



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, February 5, 1852.

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

JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Andrew J. Ogles, Esq., of Somerset, has been appointed Charge to Denmark.

Hon. Henry Clay is still very unwell at Washington. He had however so far recovered as to be able one day last week to ride out...

It is stated that the Hon. Mr. Merrick, late a Senator of the United States from Maryland, is to succeed Lewis Cass, Jr., as Charge d'Affaires to Rome.

"Little Delaware," it appears, is at last about to amend her Constitution. A bill calling a State Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

Election of State Treasurer.

The Hon. John M. Bickel, the present able and efficient State Treasurer, has been re-elected to that office for the ensuing year.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. John M. Bickel 69 votes, George Darsie 21, Thomas Fisher 10, William Clark 6, Chas. B. Trego 3.

Adjutant General.

We learn that Gov. Bigler has appointed Col. James Keenan, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Adjutant General for the State of Pennsylvania.

Col. Keenan at present holds the offices of Register and Recorder for Westmoreland county, and is said to be eminently qualified for the position to which he has just been appointed.

Gov. Kossuth.

The great Magyar and suite left Pittsburg on Saturday morning last, and arrived at Cleveland about seven o'clock the same evening.

It is said that during Kossuth's stay in Pittsburg about \$10,000 was raised for "aid to Hungary."

Silver in New Mexico.

The Washington Intelligencer states that a despatch has lately been received from an army officer in New Mexico stating that rich silver mines have been discovered on the public lands in the vicinity of Fort Fillmore.

Gov. Kossuth and Gov. Bigler.

In travelling westward from Harrisburg, the cars containing Gov. Kossuth and suite, and the Legislative committee, were met at Tuscarora by the train in which Gov. Bigler was going to Harrisburg.

Sir: I am happy to have met with so much kindness and sympathy from the State of Pennsylvania, the people of which well deserve the confidence bestowed upon them.

Gov. Bigler in reply said:

Sir: It requires no assurance on my part, I presume, at this day, to satisfy you that you have the sympathies of the American people.

Cambria Entire.

We see by the reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, that efforts are being made to dismember Cambria County. It is a mystery to us why any sane, sensible man should wish to divide this County, now one of the smallest in the State.

We are not jealous of the growth and prosperity of Johnstown. On the contrary we wish it all success; but we unhesitatingly condemn all attempts at division, and would advise the member who has this project in charge to attend to the affairs of his own County.

Legislative.

We have not yet received any news very important from Harrisburg. The time of both Houses has been occupied pretty much in the consideration of bills entirely of a local or private nature.

IN THE SENATE Gen. Packer has introduced a bill to repeal the 4th and 6th Sections of the Kidnapping law of 1847. The attention of that body has also been much taken up in the discussion of the bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

THE HOUSE, on Saturday last, passed a resolution calling upon the Canal Board for information relative to the expenses of the Portage Railroad, with an estimate of the additional expense and time required to complete that portion of the work necessary to avoid the use of the Inclined Planes Nos. 2 and 3 with a continuous road to the foot of No. 4.

A committee has also been appointed to visit the Portage Road and examine its present condition.

Mr. Blair, of Centre county, has introduced a bill to prevent the immigration of negroes and mulattoes into this State. This bill will be found on our first page, and it is thought may pass.

A number of bills for the re-charter of old banks, as well as for some new ones have been reported in both Houses, but we do not much fear a paper currency being increased with Gov. Bigler at the helm of State.

The Appropriation Bill.

We hope that the present Legislature will not adopt the rules of the preceding ones, by leaving this important bill to the hurry and bustle of the last day of the session. The committee of ways and means is generally selected from among the best and soundest men of that body; and, although this is the case, still there should be time allowed the Legislature itself to investigate the Appropriation Bill in all its parts.

We have too much private legislation; and we are decidedly of the opinion that less of that, and more attention to the interests of the State would be the legitimate business of our State Legislatures.

Another County for Buchanan.

Chester county, at her Convention on Tuesday last, unanimously instructed her delegates to vote for Buchanan delegates to Baltimore. The delegates to Harrisburg are Andrew Murphy, John Gillilan and Major M'Veagh.

Governor Bigler's First Veto.

