



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL. Andrew J. Rhey, Editor. EBENSBURG, PA. Thursday, March 4, 1852. For President, JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A Good Joke. The following proceeding took place at Harrisburg on Wednesday last. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Gillis called the attention of the House to the following item found in the Baltimore papers of yesterday, and respectfully asked an explanation of the matter from the members of the Committee: THE KEYSTONE STATE ALL RIGHT.—Messrs. Kelso, Gossler, Henderson, Fenlon and O'Neill, a committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, arrived in this city yesterday. They have been instructed to inquire as to the cost of erecting the Washington monument in this city, the time required to erect it, &c.

Mr. Gossler replied that he did not feel at liberty to anticipate the formal report of the Committee in regard to the matter, or notice the courtesies, and civilities extended to the Committee by the Mayor and officers of the corporation of the city of Baltimore; but he might say that the committee had nothing to complain of, and he could assure the House that the expenses would not exceed those of the famous Kossuth committee.

(Report deemed satisfactory for the present.) The Telegraph explains the entire affair as follows:—

EXPLANATION.—In the Legislative proceedings of Wednesday, will be observed certain proceedings under "QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE." In the Legislature, the thing was a joke. Several members of the Legislature, and others not members, did visit Baltimore one afternoon, and came home the same night. While there one of the company it is understood, enlightened a reporter of items, with the information contained in the papers. The reporter got hold of a mare's nest—a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature to enquire into the cost and time necessary to complete a Washington monument.

Leather Inspector. We see it stated that Gov. Bigler has made all his appointments except that of Leather Inspector. It cannot be denied that Cambria County did her duty nobly at the last election, giving a Democratic majority for the State ticket of from 535 to 640, being double the majority given in 1848.

Graham's Magazine for March is a book which delights, amuses and instructs the reader. Graham never tires in his efforts to please and so successfully accomplishes his object as to merit praise.

Godley's Lady's Book for March possesses universal attractions in the value of its literary matter, and is beautifully embellished. The engraving of the "Soldier's dream of Home" speaks to the heart and is true to nature.

Brantz Mayer's Mexico. We have been shown a copy of this admirable work. Undoubtedly it is the best history of that interesting country that has ever been published.

LEGISLATIVE. Mr. Schell has reported a bill to divide the State into Congressional Districts, in which Bedford, Cambria and Westmoreland form the 18th District, and send one representative to Congress. Of course much debate will ensue upon this bill and amendments will be proposed by the opposition party.

Gov. Bigler has vetoed a bill entitled "An act to authorize Samuel Buck to sell and convey certain real estate," on account of its illegality and unfairness. The Governor intends to do his duty, and the veto was sustained by a vote of 28 Senators in favor, to 2 against.

The bill authorizing a general system of Banking based on State stocks, was taken up in the House by a vote of 46 yeas, 42 nays. After the bill had been read in committee of the whole, the question recurring, "Will the House agree to the second reading of the bill?" it was decided in the negative—yeas 43, nays 45. We are pained to notice the names of a few Democrats recorded in favor of such a bill along with the names of every whig in the House.

WILLIAM DOCK, Chairman. F. K. BOAS, Secretary. To the California-minded. The Hon. James Wilson, formerly member of Congress from New Hampshire, and now in California, writes thus instructively of those he finds there, and their prospects:—

If they had some little sense when they left home, it is all gone when they get to California. The glitter of gold bewilders them, and nothing but a desperate adventure for a fortune will satisfy them. Your Eastern people have entirely erroneous opinions about California. The common idea is, that if a person can only get to California he has nothing to do but to scrape up the gold by the shovelful until he satisfies all the cravings of avarice. The adventurer for California starts with this opinion; his mind is all absorbed in thoughts about linen sacks, buckskin bags, and close purses to hold his gold; he is anxiously contriving how to pack, keep, and safely transport his precious yellow dust. His beautiful reverie is never for a moment disturbed by a doubt of his getting it.

It is a great and fatal mistake. It is enough of itself to blast the prospects of nine out of ten of all the people who come to California. The stern experience of the practical miner soon dispels the error, and the poor deluded sufferer is discouraged, disheartened, and mortified; he loses his energy and fortitude; he sickens and dies.

I have seen many such cases, and I dare not advise any of my numerous correspondents to come to California. Those who stand well had better stand still.

