

to particularize them all, else would I record how he was fined a thousand dollars by his old friend, Gan-chat-ze for bamboozing a valiant sentinel who refused to let him enter the gates of Canton without a bribe; how his river-horse, being tired of confinement, took an opportunity to jump overboard, whereby he upset a boat and came nigh drowning the passengers. This cost him three thousand dollars more. His next adventure was picking up the body of a drowned man in the river one evening, in passing between his sloop and the shore, whose murder he was found guilty of before Canchat-ze, who kindly let him off for ten thousand dollars; advising him at the same time through the long merchant, Fat-qua, to take the earliest opportunity of making himself invisible within the precincts of the Celestial Empire.

"I partly guess I'll take his advice, and pull up stakes," said Jonathan. "I never saw such a ternal place. It beats everything, I swear. Why, squire Fat-qua, I'll tell you what—if you'll only come to our party, you may go just where you please—do just as you please—and talk to the gals as much as you please—I'll be choked if it isn't true, by the living hokey."

"Hi yah! Missee Joe Notting," replied Fat-qua, "she must be some very fine place, dat Merrykey."

"There you are right, squire. But, goodby; I finally conclude it's best to cut stick. They're plaguy slippery fellows here; if they aint, may I be licked by a chap under size."

Jonathan received the remainder of his money, which he was then earnestly advised to invest in bills, and at the same time to sell his vessel, and embark for home in a safer conveyance.

"Dye think I'm a fellow of no more gumption than that?" said he. "I'll be darned if there's a tighter safer thing than my old sloop ever sailed across the salt sea; and as for your paper money, I've had enough of that in my own country in my time."

He declined shipping a crew, for he said he must trust, in that case, to strangers; and he thought to himself that he could easily induce his two consorts to go home with him now he was rich. It happened as he had anticipated; both gladly rejoined him again, each having failed in his speculation. The Dutchmen at the Cape forbade the one using a machine he had invented for saving labour, lest it might lower the price of their negroes; and the Portuguese and Chinese refused to eat the fish of the other, because he neither crossed himself before the picture of the virgin, nor burnt gilt paper to the image of Neang-ma-ko.

A prosperous voyage ended in Jonathan's happy return to Salem, where he became a great man, even to the extent of being yeapt honourable. He lived long and happily, and his chief boast to the end of his life was, that he had been the first of his countrymen to visit the Celestial Empire, and the only man that navigated with a Newfoundland dog for an officer.

The Beginning of the End.

A despatch dated Detroit, October 12, to the New York Herald says the slave excitement in the city is very great.—The jail is guarded by troops and the negroes of the city are uttering awful threats.

At Sandwich, in Canada, opposite Detroit, there are, at the least calculation, three hundred negroes, who lately crossed the river, and it is dangerous for a citizen from here to be seen among them.

The house of an Irishman, who in formed of the negro fugitive now in jail, was attacked last night, and guns and pistols were fired by both the assailants and those inside, and some blood shed.

A large meeting has been held by the friends of freedom, at which the Mayor presided. Speeches were made by Hon. S. Bingham, Mayor and Messrs. Joy and Emmons.

Some persons anticipate trouble when the negro is out; he is now awaiting his papers.

A subscription has been raised sufficient to purchase his liberty, should he be sent back.

This is a beginning of the troubles which the present agitation is breeding in this country.

Great Mail Robbery!

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

The Mail Car was entered near Gray's Ferry, at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and the pouches were robbed.—They were made up in New York for Richmond, Raleigh, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Illinois, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and the south west in general. These generally contained large remittances of bank notes, as well as checks, drafts, &c.; the each being made up chiefly of southern and western funds, bought up by the brokers in the Atlantic cities and sent home for redemption. One letter alone, from Carpenter & Venable, New York, to J. W. Maury, Richmond, covered a remittance of \$764. The number of letters packages, &c., open in search of money and other valuables was immense enough to fill a barrel. These had all been very carefully inspected.—Checks, drafts, &c., were thrown aside as valueless. A number of boxes containing cotton wadding, indicating a considerable quantity of jewelry, were carried off and opened. About 1000 letters were opened, together with drafts, checks &c. These were returned to New York last night.

