

# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

Andrew J. Rhey, Editor.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, May 19, 1853.

For Canal Commissioner,  
THOMAS H. FORSYTH,  
of Philadelphia County.

For Auditor General,  
EPHRAIM BANKS,  
of Mifflin County.

For Surveyor General,  
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,  
of Crawford County.

Ebensburg.

It is with feelings of pride, that we recur to the present condition and future prospects of this, the town of our birth.

When the Northern Turnpike had yielded the carrying to the "main line," and the Conestoga general stagnation was the consequence, in all the villages, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, this was experienced in our own borough, and it was thought for a time, that Ebensburg would share in the decay that crept over Amherst, Munster, New Alexandria, Salem, and other villages on the same route. For some six or eight years prior to 1842, there was but one dwelling erected in Ebensburg.

Since the latter year, however, a change has "come over the spirit of our dream." Within the short space of 10 years, our population has more than doubled, our town is rapidly spreading towards every point of the compass, and in the central parts of the town humble dwellings are giving place to more stately edifices. In vain have that unhappy portion of our citizens, called "croakers"—those who, being unhappy themselves, are determined to make others so—predicted, year after year, that there must be a "reaction." No reaction has come, nor is any likely to come.

On the contrary, property of every kind is advancing, and out-lots, which a few years since, were not thought worth the fencing, are now eagerly purchased for building lots. Rents are as high as in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and still property of every kind is advancing.

Fortunately the enterprise of our citizens keeps pace with the prosperity of the town. Our merchants and mechanics seem fully awake to all our advantages, and are determined to increase them. Already have we three daily lines of carriages to the Rail Road, one from Summitville, by Turnpike, and two from Jefferson, by the Plank Road connection. Speaking of Plank Roads, in addition to the Jefferson road, now nearly completed to town, the Ebensburg and Susquehanna Plank Road is being vigorously prosecuted, and another is contemplated, to connect with the Jefferson road, at or near Daniel Jones'.

Centre street is likely to become one of the favorite promenades of the borough. Presenting a level plain for nearly half a mile, when flanked the whole distance, graded, &c., it will certainly prove a favorite resort. Nor is it destitute of attractions. The beautiful row of colonnade offices known as "O'Neill's Row," now in process of erection, together with the public buildings, form quite an attractive feature in this part of the town.

Our citizens are under a debt of gratitude to the present Board of County Commissioners, which we are sure they will not fail to remember. Messrs. Glass and Palmer found the Court House a wretched, dilapidated old building; and the public grounds a noxious waste. At a trifling expense, they have changed the whole aspect of affairs; the rickety old Court House has come from their hands a new and beautiful building; the yard in its front, is inclosed with a beautiful iron fence, manufactured at the foundry of Messrs. Davis, Johnston & Evans, an establishment which has arisen in this place within the last few years, and also exhibited the enterprise of our citizens. Shade trees have been planted in the yard, and we are informed that Mr. Palmer, whose taste and energy do him great credit, contemplates still further improving the public grounds.

Blessed with a climate that almost bids defiance to disease, not less celebrated for its cleanliness than its health; possessing a population of the most industrious habits; and ladies unsurpassed for their virtue, intelligence and loveliness, our goodly borough cannot fail to go on "preparing and to prosper."

## Appointments by the Postmaster General.

The following appointments have been made for several of the offices in Cambria county.

Johnston.—E. Buck Esq.  
Jefferson.—Miss Mary Jane Palmer.  
Summitville.—Miss Maria Magee.  
Loretto.—Col. Patrick Shields.

Three Roads.—Roger Shields.  
The appointees have all entered upon the discharge of their duties, and as far as we can learn, the appointments have given satisfaction to the community.

## More Appointments.

The following appointments for this State are announced by telegraph:

BENJAMIN PARKE, to be Postmaster at Harrisburg. The principal competitors were Mr. M. KINLEY of the Union, and Mr. BARRETT of the Keystone. JOHN B. BRANTON, Editor of the Carlisle Volunteer, to be Postmaster at Carlisle. E. P. SLOAN, editor of the Observer, to be Postmaster at Erie. JAMES E. McFARLAND, editor of the Democrat, to be Postmaster at Meadville. SIMON TREBY to be Postmaster at Kittanning, Armstrong county. JOHN NOEL, Postmaster at Chambersburg. LORENZO WUNDER, Postmaster at Reading. JOHN G. SHERWOOD, Postmaster at Honesdale.

