



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR. EBBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, February 12, 1852.

This paper has the largest circulation of any published in this county... and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally.

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

Gov. Johnston, in the last 17 days of his term, has pardoned 574 convicts.

Sanbury and Erie Railroad. The Sanbury and Erie Railroad bill has passed both Houses in the form its friends desired.

Reduction of Fares on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The fares on this line are to be reduced, after the first of March next, to a uniform rate of two and a half cents per mile.

City Delegation. The Democratic City Convention of Philadelphia, has appointed the following delegates to the 4th of March Convention:—Wm. L. Hirst, Patrick Conroy, C. McKibbin, Vincent L. Bradford, Geo. W. Bowman and Wm. Badger.

Appointments by the Canal Commissioners. COLLECTORS—G. W. Marchand, Johnstown; James P. Hoover, Hollidaysburg; D. H. Barr, Blairsville.

WEIGH MASTERS—James C. Barrett, Johnstown; Scales; Wm. B. Clark, Johnstown; Lock; R. Williams, Hollidaysburg; Johnston; J. D. Leck, Hollidaysburg; Lock.

CARD INSPECTORS—George N. Smith, Johnstown; A. L. Deffenbacher, Hollidaysburg.

WOOD INSPECTOR—Abner Kelly, Portage Railroad.

STATE AGENTS COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—James T. Burt, A. F. Hambright, F. H. Ebur, Lewis Frank, A. H. Tippen, C. P. Buckingham, Oscar Hammond, Isaac S. Waterbury, B. F. Ebaugh.

SUPERVISOR—Joseph Clark, Lower Western Division.

United States Senator. J. P. Benjamin has been elected U. S. Senator from the State of Louisiana, for six years, from the 4th of March 1852, in the place of the Hon. S. U. Downs, whose term of service then expires.

Mr. Benjamin is a Jew, and is said to be a gentleman of high talents and standing, and a leading member of the Whig party. It is the first instance, we believe, in which a Jew has been elected to that elevated body, and may be regarded as a striking one of the religious toleration exercised by the people of the United States.

Pine County. A Bill for the creation of this county, we observe, was read in place by Mr. Gillis, of Elk, in the House on Thursday last. The county is to be erected out of part of Indiana, Clearfield, and Cambria, and embraces a region of country but sparsely populated.

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The townships of Susquehanna and White are proposed to be taken from this county, and form a part of Pine. These, it is true, are two of the smallest townships in the county, but still we cannot well spare them.

Our Public School System.

From the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, to the present session of the Legislature of this State, we gather the following interesting facts:—

The system shows an extraordinary and gratifying progress. Exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, there are nine thousand three hundred and three schools in active operation, and nearly half a million of pupils, (453,643.) With the 48,056 pupils in the public schools of Philadelphia, the amount is over a half million. This is doing much towards popular education, but the system is capable of being much improved, and the report points out one feature which will greatly promote the desirable object—and that is, good teachers, well qualified for the task of instruction; and for this purpose seminaries for the preparation of teachers are strongly recommended.

Whole number of districts, 1,309; number paid during the year, 1,310; whole number of schools, 9,308; number yet required, 684; average number of months taught, 5 months 2 days; number of male teachers, 7,541; number of female teachers, 3,258; average salaries of male teachers per month, \$18.19; average salaries of female teachers per month, \$10.91; number of male scholars, 247,404; number of female scholars, 206,238; number learning German, 1,290; average number of scholars in each school, 47; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 43 cents; amount of tax levied, \$914,876 96; amount received from State appropriation exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia, \$161,687 50; cost of instruction, \$711,643 46; fuel and contingencies, \$75,161 89; cost of school houses,—purchasing, building, renting, and repairing, \$276,541 65.

The Sanbury and Erie Rail Road.

This great improvement, says the Democratic Union, is the all absorbing question at this time, in the cities of Philadelphia and Erie, and all the northern and eastern counties. Efficient committees are operating in Philadelphia and along the whole line of the road, and large subscriptions are being made. Every where it is attracting that attention to which it is so justly entitled.

