



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL. ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR. EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, November 27, 1851.

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

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Meadow Sentinel, and Clarion Democrat, have raised the name of Hon. James Buchanan as their choice for the Presidency.

The proceedings of the Bigler Supper on Saturday evening were handed us too late for publication in this paper.

IN TOWN.—Geo. Merriman, Esq., member elect to the Legislature from Crawford county, was here yesterday, looking well.

Snow began to fall on Tuesday morning and "come down" until evening. It is about ten inches deep and the sleighing is as good as it has been for years.

Major William Sirwell, of Armstrong county, is announced as a candidate for Adjutant General.

To-day is Thanksgiving day all over the Union. To-morrow, Turkeys, Venison, Oysters, and several other luxuries of life, not excepting pumpkin and mince pies, will be among the things that were.

Hon. Linn Boyd, M. C. from Kentucky, was in town last week several days. He was in the enjoyment of excellent health and left for Washington on Saturday.

Samuel Pegely, Esq. The death of Samuel Pegely, Esq., is announced under the obituary notice, in the last Reading Gazette, which speaks of him as follows: "He died at his residence in Greenwicks township, on the 4th inst., from the effects of a disease with which he had long been afflicted."

Fatal Accident. On Saturday night last, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Francis Keech, who boarded at Col. Lawson's Hotel at the foot of Plane No. 2, left the bar room with the intention of going to bed and from what we can learn, he must have gone into his room, which is on the third story, and taken off his boots, and in the act of returning down stairs he fell over the balusters and was precipitated to the ground floor, a distance of about twenty-five feet, falling on his head. The noise of the fall alarmed the house and those who were not abed rushed to the spot and conveyed him to a settee in the parlour.

Adjutant General. When the first and second regiments of the Pennsylvania Volunteers were mustered into the United States service at Pittsburgh, Gen. Geo. W. Bowman of Bedford, then Adjutant General, superintended the inspection, election of regimental officers, &c., and so well discharged the duties of his station, that prior to the departure of those gallant troops for Mexico, the field and company officers, without exception, anxious to deal justly with those who deserve praise, addressed two complimentary letters to him, one from each regiment, in which they testify to his worth, industry and capacity.

Gov. Shunk and Mr. Buchanan.

The Harrisburg Keystone of the 4th instant contains an editorial in which it boldly alleges that, "in 1848, Gov. Shunk was opposed to Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency"—and that, "were the lamented Shunk and Miller now living they would be found among the most active friends of Gen. Cass, and uncompromising opponents of Mr. Buchanan."

In answer to which the Bedford Gazette publishes the following letter, written by the lamented Shunk to the editor of that paper:—

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10, 1847. Friend Bowman:—Among the many troubles that annoy men who have public duties to perform, there are still some pleasant things, some happy returns, that cheer and encourage a man who promptly and kindly performs his duty.

That the Keystone would attempt to injure the cause of Mr. Buchanan by merely asserting that which there is no evidence to establish the truth of, is not strange, for it seems that is the book from which it lives. Our own remarks were thus treated by the editor of that paper to add to the claims of a rival candidate of Mr. Buchanan.

Hon. J. S. Black, Says the Somerset Visiter, closed his labors of President Judge on Tuesday last. For ten years he has presided in our Courts in such a manner as to steadily increase his brilliant reputation and render the highest satisfaction to all claimants.

Terrible Catastrophe at Ward School, No. Twenty-Six.

Nearly Fifty Children Killed, and Forty or Fifty Wounded—Melancholy Scenes in Greenwicks Avenue, &c., &c.

One of the most lamentable occurrences that we have ever been called on to record, took place at Ward School, No. 26, in Greenwicks Avenue, opposite Charles street, yesterday afternoon, when nearly fifty children lost their lives, and many more were so severely injured that in all probability they will not recover.

This description of the stairway will enable the reader better to understand what follows. At about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, one of the teachers in the female department, a Miss Harrison, was taken with a fainting fit, and in order to her recovery, she was carried out into the passage way, where a cry was raised of "Water! Water!" by one of her companions.

Two of the female teachers made an effort to stop the children; but so great was the panic that their efforts were vain, and they were themselves hurried along with the current, and despite their efforts were carried over the stairs into the space below. In the upper room, the boys' department, Mr. McNally took his stand with his back against the door, and forbade any one to go out.

remained firm at his post, the destruction of life was going on below. Hundreds on hundreds went over the stairs, until there was a pile of human beings—a mass of children—eight feet square and about twelve feet in height. The alarm was now given outside, and the police were soon at hand, and took possession of the premises, as well as they could, and commenced the work of handing out the children from their perilous position.