Mary Delany of Pittsburg, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. There was no truth in the statement that another person had confessed that he had murdered Skew.

## FIRE!

At about half past eleven on Monday morning last, the large Tannery establishment of Messrs. Evans, Harr & James, situated at the west end of town, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately given, when our citizens promptly repaired to the spot,—the flames were bursting from the second story windows, and it was soon seen that all efforts to save the building would be fruitless. Attention was therefore directed to the surrounding buildings, which were all saved, and the fire prevented from spreading, which at one time threatened to endanger the whole town, as the wind was very high, the burning embers being carried to a great distance, and required the utmost vigilance to prevent further damages. The stables on the street in the rear of the Tannery were at one time in much danger, and had they caught, nothing but a miracle would have saved the town, as the wind was high, and the town but poorly supplied with water.

The roofs of these buildings were covered by a number of our active young men, who were enabled by a good supply of water from the Tan Yard, neighboring pumps, and springs, to preserve these buildings.

The fire occurred on one of the most windy days we have had this Spring, but fortunately the wind was in a south eastern direction which diminished the danger somewhat, but had it been in any other direction, the loss of property must have been great. The heat occasioned by the conflagration of the tar, oil, and a large quantity of spruce bark, which the proprietors had on hand, was intense; and by two o'clock, all that remained of this large establishment was a smouldering ruin.

The loss to Messrs. Evans, Harr & James, we understand to be about \$1500, although most of the stock was saved, as well as their books. The property was, however, insured to about \$800.

The fire was altogether accidental, and is supposed to have originated from one of the flues of the building. Much credit is due to our citizens for the manner in which they exerted themselves to arrest its progress. The ladies were also on the ground in large numerical force and worked manfully. It would be invidious to distinguish where all did their duty so well, but those citizens from the country who accidentally happened to be in town, and came to the rescue, cannot be forgotten. The few idle, lounging spectators, who stood aloof during the scene, deserved all the rebuffs they received from the energetic firemen, and we suppose they will remember them.

The small engine belonging to the borough was of much service, but should not the narrow escape we have just made, induce our citizens to at least organize a fire company, procure additional fire apparatus, and see that all is in good order for working at a moment's notice, if they cannot adopt sufficient measures to have a better supply of water introduced into the town? We hope this matter will be attended to and not suffered to die away, after the excitement has passed.

## Magnanimous.

The Pittsburgh Post, in noticing the appointment of Lieut. Anderson as Postmaster of that city, says nothing more concerning him than that he "has for several years been a Clerk in the Pittsburgh office under the present incumbent." The present incumbent, Mr. Roseburg, is a Whig, and the intimation of the Post is, therefore, that Mr. Anderson is also a Whig. Verily, Mr. Harper's unseen grief, swells with silence to his tortured soul. His brief and magnanimous (!) announcement of the success of an honorable opponent exhibits too much littleness of heart. The soul of such a man could revel within the circumference of a three cent piece and not feel cramped. A generous soul is said to be "sunshine to the mind," but if the Post who wrote so had had the senior of the Post for a model when inditing his verse, he never would have written thus. Mr. Anderson needs not the commendation of the Post, being fully aware that "Good actions crown themselves with lasting bays. Who deserves well, needs not another's praise."

It will be recalled that Mr. Harper is a dis appointed applicant, and by reference to a file of his paper it will be noticed that from some time previous to the last Presidential election up to Saturday morning last, he had lying at the most head of his paper, the following excellent sentiment once offered by President Pierce:

No North, no South, no East, no West, under the constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the Common Bond, and true devotion to the Common Brotherhood.—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Mr. Anderson was appointed on Friday afternoon, and on Saturday morning, and ever since, Harper dragged down the motto and therefore it is evident, in the Post's opinion, that the President does know something concerning the points of the compass. "This was the most unkindest cut of all," and shows how some men are very great in little things. President Pierce will, no doubt, be highly amused at the "hasty" manner in which the Post "dropped" his toast. Had Harper's bread been buttered, the Union would still have been safe. Poor fellow, he is the centre of all miseries.