A bill has been before the Legislature for some time, authorizing the municipal and other corporations to subscribe to the stock of this company, which has elicited considerable discussion; and in the Senate the bill was amended so as to require a vote of the people in each county, city, or borough, on the question of subscription. This the friends of the measure considered fatal to it, because even after the majority so determined, a few individuals might make an application to test the constitutional question, which would tie the matter up in the courts for a long time.

How it was Done.

During the last campaign the whigs attempted to make the people believe that Gov. Johnston had paid over \$800,000 of the state debt by means of the sinking fund. Now we have arrived at the how it was done. The loan under Gov. Johnston of the 10th of April, 1849, was \$400,000; the deficit left in the treasury when Johnston left office was considerable over \$300,000, for which Bigler had to sign a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to contract a loan.—These two loans, over \$700,000, far overbalance the money paid by Johnston into the sinking fund.

That is the Whig plan of paying state debts. During the late canvass Gov. Johnston declared in his speeches that Ritner had not increased the state debt during his term of office, in the face of the fact that he left unsettled liabilities amounting to some ten or twelve millions of dollars for the Democrats to pay, in addition to the funded debt, besides squandering over six millions of revenue. Johnston claimed to have paid six or seven hundred thousand dollars of the state debt, yet the liabilities of the state were no less at the time of his going out of office than they were when he came in.

The Public Works.

We are informed that large amounts of money are due laborers and others along all our lines of public works. This policy it was hoped had been broken up, for it not only wrongs the laborer and other creditors of the state, but the state itself. Cash payments would procure cheaper labor and cheaper and better material. Work be more promptly and better done. There would be far less difficulty in settling accounts and less danger of fraudulent and exorbitant bills. Expensive projects are frequently commenced by asking small appropriations and after obtaining them large debts are contracted to complete them, which could not be done if cash payments were required to be made on all our public works.

We cast no censure upon the Canal Commissioners. The fault is not theirs. They must carry out the enactments of the Legislature. They can only pay as far as appropriations reach. The error belongs to the Legislature. Appropriations generally fall far below the amount required, and debts therefore become a necessity. If the appropriations are made sufficiently large to cover all necessary expenditures, to pay cash for all labor and material, the people will know how and where their money is expended, whether extravagantly or economically; if the former, who to censure, if the latter, who to praise; laborers and others will receive their honest dues, and fraud, carelessness and error can easily be detected. This beggarly system of keeping our public works in repair has cost the taxpayers of the state as much probably as the repairs would have cost under the cash system. Every consideration of this policy demands that it should be avoided in future, and we look confidently to the present Legislature to apply the knife and the pruning hook.—Keynote.

The Negroes in Liberia.

A writer from Liberia gives the following statement of the condition of the Negroes in Liberia:—

Every settler in Liberia receives a grant of ten acres of good land. He and his family are supported during the first six months in Africa. The whole expense of the voyage is defrayed by the society. A temporary home can always be obtained now, on landing, and the shops and markets furnish every convenience.

These ten acres may be improved so as to become an independent fortune to a family. One acre will produce \$250 worth of indigo; half an acre will raise a thousand pounds of arrow root; five acres will plant 1250 coffee trees, which at five years old will, for 30 years, bear six pounds to the tree, which is \$400 a year; half an acre of cotton trees will stand many years without replanting, and yield every year enough to clothe a whole family; one acre of cane will furnish sugar and preserves abundantly; one acre in fruit trees will give more bananas, plantains, oranges, pawpaws, and pine apples, than any family can eat; one acre in a garden will give fresh vegetables, two crops in a year, directly out of the ground, ten months in a year, sufficient for twenty persons; hogs, poultry, &c., may be raised at pleasure. Here, then, is a family provided for, in the amplest manner, with moderate labor, and enjoying, over and above their support, from six to seven hundred dollars a year.