No clue to robbery has been obtained.



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1850

THE SENTINEL has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally. Those desirous of making use of this medium for extending their business can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents:

John Crouse, Esq., Johnstown.
E. W. Carr, Evans' Buildings, Third st Philadelphia.
V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

THE ELECTION.

We publish the official returns of the election in Cambria in to-day's paper, to which we call the attention of our readers. It exhibits a deplorable state of affairs so far as the democracy of this county is concerned. With a majority of some five hundred, we have lost everything with the exception of County Surveyor and County Auditor. This result was brought about by men who once who stood high in the party, and who should have been found fighting for the success of the ticket instead of endeavoring to defeat it in order to gratify their personal pique and disappointed ambition. They determined to defeat every man on the ticket who did not coincide with them in their views, and the returns show with what success. It was a concerted movement on the part of a large portion of the disorganizers to defeat every man, who was known to be favorable to the election of John Snodgrass. Tickets were printed at the Echo office, headed by M'Donald, bearing the names of Cessna and Linton, and distributed through every portion of the county by M'Donald and others, and his personal friends warmly solicited to vote it. The Echo and its clique may well rejoice at the success of this damnable scheme, and they are welcome to the glory and the shame of their triumph. This accounts for the defeat of our candidate in this county.

Mr. Snodgrass, although defeated, has been sustained by the democracy of the district, and has a right to feel gratified at the vote he received. He received more votes than both the volunteer candidates together, as the following official table will demonstrate.

	S'dg's.	K'n's.	M'D.	M'K.
Westmoreland,	1950	2357	159	1700
Bedford,	1676	1843	125	27
Cambria,	727	891	792	2
Fulton,	335	654	315	23

4688 5745 1391 1752

A glance at the above ought to be sufficient, we think, to put to rest forever, the question as to who were the volunteers and disorganizers, and who the regularly nominated democratic candidate. It will be seen that the vote of Snodgrass is one thousand five hundred and forty-five more than that of M'Donald and M'Kinney together. That he received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-six more than M'Kinney, and three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven more than M'Donald.

The contest being over we have no disposition to reflect upon the conduct of those whose course has brought so much disgrace upon the party. Their conduct on this occasion will bring its own punishment, but we think it right to let our readers see the true state of the case.

Bedford, Cambria and Fulton.

The following is the official vote for candidates for Assembly in these counties:

	Smith,	Cessna,	Linton,	Castner,
Cambria,	931	1494	1387	944
Bedford,	1827	1840	1819	1833
Fulton,	683	681	633	653

Total, 3441 8925 3859 3430

Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.

The following is the official vote in this district for State Senate:

	M'Dowell,	M'Murtrie,
Cambria,	1426	929
Blair,	1221	1720
Huntingdon,	1411	1771

Total, 4048 4420

THE Amendment to the Constitution, making Judges elective by the people, was carried by an overwhelming majority in the State. We expect to be able to give the official vote for the State ticket in our next.

Pennsylvania Election.

The election of Tuesday resulted most gloriously for the democrats. We have a majority in the Congressional Representation, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature, as will be seen by the following tables, which we clip from the Harrisburg Keystone—

Congressional Election.	
Districts.	Dem. Whig
1. Philad'a city and county,	1 gain.
2. " city,	1
3. " county,	1
4. " "	1
5. Montgomery and Delaware	1 gain.
6. Bucks and Lehigh,	1
7. Chester,	1 gain.
8. Lancaster,	1
9. Berks,	1
10. Northampton, Monroe Pike and Wayne,	1 gain.
11. Luzerne, Columbia and Wyoming,	1 gain.
12. Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga,	1
13. Lycoming, Northumberland Union and Clinton	1 gain.
14. Dauphin, Lebanon & Schuyl kill,	1
15. Adams and York,	1 gain.
16. Cumberland, Perry & Franklin,	1
17. Centre, Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin,	1 gain.
18. Greene, Fayette and Somerset,	1 gain.
19. Westmoreland, Bedford and Cambria,	1 gain.
20. Washington and Beaver,	1
21. Allegheny,	1
22. Venango Mercer and Crawford,	1
23. Erie, Warren M'Kean Clarion Potter and Jefferson,	1
24. Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, and Clearfield	1

In York county, Joel B. Danner, Dem. is elected for the unexpired term of Doctor Nes, Whig.