One policeman, Mr. Seabring, on going to the school house was, on the instant, greeted by the sight of his little girl's face; her head was all that was visible, her body being covered with that of her companions. Mr. Seabring, urged by paternal feelings, of course, directed his efforts at once to the release of his daughter.

In a few minutes news of the accident spread through the neighborhood, and mothers came rushing to the scene by scores, all in anguish, but all at first buoyed up by hope. Occasionally a mother would recognise the lifeless form of a child as it was lifted from the mass, and then the piercing cry of agony that would rend the air, oh, God! may it never be ours again to hear.

Notice is published by the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition that on the 1st December, they resign the building into the hands of Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors, and that all goods should be removed by that date, or arrangements made with the contractors for their continuance in the building.

The Galway Vindicator of the 8th inst. contains an account of a meeting that had been held in that city on the subject of steam communication with New York, at which a Mr. Wagstaff, who presented letters of introduction from Mr. Abbot Lawrence, stated that he and his father had determined upon trying an experiment for six months, with first class steamers—the first of which, one of the fastest and strongest that ever sailed, would leave New York on the 15th December.

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FRANCE. The affairs of the French Republic continue to engross public attention throughout Europe. On Sunday, upwards of 600 of the officers and men of the Regiments newly arrived in Paris, were introduced to the President, who addressed them as follows: GENTLEMEN: In receiving the officers of the different regiments of the army, who succeed each other in the garrison of Paris, I congratulate myself on seeing them animated with that spirit which was our glory, and which now constitutes our security.

When we consider that Mr. McNally did not know but that the building was in flames, and that being in the uppermost story, his own life was in danger, his conduct under the trying circumstances was heroic. I am informed that a suitable testimonial will be presented to him by the parents of the children. Mr. McNally deserves to be immortalized. A Coroner's Jury was sworn this forenoon to investigate the cause of the calamity. They will be engaged all day in driving around to view the bodies, and the testimony will be commenced to-morrow.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—The steamship Atlantic from Liverpool, whence she sailed at 1 1/2 P. M., on the 12th inst., arrived at half past one this morning. She brings 62 passengers, among them Mr. E. Riddle, Commissioner to the World's Fair, and E. H. Thompson, bearer of despatches from the American Minister at London.

Captain Costock, of the steamer Baltic detained over night at Quarantine, for want of water to cross the outer Bar, received papers from the Atlantic, and also the city papers of this morning, and sailed shortly after seven o'clock.

The steamer America arrived at Liverpool at 9 A. M. on Sunday, the 9th inst. Official notice has been given that the Crystal Palace will be handed over to the contractors on the 1st of December.

The Atlantic experienced a heavy gale from the South East between Georges and Nantucket Shoals, which afterwards shifted to the West, and continued until her arrival in the lower Bay last evening. All things considered, the Atlantic has made one of the best passages on record.

The public announcement was reiterated that Kossuth would leave for New York in the steamer Washington, but some private letters speak of the possibility of his deferring his departure for some days longer. He visited Birmingham on the 10th, and Manchester on the 11th, and was hailed everywhere with the most extraordinary display of popular enthusiasm. A procession, numbering some 150,000 persons, escorted him into Birmingham, where he was entertained at the Mansion of Mr. Geach. Owing to feeble health, Kossuth confined himself to a brief expression of thanks for the hearty welcome he received. At Manchester, on the following day, according to the London Times, his reception was more warm, general and enthusiastic than he has met at any other place since his arrival in England.

Lieut. Pim, of the Royal Navy, proposes a further search for Sir John Franklin. He proposes to go through Russia and Siberia to the locality where it is thought further traces of the expedition must be found on the Polar sea. The enterprise has the support of the Admiralty and of the Royal Geographical Society. Its friends also anticipate the aid of Russia. Lady Franklin devotes £500 to the project.

In England, next to Kossuth, the most prominent topic of discussion was the Lord Mayor's Day Celebration, which took place on the 10th inst., the 9th falling upon Sunday. The usual ceremonial and procession took place in the city, followed by a very magnificent banquet at Guildhall. The procession was augmented this year by 18 men in full armour, mounted upon chargers from Astley's Circus. By some singular combination of circumstances, not one Foreign Minister was at the banquet—many being out of town—and Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, being too ill to attend.

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Mr. Riddle, the United States Commissioner, who came passenger in the Atlantic, addressed a farewell letter of thanks, prior to his departure, to the Executive Committee.