On Thursday Governor Bigler sent to the Senate a veto of a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Hanover Branch Rail Road. The main object of the bill was not objectionable, but it seems to have been drawn in a loose and careless manner, which might have conferred on the company powers highly objectionable.

In looking into this matter and endeavoring by every means in his power, to arrest legislation that will prevent improper paper issues, Governor Bigler will render an important service to the people of Pennsylvania. He is opposed to Governor Johnston's scheme of free banking, opposed to the chartering of banks without proper restrictions, and to every movement that has a tendency to viciate our currency; and in all these matters his efforts will meet the hearty approval of the people.

At various periods in our history the people of Pennsylvania have suffered so intolerably by paper swindles, that they are exceedingly sensitive on this subject, and it will be highly gratifying to them to know that the new Governor will spare no effort to keep our currency as near the real specie standard as possible.—Union.

Explanation of Count Casimir Batthyany's Letter.

The Denokraischer Volksbund, published in New York, states that Mr. Hubner, the Austrian Minister at Paris, has received orders from Vienna to extend the assurance of pardon to Hungarian refugees who shall publicly assail Kossuth, and that these orders expressly mention Count Casimir Batthyany.

Gov. Bigler's Inaugural.

The Public Ledger, good authority on questions of finance, currency and political economy in general, thus endorses the sentiments and opinions expressed in the Inaugural Address of Governor Bigler:—

"The inaugural address of Gov. Bigler is a death-knell in Pennsylvania to the speculators in banking. He is in favor of a specie basis, and opposed to correspondingly increasing the paper issues with any increase of the aggregate stock of coin. There can, therefore, be no 'free banking' in Pennsylvania with his assent, during his administration; nor will he favor any legislation that will tend to expand the currency, because the stock of coin may be increased. He truly considers the purpose of a circulating medium to be a matter of convenience to the people, and should be of just such an amount as the transactions of wholesome business may require, and no more.

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Irish Exiles.

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We have welcomed the Hungarians. Congress has received Kossuth—and it now behooves that same Congress to earn additional applause, by procuring the release of the Irish patriots.

The time has really and truly come when some 'substantial' effort should be made in behalf of the Irish exiles. This it seems, is the propitious period, and England has now the opportunity of emulating a sublime example, which other nations have set her.—Penny.

Destruction of the State House at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The old State House was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out in the Senate Chamber about 3 1/2 o'clock, and before the flames could be reached the heat had become so intense as to drive the firemen and others to such a distance as to render all efforts to save the building unavailing.

The Legislature will probably adjourn after the reception of Gov. Kossuth, who is expected here on Wednesday. The Odeon (Neill's) Hall, or the Supreme Court room will probably be used for the meeting of the Legislature until other arrangements are made.

Later from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—The New Orleans papers to the 24th were received this morning, bringing dates from the City of Mexico, to the 28th December. They represent the country generally as quiet. The members of the new Congress were gradually arriving at the Capital.

Several revolutionary movements had occurred in different portions of the country. One had taken place on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, headed by ex-Gov. Ortiz, but all had been put down, though not without some fighting.

It was reported in the City of Mexico, that the house of Melnotch was about suspending; but the report is contradicted. Messrs. Gramis & Co., have arranged with their creditors.

Republican tendencies in England.

A powerful movement is now in progress in England to extend the suffrage. To be a voter in that country, a man must either occupy a house at a rent of ten pounds, or own land producing forty shillings a year.

"At this moment there are upwards of one hundred societies in England and Wales, containing 45,000 members, who have subscribed for 65,000 shares. They have purchased one hundred and fifty estates, and created no less than 15,000 freeholds. The immense sum of £400,000 has been actually paid up, and the subscriptions exceed £2,000,000.

Already the political effects of the movement are felt in several districts; and in the divisions of counties near Birmingham, where there has been most activity, it is believed that independent freeholds have been created to wrest the representation from the hands of the great magnates who have hitherto nominated the noble lordings and honorable gentlemen supposed by a constitutional fiction to be sent into the Commons House of Parliament by the people at large.

A leading person in the new movement is Mr. Cobden, of Manchester. It has an opponent in the Morning Chronicle, which objects to the scheme on the ground that 'a prime desideratum, in a poor man's investment, is convertibility into cash without loss of time or money.'

