



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1851

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 at Philadelphia.
V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York Philadelphia and Baltimore.

REMEMBER.

That on and after the 30th day of June next, the "Mountain Sentinel" will be forwarded to all parts of the county FREE OF POSTAGE. We contemplate in a very short time to increase the appearance of our paper by a supply of new and excellent type, and shall endeavor to make the "Sentinel" a paper worthy the support of every one. To remunerate us we should be better supported, and now make the proposition, that if we can receive two hundred new subscribers we will reduce the price to \$1.50 per year. This is cheap. Cannot each one of our present patrons obtain one subscriber and send us his name. Try it. You can if you will. This is all we ask and you will be the gainers, we the losers. Two HUNDRED more names will secure the Sentinel for \$1.50 per year.

We direct attention to the card of Mr. C. J. Kneeder, of Philadelphia, inserted this week, whom our merchants will find to be an honorable business man, and the very house where goods can be bought to advantage.

Brady's Hotel in Harrisburg has a reputation that is indeed enviable. Maj. John Brady its clever proprietor is a host with whom every person is pleased, and he deserves to be, as he justly is, a popular and worthy landlord. Read advertisement.

The laying of the corner stone of the new Church at Loretto, takes place on Sunday 27th inst. Rev. Dr. Hayden of Bedford will deliver the oration. A collection will be taken up at the time, the amount to be applied to the fund already subscribed for its erection. See advertisement.

The absence of the editor to purchase new type, will account for the want of original matter, or any errors occurring in this number.

We perceive by the last number of the Fulton Democrat, that a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of that county was held on Monday 7th inst., at which resolutions favorable to Hon. James Buchanan and Hon. Wm. Bigler, as the favorite candidates for President and Governor, and approbatory of the course of Hon. John Cessna, Speaker of the House, Samuel W. Black, Esq., Hon. Richard Broadhead, Hon. Job Mann and John B. Bratton. The latter named gentleman was recommended as a suitable candidate for Canal Commissioner.

We regret to learn that Hon. Wm. Beatty, of Butler county, a prominent candidate for Canal Commissioner, is afflicted with paralysis, and at the last accounts was quite feeble.

Since the above was in type we have received the melancholy intelligence of his death. He died at Butler, on Saturday last, in the midst of his friends, just when his talents and usefulness were about being acknowledged. The honorable deceased was a prominent candidate for Canal Commissioner; and had he lived, would have been supported with zeal by his many admirers. He was a good citizen, a man of unquestioned ability, and a Democrat in deed and in truth. He has gone hence, to enjoy more enduring honors than those which awaited him here. Peace to his ashes!

James Johnston alias Williams, the young man who was tried and convicted of high-way robbery at the last term of our court, broke Jail on Sunday night last and left for parts unknown. Sheriff Brawley has offered a reward of twenty dollars for his apprehension.

The Appropriation Bill.
The passage of this bill which is annually watched with so much interest, and which was regarded this year with more than ordinary feeling on account of the large appropriations contained in it, and the authority given to the Banks to issue a million of dollars in small notes of the denomination of 1, 2, and 3 dollars, was lost on Monday last.

In consequence of the disagreement of the two houses, it went to a committee of conference, who were also unable to agree and the bill fell.

At the night session on Monday evening Mr. Rhey from the committee of Ways and Means reported a new bill, which on his motion was immediately taken up and passed the House by a vote of Yeas 72 Nays 22.

The bill was then sent to the Senate, which body it passed, and we have no doubt became a law upon Tuesday last by the signature of the Governor.

All the sections of the bill which formerly passed both Houses, were adopted without any opposition. The section relative to the North Branch Canal, giving that improvement \$175,000, the Portage Railroad \$175,000—providing that any amount in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, should be equally divided among the two, after the payment of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of government, and appropriating the funds raised by the sale of old materials on the Portage Road, to the improvement of that work, was debated by Messrs. Rhey, Penniman and Bowen, and agreed to.

The proceedings of our Court in relation to the death of the late Judge Burnside will be found in our columns. Mr. Magellan delivered an eloquent discourse on the character, virtues and legal abilities of the deceased. Aug. Drum, Esq., of Indiana, also made some very appropriate and feeling remarks which were listened to with attention.