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of war against the Assembly—and it is said was greatly disapproved of by the Ministry. It caused a slight decline on the Bourse, but no other results are apparent.

The people have received it favorably, and it is said that officers of all grades, and soldiers, declare their intention to adhere to the President in preference, and if needful, in opposition to the Assembly.

To the report of the Committee to whom had been referred the Electoral Law proposed by the President, was read to the Assembly on the 11th—it recommends the absolute rejection of the measure.

The Democratic Socialist Committee of Paris has declared it will take no part in the election in that city on the 30th, in consequence of the curtailment of the franchise by the law of 31st of May—and it recommends all republican electors to pursue the same course.

At one of its meetings, the Commissary of Police was present to watch proceedings, when the Committee declared it would not deliberate in the presence of the Government agents—and adjourned.

The proposition of the Questors with regard to the calling out of troops for the defence of the Assembly, is the prevailing topic of Paris—it having been discovered that although the Assembly has the power, the appointment of a General over the said troops rests with the President.

Two emissaries from the Central Committee of Refugees in London, had been arrested in Paris—and the houses of persons in communication with them, had been searched, and many papers seized.

It is reported that all grades of officers and soldiers declare their intention to adhere to the President in preference to the Assembly.

The Execution of Conklin at Utica for Arson.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 21, P. M.—In accordance with the law, H. B. Conklin was to-day executed for arson. Throughout the dreadful ceremonies attendant upon his execution, he manifested great penitence, and said that he thought he had made his peace with his creator. He made a full confession, which will not be published until after the arrest of the rest of the gang.

Many other persons are to be arrested, and will doubtless be indicted by the next panel of the Grand Jury. Conklin was but twenty-seven years of age at the time he committed the crime for which he to-day suffered the penalty of death. He was six years ago married to the daughter of W. L. Crosby, who then kept the Westchester House, No. 16, Bowery, New York city. He leaves a wife and three small children. In his confession, he mentions the names of some of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of this place, who furnished him with money, and told him they would stand by him in any trouble which he might get into through them.

Of fifty-four fires which occurred in this city during the past two years, he applied the incendiary torch to the following places:—The First Baptist Church, James Sayer's house, Foster & Dickinson's drug store, Keyser's barn, Harrington's barn, and other places. The confession affects many of the most respectable men in this city. Troops at nine o'clock were stationed around the jail, at which time the jury arrived. At eleven o'clock the death warrant was read to the prisoner, in his cell, by the District Attorney. After the prayer by the clergyman, he was led out to be executed. The jail yard was filled with spectators. When Conklin was led to the scaffold, he said he had no more to say than what he had already given in his confession. He called God to witness to have mercy on his soul.

The rope was then placed around his neck by the Deputy Sheriff. At eighteen minutes before twelve o'clock the rope was cut, and the unhappy man launched into eternity. After hanging 20 minutes, the Physicians pronounced him dead, and he was cut down and placed in a coffin, and given in charge of his friends, who conveyed the body to the residence of his father.

There was a large crowd outside of the prison walls. Much feeling was evinced, and the funeral will be largely attended. After the receipt of the Governor's letter, the prisoner manifested great repentance, and spent some time in prayer.

The Mississippi and Its Tributaries.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate of a late date, contains a highly interesting article on the "Topography and Hydrology" of the Mississippi valley, accompanied by a table exhibiting the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries. The author was unable to ascertain precisely the distance to which each stream was navigable; but he has satisfied himself that the aggregate exceeds twenty thousand miles. From this fact, some idea may be formed of the vast influence which this stream and its tributaries are to exert upon the commerce and industry of the North American continent. The total length of "the Great River" with all its parts, is 51,000 miles. What other country under heaven can boast of such a stream?

The Legislature of Tennessee have unanimously adopted a series of resolutions complimentary to Kossuth and to the Hungarian cause. They pronounce him entitled, more than any European of the present century, to share our admiration and friendship; they extend to him an invitation to visit Tennessee; and they declare that any aid or donation to him and his followers, by the American Congress, "not in violation of the Constitution," will meet with the cordial approbation of Tennessee.

Col. Bragg's Battery of Flying Artillery, which did such noble service at the battle of Buena Vista, had a drill parade at Jefferson Barracks (Mo.) on the 9th instant, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The company consists of seventy effective men, and of these only three—First Sergeant Swartwout, Sergeant Herron, and Musician Kotherney—were with him in Mexico. They were in every battle with Gen. Taylor, and the first named was wounded twice.

From Our Exchanges.