Mr. Buchanan in Virginia. Mr. Buchanan, during his recent visit to Richmond, Virginia, was honored with an invitation to a public dinner, by a number of citizens and members of the Legislature. He declined the offer in a neat and characteristic letter. A Richmond correspondent of the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican says: I spent last evening very agreeably to a late hour, at Judge Mason's in company with Gov. Johnston, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. London and other gentlemen. Every thing past off to the delight of those present, and to the honor of the distinguished gentleman whose guests we were.

It was the first time I ever had enjoyed the pleasure of seeing and conversing with the distinguished Pennsylvania Statesman. He is a large robust old gentleman, of an erect and commanding person, and an iron constitution. He is very fluent and agreeable in his conversation, and entirely republican in his manners and address. No one, the least unsophisticated, can feel any embarrassment in approaching and conversing with him, as it were with some old familiar friend. He spoke freely his views of the leading public questions of the day; declaring his desire to see the compromise measures acquiesced in and maintained as a final settlement of the slavery question, and deprecating intervention on the part of this country in the affairs of Europe. He has declined the public dinner tendered him by his friends and admirers in this city, in a letter which you will find published in the city papers of to-day. This letter does infinite credit to the head and heart of its author.

Louis Napoleon's Constitution. The new Constitution of France, as promulgated by Louis Napoleon, says the Philadelphia Ledger, is a remarkable document, and fully carries out the object of the coup d'etat, by placing everything in the hand of the "Nephew of his Uncle." The President governs by means of the Ministers, the Council of State, Senate, and Legislative body. The Senate is appointed for life by the President, the ministers are appointed by him, and depend solely and entirely upon him, being impeachable only by the Senate, which he appoints. The Council of State is nominated also by the President, and is liable to removal by him. The Legislative corps is the only one of the four powers—by means of which the "President governs," which is elected by suffrage; and the deputies of this body are elected for six years, Louis not wishing to repeat the experiment of popular elections too often. These representatives of the people are mere nullities. They can neither organize nor amend laws, but have simply the power of voting upon such as the President sends to them, as drawn up to the Council of State. The Legislative body is also kept small, in order to be better under the control of the President. Its sittings are to be secret, and the press has not the right to publish any of its proceedings, except the bare minutes as drawn up by the President of the assembly. No better scheme than this could be devised for centralizing power in the President, and giving him complete control of all the functions of government. Such a constitution is a libel upon the name of republic; with the shadow of choice, it has all the elements of the most absolute and complete despotism; as the outrageous decrees of the President show he intends to make the government.

Invation of England. The New-York Albion, a paper that pays much attention to British affairs, ridicules the declaration in relation to peace, made by Louis Napoleon, to the forty-five English gentlemen who dined with him on the 28th ult. The Albion remarks, pithily enough:—

A few simple persons have quoted this declaration, as a proof that no such foolish scheme is lurking in the semi-royal breast. Now if the project was a mere question of time, we should have taken this announcement as direct evidence to the contrary, and have expected a declaration of war to follow immediately upon it. Did not the arch hypocrite smile in his saloon, on the evening of the 1st of December, upon some of those who, on the following morning, were prisoners under his charge? Pity it is, that we have not the names of these famous forty-five guests. Perhaps they will yet leak out, since the vulgar parvenues who could not resist the temptation of being feasted by a Prince in a palace are of that vain breed who rejoice to see their names in print. We regret that so many Englishmen of the upper class could have been found in Paris, willing to accept hospitality from a blood-stained hand, and must presume that, in addition to the set just hinted at, the party was made up of heartless rouses, the associates of Louis Napoleon's debauchery, with perhaps here and there an honest, amiable, clever, but most credulous old gentleman of the school of Sir Francis Bond Head.

To Protect Sheep from Dogs. The general evil with dogs, which I see is claiming at present the most stringent legislation in our Northern States to protect the sheep, likewise exists with us. Our own legislature has done much, and will no doubt, do more at the proper time, to eradicate this evil. In the meantime, let me publish to the sheep-raising world a remedy against the destruction of sheep by dogs, which was given me a short time since, by a highly respectable and valued friend, himself an extensive wool-grower. It consists simply in placing on one sheep in every ten of the flock a bell of the usual size for sheep. The reasoning of my friend is this: the instinct of the dog prompts him to do all his acts in a sly, stealthy manner; his attacks upon sheep are most frequently made at night while they are at rest, and the sudden and simultaneous jingling of all the bells, strikes terror to the dogs; they turn tails and leave the sheep, fearing the noise of the bells will lead to their exposure. The ratio of bells might be made to vary according to the size of the flock.