CONFIRMATIONS.—The Senate, on Wednesday, unanimously confirmed the nomination, by the Governor, of George Chambers, to be Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Thomas Burnside deceased.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of James T. Hale, as President Judge of the 4th judicial district, and that of James Gardener, as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county; also, James A. Alexander, as Associate Judge of Warren county; also, John C. Kurtz, as Associate Judge of Somerset county; also, Jonathan Knepper, as Associate Judge of Somerset county.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit relief bills, of the denomination of five dollars, on the Middletown Bank, have recently made their appearance, and may be easily detected on comparing them with the genuine bill. The signature, and the figures composing the head, are in a heavier hand and in blacker ink than the genuine. On examination the word "five," on the bottom lining of the genuine, occurs twenty-seven times, and on the counterfeit but twenty-six. On the imprint of the genuine, Danforth, Underwood & Co., there is a period (.) after the "Co.," in the counterfeit there is none.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the House of Representatives on the 18th inst., Mr. Bonham offered the following amendment to the bill relative to the election of Judges:

That hereafter the ninth judicial district shall be composed of the counties of York, Cumberland and Perry.

The tenth judicial district of the counties of Bedford, Somerset, and Westmoreland.

The sixteenth judicial district of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, and Indiana.

The eighteenth judicial district of the counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson and Venango.

The nineteenth judicial district of the counties of Adams, Franklin and Fulton.

The twentieth judicial district of the counties of Juniata, Mifflin, and Union. Which was adopted—yeas 57 nays 24.

The bill making these changes in the Judicial Districts has been vetoed by the Governor. His principal objection to the bill is this, that it requires all the Associate Judges of the Commonwealth to be learned in the law, which he believes to be a violation of the Constitution. The Courts of Huntingdon and Indiana counties were directed to be held at the same time, which no doubt was an act of inadvertence rather than design, but with such marks of hasty and inconsiderate legislation, he felt bound to veto the bill.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last at 12 o'clock M.

We furnish our readers to-day with a synopsis of the causes tried at the last term of our County Court. It is our intention to publish hereafter, at the end of each term, a list of all the cases tried during the session of the court. Most of last court's calendar was of a civil character, but three criminal cases being tried.

Commonwealth vs. Indictment high-way robbery. Verdict guilty. In James Williams, sentencing the prisoner, Judge Taylor remarked that in consequence of his youth, and taking into consideration the fact that at the time of the robbery, was in the company of older men who might have influenced him in the perpetration of the outrage, he would pronounce a comparatively mild sentence. The Court sentenced him to an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of three years and six months, and to pay a fine of ten dollars. The prisoner was ably defended by R. L. Johnston, Esq.

Commonwealth vs. Indictment, receiving money under False Pretences. Verdict not guilty, and prosecutor to pay the costs. **Heyer for Defendant.**

R. B. Gageby vs. Summons Debt. Plaintiff becomes non suit.

Chas. Levan & Co. vs. Magehan, Fenlon and Jas. Heslop. Heyer for Plaintiff. Johnston, Potts and Kopelin for Deft.

P. Dougherty vs. Appeal. Verdict for deft. for \$89.61. Fenlon for Plaintiff. McDonald and Heyer for Deft. A motion for a new trial was entered.

John Brawley vs. Ejectment. Judgment for Deft.

Jas. Hadshead et al. vs. Miles, Fenlon and Heyer for Plaintiff. Johnston, McDonald, Hasson, Magehan and White for Deft.

R. W. Lanahan, Jr. Ex. vs. Summons debt &c. Judgment for Plaintiff, Potts and Kopelin for Defendant.

Harris & Williams vs. Appeal. Plaintiff becomes non suit.

Joseph G. Brown vs. Summons case waste. Judgment for Plaintiff, Potts and Kopelin for Deft.

James Dodson vs. Summons case waste. Judgment for Plaintiff, Johnston and White for Defendant.

Eleanor Dodson & David Trexler vs. Summons case waste. Judgment for Plaintiff, McDonald and Miles for Defendant.

Jesse Herbet vs. Summons debt. Judgment confessed and jury dismissed. Johnston for Plaintiff, McDonald, Fenlon and Heyer for Deft.

Samuel Copelen et al. vs. Ejectment for two lots in Johnston. Judgment for Plaintiff, Potts, Miles and Heyer, Canan and White for Deft's.

Hugh M'Neal vs. Summons trespass on the case, judgment for deft. Fenlon and Heyer for Plaintiff, White and Johnston for Deft. A motion for a new trial.

