



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1850.

FOR CONGRESS, GEN. JOSEPH M'DONALD, 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...

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic citizens of Cambria county will meet at the election houses in their several townships on Saturday the 27th inst.

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. KENSHAW, Chairman, April 9th, 1850.

Our friend Milton Roberts has opened out a fine assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Flour, Bacon Cheese, Salt &c., in the room occupied as the Post office...

By reference to his card in another column, it will be seen that our friend and former townsman, Col. THOMAS C. M'DOWELL has resumed the practice of the law in Hollidaysburg.

Thomas J. Campbell, Clerk of the national House of Representatives, died at his residence in Washington city, on last Saturday morning, after an illness of about one week.

We learn that some persons whose names we could mention are industriously circulating a report throughout the county, that Wm. S. Campbell, Esq., is opposing the nomination of Gen. Joseph M'Donald for Congress.

Our thanks are again due the Hon. Job Mann in Congress, and Dr. Wm. A. Smith of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, for several valuable public documents.

Gen. Joseph M'Donald. This gentleman, who is the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Cambria county, for Congress, is too well known and too highly appreciated for his upright conduct and stern adherence to democratic principles...

Cambria County.—The Democrats of this sterling little county held a mass meeting last week for the purpose of selecting a delegate to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Legislature. We have no intelligence relative to the time when the Legislature will adjourn. The hundred days having expired, the members are now only entitled to receive one dollar and a half per day.

Since the above was in type, we received a private letter from Harrisburg, from which we take the following extract. The 15th was a busy day in the House.

The Forrest Divorce Bill was taken up and passed by a vote of yeas 42, nays 40. The Weatherill Divorce Bill, after a long discussion was killed, by a vote of yeas 34, nays 45.

The Pennsylvania Railroad. The Philadelphia News says "it will be gratifying to the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad to learn that the passenger traffic alone has already exceeded the estimates.

an immense increase, when the connection with the inclined plain at Hollidaysburg is completed. We understand it is in contemplation to open the road to Huntingdon in the course of a few weeks...

Gov. Johnston's Consistency. Perhaps, among the many glaring and palpable inconsistencies of which the whig party has been guilty, none stands out more prominently than the recent veto by the Governor of the apportionment bill.

Scarcely had Gov. Johnston got into office, until he found himself in a strait. Gov. Shunk had held over, for further consideration, several important bills which had been presented to him at the close of the Session of 1849.

But it seems, when a bill is passed which he fancies is calculated to affect the whig party in a political point of view, his conscientious scruples in regard to the exercise of the veto power, no longer stand in his way.

It is thus that men who, in disregard of truth and sound principles, seize upon false positions and play the demagogue to deceive and mislead the people, will ever expose themselves when they are placed in a situation where they are compelled to act, to the charge of inconsistency, insincerity and hypocrisy.

How Axes are Made.—The process has been greatly simplified within the last two years. The iron is rolled out in bars the proper width and thickness of an axe, and six, eight, or ten feet long; it is heated and cut off by a large pair of shears, propelled by water power; another workman picks up the piece and places it between a die, and the punch comes down and forces the hole for the handle by punching out a piece.

Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our illusions. See new advertisements.

Thaddeus Stevens, Horace Mann, and H. W. Seward.

In the recent able speech of Mr. Williams, of Tennessee, he thus alluded to the true friends of the Union, the Democratic party, and to three of the bitterest foes of the Union, and the Democracy.

"I have heard several members on the other side of the House declare their willingness to trample under foot the Wilmot proviso, and so to quiet the public mind; and I am also informed, from a reliable source, that there are twenty Democrats, members from free States; willing to risk their popularity, and settle the question; and on terms demanded by the South two years ago.

The leading facts in the case seem to be simply these: The original claim was for \$48,000, and existed while we were yet in a state of dependence upon Great Britain. The claim was against the colony of Georgia, but after our independence she ceded her wild lands to the general government & with them this claim of \$48,000.

Democracy Vindicated. One short year only has run its round since the present Federal administration came into power; and already the sceptre is passing away, and the condemnation of the people, loud-spoken and unmistakable, is falling on the treacherous violators of promises.

It is well known how clamor and prejudice reviled the Democratic doctrine of non-intervention in the slavery question. The Nicholson letter was scorned and abused by some fanatics in the free states as the very essence of political heresy.

In the hard fought contest of '48 Gen. Cass never faltered. With a fearless reliance on the truth, he could bide his time; and would sooner be right than be President. He was neither loud in his professions, nor profuse in pledges.

erless is expediency, and how mighty Truth.

