



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1850

The Sentinel has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this country...

New Trucks.

From the advertisement of the Superintendent of the Portage Rail Road, which will be found in our columns this week...

Proclamation by the President.—President Fillmore, under the act of Congress, has issued his proclamation declaring that, as the Chilean government has removed the discriminating duties of tonnage and imports levied in the ports of that country...

Bennett, of the New York Herald while walking with his wife in Broadway on Saturday last, was knocked down and horsewhipped by John Graham...

Graham was in company with two or three others, who have all been arrested.

The message of the Governor of Kentucky, shows the receipts in the Treasury for the year to be \$619,611, and the expenditures, \$532,754; balance in the Treasury, \$86,857 dollars.

The Indiana Constitutional Convention adopted a section that there shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.

There is also a section prohibiting the right of suffrage to negroes and mulattoes and another section abolishing the office of Associate Judges in the Circuit Court.

Jenny Lind closes her concerts in New York on the 22d, and sings in Philadelphia on the 25th, 26th and 27th of November, and then proceeds South and West.

The Nashville Convention was organized on the 11th. Gov. McDonald of Ga., made an eloquent opening address, smacking strongly of secession.

IMMENSE SUPPLIES OF GOLD.—Three steamers arrived at New York last week, with California gold dust. The Cherokee's gold dust amounts to two millions—and the amounts chiefly in the hands of the passengers, brought by the Georgia (\$693,000) and Empire City, to N. York, end by the Alabama, at New Orleans, will reach to at least a million more.

A LOT OF RICHMONDS IN THE FIELD.—The Lancaster Intelligence names Bell, of Chester, Woodward and Conyngham, of Luzerne, Black, of Somerset, Champneys and Lewis, of Lancaster, Thompson, of Erie, Strong, of Berks, Hepburn, of Cumberland, and Findley and Parsons, of Philadelphia, in connection with the election of Judges of the Supreme Court.

CONGRESSIONAL.—THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.—The present Congressional delegations in the five States, (Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, New Jersey and Michigan) which held elections for members of Congress on Tuesday, Nov. 5, are as follows—

Table with columns: State, W., D., F. S. Rows: New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Aggregate.

The aspect of the above table is already wonderfully changed for the better. It stands now as far as we have reliable information as follows—

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Quite a pleasant looking alteration. Pennsylvanian.

New York United States Senator.—The recent election in New York gives the Whigs the majority in the Legislature and defeats Mr. Dickenson's re-election to the United States Senate.

Post Office Regulation.—The following letter from the General Post Office, which we find in a Cincinnati paper, settles the question whether casual papers sent from the publishing office, are to be prepaid before mailed:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Appointment Office, Oct. 21, 1850. Sir:—Yours of the 16th inst., relative to the forwarding of newspapers placed in the Post Office by a publisher, has been received.

In reply you are informed that the Postmaster of your place will be instructed to forward all such newspapers agreeable to their address, without the pre-payment of postage.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, D. SAUNDERS.

For the Second Assistant Postmaster General, James D. Taylor, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Extraordinary Invention.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, has the following:—I saw a machine, to-day, which if I am not mistaken, is destined to create a revolution in the preparation of sugar, in my presence some two hundred weight of the dirtiest character imaginable, and as black as soot, was placed in it, and in six minutes by my watch it came out white, dry, and perfectly clean and sweet.

Great Haul of Counterfeit Money.—On the 14th, at Buffalo, the officers, succeeded in obtaining possession of both of the "Artists" themselves, and seven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars in counterfeit notes.

New Enterprise.—We learn, says the Philadelphia American, that a company, some of the stockholders of which, are located in San Francisco, and others in Eastern New York, are now engaged in manufacturing concentrated milk and coffee, for shipment to California.

Thanksgiving Day—12th of December.

From the New Orleans Crescent. Opening of John M'Donogh's Will.—The last Will and Testament of the late John M'Donogh, of the town of M'Donogh, commonly called M'Donoghsville, in the parish of Orleans, and a suburb of the city, who departed this life on Sunday last 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, suddenly, aged 74 was yesterday opened and read, in the presence of a crowded audience, by his honor Judge Buchanan, in the Fifth District Court.

The Will is in the olographic form, written by the testator at great length, filling twenty-four pages of foolscap paper, closely and neatly written from edge to edge, and occupied an hour in reading.—It bears date the 29th December, 1838, and is without a codicil, or any appendage whatever; but disposes of all his property and estate, which he owns, or may acquire and die possessed of.

The testator sets out with much devoutness in his aspirations to Almighty God, make permanent disposition of his princely "estate." After declaring that he is without heirs in the ascending or descending line.

