



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1859

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

Nothing of importance doing in Congress. The business is confined to the presentation of petitions, &c., and is therefore of no interest to the general reader.

Plank Road Meeting. We have been requested to announce that a meeting of those favorable to the construction of a Plank Road from this place to Jefferson will be held in the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Monday evening of next Court week.

Arthur's Double Number. We neglected in our last to state that we received a Double Number of Arthur's Home Gazette for the Holidays. It is a splendid sheet, and is filled with reading matter of the most interesting character.

Canal Commissioner. Among the several gentlemen whose names will be brought before the Democratic State Convention as candidates for Canal Commissioner, that of the Hon. WILLIAM BEATTY, of Butler county, will be the most prominent.

Our article last week advocating the nomination of the Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER for the United States Senate appears to have aroused the indignation of the Hollidaysburg Standard most enormously.

ty was found among the truest of the true, always at his post, and upon all calls of yeas and nays his name will be found recorded on the right side of the question.

"Ireland and her Wrongs,"

A Lecture on this subject will be delivered in the Court House on Tuesday of the January Court, by JOHN P. O'NEILL, Esq., of Bedford.

BEDFORD Dec. 21, 1859.

Gentlemen:—From our political and personal associations we have taken the liberty of introducing to your acquaintance our worthy friend and fellow townsman JOHN P. O'NEILL.

Mr. O'Neill has been a resident of our town, for a considerable time, and has comported himself in such a manner as to command our highest respect and esteem.

Mr. O'Neill is a ripe scholar—truly one of the first class, of fine belles-lettres acquirement, and varied attainments.

We will conclude by saying that you will find Mr. O'Neill possessed of all the qualities and graces, that constitute a gentleman, and is truly the beau ideal of an orator.

- JNO. WATSON, E. L. ANDERSON, T. W. B. M'FADDEN, JOHN CESSNA, WILLIAM H. WATSON, JNO. M. GILMORE, JOHN A. BLOGET, J. H. HOFFIUS, NICHOLAS LYONS, JNO. P. REED.

The Hollidaysburg Standard.

Our article last week advocating the nomination of the Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER for the United States Senate appears to have aroused the indignation of the Hollidaysburg Standard most enormously.

What seems to displease the editor of the Standard most is our remarks relative to Simon Cameron. Well, after reviewing them, we cannot see anything wrong in them, but on the contrary are prepared to repeat them.

We may boast about the strength of our party as much as we please, but recent events in the State ought to be sufficient, we think, to satisfy any one that we have nothing to spare.

ty because they may happen to differ with us in regard to certain individuals, is all wrong, and exhibits a political blindness on the part of those who pursue such a course.

In conclusion, we will merely remark that it is extremely ungenerous on the part of the Standard to abuse HENRY D. FOSTER over the shoulders of Mr. Cameron.

DUTY OF OBEDIENCE TO LAW.—An excellent sermon on this subject, by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, is published in the New York Journal of Commerce.

A republic is different from a despotism. A nation where a Constitution forming the foundation of Law, limiting its enactments and establishing courts, is plainly written out in language that every body can understand.

The World's Fair.

The articles sent to the Great Fair from Jerusalem, will be animal skins, wool and hair; specimens of native weaving and raw silk; oils; earthen; indigo and other dyes; olive and walnut woods; finished work and raw materials, in stone and marbles.

The Maharajah of Jamoo has sent a collection of shawls, papier mache and carpets from Cashmere to Lapore, en route for London.

From China will be sent to the exhibition, specimens of granite, and tools used in cutting it; specimens of the wood and tools used in carving the idols of joshes; a finished idol, and its house; porcelain and finishe, with brushes; cotton quilts, and other Chinese curiosities will appear.

JUST LIKE THEM.—The Buffalo Courier says that a very intelligent, fine-appearing fugitive slave came to that city a few days since destitute and friendless.

The Chronicle of Crimes.

In the city of New York alone during the last three months over ten thousand persons have been arrested for offences against the law.

NORTHERN SLAVE TRADERS AND THEIR PERFDY.

It is stated by Senator Pratt, in debate, during the last session of Congress, in the presence of Judge Berrien of Georgia, and by him the statement was confirmed, that in the early practice of the latter he had collected upwards of \$300,000 on bonds and notes of citizens of South Carolina and Georgia, given to citizens of Rhode Island for negroes imported and sold into those States.

The Constitution of the United States restrained Congress from passing any law to prevent the importation of slaves before the year 1808.

The State of South Carolina, in 1804, open her ports to the traffic, and a large number of cargoes of negroes was brought in there direct from the coast of Africa, from that time to December 1807.