MEETING.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Ebensburg for the county of Cambria, on Monday the 7th day of April 1851, M. D. Magehan, Esq., in a few eloquent, feeling and appropriate remarks, announced the death of the Hon. Thomas Burnside, late one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when on motion the Court adjourned.

A meeting of the officers and members of the Bar was then organized by appointing the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, President, Hon. JOHN MURRAY and Hon. PHILIP NOON, Vice Presidents, *Moses Canan and William Kittell, Esq's, Secretaries.*

The object of the meeting being stated, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare and report at a meeting to be held to-morrow, resolutions suitable to the occasion, viz: R. L. Johnston, Thomas White, William Banks, M. D. Magehan and John Fenlon, Esq's.

Resolved, That while bearing submissively to the stroke of a just Heaven, we cannot but feel that in the death of Judge Burnside a great man has fallen in Israel; and that one of our most brilliant legal lights has been forever extinguished.

qualities which fit their possessor for the varied duties of life, and secure for him the grateful remembrance of mankind.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to the family of the deceased, in this their hour of trial.

Resolved, That the Hon. George Taylor be and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased.

Augustin Drum, Esq., of Indiana, in seconding the resolutions, made a most eloquent address on the character and the general and legal acquirements and talents of the deceased. The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

On motion, **Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the newspapers of this Judicial District, and also that they be entered on the Docket of the Court of Common Pleas of this county.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Pres't.

JOHN MURRAY, } Vice Pres'ts.

PHILIP NOON, }

M. Canan, } Secretaries.

Wm. Kittell, }

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 14.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Brooke, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House amendment to the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Brooke then moved that the Senate insist and non-concur, and that a committee of conference be appointed, which was agreed to—yeas 17 nays 12. Messrs Frailey and Packer were the only democrats who voted in the affirmative.

The Speaker announced that the Committee of Conference would consist of Messrs. Brooke, Konigsmacher, Packer, Myers and Frailey.

On motion of Mr. Fernon, the bill regulating the elections in the city and county of Philadelphia; and incorporating the Jefferson Railroad Company, and for other purposes, was taken up on second reading, amended and passed finally.

The amendments made by the House to the bill incorporating the Susquehanna Railroad Company, was non-concurred in—yeas 5, nays 23.

The bill to re-annex certain townships now within the limits of Montour, to the county of Columbia, came up on third reading and was negatived by a tie vote.

On motion of Mr. Brooke, the Senate took a recess of half an hour to allow the Conference Committee on the General Appropriation to attend to the duties assigned them.

The Conference Committee held a short session, and without coming to any conclusion, adjourned over to this afternoon.

The bill repealing certain laws exempting property from taxation, was taken up, discussed, and postponed until the 4th of July, 1851.

The Judicial District Bill Vetoed.—The bill dividing the State into Judicial Districts, has been vetoed by the Governor, this morning, because of obvious blunders, such as requiring all associate judges to be learned in law, requiring courts to be held on the same days in different courts in the same district, and other errors of the same sort, bearing evident marks of hasty and inconsiderate legislation.

The following bills were taken up and passed finally:

The bill to prevent the landing of foreign convicts; the bill to incorporate the Keystone Mining Company.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Walker reported, with amendments from the Select Committee, a bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie and Pitsburg and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

The General Appropriation Bill.—Mr. Brooke, from the Committee of Conference on the General Appropriation Bill, reported that the Committee were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was allowed.

Bills Passed.—To incorporate the Anderson Library Association; to divorce Philip Gangner, and Alice his wife; to incorporate the Wilkesbarre and Providence Plank Road Company; the bill relating to the Erie and Sunbury and Pitsburg and Susquehanna Railroad Company—a supplement to the act incorporating the Corduroy Navigation company. The new Judicial District Bill as received from the House—the bill divorcing Wm. Meade and Eliza his wife.

House.—The bill to repeal certain laws exempting property from taxation was taken up, amended and passed.

The resolutions relative to the tariff, came up in order and were postponed for the present. Yeas 47, nays 41.

Afternoon Session.—The bill relating to the Anti Kid-napping Law of 1847, passed the House finally.

The Committee of Conference on the part of the House, reported that they could not agree with the Senate Committee on the Appropriation Bill. The House adopted the report, and the bill fell.

Mr. Hart, on leave given, read in place another appropriation bill.

The Speaker refused to take up the Free Banking bill—Yeas 45, nays 51.