House of Representatives.

	Dem.	Whig.
Adams,	1	1
Allegheny,	5	1
Bedford and Cambria	1	1
Berks,	4	1
Bucks,	3	1
Blair, and Huntingdon	2	2
Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Bradford,	2	3
Chester,	1	2
* Cumberland	1	2
Centre,	1	1
Crawford	2	2
Clearfield, Elk, M'Kean	1	1
Clarion, Armstrong Jefferson	3	1
Columbia and Montour,	1	1
Dauphin,	2	2
Delaware,	1	1
Erie,	2	2
Franklin,	2	2
Greene	1	1
Indiana,	1	1
Lycoming, Clinton Potter	2	1
Lancaster,	3	1
Lebanon,	1	1
Lehigh and Carbon	2	2
Luzerne,	2	2
Monroe and Pike,	1	1
Mercer, Venango, Warren	3	3
Mifflin	1	1
Montgomery,	3	1
Northampton,	1	1
Northumberland,	1	1
Perry,	1	1
Philadelphia city,	4	4
" county,	11	11
Somerset,	1	1
Schuylkill,	1	1
Susquehanna; Sullivan and Wyoming	2	2
Tioga,	1	1
Wayne,	1	1
Westmoreland & Fayette,	4	4
Washington	2	2
Union and Juniata,	1	1
York,	3	3
Total,	63	36

* 1 vacancy by the death of Henry Church, Democrat.

Senate.

	Dem.	Whig.
Holding over,	11	11
Philadelphia city,	1	1
" county,	1	1
Cumberland and Perry,	1	1
Allegheny,	1	1
Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming	1	1
Luzerne, Columbia, Montour	1	1
Armstrong, Clarion, Indiana, Franklin and Adams	1	1
Mercer, Venango, Jefferson.	1	1
Total,	17	16

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for November, has been received in advance of subscribers. It is decidedly the best number of the year, and this is saying a great deal in its favor. The embellishments are magnificent, and the reading matter, as usual, is furnished by the ablest contributors.

Ancient Farming.—It is stated in an article on this subject, in the July number of the London Quarterly Review, that the average product of wheat in the home provinces of Rome, in the time of Verro was thirty-two bushels to the acre, far more than the present average in Britain, and three times as much as that of the United States.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

Lake Ontario Crossed in an Open Boat During a Storm.

On Wednesday last, as one of the heaviest gales of the season was sweeping over the broad bosom of Lake Ontario, the little schooner Prosperity was riding safely at anchor under the Canadian shore, at the mouth of Duffin's creek, about twenty five miles east of Toronto. The Prosperity was manned by Captain Harrington, the owner, his boy, and one man; although a small crew in number, they were equal to their task, as the sequel will show. Some ship stores being wanted, the captain and crew went on shore in their only small boat, (a flat bottomed scow about 15 feet long and 4 feet wide, commonly called a punt,) to procure them. By the time they were ready to return to the schooner, the wind had greatly increased in violence, but did not deter them from attempting the passage.

They put off from the shore in their frail craft, which soon became unmanageable to a great extent, and they were carried past the vessel into the Lake, despite of all their efforts. The people on the shore who saw them were unable to render any assistance, and of course gave them up for lost. Not so with Captain Harrington; he resolved to make the most he could of his craft, and test his powers as a navigator. Many brave men would have despaired at such a time, and with such prospects; a wide waste of waters before, lashed into fury by the violent "Nor'wester" from behind, and only a miserable wooden trough without sail, and poorly supplied with oars, between him and the tumbling waves that threatened momentarily to engulf them.

