

**Austria.**  
The difficulty between Austria and the Porte has been settled. The Porte has sent an autograph letter to the Queen of England and President of France in acknowledgment of their friendly aid in the extradition question.

**Russia.**  
The troops are said to have commenced to evacuate the Danubian provinces.

**Greece.**  
The mission of Baron Gross, from the French Government, has, it is said, proved a failure.

Admiral Parker still retains possession of the Greek vessels. The difficulty with England appears to be as far as ever from a settlement.

**Rome.**  
Great precautions are said to be taken to preserve the Pope from assassination. No person is allowed to approach him except by permission of Cardinal Antivelli. Letters state that the Pope, since his return, has drawn up several decrees which have been suppressed by the Cardinals.

One account states that his illness is little less than an Austrian prisoner. The first regiment of the French dragoons have left Rome for France.

**Spain.**  
The President of France is said to have demanded the had of the Infante's sister.

**Germany.**  
It is said that Prussia is seeking an alliance with Denmark, and that she has, with this object in view, availed herself of an opportunity to withdraw from the Schleswig dispute, the Danes having entered into an independent negotiation for peace, Prussia has left them to their own sources.

The Erfurt Parliament having completed the revision of the Constitution it was expected to be produced at the end of this month.

**Denmark.**  
Letters from Copenhagen of the 15th, state that the Danish Government, acting under the advice of Russia, having refused to accede to any of the demands of Schleswig Holstein, that Denmark will come to no terms but unconditional submission.

**MEXICO.**  
We have received files of the Vera Cruz Locomotor to the 15th of April. They contain a good deal of interesting news, of which the following items constitute a portion:

The question of a railroad from Vera Cruz to the Pacific, continues to occupy the public mind in Mexico. The project is a noble one, and the work would be a useful one, but is at present beyond the public or private means of that country. If the road should be made, it will be done with foreign capital, and under foreign supervision. In the mean time, a Mr. Tognio proposes to make a carriage road—a Macadamized one, we suppose—from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, to be completed in seven years, and at the end of forty-five more is to be transferred to the State, with all the property. Mr. Tognio says that two hundred thousand persons will travel over it annually, and that there will be four hundred coaches, two thousand men, and four thousand mules and horses required for the service; that Vera Cruz will become another New York, and Acapulco the great city of the Pacific. We doubt a good deal of this. Two hundred thousand persons will not travel over the road annually, nor will Vera Cruz ever be a New York.

The war between the Yucatecos and the Indians is not yet at an end, and cannot be foreseen. It may be a long and difficult job to put down the insurgents and if put down, it is not likely that they will remain down many years. They know their own strength now, and also the weakness of their antagonists. The Mexicans complain, that the English at the Balize furnish the Indians with arms and ammunition, and thus put it in their power to prolong the contest; and this, they say further, is a violation of the treaty with Spain of 1786. The English, on the other hand, assert that the treaty is no longer in force, being nullified by the Mexican revolution, and that they have a right to sell arms and ammunition to anybody that will purchase, and will sell to the Mexicans themselves, if they will buy. And they are right about the treaty, we think; but arms and ammunition are contraband of war, and he who sells them to one belligerent, commits an act of hostility against the other.

It is reported that rich gold mines have been discovered at and near Durango. The account says that they are as rich as the California mines, of which "they ask no favors"—no *pedimos favores*. If this should be so, there will be another rush to that region from all parts of the world, and Mexico will find it very difficult either to keep the gold for herself or to cause her mining laws to be respected. These are precise and stringent, and do not permit everybody to dig when and where and as much as he pleases. He must first get a license to dig, and must dig on the spot assigned him, and nowhere else, and if he does not dig, his right becomes forfeited.

Mexico seems to be in a rather unsettled condition yet, politically. Every now and then there is a *pronunciamiento*, or a rebellion, or an intrigue, or a plot, or something of the kind to keep the public mind constantly excited and apprehensive. We never consider that country as enjoying tranquillity fairly, or as likely to enjoy it, whilst Santa Anna is out of it. While out, he is always intriguing to get in, and finally he is sure to do so, as he will again, if he lives.—*Washington Globe.*



# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 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. 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 at Philadelphia.  
V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York Philadelphia and Baltimore.

By reference to his advertisement in another column it will be seen that EDWARD ROBERTS has "broke out in a new place," and that he is now accommodating his friends and customers with goods at reduced prices. Give him a call.

*Godey's Lady's Book*, for June is already received. It has no less than seven-teen embellishments, some of them are very beautiful. The contents are as usual from the pens of the best American writers. The inducements held out by the enterprising publisher are such as cannot be surpassed by any other magazine, and the July number promises to eclipse any thing heretofore published.