Col. Wm. G. MURRAY has been appointed Postmaster at Hollidaysburg Blair county. This news is gratifying to his numerous friends in this quarter who know him to be a working Democrat, and an old soldier in the Mexican war.—In both capacities he has done the state some service, and whether opposing the Whig forces at home, or the Mexican legions abroad, he has always been found in the front ranks battling manfully for the right. His energy, and good business habits will no doubt make him a popular officer. The Standard in announcing his appointment, says, "that he will make a prompt, energetic and efficient officer, there can be no doubt, whilst his gentlemanly and accommodating deportment cannot fail to make him one of the most pleasant and popular P. M.'s that we have ever had."

## LOCAL AND EDITORIAL ITEMS.

Sam. Petersberger at the Summit, can and will sell you a coat, pants or vest, a little cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

We are informed that a Cotillion Party will be given at the "Washington House," plane No. 2 G. MARRETT proprietor, on Wednesday, 8th day of June next. The public are invited to attend.

The Military Parade takes place at Jefferson to-morrow.

A number of errors occurred in our last paper, which we much regret. They were, however, unavoidable, as the editor was absent.

Gen. Humphreys offers valuable property for sale as will be noticed by advertisement.

The Canal Board offer a reward of \$50 for the detection of any person or persons guilty of purloining materials off the Old Portage Railroad.

The weather, is quite cold to-day, a decided change since the storm of yesterday.

A cannon ball, dug up from the field of the battle of New Orleans, is to be sent to the New York World's Fair for exhibition.

The awful collision on the Michigan Southern Railroad has occasioned the issuing of an order, that every engine, with or without a train, must make a full stop at every railroad crossing, and the conductor or engineer must go forward, and give notice that the way is clear before the train proceeds.

THE U. S. REVENUE.—A despatch from Washington states that the "revenue receipts from Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans for the month of March, was \$5,666,000; for April \$4,492,000; total for two months, \$10,158,000—making an increase, from the year 1852, of \$2,490,000, which is at the rate of 23 per cent. The revenues of the year from all sources will exceed \$60,000,000."

DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.—A carman named Hugh McBride, employed on Leech's cars, was killed at the foot of Plane No. 4, on Saturday last. We did not learn the particulars, farther than that a train of cars run over him. He resided in the Northern Liberties of this place, and we believe leaves a small family. His body was brought home on Saturday evening, and interred in the Catholic burying ground on Sunday.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Hon. JOHN C. KNOX had been appointed by Gov. Bigler as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Gibson.

Judge Knox is well known to the people of Cambria, having presided in this Judicial District for some time, previous to its present alteration. When the Judicial became elective, he was nominated by the Democracy of the Clarion District, although not a resident of it, and elected to preside in it by an overwhelming majority over his Whig competitor Judge Buffington. His legal attainments are of a high order, he is in the prime of life, and will be an ornament to the dignified bench to which he has been selected. He is, we believe, a native of Tioga county, and represented that county for two or three sessions in the Legislature, when he was appointed by Gov. Shunk to preside in the old 10th Judicial District. His appointment will no doubt be highly satisfactory to the Northern and North Western people of our state, who had heretofore been overlooked in the selection of candidates for the Supreme Court, and when the time comes the people of the whole state will ratify it at the polls by an overwhelming majority.

## Pittsburg Postmaster.

Lieut. Robert Anderson has been appointed Postmaster for the city of Pittsburg, and Thos. Farley Esq. for the city of Allegheny. Mr. Anderson has for sixteen years been the chief clerk in the Pittsburg Post Office; he has maintained a high character for honesty and integrity, has ever been a faithful, firm and consistent Democrat, and his appointment is received with universal approbation. The Press of that city, with one exception, is unanimous in praise of the appointment, well assured that the situation could not have been conferred upon a more competent and deserving gentleman; and while the selection is peculiarly gratifying to the business men of that city, as well as to the great majority of the political party to which Mr. Anderson is so devotedly attached, it is considered by all to be one of the most judicious yet made by the administration of President Pierce. Mr. Anderson, at the call of his country, volunteered as a private soldier in the "Duquesne Greys," and was afterwards elected by the members of the company to a Lieutenantcy. He served with distinction throughout the Mexican war, and gained in an eminent degree the good-will and respect of his companions in arms. To them his appointment is an honor well deserved.

