

Mountain Sentinel.

"WE GO WHERE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES POINT THE WAY:—WHEN THEY CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

VOLUME VIII.

EBENSBURG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1852.

NUMBER 14.

TERMS.

The "MOUNTAIN SENTINEL" is published every Thursday morning, at Two Dollars per annum, payable half yearly.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; and no paper will be furnished until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

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All letters and communications to insure attention must be post paid. A. J. RHEEY.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In the abundance of the harvest, the universal health of our people, and the maintenance of peace, and individual and social prosperity, are to be found new motives of gratitude to the Father of Mercies, who holds our destinies in his hands. The grateful homage, the acknowledgment of our dependence on his Almighty Will, it becomes us most cheerfully to render.

Never, in the history of the Commonwealth, has there been a period of more prosperous tranquility. The citizens of the State, aside from other sources of contentment, have at last realized that a cause of disquiet, which for the last twenty-five years oppressed them, is about to be removed. A beginning has been made in the practical liquidation of the public debt.

On the 1st of December, 1848, the amount of the public debt was, \$30,842,379 31

" " " 1851, 40,114,236 39

Thus, within the last three years, there has been effected a reduction of upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness, without impairing the efficiency of the public works, or retarding any plans of practical beneficence, such as the Legislature, according to a policy of wise economy have thought proper to authorize. I do not hesitate to attribute this important result to the successful operation of the efficient and real sinking fund system, established by the act of the 10th April, A. D., 1849. The detailed transactions of the commissioners of the fund will appear in their report, to be submitted to the Legislature.

This system, copied in its leading features from that which was established in the early years of our history, for the extinguishment of the national debt, has worked admirably. While there can be no precipitate cancellation of public securities, such as would derange and disturb our monetary relations, neither can there be, under the present law, any such accumulation of stocks in the hands of the Commissioners as to tempt or permit the application of the fund, under any accidental emergency, to other purposes than that for which it is set apart. Pledged to the payment of the public debt, it must be sacredly regarded. The creation of this fund, and the adoption of the system of making no loans, unless provision for their liquidation be made in the laws authorizing them, have already exercised a moral influence on public policy. Like the protective system in national legislation, though by another process, they prevent the representatives of the people from heedlessly incurring new debts; they make the payment of the public debt a part of the fixed policy of the State, which no one will be willing to disavow or disturb; they interfere with no extension of public improvements or expenditures for beneficent purposes. The first application of surplus revenue is to pay a portion of the State debt, the next to extend and maintain such objects of public improvement as will, when completed, increase actual revenue and diffuse the greatest good. To maintain that system of financial policy, which has for its object the gradual and certain extinguishment of the public debt, is as well the duty as it will be doubtless the earnest desire of the General Assembly.

Believing that the revenues of the Commonwealth, if properly guarded, are adequately sufficient for both objects—the payment of the debt and the completion of the public improvements,—I again and earnestly press on the attention of the Legislature the claims of that great section of the State lying on the North Branch of the Susquehanna. The North Branch Canal ought to be finished without further delay. Its completion would insure increased revenue to the Treasury, and would be a simple act of justice to a large portion of the people interested in its construction.

The propriety of calling upon the National Government for a portion of the public lands in aid of the several great lines of railway communication within our borders, is again suggested and urged upon your favorable consideration.

To the existing and completed internal improvements of the State, or rather to the mode of their administration, I invite special attention. There is in it some radical defects which need

reformation. It is wanting in proper checks and the enforcement of proper responsibility; to secure which it is respectfully urged upon the Legislature to make such change as will authorize the election of one Canal Commissioner by the people for a term of three years, to whom shall be entrusted the whole supervision of the system, and the selection by the Legislature of an Engineer, to serve for a similar term, to whom shall be committed the duty of making the necessary examinations and estimates of the propriety and cost of construction and repair of the public works. That a commissioner or agent for payments shall be selected by the Internal Improvement Commissioners, to be charged with the disbursement of the public funds annually appropriated to these purposes. Officers thus selected, owing their appointment to different powers in the Government, would, from that fact and the nature of their duties, act as checks upon each other, bring responsibility directly to each department of the system, and secure a more active and energetic discharge of duty.