The late election in Virginia has resulted in a Waterloo defeat of the whigs. The democrats have about sixteen of a majority in the Legislature more than they had last year.

The Lancaster Bank, as will be seen by the following notice, offers two hundred dollars reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who are guilty of mutilating the notes of that Bank. We would advise some persons in this section of country to beware.

LANCASTER BANK, MARCH 4, 1850.  
In consequence of a spurious note composed and formed of pieces and taken from several notes of the Lancaster bank, and putting them together, thereby forming a note which was never issued by the said Bank, the subscriber is induced to believe that there are other notes of similar character now in circulation, and for the purpose of guarding the public against this fraud, and arresting the practice thereof, the said Lancaster bank hereby offers a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, if any person who will prosecute to conviction the person or persons guilty of this offence—and all people are hereby notified, not to take these false and spurious notes, or the notes which have been mutilated to create them, as they are advised that they are not liable for the payment of same.

B. C. BACHMAN, Cashier.  
LANCASTER, March 6, 1850.

**The Strike on the Central Railroad.**  
No arrangement has yet been effected by which the difficulties between the contractors and workmen on the Central Railroad can be settled. The Irish resolutely hold out for the dollar per day, and the contractors as resolutely refuse to give it; and the consequence is that all operations have ceased between Johnstown and Blairsville, with the exception we believe of one section at Johnstown. We learn that the Irishmen have formed themselves into an association regularly organized; for the purpose of forcing the contractors to accede to their terms, and prevent others from working on the road. About five hundred, armed with pistols, knives, &c., are located in the Ridge, above Blairsville and they parade the line in squads to see that no others are working. They have a common fund of about eight hundred dollars, out of which they supply those who must have work to support themselves with money sufficient to carry them to the Beaver or some other Railroad. How long this state of things will last, we are unable to tell, but we think the law should be called in aid to put an end to it. The Irishmen certainly have a right to demand higher wages, but they have no right to take the law into their own hands and prevent others from working who are disposed to do so. We believe the wages given by the contractors on the Central Railroad (87 1/2 cents per day) are as high as on any other road, and higher than most of them.

**Era of it.**  
The Greensburg Argus is still harping on the alleged bargain between Cambria and Bedford relative to the next candidate for Congress, and in treating the subject reflects upon the conduct of Gen. McDonald. We regret exceedingly that any ill feeling should grow out of this affair, or that old Westmoreland should feel herself offended at the primary steps that have been taken in relation to the next candidate for Congress. It cannot be denied that Cambria county is right in asserting her claim to the next candidate, or that the course she adopted relative to the matter was not warranted by precedent. Having no disposition to get into a quarrel with the Argus, we merely remark that Gen. McDonald denies in the most emphatic manner all knowledge of the bargain of which it complains. We will repeat that we do not believe that any such bargain was ever consummated. The only evidence the people of Westmoreland have of such an arrangement is the assertion of the Johnstown Echo—mighty poor evidence of any fact. We are glad that this is the only objection that can be urged against our claims, for we feel confident that a little inquiry on the part of our Westmoreland friends will satisfy them that it has no foundation in truth, and that no unfair means has been used in the premises. We know that the Democracy of old Westmoreland are too magnanimous to act upon the principle that "might is right," and that she will cheerfully yield to Cambria the privilege of having one Congressman in every fifty years. We do not think that this arrangement will go beyond the calculation of the claim of the several counties in the district which appears in the last Argus.

**Better mind his own Business.**  
The editor of the Hollidaysburg Register will find enough to do by attending to the affairs of his own party, and his own county, without attempting to meddle with the affairs of Cambria. That we have family quarrels, we admit, but we claim the privilege of settling them among ourselves, and if we did not entertain a hope of doing so, the Register man would be the last one we would call upon for advice. His strictures relative to the Democracy of Cambria county come with a bad grace, since it is so generally known that the leaders of the whig party in that county have become so corrupt that the people last fall were compelled to fly the course, and beat them with a set of volunteer candidates.

**Bedford Gazette.**  
We neglected in our last to notice the great improvement which Gen. Bowman has made in the appearance of his paper. It is now quite a large sheet, large enough for all useful purposes—and is printed on new type. We are glad to see this evidence of the prosperity of Gen. Bowman, as it proves that his labors in the democratic cause are appreciated.

**Death of James M. Power.**  
James M. Power, late Canal Commissioner, died in Allegheny City, on the 12th inst. He was on his return from the South, where he went to seek his health. He had many warm personal and political friends, and his death will cause many to lament.

**Legislative.**  
We learned last night that the Apportionment Bill reported by the Conference Committee passed the House on Monday last, by a vote of 47 to 42. It had already passed the Senate. Great excitement prevailed in the House at the time, as the bill is strongly favorable to the whigs, and owes its adoption to a few democrats who voted in opposition to a majority of their party. The whigs may well rejoice over this result, as they have got all they wanted, and the political trickery of Gov. Johnston is again triumphant. Forty-three democrats had placed their protest to the Bill on the Journal of the House, and we believe it is their intention to publish an Address to their constituents relative to the matter. In this Bill, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria compose a Senatorial District, and Bedford and Cambria are united and send two members of the House.

The General Appropriation Bill has also passed both Houses. The Governor has signed the Bill making Prosecuting Attorneys elective by the people. The members of the Legislature have voted themselves three dollars a day until time of adjournment. The Legislature was to have adjourned on yesterday.

It is now positively asserted that a large force from the United States are about to invade Cuba, and that four vessels loaded with troops are on their way thither.

## How at the New York Anti-Slavery Meeting. GARRISON PUT DOWN BY RYNDERS.

The city of New York was disgraced at the Tabernacle on Tuesday last by the proceedings of the abolitionists and a gang of bullies who interrupted them. The papers generally blame the Herald for having previously published incitements to a mob, which produced this interference recommending parties to go there and vote down the abolitionists, &c. The New York Commercial gives the following account of the row:

For reasons which it is not necessary to explain, we attended personally the anniversary of this society, at the Tabernacle this morning, and are consequently able to give a correct account of the scenes enacted there.

The audience was large, the building being crowded in every part. As usual the company was mixed, there being perhaps more colored persons than usual.—Mr. Garrison opened the meeting by calling upon any persons who wished to offer prayer. Some person did so.

Mr. Garrison having read some passages selected from the Bible—a book which, he said, "some persons considered to be the word of God"—the treasurer read the annual financial report. The receipts were \$7,729; the expenditures, \$7,403.

Mr. Garrison then addressed the meeting. He declared the tests by which men are accustomed to judge of personal piety to be utterly worthless. The Romish Church was entirely a slav-holding church. The priests bought and sold men and women. But slavery was a monster sin. Therefore there could be no piety in the Romish Church.

Capt. Rynders, (who sat in the gallery, near the orchestra)—Will the speaker allow me to ask whether the Romish Church is alone in her slav-holding.

Mr. Garrison.—The gentleman does not understand me. If he will have a little patience, I shall abundantly satisfy him on that point. (Laughter.)

The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists were then disposed of by an equally summary process. They contemned slavery, and slavery was a moral iniquity; therefore, the churches had no piety.

The speaker attacked the inspiration of the Bible. The question of inspiration, he said, was worth nothing in the present age. The greatest amount of immortality was compatible with the highest degree of venation. The Bible had become the "most popular, the most fashionable book in America. It was not difficult to believe in a fashionable book, and faith in the Bible was no clue to moral conduct.

So also of dogmas of different kinds. Southern slaveholders believed in universal depravity, and by their examples went far to prove its truth. (Hisses.) The magnetic telegraph had been of more benefit to the human family than all the discussions, since the world began, upon the atonement, redemption, &c. (Hisses.)—So with regard to ordinances, and public worship. These were not evidences of moral character, because observance of them is fashionable and therefore worthless. All church organizations were no more sacred than the boots and shoes which men manufacture.

Ditto of the observance of the Sabbath. The dogma that the observance of the Sabbath day will save this nation, the speaker denounced as a "dogma that would damn the nation."

Ditto faith in Christ. This belief in Jesus, was it, he asked, any evidence of a man's godliness?

Some one in the audience responded, apparently from the gallery, "Yes, sir." Whereupon Mr. Garrison continued—"I say no. In this country Jesus is becoming obsolete, and faith in Jesus obsolete also. Jesus does not meddle with the great national Church of this country.—He may be found in the Presidential chair, for Zachary Taylor believes in Jesus. Jesus believes in war and in giving the Mexicans hell—"

Some one in the audience, unable longer to control his emotions, called out, "This cannot be tolerated; it cannot be endured by the people of the United States," and considerable excitement prevailed all over the house.

Capt. Rynders, who it subsequently became evident went there with others to put a stop to the meeting, took advantage of this burst of outraged feeling, and standing up in his seat, with violent gesticulations declared he would not bear the chief magistrate of his country abused thus. It was a disgrace for Americans to tolerate it. If the speaker would not confine himself to his subject, but would attack the President he for one would stop him or put him out.

This was the signal for such a disturbance as we have never seen in a public meeting. The indignation against the speaker was almost universal, but Rynders' violence and evident seeking occasion for a disturbance to some extent diverted this anger from the speaker by creating a counter excitement. Still it was strongly and generally expressed.

Rynders sprang upon the platform, and protested against these allusions to the President. Others remonstrated strongly against the blasphemies of the speaker.—Some said it was an insult to the people of America to listen to them. Others that it was beneath a man to utter them, and a universal indignation seemed to be directed against Mr. Garrison and those associated with him.

This uproar continued for ten or fifteen minutes. Rynders shouted to the audience from the platform, and persons crowding around him and around Garri-

son and others. Capt. Leonard of the Second Ward Police, and one or two other officers, mingled with the crowd and tried to quiet Rynders. At one time the police seemed disposed to remove him, but it was evident that such a step would excite a universal riot, and they prudently confined themselves to conciliatory measures.

On the first threat to remove Rynders, a very numerous body of men, apparently ripe for mischief, loudly declared their determination to protect him, and put out the anti-slavery speakers. Others again were for quietly taking possession of the platform, "for," said they, "this can be born no longer. Here we want peace and union; and it is time this was stopped."—These and similar expressions, and some a great deal more violent, were heard in all directions, which we care not to repeat.

At length comparative quiet was restored; not until, however, things wore a very threatening aspect, and several of the female part of the audience had retired, and many of both sexes were preparing to follow.

During this commotion, the Hutchinson family, who sat in the gallery, commenced one of their songs, hoping to arrest attention and allay the excitement. The experiment was a most signal failure. For a long time they were only heard by those near them, and even they paid them little or no attention.

When they began to be heard, Rynders stood upon the platform, impatiently shaking his fist at them, and heaping upon them epithets which only a Rynders could employ. By request of the police they were asked to desist, and complied.

Mr. Garrison then continued, amid some interruptions and hisses and remonstrances, his sickening and disgusting blasphemies, until, by the mere suffrance of the audience, he had wearied himself out. He spoke in a very subdued manner.

Then followed another uproar, similar to the former, but not of so long duration, nor so violent in its character. There were calls for "Rynders," "Grant," &c. (Prof. Grant from Baltimore.)

Mr. Garrison announced that the Rev. Dr. Furniss would now address the meeting, and that gentleman stepped forward for the purpose.

Capt. Rynders insisted that Garrison had promised him an opportunity of speaking when he had done, and he claimed the floor for Mr. Grant in his stead.

There was more "noise and confusion," and Mr. Furniss could not obtain a hearing until Mr. Grant came forward and asked that Dr. F. might be heard first.

The Rev. Dr. Furniss then spoke very eloquently and beautifully, in favor of abolition principles, his speech being in striking contrast with that of Mr. Garrison. One would think that the two were found on the same platform. He was frequently interrupted by Rynders, rather playfully, however, than unadvisedly.

During the delivery of Dr. Furniss' speech we observed the chief of police on the platform, with a strong force, some one anticipating a riot having applied to the mayor for the protection of the police. The presence of the chief and his posse, evidently kept Rynders and his backers in check.

After Dr. Furniss, Mr. Grant addressed the meeting in a curious, but really able address. It was a scientific exhibition of the present theory respecting the distinction of races. The rapidity with which the gentleman heaped up scientific terms, provoked bursts of laughter from all parties, and tended greatly to restore good humor. It was too learned altogether to serve any other purpose with the audience.

Frederick Douglass was the next speaker and the excitement began again. The platform presented a singular appearance. On the north end were the chief of police and his men. On the southern end Capt. Rynders and a crowd of his friends and others.

Douglass at first stood behind the chairman, but on being called upon to come to the front of the platform, he did so without any sign of fear.

Rynders said something to one of those near him, that if Douglass attacked this country and government as he had been accustomed to, he would assault him.

When Douglass came forward, the chief of police had placed himself before Rynders, who as Douglass passed, repeated to him some similar threat to that which he had before made.

Mr. Mattail then said a word or two to Rynders, which we partially overheard, and which we took to be to the effect that if he raised his hand to strike Douglass or any one else, he (the chief) would take him (Rynders) to the Tombs, without a moment's hesitation.

Rynders evidently saw the chief was in earnest, and we felt pretty confident Rynders would thereafter confine himself to words.

He at first began to contradict Douglass and then stigmatized something he said as a lie; and we are free to say that we never heard a man more severely and mercifully lashed, but with a good temper, than was Rynders, by Douglass.

We left just as Douglass was concluding and cannot give any report of his remarks. We may to-morrow be a most efficient platform speaker and in spite of the prejudice against his race, was repeatedly and universally applauded; even Rynders himself being overborne by his wit and rhetorical power.

We understand that Rynders was going to offer a resolution when Douglass had concluded, adverse of course, to the objects and proceedings of the society.

**Report of the Compromise Committee.**  
Mr. CLAY, Chairman of the Compromise Committee, read the report to the Senate on Tuesday last. It is a voluminous document and occupied the time of the Senate more than one hour in reading it. It does not meet with that unanimity of feeling on the part of Senators which it should do, in order to meet with success, but may possibly pass by a meagre majority. The following is an abstract of its provisions:—

1st. The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that new States may be formed out of Texas, under the terms of the compact entered into by the United States, in the resolutions of annexation; and that when they are so formed, they have a clear and undoubted right to be admitted into the Union as equal States; but the Committee do not think that any plan for the formation of the new States out of Texas, should be originated by Congress, but should be left to the people of Texas; also, that such new States should be admitted without any such objection on account of the exclusion or permission of slavery.

2d. In considering the question of the admission of California, a majority of the Committee are of opinion that every irregularity in the proceedings antecedent to her application for admission into the Union should, in consideration of the many circumstances of her position, be overlooked, and recommend the passage of the bill reported by Mr. Douglass, for her admission into the Union as a State.

3d. The Committee also think it quite necessary that a Territorial Government should be furnished for the Territories of Utah and New Mexico. They had been abandoned, were inhabited by a mixed and unusually varied population, and were equally as deserving of proper government, and should have them speedily.—They were unfit, at present, for State Governments, and the Committee recommend that the admission of California and the bill providing Territorial Governments be incorporated in one measure and passed together as one measure. They also recommend that the bills be passed without the Wilmot Proviso being attached to the Territories. They consider the Wilmot Proviso, as applied to these Territories, a mere abstraction.

4th. The Committee report, as an additional section to the California and Territorial bill, a provision determining the boundaries of New Mexico and Texas, as follows:—The boundary of Texas shall be the Rio Grande up to a point 30 miles north of El Paso Del Norte, thence the line shall run due north along the one-hundredth parallel of longitude till it strikes the Red River, and this line of longitude shall be the eastern boundary of New Mexico—the line includes within New Mexico the town of Santa Fe and a large portion of the disputed territory, for which the bill proposes to pay Texas half millions of dollars in stocks, at half yearly interest—the principal to be paid at the end of fourteen years. It is supposed that the sum agreed upon will be from six to ten millions.

5th. The Committee report a section to be added to Mason's bill, in relation to fugitive slaves. It provides that every master, before he goes into another State to recover his slave, shall go before some competent tribunal and establish the fact of elopement of property, and of description of slave, and with these facts attested by a competent record, and upon presenting them to an officer, the slave shall be rendered up to him. Also, that if a slave declares his freedom, he shall have a trial for his freedom on return to the State from which he has escaped.

6th. That slavery ought not to be abolished in the District of Columbia.

7th. The majority of the Committee report a bill for the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, upon the model of the law lately enforced in Maryland.

**Incidents of the Mexican War.**  
The editor of the Lowell Courier, who served in Mexico with credit both to his sword and his pen, relates some anecdotes of a "breach of the treaty in Mexico, matrimonially considered." He says that the officers of our army, though they well withstood the bullets and valor of Mexican men, did not defend themselves so effectually against the bright eyes and seductive forms of the Mexican women. Several of them were married to Mexican girls, and some others it appears ought to have been. Some of the Mexican ladies followed their false lovers to Vera Cruz, expecting to be taken to the United States, and others have pursued even across the Gulf the men who never retreated in war, but faithfully deserted their colors in love. The Courier says:

We have recently heard of two instances of this character. The one was that of the daughter of a Mexican merchant who followed her American lover—an officer of the army—to his home in the South—and finding that he was on duty in California, she sent a relative after him to that distant region, with a complaint that he had been guilty of a breach of promise. The officer, finding no other way of escape, was compelled to settle the affair by the payment of several thousand dollars—which he could well afford to do. The other instance was that of a friend in New England, who became attached after a fashion, to a Spanish girl in the city of Mexico. Since his return a Mexican gentleman has unexpectedly paid him a visit, for the purpose of having a better understanding or settlement of the matter. Our friend—having some time since thrown aside his character as an officer in the army—had gone to California—and the Mexican plenipotentiary, upon learning