On this state of facts Mr. Win. Smith, then a Senator from the State of South Carolina—a man of great weight of character and influence, who afterwards resided in Alabama, and died a few years since at Huntsville—took the pains to obtain from the custom-house books a transcript of the papers in every case of imported slaves at Charleston, during the period named, and read it in the Senate.

The number of vessels entered was 202, and they were owned as follows: 70 British, 61 Charleston, 59 Rhode Island, 4 Baltimore, 2 French, 3 Norfolk, 1 Connecticut, 1 Boston, 1 Swede.

This list of consignees presents a strong picture; of these 91 were natives of England, 88 natives of Rhode Island, 10 natives of France, and only 13 natives of Charleston!

The whole number of slaves imported was 29,075 of which 21,027 were on British and French account. The three Rhode Island ports of Bristol, Newport and Providence, furnished 7,958, and the whole number imported on Charleston account, by merchants and planters of that vicinity, was only 2,006!

Ten of these cargoes belonged to Mr. James De Wolf, the newly elected Senator from Rhode Island.

By virtue of that clause in the Constitution requiring fugitive slaves to be given up on claim to the owner, and by virtue also of the act of Congress of 1793, enforcing that provision of the Constitution, the Northern slave trader had a good market at the South for his cargo.

But the North is not only responsible for the importation into the South of slaves from Africa, prior to 1808, but her agency in supplying the South with slaves did not cease with the abolition of the foreign slave trade at that time.

Now after having received from the South hundreds of thousands of dollars for negroes, furnished by the North—the people of the North are refusing to surrender these negroes, for which they have been paid—in despite of the Constitution and the Law, which created at the South a market for their detestable traffic—and without which these negroes would never have been sent there.

The conscience of the North was not too tender to tear the African from his native land and sell him into bondage—but after having received a price for him—when he escapes from his purchaser then suddenly the north is seized with such qualms of conscience, as makes it horribly sinful to restore the fugitive to his owner—notwithstanding the Law, and the Constitution require it.

It is astonishing that the South resents this sort of robbery and fraud? Is it to be wondered at, that men at the South begin to lift up their voices for dissolving all

alliance with the people guilty of such a breach of good faith—such infidelity to the obligations of the most solemn compact?

The North holds the fate of the Union of the States which compose the present Confederacy, in her own hands. If she execute the Fugitive Slave Law, it can yet be preserved. If she refuse to do that, there is no reasonable hope for its preservation.

Demagogues may say, we will execute a proper Law; but we won't execute this Law. This is but the shallow subterfuge of designing knavery. If this law cannot be executed—no other efficient law ever will be executed.

Europe.

The peace of Europe has not yet been disturbed. I say yet, for the indications of a coming crash are so ominous, so many clouds pregnant with electric matter are lowering over Europe, that the most reserved amongst statesmen and politicians express fears for the future.

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These are great days for the dismemberment of Turkey.

Two Weeks Later from California. Arrival of the Steamer Cherokee.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 15. The Cherokee reached her dock at 5 minutes past 2 o'clock. She brings dates from California to the 15th of November, being two weeks later than those previously received.

The steamer Genesee arrived at Panama on the 2d of November, with two weeks later news from San Francisco.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived on the 9th, from New Orleans, and would sail next day. Both vessels would be full of passengers for the Pacific.

Nothing since our last issue has occurred to mark the progress of California.

The Cholera has laid many in the dust in this city, since its first appearance. The number of deaths have been about 135, while at Sacramento the number of deaths have probably reached one thousand.

During the approaching winter a much larger number of miners will remain in the mountains than ever before, and consequently more gold will be taken out than during any previous winter season.

Much attention is being paid to quartz mining. The Mariposa mines are yielding a good return, notwithstanding the machinery is not as powerful as desirable.

The call for an extra session of the Legislature is still under advisement, and not altogether impossible, as necessities of State demand it.

The Indian difficulties continue, but are not of an alarming character. Several skirmishes have taken place, but have been attended with the loss of only two or three lives on either side.

The Sacramento Times says: We have seen persons from various portions of the mines, from whom we learn that the Cholera has spread to but a very limited extent.

Gov. Burnett has issued a proclamation setting apart the 30th of December as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

A very destructive fire has taken place at Sacramento city. Among the buildings destroyed were four large hotels.

EXPECTED KAFFIR WAR.

By a late arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, it is stated that the Kaffirs had committed several acts of insubordination, and that some of the tribes had attacked a Methodist Episcopal station, and murdered a number of the residents.

From the Observer, of October 22d, we learn what is regarded as the moving cause of the present Kaffir troubles. It is stated that a young Kaffir prophet, by the name of Umlanjani, is attracting great attention in British Kaffria.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has refused to recognize the Frankfort Assembly.

Prussia has 350,000 men under arms, and the Austrian forces are not much less, and can be immensely increased.

Jenny Lind is at Richmond.