Captain H. saw that his only chance of safety was in running directly before the wind and waves. He ordered his man and boy to lie down in the bottom of the boat, and trim it as well as possible, while he took an oar and steered the little bark before the gale. She dashed on amid the white caps, laboring hard to withstand the fury of the waves, which she nobly braved for eleven hours—long hours to the captain, who sat at the steering oar, and his companions who were lying in the bottom of the boat expecting every moment to be engulfed by each wave, which rolled successfully by. After eleven hours of anxiety and imminent danger thus passed, the captain discovered the American shore, and effected a landing in safety, with great hazard.

Capt. Harrington, on taking a brief reckoning found himself sixteen miles east of Niagara river, having drifted across the Lake a little west of the widest part. He had probably sailed fifty miles in his frail craft, amid a heavy storm—a feat, we think, unparalleled in the history of Lake navigation. It was thought to be an act worth telling of a hero, that "Bill Johnson of the Thousand Isles" crossed the Lake in a good yawl at the risk of a storm, but to cross in a punt while a storm was raging, as did Capt. H. and his crew, makes Johnson's feat dwindle into insignificance.

Capt. Harrington was not so overcome by the fatigue of his voyage, but that he immediately started for Niagara, and there took the steamer for Toronto, and on Thursday appeared at Duffin's, to the great astonishment of the good people there, who had given him up for lost. [Roch. Adv. 8 inst.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. SAVANNAH, (Ga.), Oct. 6.

A Grand Scheme of Disunion—Men high in office supposed to be privy to the Movement—Progress of the Movement—Fighting under Masks—Georgia true to the Union.

The opinion is fast gaining ground in Georgia, that a deep laid scheme has been set on foot for the destruction of the Federal Union, and that this State is to be used as one of the means for its consummation. It is believed that the Executives of this State, South Carolina, and Mississippi, have been privy to this movement, as well as several leading men in the South. The harmonious actions of the Legislatures of these States the past winter, upon the territorial and slavery questions, and the reciprocal interchange of the resolutions adopted by them respectively, furnish presumptive proof of this fact. Resolutions were introduced into both branches of our Legislature, in the early part of the session, specifying four contingencies for the call of the convention, upon which the whole Southern people could have united. Upon the re-assembling of the Legislature, however, after a recess of three weeks, nothing would satisfy the ultraists, unless the admission of California were made another ground for the convention. It had been seen that she would probably come into the Union soon, and it was thought her admission would furnish a certain contingency for calling the people together and carrying out their object.

Not more than one fourth of the voters of this State, if that many, are prepared at this time for extreme measures. Even this number is growing small by degrees, and beautifully less. Many of the secession papers, also are changing their tone—Macon Telegraph, and the Federal Union, the metropolitan organ. Though in favor of secession at one time, they now contend that some other remedy (?) short of separation may be found within the constitution. What that remedy is, they have not yet vouchsafed to inform the public. It is simply a change of tactics, however, and not of purpose. Their object is to quiet the suspicions of the people, and carry a majority into the convention, when they will throw off the mask, and avow their object. The course

of Gov. Quitman and the forthcoming proclamation of Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, will give a fresh impulse to the movement in Georgia, as well as encouragement to the disunionists.

A disunion meeting was held a few days since at Kingston, at which ex-Senator Colquett declared himself in favor of a withdrawal from the Union. There are but few slaves in the upper tier of counties, where this meeting was held, yet there are many violent secessionists in this section. This is owing to the presence of a large number of Carolina emigrants, who to a considerable extent, settled this country during the Nullification troubles in 1833. Their own State being too hot for them at that day, they came to Georgia; for, though they are disunionists now, they were union men then. Great efforts will be made to return disunion delegates from these counties which constitute the districts at present represented in Congress by Messrs. Cobb and Hackett. Much, therefore, will depend upon these gentlemen and their friends.