The importance of sheep preservation, from dogs, the writer hopes, will claim for this communication an insertion in most of the papers of the Union, that a remedy so cheap and simple may be fully tested.—Rich. Whig.

The British Army. The anxiety, bordering on alarm, manifested by some of the London journals in reviewing the condition and management of the British army, is not unwarranted, if the accounts they publish are true. The military establishment of Great Britain, at home and abroad, costs the country about forty-two millions of dollars per annum; and according to the London Times, this vast sum is expended in maintaining an army of comparatively non-affective men. While the introduction of improved weapons and new systems of discipline in France have, within the last ten years, almost doubled the efficiency of her troops, the arms, accoutrements, and evolutions of the British soldier, whether on horseback or on foot, are very nearly the same as they were a quarter of a century ago. Under these circumstances, it is not strange that Louis Napoleon's 480,000 soldiers, drilled after the most approved modern system, armed in the most effective manner, and commanded by a chief whose policy is war, should occasion some solicitude in the minds of the people of England.

The reverses which the forces under Sir Harry Smith have sustained in Kaffirland speak for themselves. They have been defeated in fair fight by half-naked savages, whose superior marksmanship, light arms and equipments, necessarily give them a great advantage over their disciplined antagonists. The heavy armour and weapons of the crusaders were scarcely more unsuited to a warfare carried on under the burning skies of Syria, than are the ponderous accoutrements of the British light infantry of South Africa to the climate of that region, and the nature of the service in which the troops were engaged. The English foot soldier carries, even in a forced march, a burden of sixty pounds! His clumsy musket is the perfection of inefficiency, if we may use the phrase. Such is the width of the bore and the windage, that whatever may be the elevation of the barrel, the variation of the range amounts to half the attainable distance. Of two equal balls shot at the same elevation, from the same musket, at different discharges, one may be expected to go twice as far as the other. The cocks are so stiff that the degree of muscular exertion required to draw the trigger precludes the possibility of taking aim. Moreover, as a London paper truly says, the British soldier is carefully trained not to be a marksman—his entire allowance of ball cartridges for a year's practice being only thirty rounds. The fire of a regiment may sometimes be destructive, just as the round blow of a tyro in pugilism may bring down a more experienced boxer; but the odds are fearfully against such a result.

The British "light" dragon is a still more cumbersome piece of military machinery. He weighs, with his arms and equipments, three hundred and eight pounds, while his horse, the regular price of which is about \$120, is quite unfit to sustain the burden. A regiment of this class of dragoons was recently sent to the Cape; but it was found impossible to find chargers capable of carrying them, and they were transformed into grenadiers!

What a deplorable contrast does this state of things afford to the training and weapons of the French soldiery, as described in an article published in the Sunday Times two weeks ago. Even the indomitable pluck of the British veterans could not equalize the chances of battle in a contest with adversaries whose artificial advantages are so superior to their own. A regiment of marksmen armed with repeating rifles, or with the long range muskets now used in the French army, would utterly annihilate the like number of British musketeers before the latter could come to close quarters with them. Even the bayonets of the English infantry are of bad construction, being made two or three ounces heavier than they ought to be in order to save expense. Unless a new system of discipline and more effective arms shall be introduced in the British army, "the flag that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," may lose much of its historic glory in the next European war.—N. Y. Sunday Times.

California Emigration. The Emigration to California is having a disastrous effect upon the Western farmers, in the prices of labor. In Jackson county, Michigan, five hundred young men, it is stated, are going to the gold country. The excitement is similar in the surrounding counties, and farmers have to pay \$26 a month, and board, for working hands.

A large emigration from Indiana is now taking place for California and Oregon. This is stimulated, no doubt, by Gov. Lane's circulars in regard to the latter country, and by the correspondence of Governor M'Dougal, of California, Judge Bryant, of Oregon, and other influential individuals, formerly citizens of Indiana, who have been successful in their new homes. A colony for Oregon, chiefly members of the Presbyterian church, is now forming in Jefferson county, under the care of the Rev. Charles Sturdivant. A Baptist colony for the same place organizing at and near Indianapolis, who will start in a few weeks for Oregon, with their clergyman, who has just resigned his charge for the purpose, and two or three other colonies are organizing in different parts of the State, also for Oregon.