Schools of the best kind are provided for the children. Messurado county alone has twenty places of worship, six of them exclusively for natives of the country, 18 schools, and 875 scholars.

When a settler gets a little forward, he may begin to work on the wild and luxuriant productions of the forest, and find the fullest employment and reward. He may cut camwood, make indigo, or palm oil, or castor oil, or establish a manufactory of sugar or arrow root, or raise rice, ginger, corn, cassada, hogs, &c., &c., for sale.

Where else can the colored man do so well? Where have you so much enjoyment? Where so easily support his family? To say nothing of the independence and the happiness which must arise from being among a nation of his own color, and in the full enjoyment of a liberty and an equality which are impossible here.

The Irish Exiles.

We alluded, recently, to the fact of a movement for the release of the Irish exiles. A strong disposition prevails throughout the country to effect this purpose, and public opinion will soon accomplish the emancipation of those who perilled their lives, fortunes and sacred honors, to achieve the independence of Ireland. At the banquet in Washington city, given to a large delegation of Irish gentlemen, who visited the capital to invoke the aid of the government in behalf of Smith O'Brien and his co-peers, Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee made a stirring and truly eloquent speech. He was the companion of the Irish exiles, and spoke as one who was acquainted with every particular of their career and suffering. We make an extract from this speech, as the best appeal that could be made for the gentlemen who are now enduring the rigors of British justice:—

But, gentlemen, I came to Washington—we all came to Washington—on business, not to speak. Your hospitable surprise to-night alone could make us depart from the becoming silence of our mission.

I may say, however, that we come on no doubtful mission. Mediation for individuals is not intervention for or against systems and institutions. Every ten years of Christian history—from the fall of the Roman empire till the rise of the American republic—will be found to furnish some instance in which one govern-

ment mediated with another on behalf of individuals subject to others. We have not asked, and will not ask, the Chief Magistrate of the Union for any action unworthy of him or of the country to take.

When I say "we," I do not mean any one class. Deep interest has been felt and expressed in behalf of Ireland's exiled patriots by the best and most distinguished men in America. It has been freely and generously uttered under the snow-covered roof trees of the North, as well as by you, who stand face to face with the southern sun.

But I will own to you, gentlemen, that in my own position I should not have liked to be here, if I had not another and a deeper reason than general sympathy with good men in prison. I feel that this generation cannot well afford, in this age of mock heroes, of tin thunderbolts and pasteboard armor, to lose six heroic men. All races that do God's work on earth must have a certain number of intellectual captives. Ireland has never wanted for such men—the blight that blackened her fields did not touch her brain. In the darkest days and in the darkest nights of her modern history, when earth had no hope and heaven no sign for her people, then God set his stars—great men of mind—in her cheerless sky, to be guides by which she should know the east and the west, the north and the south—the beacons by which she might steer through troubled and tempestuous waters, and the harbingers to teach her in what part of the heavens her morning was to dawn.

I moved in this project because I feel that we needed these men as much as they needed liberty. I mourned because the mouth of Meagher was shut, and the right hand of Mitchell fettered—because O'Brien, fit to be a compeer among the most distinguished civilians of this republic, and to treat on equal terms even with our distinguished Secretary of State—because he was confined among burglars and petty larceny scoundrels, in one of those rascal settlements with which England enriches her anti-people.

I knew these gallant gentlemen well. In the days of their prosperity I followed in their march, and in the days of their adversity I would be base to desert them. You have here to-night all that human hearts can desire; you have returned from frankly addressing your own elected government; you are surrounded by dear friends, and greeted with cordial grasping hands; your ears are filled with exquisite music; your eyes delighted with festive lights and ornaments. I look upon this scene, and feel a deep sense of sadness; for I think of those good men and true as any in this room or this city, whose ears hear no such music, who have no dear friends about them, and no festivals, and no rejoicing. Remember them to-night! and let it give a sober earnestness to your festival; and may we, when we meet again, meet to congratulate them on the fortunate issue of the efforts you have so strenuously made in their behalf.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPE. The Cunard steamship Europa, Captain Lett, from Liverpool with dates to the 24th ult., arrived at Halifax, at about 12 o'clock last night, having made the run in 13 days. She experienced heavy weather and head winds.