Last of the Contoy Prisoners—Appeal of an American Mother.—The New Orleans Delta of the 27th ult., contains a true-hearted and sympathy reaching letter from Mrs. Sarah Graffman, mother of the mate of the Georgiana, one of the American vessels captured by the Cuban authorities. She has just returned from Havana, whither she had gone to effect the release of her son. She arrived in Havana a few days too late. Her son, together with Captain Benson and the mate of the Susan Loud, had been sent in irons to Spain.

She says: Capt. Benson and the two mates of the brig and barque were condemned to be shot. I was told in Havana that the Conde Abbey refused to sign the warrant. After a long altercation and much excitement in Havana, they commenced the punishment to banishment or imprisonment in some penal settlement. Capt. Benson for ten years his mate J. A. Graffman for eight years and the mate of the Loud four years. They are condemned to work in the chain gangs.

Now, my dear sirs, place yourselves in my situation, and you may appreciate the distress and agony which this news communicated to the heart of a doating mother. I have taken my life in my hand—a widow, and alone, I came from Camden, to Washington, to intercede with our Government to interfere in behalf of my son.

From Washington I went to Havana. There I had an interview with the Governor of the Island. He also prostrated my heart and life, by informing me that it was impossible for him to do anything for the prisoners, as they had sailed on the 10th; he remarked that he thought they would be given up by the Spanish Government if demanded by ours.

At Havana I learned that the men were convicted on the testimony of a traitor, who swore to everything the Spaniards desired him to say.

The people in Havana say that if the press was to take the matter in hand, their release would soon be accomplished.—Dear sirs, will you aid with your efforts the prayers and exertions of a mother, who at the age of sixty-two, has made this long and perilous voyage to accomplish her son's redemption from captivity? I leave this city in two hours for Washington, where I shall spare no efforts to stimulate our authorities to action,

The Wealth of California.

The Washington Republic says:—Recent accounts in part confirm the prediction of Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, that forty millions will be obtained there during the course of another year by working and digging. That gentleman traversed the country with a view to a knowledge of its agricultural capacities—he being a practical farmer himself—and he came to the conclusion that four-fifths of the country is valuable for agriculture. He saw wild oats and wild mustard covering the fields as far as the eye could reach, and of the most luxuriant character. Large tracts had been cultivated in corn, and affording every appearance of a heavy crop, in the dry and hot season. A ditch had been thrown up as a fence, around this cornfield; and the earth thrown up and forming the embankment, afforded a luxuriant growth of lettuce, onions, &c. The country was a sheet of verdure, and yet without a drop of rain. Neither is their any dew, as he has found by camping out in the hottest weather. There would seem to be something in the climate, soil or atmosphere, which supplies the place of rain and dews in the vegetable creation. Forests of white oak, whose trunks are six and eight feet in diameter, exist, and some of the trees are so ancient that they are fit only for fuel. Timber is abundant and valuable.

A MIRACULOUS BILL RENDERED BY A CARPENTER.—The following items are stated by a celebrated tourist to have actually been presented in a bill of work done in repairing the Lutheran church at Hamburg, Germany:—

"For mending the ten commandments; for a nose and three fingers to one of the robbers on the cross; for scouring and brushing Pontius Pilate; for gilding and painting the wing of the angel Gabriel; for half a breast to Mary Magdalen; for cleansing the sky in the east, and adding sundry stars; cleansing, painting and removing the high priest's maid and adding color to her cheeks; for putting a new feather in the cockade of St. Peter; and for brushing and brightening hell fire and providing tails and horns for two devils;

for beautifying and ornamenting some of the elders and strengthening their back frames; for supplying one of the apostles."

The Franklin Expedition of Sir John Ross.

The Secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company has received the following letter from Sir John Ross, giving an account of the progress of his expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. It will be recollected the expedition sailed from Scotland on the 22d of May last:

"Felix Discovery Vessel, Holsteinborg June, 1850.—My Dear Sir—I leave this with the Danish Resident at Holsteinborg merely to say that we have safely arrived here, after a fair passage; and, although we experienced two heavy gales, we sustained no damage, while we had ample proof of both Felix and the Mary being excellent seaboats as well as good sailers—in short, they are both everything we could desire.

As I do not expect that this will reach you till October, as it will go by the Danish government vessel that leaves this in September, I shall not send my accounts, vouchers, &c., being hopes that I shall overtake the transport Emma Eugenia at Whaleship Islands, or at least some home ward bound vessel that will reach England before that time. My object in coming here was to obtain a Danish interpreter who understands the Esquimaux language, and before I close this I shall be able to say if I have succeeded. We overtook the Danish government brig Titus, thirty-one days from Copenhagen, parted with her on the 16th of June, and arrived here four days before her, although we had the Mary in tow, I have only to add that we are all well and in high spirits, and that I am "Yours very faithfully,"

A. Barclay, Esq. JOHN ROSS.

"P. S.—I have much the pleasure to add that I have succeeded in obtaining an Esquimaux who understands the Danish language; and, having now made all the preparations necessary for our arduous undertaking."

A Telegraph Project.

A Telegraph around the Globe is among the probabilities. So thinks a writer in the English Mechanics Magazine, in view of the success of the attempt to thread the channel between Dover and Calais, by a submerged rope of wire. He says:—

"An electric telegraph to Calais, is not a thing which will stop there. It is a telegraph to Vienna, to Moscow, to Constantinople, to Isbahian, to Delhi, to Calcutta—to the remotest bounds, in Europe and Asia. A few years ago people laughed when Lord Palmerston predicted a telegraph to the South of the British Association, that a time might come when the minister of the day being asked in Parliament, whether it was true that a war had broken out in India? would reply:—Wait an instant till I telegraph the Governor-General, and I will tell you! What was thought but a good joke in 1843, is now in 1850, in the course of being actually accomplished, and ere a few years more, is likely to take its place amongst the sober realities of the age. Nor to the Old World alone need our views of the ultimate progress of electro-telegraph be confined; for since the English channel has been crossed, the crossing of the Irish must follow next, as but a matter of course; and Ireland once reached there lies but a couple of thousand miles of water or so between the Old World and the New.

"The Old and New World being thus united, we should see the dream of the poet even more than realized; the earth 'girdled round about'—not in 'forty minutes'—but in a thousandth part of the time—a single beat of the clock. What would all other triumphs of human genius be to this? Time and distance utterly annihilated throughout the bounds of the planet which we inhabit! A triumph only to be transcended when the planets shall themselves begin to telegraph one another—which is one of the very few things which, in this age of art miracles, one would venture without hesitation to say will never happen."

TEMPLE FOR POWERS' STATUE OF CALHOUN.—If the statue of Calhoun which sunk in the wreck of the Elizabeth, is not recovered, the City Council of Charleston have resolved to obtain another statue from Powers of the same character, which can easily be done, as the artist has the model from which the last statue was wrought, and from which another can be furnished.

The City Council of Charleston have also resolved to build a Temple, wherein to enshrine the statue, and they have adopted a plan for one designed by Mr. C. B. White, of that city.

The plan is given elaborately in the Charleston papers, and we have no doubt it will, when carried out, make a beautiful edifice. The architect proposes to introduce gas into the building at night, so managed as to throw a delicate and beautiful light around the statue; and pedestals will be placed at the angles of the building supporting vases, in which are to be cultivated plants and flowers, emblematic of the constant and living respect of the Palmetto State for the memory of her noble statesman.

Heavy Damages for Seduction.—The Circuit Court in Van Buren, Arkansas, lately tried the suit of Wm. Ward against James Couger, for seducing plaintiff's daughter, a girl 15 years old. Verdict for Mr. Ward, \$5,000 damages. This is the first case of seduction ever tried in this county. The jury expressed their regret that they could not legally lay damages at \$10,000.