innocent wife and children, but for the wretch who could commit such a bloody act as that for which he is convicted I have but little sympathy. Truly the way of "the transgressor is hard."

There is not anything of importance up to-day. Some of the playful ones in the Legislature, are amusing themselves at the expense of their credulous neighbors, by sending them on fool's errands.—"Nous Verons."

Yours in the faith,

CONEMAUGH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 3—3 P. M. The Steamship Europa, with two weeks later intelligence from Liverpool, arrived here at half past two o'clock this afternoon having sailed on the 23d of March. She has thus made the passage in 11 days, the first quick trip this season.

The latest advices from India are less encouraging than was expected. From the Continent there is little of moment.

The Elections in France have passed over quietly, and the Republic was free from excitement at the latest dates.

The latest accounts from Havre give remarkably favorable reports of the Cotton market, with much steadiness in prices.

ENGLAND.

Financial Affairs.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his budget for the ensuing year and although he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly two and a half millions, still the manner in which that surplus had been disposed of was anything but satisfactory to the country. Ministers are said to hold offices by a very precarious tenure.

In developing the views of Government on Financial matters, the Chancellor was obliged to proceed on two kinds of estimates, viz: The income and expenditure to the 5th of April, 1850. He intimated then that the public income of the financial year ending on the 5th proximo would amount to £52,755,500 and the expenditure to \$50,538,951. He estimated the probable surplus on the 5th of April at \$2,250,000. As for the estimate for the year ending 5th of April, 1851, he feared he could not hold out the hope of such a favorable state of the Customs, chiefly owing to the reduction upon Sugar, and partly from a reduced importation of other articles, such as Corn, Brandy, &c.—He estimated the receipts from Customs, including Corn, at £20,000,000, making a total probable income of £52,285,000, for the financial year ending 5th April, 1851. He estimated the expenditure at £50,613,552, but that amount was contingent upon certain things named. He proposed to take for a total margin one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, consequently the probable expenditure would be about £50,762,552. Under these circumstances there would be a surplus income beyond the expenditure in the year in round numbers of £1,500,000. His own proposals for disposing of this surplus are various, among which he proposes to apply one half the surplus to a reduction of the National Debt. He pressed upon the House the necessity of maintaining a considerable surplus in the Exchequer, as it would enable its Chancellor to make those advances without adding to the public debt.

London, March 22—the Money Market is firmer, and bullion in the bank is increasing. Consols closed at 95 1/2 for money and account.