In noticing it the Pittsburg Union says: "Few men, indeed, in this locality, situated as he is, impelled solely by a strict sense of honor, went out, as he did, with a musket on his shoulder, to lead the hard life of a soldier amid the morasses and mountains of Mexico. His was not the position of the ambitious officer, gayly uniformed, and glowing with hope as he contemplated 'the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war,' and his own prospects for distinction in the conflicts to be fought by the rank and file. But as one of the rank and file he was ready to bear, and did bear, the trials and hazards of the common soldier. His promotion to the Lieutenantcy was from the spontaneous impulse of his comrades in arms. Such are the men that should be honored."

The way in which the press of the opposition speak of the appointment is gratifying, as showing that, with all the acerbity of party politics, true worth is properly appreciated by those entitled to the rank of gentlemen."

## GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

The Hon. DAVID MERRIWEATHER, of Kentucky, has been appointed Governor of New Mexico.—He is a gentleman of fine talents, and a true Democrat. It will be remembered that he was appointed U. S. Senator from Kentucky, by Gov. POWELL, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. HENRY CLAY. It is but right, in case of any difficulty about New Mexico, that the Administration should have a Democratic Governor there, to fairly represent the feelings, interests and rights of our country.

## The Delegate System.

At the last Democratic county meeting, held in Northampton county, a committee was appointed to revise the delegate system of that county. The Eastern Argus says that, if this step had been taken some years ago, much of the disorganization that has distracted the party in that county would have been evaded. The Argus is in favor of the representation of delegates being based on the Democratic vote; and also that no man who runs against the regular ticket, shall afterwards be allowed to participate in the organization of the party. In support of this position the Argus well remarks:—

"We want some rule adopted, by which men, hereafter, cannot disorganize with impunity.—We want a mark put upon them, so that they can't betray the party more than once. Unless we have some rule of this kind, by which sinners can be put out of the church, all the regulations we can adopt, will fail to restore harmony to our ranks. We have known men openly to oppose the whole regularly nominated ticket at the October election and the very next fall undertake to thrust themselves into the convention as delegates—perhaps ask a nomination for an important office. There is neither Democracy, nor common honesty in this, and we hope to see a stop put to it. In making these remarks, we disclaim all intention to revive old difficulties.—Our object is to call the attention of the committee and the party to existing evils, not to indulge in any denunciations of the men who have brought them about. The present can be made an era of good feeling and harmony by careful, judicious and prudent management. But we want to see a set of rules adopted that will deal fairly with all sections of the county—rules that will keep our party organization pure, by ejecting promptly and fearlessly, from its ranks, those who refuse to be governed by it."

## A New Kind of Duel.

Mr. G. W. Kendall, one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, in a recent letter from Paris relates the following:

"An original and most singular duel, and a most ludicrous one, was fought here in Paris a few days since, the parties being a couple of coachmen driving for private families. There had long been a grudge between them, a deep-seated animosity which led to constant quarrels whenever they met. By accident they both happened in at a wine shop, or cabaret one evening last week, and after a few high words, one of them said to the other: 'Our quarrel has now lasted long enough—it is time to put an end to it. Let us have it out, and there will be no let-up on either side; on the contrary, they both beheld each other with a will which showed the violence of their hatred. The shouts and oaths of the combatants at length reached the ears of the gendarmes, in the vicinity, who came up and arrested both while still unmercifully cutting each other right and left, and marched them off to the guard-house. One of the belligerents had received a severe lash or gash across the face, the other had an ear almost cut off, and both were severely punished about their heads and shoulders. All accounts agree that both parties behaved with the greatest coolness and gallantry while thus settling their affair of honor."

