



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1850

The Democratic State Central Committee have determined on a separate Convention to nominate candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court; said Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 2d Wednesday of June, 1851.

COURT.

This is the first week of our Special Court, and we never saw so few men in attendance on an occasion of the kind. Although there is a great deal of business before the Court, there are but few persons present except those who are compelled to be in attendance. The absence of all criminal prosecutions is, however, one of the reasons of the number of persons being so slim.

We regret to learn that Mr. PATRICK REGAN was seriously injured on Wednesday last week. He was passing down Plane 10 on an emigrant car, when one of the axles broke, pitching the body of the car down the bank. Mr. REGAN had one of his thighs broken and a shoulder dislocated, and otherwise severely bruised. We understand that he is now doing well, and that he will in all probability recover from the injuries he has sustained.

Fatal Accident.

Mr. James O'Neill, a carman on the Portage Railroad, met with an accident on Saturday last, of a character so fatal that it occasioned his death in the course of a few hours. The circumstances of the case, as we have been able to gather them are as follows. He was passing down the Hollidaysburg level, with a trail of coal cars in charge, and when near the junction he discovered another train of cars stationed on the going down track. It being nearly dark, he did not discover these cars until within a short distance of them, and knowing it to be impossible to check the motion of his own cars, he made an effort to jump off in order to save himself, but in doing so his foot caught the lever, and he fell on the track and the cars passed over one his legs near the ankle, shattering it in a horrible manner. Medical aid was immediately procured and his leg amputated, but his system appears to have sustained such serious injury that he died in a few hours. He was about forty-five years of age, was a steady and industrious man, and respected by all knew him. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his untimely end.

Hon. Henry D. Foster.

A report for some time obtained circulation in the east to the effect that this gentleman was not a candidate for United States Senator. The Westmoreland Republican denies emphatically the truth of the report, and states that it is not the intention of Westmoreland, or the friends of Mr. FOSTER in the west, that he will decline, and he will submit his claims for that office, to democratic members of the next Legislature, and that he will not withdraw them until decided upon by the democratic caucus. In our opinion, there is not one, among all the distinguished men who have been brought forward as candidates for that office, who is more deserving or whose chances of success are better than those of Mr. Foster. His conduct through life, as a man and a democrat, has been above suspicion, and he is excelled by none in the qualifications of an eminent statesman.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSTON died at Frankfort, Ky., on the 19th inst. He was about seventy years of age.

Speaker of the House.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have been announced as candidates for Speaker of the next House of Representatives. John S. Rhey, Armstrong. John Cessna, Bedford. J. D. Leet, Washington. J. B. Packer, Northumberland. J. S. Haldeman, York. W. J. Jackson, Philadelphia. Jos. E. Griffin, Fayette. A. S. Feather, Berks. A. W. Otwine, Philadelphia. Wm. Dunn, Clinton.

Trouble on the "Central."

The workmen employed on the Central Railroad have been for some time conducting themselves in a most shameful manner, and have been guilty of the most outrageous violations of the laws of the State. The "Far Downs" and "Leinster Men" are continually at war with each other, and this feud is carried to such an extent among the workmen that they have been for several months constantly seeking opportunities to take each others lives, destroying their shanties, &c. We are of the opinion that the strong arm of the law should be employed in order to restore tranquility along the lines, for this state of things has been permitted to exist too long already. Last week the two factions had a regular pitched battle of which the following are the particulars. We copy from the Greensburg Republican.