It cannot be doubted that the revenues derived from the public works ought to be very greatly increased. These improvements should now bring a clear revenue to the Treasury. In other States, canals and railways have rarely failed to become sources of such revenue within twenty years from the period of their construction, while with us, from causes heretofore suggested for Legislative action, and still within Legislative control, the result has been widely different.

Our system of public education is far from that perfection which is desirable. The defects appear to arise from insufficiency of funds, and the want of proper teachers. It is manifest that competent persons, in sufficient numbers to supply the demand for their services, cannot be had, unless some practical plan is adopted as part of the Common School system, to create professional teachers. The ability to impart knowledge to others, particularly to young minds, is to be obtained only after long and patient study, assisted by all the facilities which science and learning can afford. The future greatness and happiness of the country depend so much upon the enlightenment of the public mind, that the statesman and patriot cannot devote his time, energies, and talents, to a more worthy object, than its attainment.

The recent agricultural exhibition was so numerously attended and so creditable to our people, in the display of works of skill and home industry, as well as of agricultural implements and stock, that I am convinced great public good must result from it. The urgent requests of a former Message, believed to be of value and importance to this great interest, it is hoped will meet favorable action at your hands. These exhibitions should be repeated in other parts of the State, and cherished as the best means of diffusing practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture. The establishment of a State Society for Western Pennsylvania, would be highly advantageous to the people of that portion, deprived as they are, by the difficulty of transportation, of a full participation in the benefits of the present Society.

Contracts have been made for the publication of the Colonial Records, and of the maps and other documents connected with the Geological Survey of the State. An interesting report from the gentleman charged with the arrangement for publication of the Pennsylvania Archives, accompanies this Message. I invite to it and to these important and interesting papers your favorable action. The supervision of the publication of these papers should be entrusted to the gentleman who has arranged them. The labor performed has greatly exceeded the amount contemplated by the Legislature, and hence demands additional compensation.

The Insane Asylum, as well as the other charitable institutions in which the State is directly interested, are in a prosperous condition. The kindly regards of the Assembly are solicited for these institutions.

It is a pleasant reflection now, and will be a grateful reminiscence hereafter, that to the promotion of all these interests, the administration of public affairs, while under my control, has faithfully directed its labors. It is to be regretted that more was not accomplished, but it is still encouraging to know that so much of practical good has been done.

In the enactment of the revenue laws of the National Government, much injury has resulted to many of the industrial interests of this State. Their alteration in such manner as will protect those interests, all must earnestly desire. I have on former occasions most fully expressed my views on this subject, and have urged upon the Legislature the propriety of such action as would influence favorably the National Congress. The great manufacturing, mining, and agricultural interests of Pennsylvania require and demand a change of the present system of tariff laws. The ill success attending former efforts, furnishes no excuse for an omission again to call attention to the subject. In the confederacy of States, we hold an important position. Pennsylvania, from the numbers of her population, and their acknowledged patriotism, has a right to demand for her industry that kindly legislation which it deserves and should receive. It is not the part of a high-minded people to make

bargains for the security of their rights, and it is equally unbecomingly tamely to submit to oppression and wrong. A firm and manly demand for the change of policy which is rapidly impoverishing a portion of our citizens, retarding the growth of the State, and preventing the development of its mineral resources, would have the effect of securing from our National Government such modification of its laws as would protect American labor against the ruinous competition it meets, in our markets, from the labor of foreign countries. It is most sincerely to be hoped, that the present Assembly will determine in its action on this subject, to be faithful to Pennsylvania.

A communication from the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary has been laid before me. Its statements show that the number of finished cells is inadequate to the accommodation of the convicts. To secure punishment by separate confinement, it is proposed to finish another tier of cells already commenced. Whilst concurring fully in the recommendations of the worthy Inspectors, I desire to call your attention to their letter hereto annexed.