1. He bequeaths to his sister, Mrs. Hamet, and her children, a lot of ground ten acres more or less, with its improvements, in Baltimore county, near the city, and gives her a legacy of \$6000.

2. He bequeaths freedom to all his domestics or house servants, ten in number, and directs his executors to set them free as soon as it can be done.

3. He directs that all his other black people or slaves on his plantation, etc., be emancipated at the end of fifteen years, and sent to Liberia; and provides the means and manner in which it shall be done.

4. He then directs that all his property real and personal, and effects, be considered as his "general estate," which is to be divided into two equal parts, between the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, each to take one half; but in trust for certain specified and almost innumerable objects, which the testator details and describes with great minuteness;

1. To establish a free school for poor children, to erect fine brick school houses throughout the city, so that no poor child shall go uneducated, or without moral and religious instruction and exemption from vice, &c., amounting to about \$400,000 in yearly instalments.

2. A donation of one eighth of the net revenue accruing to the portion belonging to the city of New Orleans, to the Orphan Boys' Asylum.

3. The same amount to be given to an Asylum for the poor; to free the streets from indigent and beggerly persons, and to teach them industry, morality, and religion.

4. One-eighth of the net income of his "general estate" to be laid out in the purchase of a "school farm," in the vicinity of the city of Baltimore, to contain from 500 to 1000 or more acres. It is to be cultivated by the poor and indigent children of the city of Baltimore, and of the State of Maryland; and the poor and indigent children of all the commercial cities in the Union.

5. One-eighth of the net amount proceeding from the "general estate," to go to the "American Colonization Society," at Washington City, which will amount annually to a large sum.

After the above bequests and donations are settled, which the testator supposed would be accomplished in 40 years, the entire estate to be divided between the States of Louisiana and Maryland. Commissioners are to be appointed, three in each city, to carry out the objects proposed; but if they fail to follow out the instructions, then the "general estate" to revert or fall immediately to the two States, whose Legislatures are to comply with the conditions and carry out the objects donated and bequeathed.

Many benevolent, charitable and highly moral and religious sentiments are interspersed throughout; and the cause of education, morality and the duties of the poor toward the rich; and the duty of the rich to educate and protect the poor, are freely indulged in the most affecting terms.—The duties of the poor and the rich, and the preservation of the Union, are also inculcated.

The property of his "general estate," is never to be divided or sold, but kept together, leased, managed or cultivated in perpetuity; only a portion of its proceeds to be applied to the purposes indicated, and only then when the revenues shall reach a certain amount.

A donation of \$20,000 is made to the Bible Society. Such is an outline of this great Will.

emigrate to that territory within the next five years. In all cases, one half of this land is to belong to the woman in her own right, not liable to the debts of the husband or subject to his control.

One Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A Club of all Nations.—An effort is about to be made in London, to form a club of all nations, on a liberal and comprehensive scale, not excluding Englishmen, but embracing every intelligent and respectable stranger, properly introduced, come from what part of the world he may.

Death of Lord Stanley, of Alderley.—Lord Stanley, of Alderley, died on Tuesday, at Alderley-park, Cheshire, aged 84. His lordship was connected with the oldest families in Lancashire and Cheshire. He was raised to the peerage by the Whigs.

IRELAND.—The Dublin trade report for the last week is again favorable.

During the last two years and a half the houses of 1951 families have been leveled in Kilrush, and 408 other families have been unhoused.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration is continued as vigorously as ever. From Kerry considerable numbers were proceeding to Cork and Limerick, to embark for the United States.

An Insurrection in China.—The news by the Overland Mail from India reports everything tranquil; but in China an insurrection of a serious character has broken out in the southern provinces. A pretender to the throne has collected an army of 50,000 men, plundered several of the towns, and boldly aims at overthrowing the present Tartar Emperor, and restoring the ancient native or Ming dynasty.

The war in the Duchies continues without interest. One or two trifling skirmishes have taken place with the respective outposts, but no event of the slightest military importance has occurred.

The Hesse-Cassel Struggle.—In Hesse-Cassel the struggle continues, but both parties seem to take the matter very quietly. As the Emperor of Austria is about to proceed to Warsaw, the probability is that German affairs will continue in the present precarious state until the result of this visit is known.

Letters of Madrid of the 19th instant announce that a new band of Carlists have been attacked, beaten, and dispersed in the neighborhood of Salsona. Five were taken prisoners, and shot on the spot. The steamer Castilla left Ferraguna on the 13th for Cadiz, with the remaining detachments of the Rhena regiment and some artillery, where they embark for Cuba, to join the expeditionary force destined to protect that island.

Executions at Rome.—A wholesale military execution took place on the 9th inst., upon the person of six offenders, charged with having been the principal agents in a horrible tragedy which sullied the streets of Rome with blood last year, during the early part of the siege.