The Queen of Spain added an unflattering laurel to her administration, by the generous conduct which she manifested towards those unfortunate young men known as the 'Cuban prisoners.'

Later from the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 31.—We have advices from Galveston to the 16th inst. The Indians were committing great depredations in Western Texas. Lieut. Burleson and five others, had been attacked by them, and had been forced to take refuge in a chapparal, leaving behind them all their mules and \$3,000 in gold, which the Indians seized and carried off.

The cold weather had killed large numbers of cattle at Matagorda.

The Forest Divorce Case.

The Forest divorce case, that has occupied the attention of a New York Court for more than a month, has been brought to a close. The jury found Mr. Forest guilty of infidelity to his wife, granted her a divorce, and awarded her three thousand dollars a year for a support.

Extraordinary Emigration of the Gypsies from Hungary.

A people of mysterious origin, insensible to all civilization, and insensible to all religion, after a repose of four hundred years, has once more grasped the pilgrim's staff to go beyond the reach of modern legislation, and seek for itself a new country.

Gen. Foote and the Secessionists. The evening previous to his inauguration, General Foote delivered a speech in the capitol at Jackson, Mississippi, in which he defied the Secessionists; and if the Legislature failed, as it was rumored they would, to go into an election of United Senators, he gave fair notice that he should appoint two Union Senators to fill the vacant places, as he had the power to do; and if they failed to elect to the six years' term, commencing March 4, 1853, he should call an extra session of the Legislature in February, 1853, for that special purpose; and if they then failed, he would take issue on the point before the people, and devote himself to the canvass! 'I have said it,' said he, 'and will not take back one word. As sure as there is a God in heaven, if living, I will stand to what I have uttered!' The response of the crowd was most enthusiastic.

James Montgomery, the poet, a Sheffield (Eng.) paper says, has read the notices of his death, in the American papers, with their accompanying eulogies, with much satisfaction, and, what is more, read them without the aid of glasses.

The Constitutionelles Blatt aus Bohmen has a letter from Pesth, dated Dec. 20, stating that the report, which had been in circulation, that the mother of Kossuth had deceased, was entirely erroneous.

Governor Kossuth's Suite.

The following interesting account of the gentlemen composing the suite of Gov. Kossuth we copy from the Pittsburg Post:—

Mr. Francis Pulzsky was an opposition leader in the Hungarian Diet, then under Secretary of State. At the age of twenty-two, he compiled the Commercial Code, afterwards accepted for the Hungarian Kingdom.

Being at Vienna during the treacherous invasion of Jellachich, Kossuth forwarded to him the despatches of the Austrian Court to Jellachich, captured before the defeat of that General, and proving the connivance of the Imperial Ministry.

Mr. Paul Hajnik was member for Pesth in the Hungarian Diet, and afterwards entrusted with the police supervision of the capital.

Colonel Count Bethlen is the lineal descendant of the Princess of Transylvania, in supporting whose cause against the House of Hapsburg, seventeen of Kossuth's ancestors formerly perished on the field, or by the scaffold.

Mr. Henningsen was a-d-d-camp to General Zumaecarregue until that General was killed. He wrote and published the principal account of that campaign, afterwards took the command of the cavalry of Arragon, at the battle of Villar de los Navarros, and defeated the Grenadiers of the guard with an irregular force before the walls of Madrid.

Mr. Henningsen having afterwards become well acquainted with the Russian Empire, published the 'Revelations of Russia.' 'White Slave,' 'Eastern Europe,' and other works, which, together with the writings of David Ugrubert, have been principally instrumental in exposing the policy and the character of the Russian Despotism.

Mr. Massingberd is an English gentleman, originally in the navy, who visited Kossuth in his captivity in Asia, and subsequently entertained him with his suite, in his house, in London. He has thrown up his commission in the Royal Horse Guards, (commonly called Blues) to devote himself to the cause of Hungary.

From Our Exchanges.

California widows are abundant in Michigan; two hundred married men having left one county, and twenty others a single village.

The helpless poor of Lancaster, Pa., are every winter provided with fuel, from a perpetual fund, some time since furnished by the Hon. James Buchanan.

Forty miles of the Panama Railroad will be ready for use by the first of March. This will save one day in time, and considerable fatigue and danger.