My attention has been directed, by the occurrence of fearful accidents in the cities of our Commonwealth, to the necessity of precautionary legislation on the subject of the construction of private and public buildings in crowded communities. I respectfully ask your consideration of this matter. It is idle to say that a sense of individual self-interest is a sufficient protection on this subject. All experience shows it is not so; and that in localities where ground is very valuable, space restricted, and competition for position active, everything is lost sight of but temporary advantage. The public is not roused to the sense of impending danger until some frightful casualty, involving the loss of innocent human life, startles it from false security. Legislation in prevention of the recurrence of these casualties is earnestly recommended.

The laws in relation to small notes issued by banks of other States have failed to realize the results intended by the Legislature. In many counties they are entirely disregarded. In a former message reference was made to the evil consequences likely to result to the morals of a community from open disobedience to law. It is clear that the present law is not, and will not be executed. The circulating medium it proposes to banish, should not be permitted to exist among us, in its present condition. Authority to the banks of the Commonwealth to issue this denomination of money, would speedily drive from circulation this depreciated currency, by the substitution of notes issued by institutions under the control of the Legislature. In relation to this subject, as well as to a system of free banking, based upon public securities, the recommendations of a former message are respectfully referred to your careful consideration.

I would refer you to the Report of the Canal Commissioners for a detailed statement of the proceedings on the public works during the past year; and to the reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, Surveyor General, Superintendent of Common Schools, and Adjutant General, for information in relation to the operations and condition of their several departments during the same period.

The following estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current year are duly submitted:

Estimated Receipts.	
From Lands,	\$20,000
Auction commissions,	22,000
Auction duties,	50,000
Tax on dividends,	220,000
" corporation stocks,	160,000
" real and personal estate,	1,350,000
Licenses, Tavern,	100,000
" Retailers',	170,000
" Pedlars',	2,000
" Brokers',	8,000
" Theatre, circus & menagerie,	4,000
" Distillery and Brewery,	3,000
" Billiard rooms, &c.,	3,000
" Eating house, &c.,	8,000
" Patent medicine,	3,000
Pamphlet laws,	500
Militia fines,	9,000
Foreign insurance companies,	3,000
Tax on writs, &c.,	45,000
" offices,	18,000
Collateral inheritance,	175,000
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,700,000
Canal fines,	1,000
Tax on enrolment of laws,	5,000
Premium on charters,	20,000
Tax on loans,	140,000
Interest on loans,	20,000
Sales of public property,	10,000
Tax on tonnage, &c.,	25,000
Dividends from bridge tolls,	500
Accrued interest,	2,000
Refunded cash,	10,000
Escheats,	1,500
Fees of public offices,	4,000
Miscellaneous,	5,000
	\$4,817,500

Estimated Expenditures.	
Public works—supervision and repair,	\$900,000
Expenses of government,	240,000
Militia expenses,	5,000
Pensions and gratuities,	15,000

Charitable institutions,	100,000
Common Schools,	200,000
Commissioners of sinking fund,	233,000
Interest on public debt,	2,020,000
Guaranteed interest,	30,000
Domestic creditors,	5,000
Damage in public works,	20,000
Special commissions,	500
State Library,	500
Public grounds and buildings,	10,000
Penitentiaries,	40,000
House of Refuge,	6,000
Nicholson lands,	2,000
Escheats,	1,000
Geological survey,	8,000
Colonial Records,	5,000
Abatement of State tax,	45,000
Relief notes,	2,500
Council fees, &c.,	5,000
North Branch Canal,	350,000
Miscellaneous,	10,000
	\$4,253,500

An act, entitled "An Act to graduate lands on which money is due and unpaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the 10th day of April, A. D., 1835, expired, by its own limitation, on the 10th day of December last. Its re-enactment would secure to many the advantages of the law, who, from pecuniary inability, or other causes, have been unable to avail themselves of its provisions.