In the early part of last week, a disorderly gang of the armed desperadoes, belonging to the faction of the "Far Downs," numbering it was supposed 250, marched to within a mile of this place, fired their pieces in the air and returned. On Thursday, about noon, we observed a regular "stampede" among the laborers, along the line in this neighborhood, and quite a large number of them left the shanties below this office armed with guns, and ran along the line of the Rail Road, and rumor said that a pitched battle was to take place between the factions, in this neighborhood—but it did not come off. The faction called the "Leinster Men," marched along the line, about 16 miles east of this place, and on Friday morning they met the opposite faction, the "Far Downs," on the farm of Alexander Craig, Esq., in Derry township, where they had a regular pitched battle—the combatants, numbering about eight hundred men, armed with muskets, fowling pieces, pistols, pitchforks, clubs, &c., met in deadly strife, and incredible as it may appear, but two persons were killed—the contest lasted about 10 minutes, when both parties separated leaving their dead upon the field, each we learn claiming the victory. The names of the persons killed were Bartley Smith and Neal Callahan, both natives of Ireland. Smith was killed by two balls entering the back part of his head—and Callahan, by a load of buck-shot in the back of his head—from the fact of both of these men being burned by the powder, it was evident, they met their death from the hands of their friends by awkward firing.

A justice of the Peace was sent for to hold an inquest, but neglecting to attend, and the citizens on the ground, remaining until evening, a meeting was organized, by calling Alexander Craig, Esq., to preside, who appointed a committee of twelve of those present, who examined the bodies of the dead, and reported the causes of their death, substantially in accordance with the above,—the bodies were buried in the meadow where they met their untimely death—we understand the two persons killed, belong to the faction, called the "Far Downs."

Nothing has yet been done by the civil authorities to arrest the perpetrators of this gross and murderous outrage—we feel convinced, that if proper exertions were made, at least some of those engaged in it could be identified. Why it is not done, we are at a loss to know—the fact that murder has been committed, is notorious, and why, at least for the sake of appearance, is not some effort made to ferret out those engaged in it. Is not the arm of the law strong enough to do it—if not, must the peaceable people resolve themselves into the law of nature—into the law of self-defence—and by their own inherent power, check and subdue the turbulent at all hazards.

MORE OF IT.—We learn from the Pittsburg Post, that on Monday last, a riot was raging on Chartiers creek, between the hands employed on the Rail Road—the Corkonians and Connaught men—and that three of the men employed on Capt. Herron's contract were shot down. The Sheriff was informed of the difficulties, and immediately sent out a posse of soldiers to quell the disturbances.

Hon. James Buchanan.

At the great Union Meeting in Philadelphia last week, a letter was read from this gentleman, which we think one of the best that we have ever seen published. It reviews, in a masterly manner, the whole history of the difficulty which now threatens the permanency of our glorious Union. The following are its concluding paragraphs:—

The Union cannot long endure, if it be bound together only by paper bonds. It can be firmly cemented alone by the affections of the people of the different States for each other. Would to Heaven that the spirit of mutual forbearance and brotherly love, which presided at its birth, could once more be restored to bless the land! Upon opening a volume, a few days since, my eyes caught a resolution of a convention of the counties of Maryland, assembled at Annapolis, in June, 1774, in consequence of the passage by the British Parliament, of the Boston Port Bill, which provided for opening a subscription "in the several counties of the province, for an immediate collection for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Boston, now cruelly deprived of the means

of procuring subsistence for themselves and families, by the operation of the said act for blocking up their harbor." Would that the spirit of fraternal affection which dictated this noble resolution, and which actuated all the conduct of our revolutionary fathers, might return to bless and to re-animate the bosoms of their descendants? This would render our Union indissoluble. It would be the living soul infusing itself into the Constitution, and inspiring it with irresistible energy.

I am not one of those who can ever consent to calculate the value of the Union. Its blessings and its benefits are inestimable. God forbid that fanaticism should ever apply a torch to this the grandest and most glorious temple which has ever been erected to political freedom on the face of the earth. Whilst the friends of human liberty throughout the world would deplore the irreparable loss of our example to the nations, this catastrophe would be the source of evil to all the States—North, South, East and West—from the enumeration of which the mind recoils with horror.