General Cavaignac and the French Republic.—Considerable discussion is going on in the French papers as to the probable course that may be taken by the military members of the Left in the Assembly in the case of an attempt at a revision of the Constitution, or the prolongation of the powers of the President.

Gen. Cavaignac would place himself at the head of a party to resist vi et armis, if necessary, any attempt at revision, unless in the manner, and at the period prescribed by the Constitution. There are few who will deny the title of General Cavaignac to public gratitude for the eminent services he rendered in days of danger; and his ability as a parliamentary debater is equally admitted.

Gen. Cavaignac will, there is no doubt, express his opinion on the question of revision, as on all other questions brought forward in the Assembly; but it is very doubtful that, with the memory of his own treatment of the insurgents of June still fresh, Gen. Cavaignac would himself become what armed resistance to the decision of the Assembly would unquestionably make him. It is stated, however, in well-informed quarters, that there is no intention of mooted the question of the revision of the Constitution until May, 1851, the period prescribed by the Constitution itself. If such be the case, nothing can be said against the legality of the measure.

The cholera has again broken out at Vienna, at Sweden, and at Alexandria. A husband and wife, named Richard, committed suicide in Paris. An English paper has been started at Shanghai, under the title of the North China Herald.

The establishment of the Dominicans in France has been canonically recognized by the Pope. The Australian wines have at length found their way into the Calcutta markets, and are selling there at 32s. a dozen.

The Royal Engineer Corps in China has been left without a single commissioned-officer by the death of Lieutenant Philips. A young girl, Mademoiselle Terese Taures, has been making a great sensation at Rome by her performance on the violoncello.

in the Sardinian dominions there are 6820 monks, and 2840 nuns, that is, one monk for every 670 inhabitants, and one nun for every 1645.

The Queen of Spain danced with Gen. Lord Howden, the British Ambassador, at a grand palace ball, in Madrid, on the 4th inst.

The Vienna Austria publishes an article on an important project for connecting the Seine with the Rhine. The projector is a M. de Laveleye, a Belgian.

A steam company is on the eve of being formed at Constantinople for towing vessels through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The capital is to be £150,000, in 1500 shares of £100 each. The Sultan and most of the ministers are on the list.

Summary of News for the Last Fortnight. Before this mail reaches the United States, the intelligence will doubtless have been received of the fourth conflagration which has visited San Francisco within nine months.

The disaster was fortunately confined to a portion of the city where little business was transacted, and the loss is consequently less than it would otherwise have been. The fire raged for about three hours and a half, and destroyed one hundred and fifty houses; the actual loss being not exceeding half a million of dollars.

There is every reason to believe that it was the work of an incendiary, although, if so, the perpetrator has contrived to escape the vigilance of the police.

The intelligence from the mines is of a mixed description. Wherever the streams have been dammed, a plentiful yield of gold has been the result; but several of the dams have recently given way in consequence of the rising of the waters, and the labor of months has thus been rendered fruitless.

Gold-bearing quartz continues to be discovered, and this in the end will form the great resource of miners, when surface gold fails.

The news of the engrossment of the California bill in the Senate, produced, on its receipt in this city, the liveliest emotions of joy, and the hopes of the people are raised high in the expectation of hearing by the next steamer, of the admission of this State into the Union.

Should we receive this joyful intelligence, there is no doubt that business would forthwith revive, and an immediate improvement would take place in the condition of the country. At present, a want of confidence causes everything to remain in confusion, and the embarrassments of our business men are attributable in no small degree, to the perplexing suspense caused by the delay of Congress to admit the State into the Union.

Our greatest trouble would vanish on our admission, and it is generally hoped that Congress will not adjourn without doing us justice. It would be a terrible disappointment if the next news should prove unfavorable.

The coming elections to be held on the seventh of October, excite much greater interest than was anticipated. The candidates for the various offices are almost innumerable. The tickets made up in this city will be found in another column.

Indeed the all-absorbing question of the admission of California is lost sight of for the time being, and everybody is anxious as to the result of the election.

The improvements in this city are progressing with much spirit, and it is hoped that by the commencement of the rainy season the streets will be substantially planked. Several of the thoroughfares are already laid with plank, and sewers have been constructed, running from the hills to the bay, so as to carry off the water.

The district burnt down two weeks since is already more than half covered with buildings in process of erection, and before the departure of another steamer it will be nearly all rebuilt.

The accounts from the overland emigrants furnish narratives of suffering of the most painful description. The expediency of making a requisition on the Collector of this port for an advance of one hundred thousand dollars, has been suggested, and it is probable the citizens will resort to that means of alleviating the terrible distress of which the accounts reach us day by day.