The Susquehanna Railroad bill passed the House as it came from the Senate, with the privilege to build on either side of the Susquehanna river.

the northern part of the state, passed finally. Adjourned.

Night Session.—The bill incorporating the Pottsville and Norrestown Railroad Company, was taken up.

Mr. Hague moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill. Lost. Yeas 32, nays 48. The bill was then postponed for the present to enable the Committee on Ways and Means to report the Appropriation bill, which was taken up and passed—yeas 72, nays 22. It appropriates \$75,000 to the North Branch canal, the same amount to the Portage Road, and any surplus in the Treasury to be equally divided between the two. There is no loan in the bill. The million issue was not inserted.

The Boston Slave Case.

The United States Commissioner came in at nine o'clock to give his decision. He said the hearing had been continued from day to day since Friday last, and his decision was now to be made; and as no Court had interposed to relieve him from the responsibility, he should not shrink from it. He was here to decide a great question of law on his conscientious convictions of the truth. He should state his own convictions of the various questions which had been discussed.

The first was, that a Commissioner had no right to decide this case, inasmuch as he was not clothed with judicial power. He admitted fully, that a claim of this sort came under the judicial power of the United States, and the question is whether or not Congress had provided a proper act empowering the Commissioners to exercise any of such powers. By the act of 1842, there was an authorization of Commissioners to ascertain the extent, and it was quite a common thing for them to arrest, examine, and imprison offending seamen and others; holding them in prison until finally tried. This was a degree of judicial power.

The counsel for the fugitive had contended that an act of restoration by the Commissioner here, would inevitably consign the prisoner to perpetual slavery. He did not agree with the counsel fully on this point. The rendition of slaves from one State to another was of the same nature as the rendition of fugitives from justice; only the one was to the owner and the other to a State. All that came before the magistrate before either prisoners were arraigned, was simply the question of removal.

It has been ascertained that the act of Congress of 1850, authorized Commissioners to give a certificate for the removal on finding evidence that the claim of the owner is sustained. The liberty of the party was under final consultation therefore. The ground assumed by the counsel for the prisoner that, as a question of property, the prisoner was entitled to a trial by jury here, is untenable.

The Commissioner reviewed the law, cited authority, and then took a careful review of the evidence, and said that there was no doubt in his mind that the claim of the agent of Mr. Potter was well founded in fact; and said, "I deem it my duty to grant a certificate for his removal back to Georgia, and therefore do grant it."

Mr. Sewall arose and suggested to the Commissioner that the prisoner had a question pending before Judge Woodbury, which he desired now to pursue.

The Commissioner said, I have consulted with Judge Woodbury this morning, and he assured me the matter had no relation to this case. The certificate I have already granted.

The fugitive Sims was then taken from the Court room under the direction of the Marshal.

Much excitement exists in the vicinity of the Court house. Abolitionists and squads of negroes are assembled in knots about the corners. I hardly think they will be fool-hardy enough to attempt a rescue.

Boston, Friday Evening.—The writ of Habeas Corpus, granted by Judge Woodbury, last night, on the application of Sims' Counsel, was called up in the United States Supreme Court this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when Judge Woodbury, after a few remarks in relation to the case, decided to deliver up the fugitive to the custody of the United States, and dismissed the case before him. Much applause followed the announcement of his decision.

Judge Woodbury, in reply to a remark made by Sims' counsel, exclaimed emphatically, "I think that Massachusetts is still a State of the Union, and as long as she is such, I shall administer the laws of the Union, or perish in the attempt." This declaration was also received with bursts of applause, when the Court directly adjourned.

Much confusion prevailed outside, and large crowds of whites and blacks surrounded the Court House, awaiting the carrying out of the prisoner. He will not be taken out of the city to-night.

A crowd of about one thousand persons followed the claimants to their hotel.—They were accompanied by a large police force. On their way the crowd cheered, groaned, and hissed—but a cry for "three cheers for Daniel Webster and the Constitution," was responded to in a glorious manner.

A few negroes seemed to be the only disturbers of the peace.

It is rumored that the freedom of Sims' has been purchased by citizens of Boston, for \$1500.