Would any or all of the injuries which the South have suffered, or which they suppose they have suffered from the agitation at the North, and from the compromise, justify a resort to the last dread extremity of dissolving the Union? I believe not and after the sober second thought, the patriotic people of the South will, I have no doubt by a large majority, arrive at the same conclusion. For such causes, they will never forfeit all the innumerable blessings of the Union; and subject the country and the lovers of rational freedom throughout the world, to the most astounding political calamity which has ever befallen the human race. It is not every wrong—nay, it is not every grievous wrong—which can justify, or even palliate, such a fearful alternative. In this age, and in this country, there is an incessant flux and reflux of public opinion. Subjects which but a few years ago excited the public mind to madness, have passed away and are almost forgotten. To employ the eloquent language of Mr. Burke, they are "volcanoes burnt out—and on the lava and ashes and squalid scorie of old eruptions, grow the peaceful olive, the cheering vine, and the sustaining corn."

The Session of Congress.

On Monday next, Dec. 2d, the Thirty-first Congress of the United States will re-assemble. It has high, solemn and essential duties to perform—duties more important than any which have devolved upon any Congress since the first—duties upon the honest, self-sacrificing discharge of which depends, perhaps, the future of our country. The eyes of the people, not only of our own nation and the American continent, but of the civilized old world, will be directed upon this Congress and its members. Upon every Senator and Representative a weighty and momentous responsibility rests. If any one of them shall advocate a departure from the rules of the plainly expressed Constitution and the Laws; if any one shall give up to passion, prejudice, pride, or personal ambition and trickery, what, by the genius of our institutions, was intended for the benefit of our common country, and an example to mankind; if any one shall refuse to lift up his hand and voice against fanaticism if any one shall forget his character as an individual member of a great republican and self-governing government; and persist in small and local ideas, so as to endanger the union of the mass, and thus, at the crisis of the greatest experiment for the sake of human happiness which the history of the world has ever exhibited, attempt to thwart its success; if any member of this Congress, shall do these things, or any of them, or anything having such a tendency, be he whom he may; to whatever party, whether Democrat, Whig, Free Soil, or any party in which he may class himself; whatever may have been, or is his reputation, personally, socially, or politically, he will leave the thirty-first Congress, with the mark of treason to his country on his brow, as indelible as the mark of Cain of old, and in after life, he will feel the tortures which the conscience inflicts upon "the traitor doomed," despised by the people and destined to sink into the obscurity of contempt, or to raise to the unenviable prominence of indignation and scorching ridicule. Assured as we are, that in this respect, we represent the voices, the hopes and the wishes of good old Pennsylvania, from her local and political position, apply styled the Keystone of the National Arch—the mother of States—the model of future republics—desirous under the influence of reason, justice, safety, and the common good, to prove herself the barrier, to roll back the waves of fanaticism, whether they approach from the North or the South, and to be the umpire between the zealots of her contending neighbors—let us invoke every member of Congress to resume his post in a spirit of moderation and fraternity. Let us invoke him to read and reflect upon the compromises which from the very foundation of our government, and without a rigid adherence to which, in the letter and spirit, the great human experiment must fall to pieces like a rope of sand. Let us invoke the shades of our great revolutionary sires to look down upon him and smile upon his deeds. Let us invoke him, to cast behind him, as he willingly would a pestilence, all prepossessions and local agitation. Let us invoke him to remember the name and fame of his ancestors, his own, and that which he ought to transmit to his descendants; and with forbearance and magnanimity, pledged in heart to the cause of his country, to

approach the capitol of the nation, determined not to be one, who "Would, traitor-like, degrade her." Let him remember that he has the choice of meriting either the blessings or the curses of posterity.—Pennsylvanian.

ARRIVAL OF THE Steamer Niagara.

One Week Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 11 1/2—A. M. The steamer Niagara, from Liverpool the 9th inst., with advices from London to the 8th, and from Paris to the 7th, arrived at her pier shortly after 10 this morning.