FRANCE.

Demourer and Foull had retired from the Ministry, and were replaced by De Persigny and Abaillicia. A new Ministry had been formed, which was styled the Ministry of State. By a later decree, the Orleans family cannot possess property of any sort in France, and are bound to sell what they possess in one year. Another decree cancels Louis Philippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes. These decrees are counter-signed by the new Minister of State, Cassabianca. The Duchess of Orleans' dowry of three hundred thousand francs is continued.

The French Minister of War acceded to Gen. Cavaignac's demand, to be placed upon the retired list of the army. The ex-representatives, not comprised in the decree of banishment, have been authorized to return to their homes.

The great bodies of the State are to wear a particular dress. The Council of State, Senate, and the Legislative bodies are to be clad in a rich dress, and to resemble what was worn under the Empire. It is said that a second, if not a third, attempt on the President's life had been made. An officer had snapped his pistol at him as his carriage was coming out of the Carrousel. The rumor was rife in Paris, with all the details, and also that the wife of an ex-prefect had made an attempt to poison him.

ENGLAND.

There had been a complete lull in political news. The opposition parties were glancing prospectively at the trial of strength that must take place between Lord John Russell and the Parliament. The near approach of its meeting had given an impetus to the demand for a new Reform bill. Meetings had been held at Manchester, Leeds and other towns to sustain Lord John Russell in his efforts to improve the political franchise. The demonstrations were, however, not very remarkable for the spirit displayed. The Manchester meeting of the 21st, was the most important. An electoral demonstration had been held in connection with the subject.

The London Times complains that the metropolis is in quite an absurd anomalous state as Lancashire, with regard to representation. London, with a population of two millions and a half, only sends twenty-two members to the House of Commons, including the Metropolitan boroughs.

The London journals are in a state of great perturbation respecting the national defenses, suggesting various resources, and modes of defence in case of invasion by France.

The London Morning Chronicle is surprised that the nation should have so long disregarded

the necessity which exists, of availing itself of their means of protection. Another journal argues the propriety of recalling the ships of war and steamers now on service abroad.

The American Minister, his lady and daughter, left town on Saturday, for Paris, to be absent for a few days. Mr. Davis remains as Charge d'Affaires of the United States, during the absence of Mr. Lawrence.

SPAIN. There had been several executions of military officers at Madrid, and tranquility was restored. Stringent measures had been enforced to destroy the liberty of the Spanish press.

PRUSSIA. Efforts had been made by the Court party in Prussia to abrogate the Constitution, although the proposal to the effect of restoring the high monarchial principle had failed, by a vote of 147 to 123. The result of this debate is regarded as rather encouraging than otherwise, and new projects of revision are proposed daily.

The Prussian Gazette of the 14th of January, says that Prince Schwartzberg had been indisposed for some days, and was struck with apoplexy on the 14th, and the most serious consequences were apprehended.

Prince Metternich had appeared in public at one of the balls given by the Archduchess Sophia, the mother of the Emperor.

Congress was actively pursuing its labors. A penal colony had been established in Hungary, in spite of the unavailing remonstrances and resentment of the Hungarians.

Proposals are in active preparation for a new Austrian loan, to be effected in the foreign market. The urgent necessity for this measure to carry out the machinery of the government, is stated to have been the real cause of the retirement of Baron Krauss from the post of Minister of Finance.

Late from Texas.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph, of Jan. 23d, has come to hand, containing later news from the interior of the State.

The editor has been to Austin, where he has found the Legislature almost exclusively devoted to the consideration of private claims, while the main question of State policy was overlooked. On the 18th of January the thermometer at Houston stood at 18 degrees.

