



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1851

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

No paper will be issued from this office next week.

The absence of the editor will account for any mistakes that may have occurred in this number...

John B. Guthrie has been nominated the democratic candidate for Mayor of Pittsburg.

Congress has as yet done nothing. As the holidays are now over, we may expect to hear of that body doing something.

Philadelphia Saturday Express. We have received several numbers of this paper just started in Philadelphia...

The Hollidaysburg Whig takes exception to our notice of Judge Campbell, a democratic candidate for the Supreme Bench.

The Fulton Democrat. We have heard that this paper, in its last issue has seen proper to attack John S. Rhey, Wm. S. Campbell and himself in a most scurrilous manner.

The character of John S. Rhey stands far too high in the estimation of the democracy of Pennsylvania to be injured by the yelpings of such a cur.

His attack on Wm. S. Campbell displays as bad taste and as little knowledge as that on Mr. Rhey.

Board but of all those who have done business on the State works. He has been complimented by all the forwarding merchants...

Public Meeting.

On the evening of the 18th instant a number of the citizens of Cambria county convened in the borough of Loretto...

On motion Henry A. Byrne briefly explained the objects which, in his opinion, had occasioned the meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draw up for signatures a petition to the General Assembly...

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare for signatures a petition to the General Assembly...

The chair filled both of the above committees with the names of Henry A. Byrne, P. J. Little, and Patrick Braniff, Esqrs.

On motion, Resolved, That a minute of these proceedings be signed by the officers and furnished for publication.

On motion of Mr. Byrne the meeting adjourned.

PETER CHEPPEY, Pres't. P. J. LITTLE, Secretary.

PARTICULARS OF THE INSURRECTION AT ALEPPO.

ALEPPO, Nov. 7, 1850.

I hasten to inform you how this sad affair has just now terminated, only an hour ago.

First, however, I must say that by the post which arrived on the first of this month, the Pacha must have received from Constantinople orders how to act.

On the 5th, the Pacha issued orders to all the chiefs of the city to assemble in the Palace, (he being in a barracks, outside the walls) together with Abdallah Bey, the new Governor, considered the head of the insurgents.

The next morning before sunrise, there commenced a rapid discharge of cannon and muskets. The insurgents made a stout resistance, and throughout the day the firing continued on both sides.

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red that all was ended. In fact a little after, public criers proclaimed through the streets that all was settled, and invited the people to open the bazars and shops...

The whole number of soldiers engaged, regular and irregular, was not over 10,000. Of them not many have been killed...

Superintendent of the Portage Railroad.

One would suppose from the discussions that are now going on in Cambria county, relative to the appointment of William S. Campbell, the present Superintendent...

It is of importance to the citizens generally, that the State should have at that important station, an honest, fearless and energetic business man.

So far as we have been able to learn, the business community universally accord to Mr. Campbell's honesty, energy, and great efficiency and faithfulness in the discharge of his duty.

The Portage Rail Road has been for years an ulcer on the body politic, where millions of dollars have been squandered to reward favorites. Custom has sanctioned these abuses to such an extent that the "old hangers on" begin to claim it as a matter of right.

We copy the above article from the Westmoreland Argus, of last week, and cheerfully endorse its sentiments.

Cheap Postage.

The following is the bill now under discussion in the House of Representatives: Bill to Reduce and Modify the Rates of Postage in the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That letters carried in the mail of the United States shall be charged with postage as follows:

Upon each letter not weighing over one half ounce when postage is paid there shall be charged three cents; and for each additional half ounce, or fraction of half ounce, when so prepaid, there shall be charged three cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no greater dimensions in size than nineteen hundred square inches, transmitted through the mails from the office of publication to any place out of the State where published, the sum of one cent; and for any such newspaper delivered within the State where published, the sum of one half cent; and each newspaper of larger dimensions than above specified shall be charged with an additional rate for fractions thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the directors of the mints of the United States are authorized and required to coin pieces of the value of three cents, composed of three parts silver and one part alloy which shall be a lawful tender for all debts due to the Government of the United States, and to individuals, persons and corporations.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, It shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to provide and furnish to all deputy Postmasters, and other persons applying and paying therefor, suitable stamps of the denomination of three cents, to facilitate the pre-payment of the postages provided for in this act.

one time stamps to the amount of fifty dollars shall be allowed a deduction of ten per cent, upon their value.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million and five hundred thousand dollars, to supply any deficiency that may arise in the Post-office Department.

Bank Applications.

We were in error last week in stating that there would be a few or no applications for Bank Charters during the coming session of the Legislature.

Table listing bank applications with names and amounts: Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, \$500,000; Richmond Bank of Philadelphia county, 500,000; Carlisle Bank, 100,000; Valley Bank of Monongahela, 150,000; Mauch Chunk Bank, 200,000; Spring Garden Bank, of Philadelphia, 250,000; Blair County Bank, Hollidaysburg, 300,000; Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank, Allentown, 200,000; Bank of Fayette County, 100,000; Kittanning Bank, (State stock security), 200,000; Southwark Bank, for increase of capital, 150,000; Kensington Bank of Philadelphia, for increase of cap'l, 250,000; Bank of Commerce, for increase of capital, 250,000; Mechanics' Bank, for increase of capital, 200,000; Schuylkill Bank of Philadelphia, for renewal of charter, 1,000,000; Dauphin Deposit Bank Harrisburg, for renewal of charter, 50,000; Allentown Savings Bank with discounting privileges, 100,000; Total \$4,900,000.

Here is nearly five millions of dollars asked for in one batch. Of this sum two millions five hundred thousand dollars is asked for new banks: eight hundred and fifty thousand for the increase of the capital of existing banks and one million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars in renewals of charters.