Gen. Avezana, the well-known Italian exile, having tired of single blessedness, has contracted a life alliance with a daughter of Erin, named Fanny Morrough, late of Cork.

Some girls, in kissing, purse up their mouths as if they were about to perform on the fiddle. This is wrong; kissing is a luxury that should be indulged in with 'an appetite,' and not nibbled at as if it were a pizen.

A Washington letter writer states that Mr. Clay is constantly receiving boxes, and bottles and packages of quack medicines, from all parts of the country, recommended for all sorts and descriptions of diseases.

It is reported that the majority of the political refugees now in London intend to come to America, and that the British Government has been requested by foreign powers to use its influence to obtain grants of land for the emigrants.

The emigration from Ireland, in spite of the unfavorableness of the season, continues to be immense. An Irish paper says, that if the landlords do not speedily come to terms with their tenants, the emigration will be universal.

SOMETHING NEW.—A Railroad track has been laid on the ice across the Susquehanna, at Havre de Grace, so that cars cross over without the least detention. This is the first railroad, we believe, that has ever been constructed on such a foundation.

A dreadful collision lately took place on an English railway, and the engineer through whose fault it occurred, after escaping most miraculously from the catastrophe, immediately, in a fit of despair, cut his throat and threw himself into a neighboring river.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—It is stated in letters from Col. Kinnell, of Maryland, written at Rome, that the Pope has ordered two handsome blocks of marble to be prepared for the Washington Monument, and which he designs shortly to dispatch to this country.

Louis Blanc writes to the London Globe, that he has the certainty, founded upon facts which have come under his personal knowledge, that there exists between Louis Bonaparte, the Emperor of Russia, and the Emperor of Austria, a project of alliance, having for its aim the destruction of the principle of liberty in Europe.

Another attempt has been made on the life of Haynau, by setting fire to his house. He is residing on his Hungarian estate. The affair took place in the night, while the General was asleep in a detached building in the garden of his chateau. He awoke in time to make his escape, but not soon enough to prevent that of the criminal.

The New York Times says the Hungarian Committee of that city have devised a scheme for raising money for the proposed loan for Hungary, and they have decided to issue bonds. The bonds will be in sums of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty and a hundred dollars, each one bearing the signature of Kossuth, and made payable by the Government of Hungary, upon the establishment of a Republic.

The exports from the United States, for the year ending June 30th, 1851, amounted to one hundred and ninety-six and a-half millions of dollars. The following are some of the items: cotton, one hundred and twelve millions; flour, ten and a-half millions; pork, four and a-quarter millions; tobacco, nine millions; ice, one hundred and six thousand; books and maps, one hundred and fifty-six thousand; apples, seventy-one thousand.

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Young Edgar Ney, son of the great and unfortunate Marshal, is now an Aid-de-camp to Louis Napoleon, and the same post of honor was accorded to him in the inauguration procession, as was awarded to his father when Napoleon was crowned, to wit, the right-hand side of the President. This incident is regarded as an indication that the remains of Marshal Ney will not be allowed much longer to repose in a plain and unhonored grave.

The Pittsburg Gazette has been authorized to deny the statement that the Sublime Porte has protested against the return of Kossuth to England. When the United States first applied for his liberation, the Sultan did not yield because he believed that it was to be effected on condition that Kossuth should go to America. The Sultan declared that he would protect Kossuth against his enemies so long as he remained in his dominions, and that when he left Turkey he should be free to go where he pleased.

It is said that Commodore Perry is engaged at Washington in fitting up an expedition to the East Indies, and that on arriving there, he will pay his respects to His Japanese Majesty. The expedition, according to rumor, will embrace three steamers, (the Mississippi, Princeton and the Susquehanna, the last of which sailed some time since,) and several sailing vessels. The object is to bring the Japanese into the common brotherhood of mankind, and break up the monopoly of the trade which the Dutch have so long enjoyed.

We find in our German papers an account of one Gen. Peyster, who is said to be now traveling in Europe on a mission from the American Government. His duty is to examine the ports and fortifications of the countries of Europe. At the last advices he was at Nice, in Sardinia, which place he found so pleasant that he staid there several days, though it has neither a fort nor a harbor. We believe there was nothing about this mission in the President's Message, or the Report of the Secretary of War.—N. Y. Tribune.