ENGLAND. The late Papal Bull, appointing a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England, has produced great agitation and excitement. Meetings of the Clergy are being held simultaneously in every diocese, and everywhere the sentiment of indignation is expressed.

FRANCE. By an order the army is bound to abstain from every demonstration, and to utter no cries when under arms. Changarnier, the General-in-chief, reminds the troops placed under his command of these orders.

The party of Order has obtained a complete victory at Redort, near Carcassone, where the authorities have been obliged to dismiss the Mayor and his Deputy, and to dissolve the Municipal Council. A new election took place, and all the Socialist candidates were defeated.

The Moniteur publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, making 17 new appointments, and discharging the National Guard of Salaves and Vallen. Owing to the energy and courage of the Prefect, the disarming took place without any attempted resistance, notwithstanding some threats to that effect.

The Cholera is disappearing in Algiers almost as rapidly as it is returning to Paris. La Patrie announces that the message of the President of France to the Ministry in Council contains no allusion to the prolongation of the Presidential term. Cardinal Wiseman is at present at Leiges, where he will remain some days.

SPAIN. Letters from Madrid to the 31st, announce the opening of the Cortez by the Queen. She was accompanied by the King consort. In a speech from the throne, her Majesty began by alluding to the hopes she had entertained of presenting herself with a Prince or Princess on the occasion, but expressed her resignation to the will of Providence. She expressed her satisfaction at being able to announce the happy re-establishment of her diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and that her friendly relations continue with other powers.

It was reported that the Portuguese Government had invited Spain to interpose her good offices in adjusting its difficulties with Great Britain, and that several conferences on that subject had already taken place between the Duke of Valencia and Lord Houdon.

A letter from Seville announces that Princess Clementine was shortly expected in the city on a visit to the Duke and Duchess Montpensier.

It is said that the King of Naples is attacked with dropsy. Lola Montes is said to have become devout, and has gone to Madrid with a view to enter a Nunnery.

The Spanish expedition to Rome had been eminently successful. In the interior of Spain, public order was maintained, and past depressions forgotten. Tranquility was for a moment disturbed in Cuba by foreign pirates, who fled before the Loyalist people; and the bravery of the troops sustained their reputation for discipline. The Navy was increasing in importance. The public revenues continued to increase, and a plan for the definite settlement of the public debt, would be presented; also, that for the Bank Ferrer. In a word, the state of the country, relatively, her majesty pronounced to be favorable and prosperous.

GERMANY. On the 18th ult. the Bavarian troops entered Hesse Cassel. The dissolution of the Hessian army, partly by the resignation of many officers, and partly by the act of the Elector, had left the country entirely without military protection, while a refusal of supplies by the Chambers, had stopped the machinery of civil government.

The Proclamations of the Elector, and of the Diet at Frankfurt, were torn down by the people, but there has been no other demonstration made. According to advices from Cassel, of the 2d inst., the 18th regiment of Prussian troops was accompanied by the Squadron. The Hussars and Battery artillery entered the town in the morning of the day after a forced night's march. These troops were sent off by Gen. Grochen from Warburg, as soon as he read the intelligence of the entry of the Bavarians and Austrians on opposite sides. The military posts in Cassel were occupied by the Burger Guard.

The reception of the Prussian troops by the inhabitants was quiet but friendly. DENMARK AND THE DUCHES. No further hostile movements have taken place in either army. The Danish forces, it is reported, have received a considerable increase—some say to the amount of 42,000 men. The typhus fever, however, disables a large portion of these. From 500 to 600 pieces are said to have been placed in position on the

Danish defences. A rumor was in circulation "change, that the Prussian garrison, at Hamburg, had received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice—the Duchy of Holstein being designated as their destination. It is added that a corps of 20,000 men are to enter that Duchy, if the Stadtholderate do not speedily arrange terms for the withdrawal of their troops. What degree of credibility is attached to these rumors, does not appear; they are said to be the result of the resignation of Von Badowitz.