Further Particulars of the Explosion of the Knoxville.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 18, has details of the explosion of the steamer Knoxville. She laid at the foot of Gravier street, bound for Tennessee River.

No one was injured by the transit of the 2 boilers. One iron chest was thrown in the air. A chest was then carried to the Buckeye, lying below the Ne Plus Ultra, shattering her very much and badly scalding Capt. Robinson.

The Cumberland No. 1, sunk at Culbert Shoals in Cumberland River on Thursday. Boat and cargo total loss.

Latest news from California --- Tremendous Gale.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.

The steamship Ohio, from Havana, for N. York put in at Norfolk yesterday in distress. She is very much disabled, and her passengers made a miraculous escape.

The California Mail by the Steamship Ohio, was sent to New York for distribution without being assorted here. The Ohio brought between 3 and 400 passengers, about 150 of whom arrived here this morning.

experienced. The damage is supposed to be \$30,000. She will go into the dry dock for repairs, before she can return to New York.

Death of a Son of Alex. Hamilton.

Col. Wm. S. Hamilton, the youngest son of the distinguished Alexander Hamilton, died at Sacramento City, California, on the 7th of August, from a disease of the heart.

Her territory contains about 46,000 square miles. Her wheat crops of 1847, reached 14, 160,000 bushels. Her coal fields, anthracite and bituminous, are estimated to cover 15,000 square miles.

Pennsylvania.

She has iron enough to supply a continent of a hundred millions of inhabitants with the endless variety of household and agricultural implements and to construct their machinery for manufactures and transportation.

She has coal enough to warm them in winter, to cook their food at all seasons, and to generate the power which shall put the machinery in motion, to manufacture the various fabrics which the necessities or comforts of civilized life demands, or which luxury and taste desire.

A Lucky Californian.

About eleven months since a gentleman left this place for California, with a view of seeing what luck their might be in store for him there.

A villainous, but unsuccessful attempt was made last week to set fire to some 50 or 100 burden cars, belonging to the Union Line, and which were standing on the railroad near the warehouse.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN ILLINOIS—ALMOST A RIOT.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 19, 1850.

Our city was again thrown into much excitement to-day. The execution of Brown and Williams, for the murder of Mr. Hewitt, was to have taken place yesterday, but by an order from the Governor, received on Wednesday, it was extended to the fifteenth of January next.

Business on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

From a tabular statement of the receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the freight and passenger business done during the last two months, recently published, we learn that the receipts for October were \$45,836.32; for November \$49,719.40; making a total of \$95,555.72 for the last two months—or a mean of \$47,777.86 for each month.

It appears from the census that there are 215,738 free negroes in the slave states and 170,789 negroes in the free states.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Journal of Commerce has the following letter from its Washington correspondent:

It appears that Austria has been acting a part towards this Government which may terminate in a dissolution of our diplomatic relations. As I understand the matter, the Cabinet of Vienna instructed the Austrian charge at this capital, Mr. Hulsemann, to represent to the Administration that in the event of Kossuth and his compatriots being received and afforded an asylum here, it would be cause sufficient for that Government to withdraw its representative.

Accordingly, Mr. Clayton was officially informed of the ultimatum; but before he had time to decide upon his course, Mr. Webster was installed as his successor.

This statement I receive from such authority as I may rely upon, and I presume it is essentially correct. We gain little by keeping up the show of intercourse, for the whole amount of our exports to, and imports from, the ports of the empire, are not worth the protection of a Charge, and can as well be looked after by a consul clothed with ordinary commercial power.

A WILL.

The following "last will and testament," says the Philadelphia Ledger, was filed a few days since, in the office of the Register of Wills of our county. It is quite a curiosity, and we give it verbatim et literatim et non punctuatum.

Oct. 23, 1850. I do bequeath the middle room and garret to my wife and son William, as long as she lives, at her death it goes to William—with a free passage through the lower room each way back and front; a sow and three pigs to my wife and William; the lower room to my daughter Ann—all the wood and coal about the house to my wife and William—my wife to have privaleg in the seller for wood and coal; two of the fattening hogs to my wife and William—the kitchen part of the house to John—my wife and William is to pay five dollars of it ground rent a year, and John and Ann each is to pay five dollars; I wish them all to have equal privaleg in the yard; Thomas is to have five dollars a year for ten years; each of the other heirs to pay their equal share of this five dollars; my bodied and frock coats and satten west to Thomas; and my watch to Ann; the rest of the hogs to be equally divided between them. Witness, For his mark.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The Boston Post has the following bit of political history:

"The fugitive slave bill of 1792 was drafted by George Cabot, of Massachusetts, in November, and it was passed by the Senate on the 18th of January, unanimously, fourteen from free and thirteen from slave states voting for it. The House Committee, Theodore Sedgwick, and Sheerjashub Bourne, of Massachusetts, and Alex. White, of Virginia, reported that bill to the body, by which it was passed on the 5th of February without discussion. Eight free states were represented by 31 votes, six slave states by 24; free state majority, 7. The bill received 48 yeas to 7 nays. Massachusetts gave 6 yeas to 1 nay. This record shows that the free states passed the first fugitive bill.

WEARING AWAY.—A few evenings since another mass of rock was dislodged from the brink of the precipice at Niagara Falls, and plunged into the abyss below.

The portion which has gone this time was from the bed of the river, beneath where a canal boat had been lying for the past year. The mass was some eight rods long and as many wide, and now occupies and fills up the path way to Termination Rock. The crash of the fall was heard distinctly for more than a mile, and in the immediate vicinity of the Falls it seemed to shake old earth to her centre. Thus we have daily evidence that the Falls are wearing away, and ages hence the great wonder of the world may be alongside of our goodly city.—Buffalo Express.

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Affairs between Prussia and Austria

have assumed a more pacific aspect.