The resources of private benevolence are exhausted, and it is but right the government should afford assistance.

A report of the existence of cholera in our midst prevailed in this city some days since, but we rejoice to say there was no foundation for the rumor.—San Francisco Herald.

Perpetual agitation.—We find the following pointed declarations in the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, one of the most zealous Whig papers in the United States.

After noticing a remark in a letter to an Eastern paper, the Journal continues thus:—If the topics of Abolition in the District

Columbia, of restriction of Slavery from the Territories, and the repeal of the Fugitive Act, are to be thrust constantly upon Congress, by the Seward faction of the Whig party, or the Democratic Abolitionists, we shall have no peace, no useful legislation. Discontents will be increased, both at the North and South, and the harmony of the Federal system utterly destroyed.

Badly as we think of Locofocos as such, and earnestly as we deprecate their restoration to power, we have far less abhorrence of them than of the relentless agitators of Slavery in the North.—If there is no other way of putting down the agitators and preventing the election of their men to Congress, we hope that Whigs and Locofocos will unite cordially for the accomplishment of the purpose, no matter whether the Whig or the Locofoco party may profit most by the union.

We would far rather see the most intractable Locofoco in New York or New England elected to Congress, provided he be in favor of the adjustment laws of the late session, than see the election of any Whig who should go for the disturbance of the compromise. The question between peace and harmony on the one side, and agitation and disunion on the other, is at this time paramount to all other questions.

A Patent steam Bread-baking Machine.—There is now exhibiting in London the first apparatus erected under a patent granted some months ago, to Mr. Lee, of Glasgow, Scotland, for making bread and biscuits by means of machinery, and by the application of steam instead of fire.—The operation of this novel apparatus was exhibited at the bakehouse of Messrs. Lee and Robinson, (the patentee and his partner) in the classic region of Wapping, and a large number of persons were present to testify to the utility and practicability of the invention, which has for its object the accomplishment of the following points, as stated by the patentee:

By the substitution of carbonated water for barn, to render bread more nutritive. A saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of fuel in heating the oven, by means of an improved method of substituting steam for fire. The gradual admixture of flour with the water without manual labor. To ensure the oven being kept of an equal heat by means of an indicator and regulator, and by means of which the heat can be kept exactly as may be desired. By the use of an ingenious contrivance to regulate the desired weight of bread, whether from an ounce to any number of pounds the baker may desire, without the possibility of error.

The saving of all manual labor in the manufacture of bread, with the exception of that of a few boys to place it upon, and receive it from, the machine. The avoiding the necessity of the human hand touching or kneading the dough. On the present occasion Mr. Lee described the nature of the invention with much minuteness, and gave the spectators an opportunity of witnessing the practical effect of the machinery in its various stages.

The grand purpose which sought to achieve was the saving of time and manual labor in the manufacture of the most important necessary of life, and, in order to show how this object was to be carried out, Mr. Lee exhibited the entire process of taking bread and biscuits from the first preparation of the flour to the placing the dough into the oven, and withdrawing it when ready for consumption.

All this was done by mechanical contrivances, and the men employed were not even called upon to weigh the dough, or measure the size of the loaf, the apparatus, when set in motion, being calculated to serve every purpose which in the ordinary process of baking, is achieved by hand.

The result of the experiments afforded satisfactory proof, that Mr. Lee's discovery in the art of baking deserves every encouragement, as well on the score of economy, as from the fact that it introduces a more speedy, and at the same time a more cleanly, method of manufacturing bread.

The rapidity with which the work may be carried on by this new and interesting process is most surpassing. For the supply of bread to schools, or other large establishments—such as poor law unions and prisons—this invention seems to be specially applicable.

EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN CURIOSITIES.—Mr. S. B. KNOX arrived at the Tremont House yesterday with two Kaana children, a boy and girl, of an almost extinct race of Central America. They are the most outre looking objects ever brought to this country, but they are "natural humans," notwithstanding that their appearance at the first glance is rather against them.

The boy is 32 inches in height, and weighs 16 pounds; and in the opinion of Dr. Gilman Wats, of New York, is about 10 years of age. The girl is 25 inches in height, weighs 14 pounds, and is supposed to be about 8 years of age. Their heads are not larger than a newborn infant's, and they may be almost said to be destitute of foreheads, while their noses are finely developed, straight and long, and project at a well defined angle. Their eyes are full, dark and lustrous. Their heads are covered with strong dark hair, which descends forward nearly to the eyebrows. The face is very sharp, the upper lip projecting, and the chin receding in a corresponding degree.

Notwithstanding the almost entire absence of forehead, there is not in the profile view the least resemblance to the Similitude tribe. They are said to belong