AUSTRIA. From Vienna, we learn by accounts from the 2d inst., that Gen. Radetsky and other military chiefs have been summoned to attend the grand council of War at the capital.

The Austrian army against Prussia is to be increased till it amounts to 150,000 men, and among them 130 squadrons of horse, of 140 each. This may appear extraordinary, as certain conciliatory proposals have of late been sent on by the Prussian Court, but it is stated that these, probably, cannot be accepted by Prince Schwarzenberg, since Prussia insists on the Hessian question to protect the Electoral against the intervention of the Federal Diet.

TURKEY. The "Capitan Pasha," a Turkish ship of the line, was blown up at Constantinople, and one thousand persons killed.

Ten Days Later FROM CALIFORNIA.

The reception in San Francisco of the news of the admission of California into the Union—First effects of the news.

We have never seen so general and joyous an excitement, or anything comparable with it, as that which has resulted in this city from the news received here yesterday. It had been half anticipated, yet so many disappointments and delays had been our fate, that everything has been perfectly quiet up to the time when the first gun from the Oregon, gave notice of her approach. Then the excitement commenced and increased, and up to the present writing has not diminished. It at once took down everybody. The beautiful steamer came gallantly into the harbor, gracefully decorated, and telling the importance of the news she brought by continued cannonading.

At once the American flag went up from every possible place in the city. One gallant fellow worked his way up the slippery flag staff on the square, and rove the pennant balyards, amid the cheers of the crowd. The stars and stripes went floating aloft, and every hat swung around, and every voice was brought into requisition, to welcome the first public flag ever raised there in honor of the thirty-first State in the Union. "Three times three," were given in token of pride and pleasure; as many more for Harry Clay, for having "assisted in putting in there;" the same for Mr. Benton, for the same reasons, and many cheers for others. Then the people contributed between two and three hundred dollars for the benefit of the fine fellow who "shinned" up the flag staff. Soon two splendid pieces of ordnance were on the ground beneath the flag and a grand salute—of we do not know how many guns—fired in honor of the great occasion. These cannon were from the revenue cutter, and, under the direction of Captain Frazer, were skillfully managed.

Universal joy seems to prevail among all classes. The young republicans are glorious, and so are the old. Several thousand dollars were subscribed within two hours for a grand ball, in honor of the occasion. The El Dorado and other buildings were illuminated, and crackers and fire arms, and happy voices, all told unmistakably of the love of the Union which is one of the strongest feelings in the hearts of our citizens.

We only wish that those who have so long prevented this act of justice to the wishes of California, could have witnessed the scene. Where are all the speculations of those who have said that the people wished a territorial government? Vanished like the smoke of the crackers which the boys have burnt on the occasion, and with just as much regret. We are in the Union, thank God! We are in the United States of America once more, and our hearts are too full of joy and rejoicing to say much just yet. The Union—God bless and prosper it!—is not a rope of sand. The justice of the country, though it may be delayed, is sure at last. We are admitted. And we will show the noble men who have struggled so long for us, that we are not unworthy of their toils and anxieties. We will show those who have opposed our rights, that they were wrong by what we will prove to the world that our State shall yet be.

We are gratified in announcing an instance of good feeling that occurred in our harbor yesterday. On the arrival of the steamer Oregon, from Panama, with the intelligence of the admission of California into the Union, the first guns fired on the occasion were from the British bark Novelty, of Liverpool, Capt. Harrison.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE. San Francisco Oct 18, 1850. To the Honorable the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the City of San Francisco.

Gentlemen:—It is appropriate to communicate to you in an official manner, the highly interesting and important intelligence this day received, of the final action of the Congress of the United States by which California has been received into our great confederacy of free and independent States.

This act of justice to our rights of the greatest promise to our future prosperity, approved by the President on the 9th of September last. It is with unmingled satisfaction that we can congratulate each other on an event that must now and hereafter, forever be regarded as equally auspicious to our State, and the sovereignties with which we are now, I trust indissolubly united.