This great exodus begins to affect business seriously. Rents are falling, and labor advancing. Landlords are now looking for tenants instead of tenants for farms, as heretofore. Farms on the great Lawrenceburg bottoms, that last year were leased at a rent of 4,500 bushels of corn, are this year offered for 3,700 bushels; and well stocked farms are for sale in all parts of the country at great sacrifices, by persons who are preparing for California.

THE FIRST GUN FROM PENNSYLVANIA FOR 1852.—At the election for Judge, Inspector, &c., in Hollidaysburg on Friday the 20th, ult., the whole Democratic ticket with the exception of Assessor, succeeded by a majority of about 40; a very handsome majority for a borough, which gave Gov. JOHNSTON 45 majority in 1848, and 15 at the last election.

The Penn Family. Granville John Penn, of Pennsylvania Castle, England, and the representative of that branch of the Penn family to which Pennsylvania was devised, and is the first of his name who has ever visited the Pennsylvania Historical Society, was very handsomely received a few weeks ago. He was addressed by Judge Sargeant, and made a very handsome reply. We quote from his speech: "During the repeated pilgrimages which he had made to the burial place of his great ancestor, at Jordans, in Buckinghamshire, (and he was pleased to find a correct representation of it in the Hall,) so obscure, indeed, that it is scarcely possible to discover where his remains repose, for the Society to which he belonged place no memorial to mark the graves of their dead, he had felt a painful regret: but when he came to America, and landed in this city, and beheld the beauty of its situation, the splendor of its public and private buildings, the area of ground it covered—when he reflected that it contained nearly half a million of inhabitants—when he had visited the interior of this great State, and saw the fertile farms, the populous villages—the happy and contented freemen, and the general prosperity of the whole country, and especially when he found the veneration and affection in which his ancestor was held, he felt that here a monument had been raised far beyond what stone or brass could commemorate."

Population of Pennsylvania.

Table with 3 columns: County Name, Population, Total. Includes Adams county (25,981), Allegheny city (21,262), Allegheny county (70,427), Pittsburg city (46,991), Armstrong county (29,560), Beaver (26,089), Bedford (23,052), Berks (77,129), Blair (21,777), Bradford (42,881), Bucks (56,091), Butler (39,349), Cambria (17,773), Carbon (15,686), Centre (29,355), Chester (66,438), Clarion (23,565), Clearfield (12,586), Clinton (11,297), Columbia (17,710), Crawford (37,849), Cumberland (34,327), Dauphin (55,754), Delaware (24,679), Elk (2,531), Erie (38,742), Fayette (39,112), Franklin (39,963), Fulton (7,567), Greene (22,136), Huntingdon (24,786), Indiana (27,170), Jefferson (18,581), Juniata (13,029), Lancaster city (12,360), Lancaster county (86,575), Lawrence (21,079), Lebanon (26,071), Lehigh (32,479), Luzerne (56,972), Lycoming (26,257), Mercer (33,172), Mifflin (14,989), Monroe (13,270), Montgomery (58,291), Montour (13,239), M'Kean (5,254), Northampton (40,235), Northumberland (23,272), Perry (20,988), Philad. city proper (121,376), Philad. co., exclusive city (121,376), Pike (5,881), Potter (6,948), Schuylkill (69,719), Somerset (24,416), Sullivan (5,694), Susquehanna (28,688), Tioga (23,957), Union (26,983), Venango (19,310), Warren (13,671), Washington (44,936), Wayne (21,890), Westmoreland (51,726), Wyoming (10,655), York (57,450), Total (2,311,786).

Don't Go.

The Maine Law don't go as its especial friends supposed it would. In Rhode Island it was killed. There they supposed it would be passed. In Massachusetts it has been set aside and another bill brought forward. In New York, a twenty or thirty gallon bill has taken its place, and the gallon bill will probably be killed. In Indiana, the Maine law was brought forward, and the Legislature defeated it. It is a bill of such outrageous principles that it will not bear an examination. In Maine it never has been discussed or exposed, though it probably will be during the next State canvass. In the mean time, Maine is as completely flooded with liquor as it ever was, and as much is consumed. Indeed, the Maine law has a very injurious effect on the cause of Temperance. It is a bill of intemperate provisions, and while it is relied upon to suppress intemperance, the efforts of those who rely upon moral suasion, always the most effectual, are greatly restricted and embarrassed. When such harsh provisions as those of the Maine law are brought forward, the rum sellers get sympathy and popular support. We have a restricted law in Connecticut now, that public sentiment will not back up, and still intemperate friends of law are determined to crowd on another law still more restrictive.—Hartford Times.