The Telegraph gives the following account of outrages by the Comanches:—

We mentioned some weeks since, when our contemporaries of San Antonio announced that Col. Rodgers had concluded a treaty with the Comanches, that these faithless savages would soon commence new hostilities. We warned our fellow-citizens of the western frontier that the savages, believing that they had duped the whites, would doubtless avail themselves of the first opportunity to make a foray upon the settlements. Our predictions have but too truly verified. According to the late accounts from the western frontier, several bands of savages have visited the exposed settlements on Aransas bay and the Nueces, and have killed and captured a number of the settlers. They have also driven off quite a number of horses and mules from the ranches of Comanche Christi. That these Indians were Comanches there can scarcely be a doubt, as Mr. Burleson and his party, who were attacked by a band of the savages, on the route from Comargo to San Pan Praticio, recognized the Indians by the war-trappings of this tribe.

We again ask of the officers of the General Government if these outrages are to be permitted, and the chiefs who have thus violated the treaty, are to remain unpunished? It was the faithless Cotemseh who made the late treaty on the San Saba, who concluded the treaty a year or two since, and shortly after the former treaty was concluded, similar depredations were committed. Three times, we believe, he has signed treaties with the officers of Government, and as many times have they been violated. It is disgraceful to our government that its Commissioners are thus duped and made the pliant tools of savage marauders. It was proved after the second treaty was made with Cotemseh, that his warriors committed the depredations near Corpus Christi; for, the boy that was released by the Comanches, declared that he had been captured by Cotemseh's band.

We understand that a high price was paid for each of the prisoners that were lately given up by the savages at the treaty; and, perhaps, Cotemseh expects to get a large sum for the unfortunate females who have lately been stolen from Refugio. Will the Government allow its officers thus to bribe the savage chiefs to steal children and women? We hope not. Such outrages can be tolerated no longer. The author of them is well known; and he, this faithless and perfidious Cotemseh, must be punished. The officers in command on our frontier should be required to visit the lodges of this chief, and require him to give up the warriors who have committed the late outrages on our frontier, or if he refuses, to capture him and place him in a situation where he can do no further harm.

The Mexican captives who were released from the Indians at the late Council on the San Saba, are still detained at San Antonio by Col. Rodgers. Some of them belong to Mexican families residing in the vicinity of Guerrero and Mier.

The Coal Trade of Pennsylvania.

The amount of bituminous coal mined in Pennsylvania during the year 1851, was nearly 1,400,000 tons, and of anthracite nearly 4,090,000 making an aggregate of 6,300,000 tons. The value is probably about \$22,000,000. The coal-fields of Pennsylvania cover one-third of the State, or about 15,600 square miles, lying above or within the water-level. Those of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland combined, contain only 11,000 square miles of coal, in an area of 120,000 square miles of territory. This coal, in many cases, lies from 600 to 1800 feet below the surface of the ground, and is raised by machinery. In regard to the quantity of iron-ore, nearly the same relative proportion exists between Great Britain and Pennsylvania.

A Hungarian officer, named May, lately killed himself at Constantinople by tying a sheet around his body and setting it on fire.

From Our Exchanges.

John Dickey has been appointed United States Marshal for Western Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania produced more wheat, in the year 1851, than any other State in the Union. In the production of Indian corn, Ohio took the lead.

FALL OF THE HORSE SHOE ROCK.—On Sunday afternoon about 100 feet of the rock of the Horse Shoe Fall, Niagara, on the American side, fell, with a tremendous crash.

Grasshoppers have made their appearance in Northampton county. They are regarded as a great curiosity, particularly when the extreme cold is taken into consideration.

A bill to abolish Capital Punishment, substituting Life Imprisonment therefor, has been regularly reported to the Senate of Rhode Island, and hopes are entertained of its passage.

The Wilkesbarre Advocate says five ex-President Judges are practicing at the bar in Luzerne county. The people round there will be apt to have meted-out to them the full rigor of the law.

Germany has thirty-seven governments. The most important is Austria in the South—only a part of which is in Germany proper. The governments consist of 6 kingdoms, 17 duchies, and 4 free cities, which last are little republics.

A telegraphic despatch from Boston, announces the marriage yesterday morning, at the Review House, of Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, to Otto Goldschmidt, the celebrated pianist. Only a few friends were present. The happy couple have our best wishes for a life of harmony.

Kossuth, in a letter to a committee, states that he has received \$30,000 for the cause of Hungary, and has contracted for 40,000 muskets at \$2 each. He opposes the large amounts spent for banquets and parades, and says had the same money been given to him, his mission would have been ended.

A man and his wife purchased a gallon of whiskey in a village in Yates county a few days since. They started home in a sleigh, and next morning the woman was found on the sleigh frozen to death. The husband had left her sitting on the sleigh, and she was too much intoxicated to follow him.

In the State of Georgia, the thermometer, this winter, has fallen to within three degrees of zero, and fairs are entertained that the orange trees will be destroyed by the frost. The birds and fish, also, have perished in large numbers. The "oldest inhabitant," as usual, remembers nothing like this in the olden time.

AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.—It is announced that the Austrian government has granted an amnesty, which includes many Hungarian persecutions, who have always been in discord with Kossuth. Among these is mentioned Count Bathiany, who has resided for some time in Paris, where he enjoys much consideration.

A large meeting of the members of the M. E. Church of Washington and Georgetown, was held at the former city on the 30th ultimo, to consider the subject of Church government, and push forward the movement originated in Philadelphia, for rendering the government of the Church more democratic, by the admission of lay delegates to the conferences.

The pay of the Austrian army is to be increased. The young emperor devotes his whole time and attention to "cultivating" the love of his army. No eye has seen him since his accession to the throne, out of uniform, and he has even "deigned" on one occasion, to wear the dress of a private soldier. He recently put six generals under arrest in one day, for appearing in the streets, out of uniform.

When eggs are sixpence apiece, it is worth while for farmers to know how to make hens lay. The South Carolinian states that if you give the most reluctant hen a piece of dough which has been well mixed with lard, you may rely upon hearing her triumphant cackle over a new-laid egg, the next day. The quantity of lard used which must be assigned to each hen, to bring about the desired result, is the fourth part of an average doughnut.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—The steamboats Geo. Washington and Martha Washington were both destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning at the same hour; the former at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, the latter at Memphis, Tennessee, distant four hundred and twenty-five miles apart. Both boats were from Cincinnati, bound to New Orleans, with full cargoes, which, with the boats, were entirely destroyed.—New Orleans Delta, Jan. 16.

Mrs. Catharine Sinclair, (late Mrs. Forrest) appeared on Monday night, for the first time before a New York audience, at Broughman's Lyceum. The papers of Gotham describe her as being successful and brilliant in the extent the House was a perfect jam, and hundreds and thousands were compelled to leave without being able to gain admittance. The piece selected for the occasion, was the "School for Scandal," the part of Lady Teazle being performed by Mrs. Forrest.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, in his message to the Legislature, says the revenue of the territory for the last two years, amounted to \$2,115, and the expenditures to \$2,031. The Indians, of whom there are 25,000 in the territory, have committed but few aggressions. The Governor congratulates the Legislature upon the fact that the excitement which has lately pervaded the several States, has tended to greater reverence and affection for the Union on the part of the people of Minnesota.

The "Buckeyes" are erecting a magnificent State House at Columbus. It will be, when completed, the largest and most imposing Capitol in the Union, except the National Capitol at Washington. It is 304 by 184 feet, and covers an area of 55,636 square feet. The Capitol of Tennessee is next in size, being 135 by 240, and covers an area of 82,400 square feet. The Capitol of North Carolina stands next, 106 by 90, and covers an area of 14,640 feet. The Capitols of Pennsylvania and Indiana are of an equal size, 180 by 80.