## Horrible Tragedy in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 15th.—The community has been shocked by an awful affair that occurred last night at the residence of Robert A. Hawke, Messenger of the General Post Office, cut his wife's throat about an hour after they had retired, completely severing the windpipe and arteries. He then made two cuts at his own throat, but was, as he says, prevented from killing himself by his wife knocking the razor out of his hand. Their daughter, thirteen years old, occupying an adjoining room, was awakened by the screams of her mother, who jumped out of bed and ran down stairs. In the meanwhile, Hawke raised the front window, loudly exclaiming, 'I have cut my wife's throat and my own, and intend to cut my child's.' The wife succeeded in reaching the front door, but was unable to speak. The neighbors on entering, found her on the floor in a dying condition, and her husband standing over her with extended arms, exclaiming, 'Oh! my wife my wife! I have cut her throat!' The child was screaming from the steps. The wife expired in about twenty minutes.

An inquest was held this morning, and a verdict returned of "death" by the hands of her husband, he being in a deranged state of mind. Hawke has been arrested and committed. He was honest and generally inoffensive, but for some time past was extremely depressed in his mind. Intending suicide, he had written a letter, saying that all the world was against him, and as he could not live happily here, he wanted all his family to go to heaven with him.

## Railway Signals.

Mr. Moses S. Beach, of this city, has invented an ingenious contrivance for announcing the condition of drawbridges on railroads, which, if adopted, would doubtless prevent such accidents as that on the New Haven road. He calls this the self-acting signal. He proposes to erect a series of signal posts at intervals along the track of a railroad, in the vicinity of all drawbridges, and to connect them by means of chains and pulleys in such a manner that the act of opening the draw necessarily occasions a change in the position of the signals. To the last of the signal posts, which is to be removed to a sufficient distance from the bridge to insure the safety of the train, is attached a small gate, so arranged as to project over the track while the bridge remains open. The return of the bridge to its place restores the signals to the position in which safety lanterns displaying red or green lights, are at each of the posts, that due notice may be given in the night.—New York Evening Post.

## Important Decision—Pensions to Widows.

A very important decision has recently been made by Gov. McClelland, the Secretary of the Interior, by which a saving to the government bill will probably be effected of nearly a million of dollars. The points of this case are, briefly as follows:—

By the act of February 3, 1853, it was enacted that "the widows of all officers," &c., of the Revolution, who were married subsequent to January, 1800, shall be entitled to pensions "in the same manner as those who were married before that date."

## The Mesilla Valley.

The Providence (R. I.) Journal publishes the following description of this valley prepared at its request by Mr. Bartlett, the late Commissioner of the Boundary Survey:

"Some surprise has naturally been expressed by those who feel an interest in the movements of Governor Lane in not finding the name of Mesilla on the maps of New Mexico, Texas, or the adjoining Mexican States. A brief history of this place may therefore possess an interest at this time.

"Mesilla is the diminutive of the Spanish word mesa, table, i. e. table land or plateau; and is applied to a lesser plateau in the valley of the Rio Grande, beneath that of the great mesa, plateau, or table land which extends for several hundred miles in all directions from the Rio Grande. It means, therefore little plateau or table land."

"It is situated on the western side of the Rio Grande, about fifty miles above El Paso, in latitude about 32° 18' north; and until the year 1850 it was without an inhabitant.

"Immediately preceding, and after the war with Mexico, the Mexican population occupying the eastern bank of the Rio Grande in Texas and New Mexico were greatly annoyed by the encroachments of the Americans, and by their determined efforts to despoil them of their landed property. This was done by the latter, either settling among them, or, in some instances, forcibly occupying their dwellings and cultivated spots. In most cases, however, it was done by putting 'Texas head rights,' on their property. These head rights were grants issued by the State of Texas, generally for six hundred and forty acres, or a mile square, though they sometimes covered very large tracts. They were issued to persons who had served in her war, and resembled our military land warrants, or to original settlers. These certificates or 'head-rights' are still bought and sold in that State. The owner of them may locate his land where he pleases, unless previously occupied, or in lawful possession of another.

"With these land certificates or 'head-rights,' many Americans flocked to the valley of the Rio Grande, and located them in many instances on property of which, for a century, had been in the quiet possession of the descendants of the old Spanish colonists. The latter, to avoid litigation, and sometimes standing in fear of their lives, abandoned their homes and sought a refuge on the Mexican side of the river. Dona Ana, a modern town on the eastern bank of the 'initial point,' being a well located and desirable place, and moreover selected by the U. States for one of its military posts, became an attractive point among speculators, and was, in consequence, pounced upon them and covered by the 'