



**MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.**

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 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.  
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**The Election.**

The election is over, and the democratic party is beaten so far as this county and District are concerned. We are beaten for County Commissioner, and for District Attorney. As full returns as we could obtain, we publish in another column. They may be relied on as being nearly correct.

The defeat of our party is easily accounted for. Men of influence made every exertion to defeat the candidates of their own party and resorted to the most unholly means in order to accomplish it. Tickets were printed in the *Echo* office for Cessna and Linton, and distributed in the whole north by democrats who should have been battling for regular nominations. Snodgrass, the democratic candidate for Congress is beaten by Kuhns several hundred in Westmoreland, one hundred and fifty in Cambria, and about sixty in Bedford. M'Kinney, the volunteer candidate in Westmoreland falls behind both Snodgrass and Kuhns. The election of Snodgrass was scarcely to be expected, with two volunteer candidates running against him. We may in our next give a brief history of the whole affair, that our readers abroad can understand the causes which have produced a result so disastrous to the democratic party.

M'Dowell we think is not beaten by more than two hundred in this strong whig district. If he is beaten, he can well congratulate himself upon the vote he received, and for having frightened his opponents most awfully.

The contest between M'Cullough and Parker for Congress in the Huntingdon district is close. It is supposed however, that Parker, the democratic candidate is elected. If this is so it will balance the loss sustained in this district.

A telegraphic despatch has been received stating that the whole democratic ticket for state offices is elected by a handsome majority.

Cessna, the democratic candidate for the Legislature from Bedford, is elected, so that this district will be represented by one whig and one democrat.

**Maryland.**

The democrats in this state have achieved a glorious triumph. They have carried their Governor by about eighteen hundred majority.

**Bounty Land Bill.**

The passage of the bill granting bounty land to officers and soldiers of the last war with Great Britain and the several Indian wars, is giving rise to an unprecedented number of applications to the Third Auditor's Office for information. It is deemed advisable to state that copies of the army rolls cannot be furnished from this office for various reasons, one of which is sufficient—namely, the utter impracticability of doing so.

If one agent has a right to copies of the rolls, so would twenty thousand, and all the clerks in the employ of the government could not furnish such copies. Besides, there is no authority for doing so.

All applications must come through the Pension Office, (under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,) and regular certificates of service will be furnished to the Commissioner of Pensions by the Third Auditor, as is now the practice in regard to all claims for pension or bounty land.

This course is necessary to prevent frauds and interminable difficulties.

JOHN S. GALLAHER,  
Third Auditor.

Third Auditor's Office, Oct. 1, 1850.  
Editors generally will confer a favor on applicants by giving the above an insertion.

Large minds, like large pictures are seen best at a distance, this is the reason, to say nothing of envious motives, why we generally undervalue our contemporaries, and overrate the ancients.

**Bounty Land Bill.**

This act being one in which a great many persons are interested, we hasten to insert a copy as it finally passed both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the President:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving, or the widow or minor children of deceased commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company or detachment, in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who was engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled to lands, as follows:—Those who engaged to serve twelve months, or during the war, and actually served nine months, shall receive one hundred and sixty acres; and those who engaged to serve six months, and actually served four months, shall receive eighty acres; and those who engaged to serve for any, or an indefinite period, and actually served one month, shall receive forty acres: Provided, that wherever any officer or soldier was honorably discharged in consequence of disability in the service before the expiration of his period of service, he shall receive the amount to which he would have been entitled if he had served the full period for which he had engaged to serve: Provided, the person so having been in service shall not receive said lands, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received, or is entitled to any military land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, &c. That the period during which any officer or soldier may have remained in captivity with the enemy shall be estimated and added to the period of his actual service, and the person so detained in captivity shall receive land under the provisions of this act in the same manner that he would be entitled, in case he had entered the service for the whole term made up by the addition of the time of his captivity, and had served during such term.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, &c. That each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician and private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant, from the Department of the Interior for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs at law, at any land office of the United States, in one body, and in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, upon any of the public lands in such district then subject to private entry; and upon the return of such certificate or warrant, with evidence of the location thereof having been legally made to the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued therefor. In the event of the death of any commissioned or non-commissioned officer, musician or private, prior or subsequent to the passage of the act, who shall have served as aforesaid, and who shall not have received bounty land for said services, a like certificate or warrant shall be issued in favor and to the benefit of his widow, who shall receive one hundred and sixty acres of land, in case her husband was killed in battle, but not to her heirs. Provided, She is unmarried at the date of her application. Provided further, That no land warrants issued under the provisions of this act shall be laid upon any land of the United States to which there shall be a pre-emption right, or upon which there shall be an actual settlement and cultivation, except with the consent of such settler, to be satisfactorily proven to the proper land officer.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, &c. That all sales, mortgages, letters of attorney, or other instruments of writing, going to affect the title or claim to any warrant or certificate issued, or to be issued, or any land granted, or to be granted, under the provisions of this act, made or executed prior to the issue, shall be null and void, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; nor shall such certificate or warrant, or the land obtained thereby, be in any wise affected by, or charged with, or subject to, the payment of any claim incurred by such officer or soldier prior to the issuing of the patent: Provided, That the benefits of this act shall not accrue to any person who is a member of the present Congress: Provided further, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to cause to be located, free of expense, any warrant which the holder may transmit to the General Land Office for that purpose, in such State and land district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good farming land, so far as the same can be ascertained from the maps, plats, and field notes of the surveyor, or from any other information in the possession of the local office; and upon the location being made, as aforesaid, the Secretary shall cause a patent to be transmitted to such warrantee: and provided further, That no patent issued under this act shall be delivered upon any power of attorney or agreement dated before the passage of this act; and that all such powers of attorney or agreements be considered and treated as null and void.

**Civil and Diplomatic Appropriations.**

Among the items are the following:—Pay and mileage of Congressmen, \$416,398; pay of officers and clerks of Congress, \$41,913; printing and other contingent expenses of Senate, \$100,000; do. do. of House, \$197,779; addition to contingent fund of House, \$30,000; supplying light-houses, \$147,474; pay of light house keepers, \$127,448; repairs, &c., of light houses, \$84,630; expenses of floating lights, \$93,140; marine hospitals, San Francisco, \$50,000; surveys of public lands, \$249,750; intercourse with foreign Nations, \$330,397; relief and protection to American seamen abroad, \$125,000; for deficiencies in fund for relief of sick seamen, and for furnishing five new marine hospitals, \$200,000; to continue construction of custom house, New Orleans, \$200,000; survey of delta of the Mississippi, \$50,000; new custom house at Bangor, Me., \$50,000; do. do. at Mobile, Ala., \$100,000; custom house and post office, Norfolk, Va., \$50,000; custom house, San Francisco, Cal., \$100,000; do. do. St. Louis, Mo., \$50,000; do. do. Cincinnati, Ohio, \$50,000; surveys of United States coast, \$186,000.

**The Fiend Haynau.**

Haynau's danger at London is commented on freely by the Paris papers. The Republicans say that Haynau had allowed in blood in Hungary, had shot down human beings as if they were in sport, had whipped delicate and noble women, and had accumulated in his person all the crimes which should call down the execration of honest men; they praise the brewery men for their generous instincts, although the manifestation of them was not parliamentary. Other papers do not defend Haynau precisely, but denounce the act as inhospitable to a stranger, and call on England to punish the aggressors if she does not wish to develope fearfully the spirit of revolution. Haynau did not go to Paris to see which portion of the press represented correctly the public sentiment, but relinquished his apartment on the Rue Richelieu and went back to Germany. He had quitted his uniform for a plain dress, but was recognized in the cars before his arrival at Cologne. The papers of that city say that all the hack, coach, and omnibus drivers, refused to take him or his baggage to a hotel, and that the police had to interfere to protect him and procure him lodgings. A detachment of troops were stationed around the hotel all night to prevent his being the victim of a mob. Let his fate be a warning to the butchers of the human race; he is disowned and disgraced by his Emperor, pelted with mud by the London mob, insulted by German cab drivers as a loathsome thing, and hooted at by the children in the streets. His punishment has commenced in this world.

**Toughened Cast Iron.**

The most recent practical novelty in iron manufacture is the system of toughening and strengthening the metal, patented in England by Mr. Stirling, whose researches have developed several new features in the manufacture of this staple production. The process is so extremely simple in practice, that it hardly deserves the name. All that is done, is the placing pieces of wrought or scrap iron in the moulds used in forming the pigs of metal run from the blast furnace; the melted cast iron surrounds the solid scraps, and the incorporated mass becomes what, in the "prices current of metals," is termed "Stirling's patent toughened pig." In this state the iron is sold to the consumer, and when melted in the founder's cupola for use, the mixture enters into chemical combination, producing, as the inventor remarks in his evidence before the commissioners appointed to enquire into the application of iron to railway structures, "to a certain extent, a diminution of the quantity of contained carbon, an alteration in the structure, and a differently formed grain."

Cast iron, so compounded, becomes close in the grain, and without any injury to its fusibility, has imparted to it an extraordinary toughness. In this way, while the great facilities of application of cast iron are fully retained in the toughened metal, many of the excellencies of malleable iron are given to it, making it, for all purposes where strength and lightness are essentials, a most valuable material for the railway engineer and the builder, and for many of the purposes of the general iron founder. The strength of the iron, of course, varies with the proportion of the added wrought metal—the average superiority over ordinary cast iron, being from 60 to 70 per cent., while the maximum increase has been experimentally demonstrated to be 120 per cent.

**A Splendid Description.**

One Paul Benton, a Methodist preacher in Texas advertised a barbecue, with better liquor than usually furnished. When these people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out, "Mr. Paul Benton, your reverence has lied.—You promised us not only a good barbecue but better liquor. Where is the liquor?" "There!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the matchless double spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as the lightning, while his enemy actually trembled on his feet; "there is the liquor which God, the eternal, brews for all his children!"

"Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires choked with poisonous gasses, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions, doth your

precious essence of life; the pure cold water. But in the green grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there Gok brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys where the fountain murmurs and rill sings; and high upon the tall mountain tops, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm cloud broods and the thunder storm crash, and away far out on the wide, wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there he brews it, that beverage of life, health-giving water.

"And every where it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop: singing in the Summer rain; shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail shower; folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone in the sky; whose warp is the rain-drop of earth, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checked over with celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still always it is beautiful—that blessed life water! no poison bubbles on its brink; its foaming brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep not burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair! Speak out my friends, would you exchange for demon's drink, alcohol!"

A shout like the roar of a tempest, answered—"No!"

**Awful Disaster!**

PADEUOH, Ky., Oct. 7, }  
1 1/2 o'clock, P. M. }

The steamer "Kate Fleming," Captain Dunham, from Louisville for Cairo, burst both her boilers on Saturday, the 5th inst., at about noon, at Walker's Run.

She had been aground, but had got off, and had been floating a short distance when the bell rang, "go ahead, slow." After making a few revolutions she exploded, and afterwards burned to the water's edge.

The cause of the explosion is thought to be a want of water in the boilers.

Annexed is a list of the killed, wounded and missing, furnished by J. A. Lowrey, clerk of the Lafayette, who was on board at the time and narrowly escaped. He arrived here this morning with several others in a skiff, from the scene of the disaster. The list is as complete as could be made out at the time.

Killed and Missing.—E. F. Babcock, Christian co., first clerk; O. Dell, bar keeper; Annette, chambermaid of Joseph Hewitt; Jeff and John, steward and cabin boy of Lafayette; Hutchinson, servant of Mr. Moore, of Miss.; Wm. Jennings, of New Albany.

Wounded.—Capt. Dunham; J. Thornburgh, of Miss.; steward of "Kate Fleming," second cook and mate and several deck passengers; O. S. Dickinson, J. Bayard Thomas, John Sheffer, Thomas Crocker, George T. Parker, Captain McQueen, S. T. Moore, of Miss.; Miller Ferguson, pilot; Erastus Gates, P. Hocker, Edward Brown, M. Ostrande, Harvey Bentley, Mr. Webb, of La.

Badly Bruised.—W. Whittaker, Bail and Brown, of Shelbyville; J. Cochran, of La.; Capt. James C. Bentley, Sol. Wilborn; J. C. Spencer, and O. F. Barton, (cabin boys); Caleb Warren, John F. Osborn, New Orleans; T. F. Moore, Maysville; Judge Haskell, of Texas.—Capt. Dunham, Capt. Quarsier and Mr. Lowrie, with several others, were standing on the hurricane deck, and were blown upon several feet into the air.—Captains Dunham and Quarsier fell on the bow of the wreck, Mr. Lowrie and others into the river and saved themselves by swimming.

Dr. Jones, of this place, left this morning for the scene of the disaster to relieve the sufferers.

The safe containing a large amount of money belonging to the boat and deposited by passengers, was blown into the river, and it is thought will be recovered.

But little of the baggage and clothing belonging to the passengers were saved. Some had the presence of mind to throw their trunks overboard.

Capt. Bentley, of the Lafayette, remained at the wreck, when our informant left, to recover the safe.

Heart rending Event resulting from carelessness.—The inhabitants of the lower districts were thrown in a state of great ferment, yesterday morning, from the culpable negligence of a young man in a drug store. The victim of the heart rending affair is a young lady, who was much respected by those who knew her, and was the idol of fond and doting parents, residing at No. 206 Fitzwater street. Her name was Anna R. Nell, daughter of Jesse Nell, who for a short time past had been afflicted with a bilious attack. On Thursday evening Dr. Scoffin, her physician, visited her as usual, and finding her convalescent gave a prescription of a few grains of quinine. The physician soon after took leave of his interesting and pretty patient, and the prescription was sent to the drug store on the corner of Ninth and Shippin streets, where it was compounded by a young man in the absence of Dr. Chamberlain, who was in the country, and instead of giving quinine, a similar quantity of morphia was prepared.—The bearer took the poison to the patient,

which was administered at seven o'clock that evening. Dr. Scoffin again visited Miss Nell in the evening when he discovered some unusual symptoms, and on inquiry being made discovered the fatal error. The young lady became speedily very ill. Dr. Carter, another physician, was called in, and every thing possible was done; but without effect, and at one o'clock yesterday morning the young lady died. Resort was made to the galvanic battery and every other conceivable means to restore her, even after death; and for a time it was hoped that she was saved; but the powerful drug had spread its fatal influence too surely.—Penn.

**PRESIDENT BONAPARTE.**

The French President has returned to Paris from his recent exploratory and pulse-feeling tour, and is off on another to the western part of the Republic, which has always been, and is still, pretty strongly tintured with Bourbon predilections. We do not anticipate that he will meet with much encouragement in that region—encouragement to prosecute his now very manifest purpose of making himself Emperor, if he can persuade himself, or be persuaded, that France is ripe and ready for such a movement. We cannot believe she is, as yet; but her people are so volatile, impulsive and capricious, and such enthusiastic cherishers of the imperial traditions, and of the glory of NAPOLEON, that it would be hazardous to say what they will do, or what they will not, except that it may be safely predicted, that the present state of things will not last very long, and that when a change takes place, politically, it is not likely to be for the better. Ever since the meeting of the Assembly, now in recess, every important measure that has been adopted has been either directly hostile or incidentally injurious to republican principles and to the republican institutions of the country, which if it—the country—is now republican itself, most certain it is that the Government is not, in any branch or department. The President is no more a republican than Louis Philippe was, or than Henry V. now is, nor is his Cabinet, nor is the Assembly, nor are the principal executive and administrative officers, and, indeed, but very few of the two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand officials who are dependent on the Government for their situations and their bread.

The President's excursions are a costly pastime. His expense is about three thousand dollars per diem, and the Great Nation has to foot the bill; for his Excellency is too wise and too able a financier to pay out of his six hundred and seventy five thousand dollars per annum, the expenses incurred by exhibiting his uncle's nephew to his now fellow-citizens, to be before long, possibly, his faithful subjects. Politically considered, the President's recent tour can only have been partially gratifying and encouraging. Among the cries with which he was received—these are regarded as significant in France—*Vive la Republique!* and *Vive le President!* were much more frequent than *Vive Napoleon!* which last is considered as being approbatory of his views in restoring the empire. Bad luck to him! I say, when he attempts, although that restoration would be better, we believe, than the restoration of the Bourbons.—Globe.

**Later from California.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The mail steamer Cherokee arrived this morning with two weeks later news from California. She has on board 140 passengers, and fifteen hundred thousand dollars in gold.

The disturbances in Sacramento ceased after the first outbreak. Some of the ring-leaders are in prison awaiting trial.

Rumors are current that a band of 400 men are in the vicinity of Weaverville. The authorities sent out spies in every direction. Mayor Biglow is convalescent.

Property holders have shown more confidence since the arrival of the gentlemen sent by Mr. Litcher, on a mission relative to land titles.

The excitement in the southern mines, against foreigners, had subsided, and business was improving.

The news of the death of President Taylor reached San Francisco on the 24th ult., and was received with every demonstration of sorrow. Funeral ceremonies were performed on the 30th.

The report of the burning of Sacramento was unfounded.

In the different melees between the citizens and the rioters, there seems to have been killed, on the part of the former, Sheriff M'Kinney and Mr. Woodward.—Wounded, Mayor Bigelow and Captain Rodfield. Of the squatters, George W. Henshaw and ——— Madison were killed. Allen, the keeper of the house from which the first shot was fired, after being dangerously wounded, was pursued and captured. His wife died from excitement during the affray.

The Banking houses of Henly M'Knight & Co., and Wabass & Co., of Sacramento have stopped payment.

Socially and politically all seems to be going on smoothly in California. The accounts from the gold mines are still most encouraging, and we could fill a column or more with plainer news. We must content ourselves with a mere skeleton abstract: We are credibly informed that one man, at one haul took forty pounds of gold on the Yuba, 14 miles from Maysville. The mines in the vicinity of Humboldt's bar, the Alta says, are at the present time fully as profitable as the richest deposits in California known, on the Trinity Shastee and Klamath rivers. Thousands are at work with extraordinary success, and new diggings are almost daily opened.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT HALIFAX.  
The Steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, with news from Europe on the 21st ult, one week later. The following are only items of interest:

**England.**

The chief feature of the English news has been the publication of the Cabinet Synod of Thurles, in reference to the educational Colleges of governments in Ireland, which has been condemned in toto, greatly to the surprise of all well-wishers of that unfortunate country.—The *Liverpool Journal and Chronicle*, which, being edited by Catholics is supposed to represent the popular feeling among that body, are loud in their disapprobation of the course adopted by a section of the Irish Bishops, who are all at the command of the Pope. The *Chronicle*, says "this is a mournful announcement, over which the statesmen may well ponder, for the blackness of the past is unredeemed by the slightest hope of the future. This difference of creeds, which it was the object of an enlightened patriotism to heal, by uniting the youth of Ireland, is to continue, it seems, under ecclesiastical sanction, with all its horrid brood of evils—had passed on, and personal and sectarian antipathies. The curse of the past is doomed to hang over the land, and a system of education admirably adapted to the requirements of the country is rudely pushed aside by the prejudices of the Irish Bishops."

At several public meetings in different places it has been proposed to bestow a suitable testimonial of public approbation upon the brewers and draymen of Barclay & Perkins' establishment, for their treatment of General Haynau. As an offset, the times states that preparations are making at Vienna to greet the General on his return with what that journal styles a splendid demonstration of loyal devotion. The garrison is to serenade him by torchlight, and the Emperor is to raise him to the rank of a Marshal of the Empire. It is also stated, on the authority of an Austrian journal, that the Austrian Minister at London has been instructed to demand the punishment of the men who assaulted Haynau, the butcher, in London.

A frightful railroad accident occurred on the eastern line on the 17th ult., by which nine lives were lost.

The Gorham dispute has now commenced to agitate the public mind.

A destructive fire occurred at London on Thursday, in the vicinity of the Corn Exchange. That building was materially injured, and a large amount of property was destroyed.

The weather has been uninterruptedly fine throughout all parts of the kingdom for securing the last remnants of the harvest. Makin and Sons, of their circular of Friday, report a fair steady business; during the week, in flour and wheat, on the spot, and to arrive, and that each fully maintained previous prices, the market closing with an upward tendency. It is proper to observe that other authorities do not give quite so encouraging a view of the market.

**France.**

The only important political incident of the week has been the discovery of an Orleansist plot, the documents connected with which, whilst they do not appear to implicate any person, afford the Paris and London Press food for very long editorials.

The President returned to Paris on Thursday, and his tour is said to have been attended with brilliant success.—Some of his friends have commenced to agitate the question of allowing him another 3,000,000 francs for his personal expenses. The proposition meets with but little favor, in consequence of which he has, it is said come to the determination of making no further progress this season.

About seven hundred emigrants, chiefly belonging to the Old Garde Mobile, are about to leave for California.

The increase of the revenue during the first eight months over the last, is stated at 25,000,000 francs.

The Bourse, on Thursday, opened at 93f. 85c. and closed at 93f. 60c.

**Denmark.**

Advices from Hamburg state that on the 12th the Holstein army made a forward movement, with the intention of attacking the fortified bridge across the Schyle, at Messuade. The Danes were driven from their fortified positions at Koshendorff, and other points, into their entrenchments, and then canonaded for about an hour the Holsteiners, but without effect, when the firing ceased, and they began to retire. The Danes then replaced the bridge, which they had previously removed, and crossed over with the intention of harassing the retreat of the Holsteiners, but found them so strong as to render it unadvisable to press them closely. Gen. Willisen took possession of Ekkeford, and established his headquarters at that town in the afternoon, his quarters at that town in the afternoon, owing to the near proximity of the Danish ships.

The army bivouacked at points somewhat in advance of their previous position, and on the following day the Danes gave battle. They re-occupied the position which they held previous to the advance, and up to the 14th no further movements had been made. The Holsteiners lost about 130, and the Danes about 170 men. In Gen. Willisen's proclamation, he says: "We have offered the