It will devolve upon the present Assembly to make an apportionment of the State, for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the United States. I feel confident the greatest care will be observed, to give to every portion of the Commonwealth its just claims, and to make the arrangement of the Congressional Districts strictly conformable to those considerations of population and locality which should apply to them.

And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly, as this is the last occasion upon which I shall formally, by message, address you, I beg to present to you, at parting, assurances of my highest esteem and regard.

WM. F. JOHNSTON.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, January 5, 1852.

Agricultural Resources of California.

The following interesting extracts are from an Address delivered by Mr. Andrew Williams, in San Francisco, on the evening of the 14th November last, before an audience assembled at an Agricultural and Mineral Fair. The statements, astonishing as they are, may be relied upon as strictly true, and will give some idea of the agricultural products of California:

"As we approach the centre of the State, the banana, the orange, the lemon, the olive, the fig, the plantain, the nectarine, the almond, the apricot, and the pomegranate of the South, mingle in the same luxuriant gardens of Los Angeles, with the peach, the pear, the cherry, the plum, the quince, and the apple of the North—the fruits of the oak and the pine, of gigantic size and delicious taste, furnishing to man and beast the richest and most nutritious food—the beautiful salmon of the noble Sacramento, often weighing thirty, forty, and in some instances, sixty pounds, vying with any, either in fineness of texture or richness of flavor, as well as in size—and one uncommon article of fine white sugar, the exudation of a species of pine tree, called the sugar pine—the successive range of mountains, whose extent is lost to view in the distance, waving with rich harvests of oats, the spontaneous productions of the soil—solid trees of the red-wood on the banks of the Trinity and Shaasta rivers, 68 feet in circumference; hollow ones, whose cavity has sheltered sixteen men and twenty mules for the night; pines crowning the dizzy peaks of the Sierra Nevada, 380 feet in height; the first 250 feet without a branch or limb—an extent of growth so far beyond the ordinary size, as to seem almost incredible, but well known, and seen and verified by the uniform and concurrent testimony of many whom I see sitting around me.

"On land owned and cultivated by Mr. James Williams, in the county of Santa Cruz, an onion grew to the enormous weight of 21 pounds; on this same land a turnip was grown which equaled exactly in size the head of a flour barrel. On land owned and cultivated by Thomas Follen, a cabbage grew measured, while growing, 18 feet 6 inches around its body. The various cereal grains grow to a height of from six to twelve feet. One red-wood tree in the Valley, known as Fremont's tree, measures over fifty feet in circumference, and is nearly 300 feet high. Added to these astonishing productions are a beet grown by Mr. Isaac Brunnan, at San Jose, weighing 63 pounds; carrots three feet in length, weighing 40 pounds. At Stockton, a turnip weighing 100 pounds. In the latter city, at a dinner party for twelve persons, of a single potato larger than the size of an ordinary hat, all partook, leaving at least the half untouched.

"But let us cast our eyes around this hall, and what do we see, even from this hasty collection and casual contribution? Our agricultural, botanical, geological, mineral, and floral exhibition, embracing nearly one thousand vari-

eties of pressed flowers, of every hue and of surpassing brilliancy, nearly 200 varieties of which are illustrated by truthful and beautiful drawings; seeds of more than 2000 varieties of native flowers; 20 varieties of lily and other bulbous roots, embracing the remarkable soap plant, rivaling the finest boast of the toilet, and adding to its healing qualities, as if provided by nature for the double purpose of sanitary and abluent properties for the native sons of the forest; specimens of 1000 varieties of the principal quartz veins and soils of the State; about 20 varieties of the principal grapes and cloyers, many of the specimens pressed, embracing the burr clover, that feed to fatness "the cattle of a thousand hills," when all other sustenance is parched and withered. Shelton's mammoth clover, whose stalks, from one root, covered an area of thirty-one square feet, some of the stalks six feet long, a half inch in diameter, and the clover head five inches in circumference; single stalks of the white lily, producing 100 flowers of indescribable delicacy and beauty; stalks of the oats gathered by Mr. Shelton, 13 feet high; specimens of wheat and barley having 150 and 200 mammoth stalks springing from one root, the produce of a single seed; the red sugar beet, grown by Mr. L. M. Beard, of San Jose, 23 inches in circumference, and weighing 47 lbs.; some from the luxuriant gardens of Alderman Greene, of this city, of only two months growth, weighing six and seven pounds; cucumbers raised by the same, 18 inches in length; onions cultivated by Messrs. Chamberlain and Messer, five, six, and seven inches in diameter, and weighing three and four pounds each—nearly 70,000 pounds an acre, and the whole number from the acre supposed to average one pound each; potatoes from Mr. H. Speel, of Santa Cruz, 120 pounds from five vines of a single hill; one from Mr. J. B. Steens, of Santa Clara, 13 inches in length, 27 inches in circumference, and weighing 7½ pounds; the Russian bald barley, grown by Mr. Johnson, on his ranch, upon the banks of Bear river, weighing 66 pounds to the bushel, with a kernel nearly double the size of large wheat; raspberries five inches in circumference; barley from the San Jose valley, of which two hundred and sixty-five bushels were produced from less than five acres of land; some from the farm of Madame Scopy, of Sonoma, where twelve acres, by ordinary cultivation, produced a crop of 53,000 lbs.; single bunches of luscious grapes from the garden of Gen. Vallejo, at Sonoma, weighing 10 lbs.; apples, peaches, figs, and other fruits of enormous size from the same; from Mr. Horner tomatoes weighing two pounds each; pumpkins and squashes 100 to 150 pounds; cabbages two feet in diameter, and weighing over 50 pounds; onions, beets and potatoes, of enormous size, not isolated, but by hundreds of bushels, the top onion produced the first season from the ordinary seed; samples of wheat and barley of uncommon size and weight; besides specimens of countless varieties of plants, herbs, vines, fruits, grains, and esculents of exceeding size and singular perfection, to the enumeration of which the proper extent of this address is wholly inadequate.

"Indeed, there is scarcely a fruit or a plant, a shrub or a flower, a mineral or a vegetable, of which any land can boast, but what is embraced within the limits of California, a "bright and particular star" in the constellation of States, the crowning gem in the tiara of freedom.

The speaker gave the following as the product of 800 acres of Mr. Horner's farm in Santa Clara Valley, for the fifth year, with the average aid of 60 co-laborers:

Potatoes,	120,000 bush.
Onions,	6,000 "
Table Beets,	4,000 "
Turnips,	1,000 "
Tomatoes,	1,200 "
Barley,	5,000 "
Pumpkins,	30 tons.
Solid headed cabbage,	108,000
Chickens,	600
Eggs,	1,200 doz.
Onion Seed,	800 lbs.
Beet Seed,	200 "
Cabbage Seed,	100 "

These, at a cost of about \$50,000, producing a crop worth, at present prices, some \$200,000.

The Magyars.

The London Dispatch says that towards the end of the ninth century (889) the Magyars, until then unknown in Europe, were forced to leave their primitive home in Juggis, on the eastern side of the Ural river, and in the neighborhood of the Caspian lake. As a nomadic nation, they had with them their families, horses, and cattle, wandering along the banks of the Volga and Don rivers, and then along the northern coast of the Black Sea, from one pasture ground to the other, till they at last directed their attention towards the fertile countries skirting the Danube. They were then ruled by seven chieftains or dukes, and numbered at least 260,000 armed horsemen, who were bold warriors, though armed only with bows and arrows. Soon after they had entered Pannonia, they conquered it, and made incursions into Italy, and especially Germany. Here they were called Huns. Since that time, the names Hungarian and Hungary (applied to the Magyars and their country) have come into general use.

KOSSUTH'S LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK.

Reception of the Ladies—Farewell Speech of the Hungarian—Speeches of Hon. Mr. Bancroft and Dr. Tyng—Ode by Rev. Mr. Tappan.

Long before the hour appointed for the reception of the Ladies by the Hungarian chief at Metropolitan Hall, the avenues leading to that magnificent saloon were densely crowded by a fashionable assemblage, who slowly wound their way into the beautifully decorated Hall. The festive occasion being got up essentially for the purpose of giving the gentleman an opportunity of judging of the merits of Kosuth, it need hardly be said, that they composed by far the greater part of the company, and to their credit we may add that they exhibited the same, if not a greater enthusiasm, than had been displayed by their leige lords on so many former occasions.

Soon, the large Hall was filled to suffocation, with the exception of the gallery, where a good many more might have found room. When the company were seated the room presented a most brilliant appearance, partly from the adding of many beautiful decorations to those of the previous evening, but principally from the audience itself, composed as it was of the fairest of the land.

At a quarter past two o'clock Gov. Kosuth appeared through the middle stage door, accompanied by his wife, Count and Countess Pulsky, and many of his suite. His entrance was the signal for the whole audience to rise and cheer in a manner which showed how much they admired the man who had devoted his life to the cause of liberty. The Hon. George Bancroft, the late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James, Mayor Kingsland, Dr. Tyng and Bellows, Messrs. Richard O'Gorman and John B. Dillon, the Irish patriots, and many other invited guests, occupied a place on the stage near the Hungarian.

Hon. George Bancroft here came forward and spoke as follows:

LADIES OF NEW YORK:—Woman does not pass beyond the appropriate sphere of her duty when she meets to join in giving a welcome to our illustrious friend, who, surrounded by his wife and the companions of his exile, honors us this day with his presence. Humanity knows no spectacle more touching than that of a great and good man, toiling for humanity and struck down by unjust violence. Wherever there is misfortune to be soothed, wherever there is sorrow to be assuaged, wherever the struggling hero is called upon to look upward and to look forward, the voice of consolation should rise from woman. [Applause.] The Hungarian patriot has toiled in the spirit of truth and justice, for time honored constitutional liberty; for rights to which thousands of years had lent their sanction. It was because he had been thus connected with the sacred and imperishable cause of justice, that his faith and hope, like the trees of the mountains of his own native land, sink their roots into the centre of the earth, that they may be firm, and lift their boughs and heads that they may catch a glimpse of the sun. It was because he sought nothing but justice and right, that the sources of his faith and hope are as inexhaustible as the source of his own native Danube. [Cheers.] And if we looked forward to the future, the wisdom which had marked his career, we need have no fear from anarchy, licentiousness, or disorder. His mind—calm in adversity and prosperity—contemplates his life in action, and in his prison chains in the East. He had declared to us, to the world, in the language of inspired wisdom, for the future of Europe there is no good hope but in a republic, and he had shown that he understood what that meant perfectly well. He has given evidence when he tells us that republics, to exist, must have vitality in all parts. The suffrage must be extended as among ourselves. There must be no central government, but municipal liberty. He comes among us the honored guest of the nation, thrice over invited—thrice, four—many times over made welcome. The Congress of the United States, and the Executive, obeying the voice of that Congress, summoned him from the shores of Asia Minor. He has come hither heralded by the President of the United States, who, in his most solemn address to the nation, commends him as the rightful chief of Hungary—[applause]—of that nation whose power had been overthrown by violence. He comes among us, and finds himself welcomed by the municipal institutions—welcomed by the unanimous expression of Congress—welcomed by the President—welcomed by the millions of this wide extended land, from the Atlantic all the way down to the Pacific—and to this welcome he responds in language like the voice of many waters. He comes to us under the sanction and advice of Washington—for, never believe that Washington—who, at the moment of doubt in his own career, wrote to France to ask her to stretch out her hand to his own relief, declaring that if relief was not extended he should perish—never believe that Washington would have seen a nation struck down by the hands of violent men, robbed of its national life, and left bleeding on the earth. Never believe that Washington would have been the Pharisee to