We have now a full and unequivocal ratification, by the highest power on earth of the organization, arts and measures of the government, which the citizens of California have found it necessary to form for themselves. But together with the privileges and immunities conferred upon us by the will of thirty States, represented in Congress, there are devolved also responsibilities of the most serious and weighty character. We are not only to maintain in our own community as a State, the great American principles of self-government, which we have been the medium of transmitting to these western shores of the continent, but we are to spread their light and influence to the right hand and to the left, and onward across the Pacific which is already made animate with our busy commerce to the Islands of the South and the shores of Asia.

In the appreciation of the advantages, and in the discharge of the obligations which our present relations to our common country confer and impose, the citizens of San Francisco who now, and who may hereafter occupy this great commercial emporium, will do full honor to themselves and meet just expectations of a whose eyes will be turned upon their political, civil and social career.

The unbounded enthusiasm with which the news of our admission as a State into the Union, was received by our citizens, demonstrates alike the vast importance they attach to the event, and the patriotism with which they are animated.

Never did the bright sunning of heaven fall upon a people with lighter, prouder, or more joyful hearts. The loud huzzas of the citizens, the heavy booming of cannon, and the "stars and stripes," our nation's pride, floating from a thousand masts and staffs, told that there had transpired an event sufficiently glorious to arouse the warmest glow of patriotism, and to inspire happiness throughout our entire community. This indeed has been a glorious day for California—a proud day for the friends of their country, and for the supporters of law and order.

In view of this important event, I would recommend that you adopt suitable measures to enable our citizens to unite at an early day, in a proper expression of their sentiments and feelings by a public demonstration.

JOHN W. GEARY, Mayor. California Items. A San Francisco correspondent of the New York Tribune, sends the following items:

The town is quite full, and is filling up fast. Business men begin to talk of California as a resting place, and are providing themselves with handsome residences, and installing goddesses over the households. [Lucky fellows! Ed. Trib.] But I am sorry to say that women of another class are increasing quite as fast, if not faster. They occupy the finest houses in town, wear the richest dresses, drink the best wines, and gain the most eagles of any class in town. The bankers are as polite to them as they would be to a rich widow who was at loss with whom she should trust her money. But this state of things cannot last long. As the community grows older, gamblers will skulk into alleys and back chambers, and filles de joie will chain their doors to keep out the police. I see it mentioned in a French paper that a shipping agent in France has gathered together 700 women for the California shambles—and the Editor remarks that as they are all young, "there is some reason to believe they will become worthy members of society." I hope they will—but California is rather a poor school for Moral Reform.

The number of passengers arriving at present is smaller than the number turning their heads homeward. But when we take into consideration that 50,000 have come over the plains this summer, and half as many across the Isthmus and from the Mexican or South American States, you will perceive that we have a large margin for homestick ones.

Battle with Indians.

A party of whites, under Captain Best, of the brig Orbit, now lying at our levee, and an old California adventurer, Mr. Van Duzen, had a severe engagement with a party of Indians at the mouth of Salmon river, on the Klamath, about the middle of August. The Indians, it appears, had taken nine white men whom they were holding as quasi prisoners, having robbed them of their clothes, provisions, horses, &c., some time before this party of whites arrived at Salmon river. Best and his company, of course, demanded the instant restoration of the goods to the robbed party, but the demand was not complied with. The whites collected their forces, and measures were concerted for a general fight. All told, some fifty white men appeared, with some three hundred Indians arrayed against them. The fight was kept up for some hours, the Salmon river dividing the combatants. During the battle twenty-four of the Indians were killed, and several white men severely though not mortally wounded. The huts of the Indians, with their wives and children, were on that side of the river where the whites that stationed themselves, and as the Indians, contrary to their expectations, had failed to whip Capt. Best's party, they sent in a proposition for peace. As the whites had been