The length of telegraph lines built, and in operation in the United States and Canada is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 miles. The most distant points in communication are Halifax, N. S., and Quebec with New Orleans, near 3000 miles intervening between them, following the circuitous routes of the wires. The towns and villages which are accommodated with telegraph stations amount to between 450 and 500. As there are two or three lines, under different companies, between New York and other principal cities, many of the towns have two or three separate telegraph offices.

One of the large water pipes in Albany burst suddenly a day or two since, under the sidewalk at the corner of State and Exchange streets. So sudden was the mishap, that a gentleman who was crossing the street was swallowed up in the hole caused by the bursting, and buried up to his neck. He extricated himself, however, escaping with a pretty thorough drenching.

Horrible.—A woman was committed to the jail of Lebanon, Pa., last week, on a charge of whipping to death a little girl three years old, to whom she was step-mother. The child fell from her hands dead.

The Democratic papers generally speak in favor of Judge Campbell, of Philadelphia, for Attorney General. This we believe would be a very popular appointment.

An Irish sailor, as he was riding, made a pause; the horse in beating off the flies, caught his hind foot in the stirrup; the sailor observing it, exclaimed, "how now, Dublin, if you are going to get on, I will get off, for by the powers, I will not ride double with you."

One of the most important female qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to women insinuation and persuasion in order to be imperious; it did not give them a sweet voice to be employed in scolding.

It has been decided by the department that subscribers living in a county where a newspaper is published, are entitled to receive it free of postage, even though the post office through which they receive it may be out of the county. Subscribers and postmasters will please notice this.

The Hungarian exiles who arrived at New York in the Mississippi, receive unremitting attention from the committee charged with dispensing the city hospitalities. Alderman Franklin accompanied them, on Sunday morning, to the Rev. Dr. Cone's church, and in the evening to the church of the Rev. Dr. Beecher, Brooklyn.

Robert J. Walker's Speech at the Southampton banquet to Kossuth has attracted much attention in England. The London News speaks of it as the most remarkable speech that has been heard for years; and says that Kossuth himself could not surpass it in the depth of meaning or power of expression.

The Banker Hill Aurora says that of company H, which went from that town with the Massachusetts Regiment of volunteers to Mexico, and numbered nearly 100 men, only 21 officers and men are now known or supposed to be living. Of these remaining soldiers, several are so debilitated by the effects of that campaign, that they are entitled to pensions.

SHARE REPORT.—Two smart fellows, riding after a fast nag, observed a farmer sowing seed, and one of them accosted him thus: "Well, honest fellow, is your business to sow, but we reap the fruit of your labor." "Tis very likely you may," replied the farmer, "for I am sowing hemp."

The Saco, Me., Union, tells about a singular sea monster captured at sea, about twenty miles from that place. He is described as having a head like a porpoise, shark's teeth, fins like a whale, and a tail resembling a lizard's. He is sixteen feet long, and when taken, weighed 800 pounds. His skin has been stuffed, and is now on exhibition.

With the present rate of emigration from Ireland, there will not be a million of Irish left in that country in 1852. The English, meantime, are firing the estates and moving in, and the prospect is imminent, (says a Galway paper,) that the Celtic race will become extinct on its proper soil.

The Red Land, (Ia.) says, as incredible as it may appear to many, the secret of the perpetual motion has really been discovered by three young men of our country, by the name of Force. They are now in Washington City applying for a patent, and they write back that there is no doubt of success. The principle upon which the machinery is propelled, is the pressure of atmospheric air upon a succession of vacuums. They have been offered in Washington \$50,000 for the patent right for the State of New York.

Michigan is fast becoming, and perhaps is one of the most prosperous States in the Union, though but about twenty years of age as a settlement of any agricultural growth, and much less than this as a State, her real and personal property is valued at \$100,000,000, while she raises 2,000,000 pounds of wool, 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, \$10,000,000 worth of manufactures, has 3,500 farms, and nearly 201,000,000 of acres of improved land.

It is understood, says the N. Y. Commercial, that the President has decided to remove Brigham Young from the Governorship of Utah territory. We apprehend no other course was left to the Executive. His successor, however, will need to be well supported, if his authority is to be respected.

A most horrible accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon at the marble quarries at Texas, in Baltimore county, from which the stone of the National Monument and the Patent Office extension are being quarried. The workmen were engaged in raising one of those immense circular blocks, weighing ten tons, intended for the Patent Office, when the tackle broke, and two brothers, named Buckley, were caught under it. One of them was completely mashed to a jelly, and the other lost both his legs, from which he died next morning.