Hon. A. H. Stephens has written a letter in favor of the Union party of Georgia, maintaining its organization, and consequently in opposition to sending delegates to the Baltimore Convention, as has been proposed by a portion of the Union men of that State.

Chevalier Hulseman. A telegraphic despatch recently announced that the Chevalier Hulseman, while at Mobile, was grossly insulted. This is contradicted by the Chevalier himself, so far as Mobile is implicated in the insult being given at New Orleans. It happened, however, that the Chevalier was absent from his boarding house at the time, and knew nothing of the matter until it was over. By the way, it seems to us, that the Chevalier has been treated harshly on more than one occasion. He is, it is true, the representative of Austria, and Austria is a despotic government. Naturally therefore, the sympathies of the American people are against that empire, especially on the Hungarian question. But, as far as we have been able to ascertain, her representative in this country has conducted himself with great moderation, all the circumstances considered, and has given no cause whatever, for the abuse which has been so freely lavished upon him. His fidelity to his mission should excite respect rather than censure. He is, moreover, the representative of a foreign power, with whom we continue to be on terms of formal good will at least, and he is, therefore, entitled to courteous and gentlemanly treatment. However lively our sensibilities in the holy cause of freedom, we should not forget the dignity of our position as a nation, while we should be scrupulously observant of all the proprieties of life.

Prosperity of Texas.

Of the prospects and prosperity of Texas, the New Orleans Picayune gives an interesting article, which describes the progress of the people of that country with wonderful. Since the close of the war with Mexico the improvement has been as rapid as uninterrupted. New towns have sprung up, in some cases with wonderful rapidity: the old ones have greatly enlarged their limits, and where their dimensions have not augmented their business has. A broad stream of emigration is constantly flowing into the State, composed of an enterprising and practical class of population, who have all their lives been devoted to agricultural occupations; and as Texas, is peculiarly adapted to the pursuit of every branch of that important department of labor, it will easily be seen how useful and necessary to her such a population must be.

The influx of such men as these has of course had its effects. The class of small farms has quadrupled over the largest portion of the State; new counties have been added to those already enumerated; and a new and broad advance guard of French, German, and American colonists have been pushed into the domains of the hordes of jealous savages that watch the northern frontier. The prevalence of small farms, such as we see in the North-eastern States, is a striking feature in the present condition of Texas particularly in the western part. On the coast there are many large plantations, where the sugar-cane, corn, indigo, and cotton plant grow equally well; but higher up the farmer become the rulers—This is a great benefit to the State, as it fully employs all the white labor that can be brought into the country; gives every emigrant his cabin and a few acres of land, encourages the continued emigration of practical farmers, and increases the resources and wealth of the State.

Effect in Paris of Mr. Webster's Kossuth Banquet Speech.

Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth banquet in Washington has provoked sharp animosities in several of the Paris journals. The Journal des Debats declares the purport of the speech and the toast "extraordinary, strange, repugnant to law and history." The Assemblee Nationale says:—

The most serious attention is due from the great European powers to what has passed at Washington. The government of the United States, impelled by the democratic passions that rule over it, has abandoned the policy of George Washington. It no longer restricts itself to the interests of trade and navigation, but dreams of exercising an influence over European politics. Any measure taken against the navy of Austria at the American capital must be considered not as the quarrel of Austria alone, but as the common quarrel of the Old World, resisting the absurd pretensions of the American republic.

"Rome to America."

The correspondence relating to the block of marble which the Pope proposes to furnish for the National Monument has been published. The following is the Cass letter to the Secretary of the Association:—

A Tragedy at New Orleans.

A man named Ronson, a hatter of New Orleans, accompanied by his wife, a young and handsome woman, and his partner, Charles Durce, went on an excursion in August last to Lake Pohchartrain, and from that time Ronson has been missing. Durce immediately reported that he had absconded with all the funds of the concern, and the story being believed, his disappearance ceased to create remark. Subsequently Durce and Mrs. Ronson were married, but afterwards lived together unhappily, and during a recent quarrel, she was heard to threaten Durce in regard to the murder of Ronson. This excited public suspicion, and the body of an unknown man, found on the lake in November, was disinterred, and identified as that of Ronson, who had been horribly butchered with a hatchet. The guilty pair were immediately arrested.

Hon. J. H. Kubus and Hook and Wife will please accept our thanks for public documents.