Boston, April 12.—During last night there was but little excitement in the city. The watchmen and police were under military drill until 4 o'clock this morning, when they halted in a body in front of the east door of the Court House. The fugitive slave, Sims, was then brought from the place of his confinement, and

placed in the area, when the whole body moved down State street, to the long wharf, where Sims was deposited on board the brig *Acorn*, Captain Coomes. The brig was then towed down the harbor by the steamer *Hornet*, and is now probably under good headway for Savannah.

Several officers accompanied the Captain, and the whole affair passed off quietly. There were from three to four hundred watchmen and policemen in the column, all armed and equipped. The military were not seen at all, but were kept in readiness in case of need.

The spectators who followed the procession down to the brig, did not exceed 100 in number. There was no disturbance, except a little hissing.

Death of Gen. Hugh Brady.

We regret to record the death of this gallant veteran, which occurred at Detroit, Michigan, on Thursday last, by a fall from his carriage. Few now living have served their country longer or more faithfully than Gen. Brady, and few have encountered more perils in many a hard fought field. He escaped them all, however, to meet with an accidental death when apparently free from all danger.

Gen. B. was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was at the time of his death, over eighty years of age. He entered the army March 7th, 1792, as an ensign of infantry.—He served with credit up to the time of the war with Great Britain, and on the 6th of July, 1812, he was appointed Colonel of the 22d infantry. In the battle of Chippewa, he headed this regiment, which was almost annihilated in that hard-fought field; Colonel himself being severely wounded. His rank in the line ever since the war, has been that of Colonel (of the 2d infantry,) although by brevet he has held the rank of Brigadier General, since July 6th, 1822.

Gen. BRADY has not for many years performed any active duty. His headquarters have been at Detroit for a long time, and he contributed greatly to preserve peace on the frontier during the "patriot" disturbances in Canada. During the administration of Gov. Ritner, his native State, in tardy acknowledgement of his services to his country, presented him with a splendid sword. In Detroit where Gen. BRADY was best known, he enjoyed the high esteem of every citizen, as a brave soldier, and an upright, honorable man.—*Pennsylvanian.*

New Relief Issues.

THE INCONSISTENCY OF WHIGGERY.

Immediately after the House of Representatives appropriated \$250,000 for the avoidance of the inclined planes on the Allegheny Portage road, and authorized a loan of that amount, the two organs of Gov. Johnston, the Daily American and Telegraph, gave out intimations in the most authoritative manner, that the Governor would veto the appropriation bill in consequence of this loan. When the bill, however, went over to the Senate the friends of the executive, in that body, brought forward a proposition, no doubt suggested by the Governor, that it is said will turn aside the veto. This is a provision for the re-issue of one million of dollars of relief notes, five hundred thousand dollars of which is to be appropriated to avoid the planes, one hundred thousand dollars to improve the Columbia railroad, and four hundred thousand dollars to be applied towards the completion of the North Branch canal. Thus, it will be seen that the Governor holds the terror of the veto over, members interested in these improvements, if they propose to make them in a proper and legitimate manner, but tells them they can obtain their object by coming into his cherished measures of issuing small relief notes.—This is as strong an evidence of the inconsistency of Whiggery as has recently been exhibited. They cannot consent to make a loan in money, but are ready to flood the State with small notes, to drive specie from circulation, whenever an opportunity presents itself. As the Whigs have not been able to succeed in issuing a batch of small notes under the free banking law, they are determined to try their hand with a new relief law.—*Union.*

The Democracy of Indiana.

A letter from a leading Democrat says: "Every thing is right in Indiana. We mean to purge the party of Free-soilism—which will all go over to Scott."

The intelligent correspondent of the Charleston Courier expresses a similar opinion, as follows, in regard to the probable course of the Sewardite party. "The indications in the Boston Atlas, Albany Journal, and other leading 'higher law' journals, point to the same conclusion.—The Republic, and several Fillmore organs, are alarmed at the signs of the times, and earnestly appeal to the Whigs to abstain from a premature nomination of Presidential candidates."

"The President has created quite a flutter in New York by the removal of some prominent free soilers from offices and it is believed that he will be well removed all the time—being now well convinced that he can expect nothing from them but hostility. This policy, if adhered to, will undoubtedly, as we can now easily see, divide the Whig party in the Northern and Eastern States, and Gen. Scott will be the candidate of that portion of the Whig party opposed to fugitive act, and either Mr. Clay, Mr. Fillmore, or Mr. Webster of the other portion of the party."

The Legislature of R. I. is politically divided: W. 50, D. 49. 5 vacancies.