Just so it was in 1846 when the tariff question came up. Prejudice, and clamor were loud and mad. But Mr. Dallas trusted to the future for his vindication, and relied upon the faith that never failed.

This is the meed of those who trust to an eternal and abiding faith in principle. The Democratic party has a foundation and a faith that no time can shake, and no temporary defeat can disgrace or destroy.

The Galphin Claim. The New York Tribune, although a decided whig paper, admits that there is something wrong on the part of the administration in allowing the Galphin claim, and insists that "the fair fame of the parties concurring in or conniving at the passage of this second claim, imprudently demands a full explanation or clear refutation."

We look upon the whole affair, remarks the Philadelphia Times, as one of the most shameful political intrigues, and the most disgraceful swindle on record. It bears the impress of a collusion upon its very surface, and is one of the numerous transactions in the history of the Cabinet, which is sufficient to condemn it with honest men of both parties.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad. We copy the following from the Money Article of the Philadelphia Ledger, of Friday last: Col. Wm. Robinson, Jr., of Pittsburg, Pa., and Hon. John Larwell, of Ohio, Director of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co., have just completed the negotiation with Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. of the six per cent. bonds of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny for \$200,000 each.

Over eleven hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the stock of the Company, which is daily augmenting. Fifty miles of the road is under contract and progressing since September last. These city bonds are payable in twenty-five years, in the city of New York, and the interest is payable semi-annually in that city, on the 1st day of July and January.

Standing upon his rights.—Some forty years ago, when man's respectability depended much on his taking a newspaper, a certain shrewd old fellow was one morning enjoying the luxury of perusing his paper (although he labored under the great disadvantage of not knowing a single letter of the alphabet) when a more knowing neighbor of his happened to come in—perhaps to borrow his paper—observing to him that he had his paper wrong end up. The old gentleman, drawing himself up in all the pomposity of offended dignity, exclaimed: "I would have you know, sir, that if I take a paper and pay for it, I have a right to read it which end up I please."

From Minnesota.

The St. Paul papers continue to notice a great influx of letters to that place from emigrants in the States, asking information in relation to the territory. The Chronicle and Register of the 16th ult., says: "If half the people come to Minnesota this season that have written here for information, our population will be increased beyond the most sanguine expectations by autumn."

Much of our correspondence is from book-keepers, clerks and professional men. These are the classes that are too apt to crowd themselves into a new place, and get the start of producers and mechanics, without the presence of whom, no town, however eligibly situated, can experience healthy growth.

Another dog train, from the Red river settlements of the north, states that the Indians to the east of Pambina, reported in former letters to be in a starving condition had generally come in, and were about departing for the buffalo ranges westward.

This arrival brought a large mail, comprising letters, reports, &c., from the Hudson's Bay company, destined for England. They were mailed at Fort Snelling, and will reach their destination much sooner by travelling through the United States, than if they had been sent by way of York Factory.

The New Orleans Mint Closed. We find in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 2d inst., the following account of a curious state of affairs in the mint at that city:

We understand that the mint was closed in this city on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Macmurdo, the late Treasurer, sent in his resignation some months since, to take effect so soon as his successor should be appointed, and the Department has made two or three appointments but the smallness of the salary in comparison to the duties and responsibility of the station and the enormous amount of the official bond, have deterred the parties from accepting.

Price of Money in California. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller writing from San Francisco, says:

Serious fears are entertained by many, that a crisis is at hand, must come. Ever since December indeed, money has been scarce. Capital was all invested. The prices of all articles of consumption have ranged as high as ever. Few people had money to lend. Obligations became due, trade was falling off, and firms of large means and undoubted wealth found it difficult to raise money enough to keep along smoothly. Speculations are still rife. Ten per cent. a month on the best securities, began to be paid. Business men are today paying 12, 15 & 20 per cent. a month. Some who have money are holding off, waiting for the crash to come. Then they will rush in for large amounts—great bargains at ruinous prices. I think they will wait in vain. I have no sympathies with birds of evil omen. I agree not with the croakers. I fear there will be troubles, failures, and all that; but I anticipate no general crash. That the pressure is severe I admit; that there is danger I allow; that some of the fortunes made last year are rapidly vanishing, I know. But there is yet some bottom and more pride left to the business men of this region; these will carry them through. If they can but hold out a month or two longer, all will be well. The arrivals from home, the dust from the toils of the winter in the dry digging, and the receipts from new sales, as the business of spring goes on, will tend to relieve the pressure, to bring down the rates of interest, and prevent hard times.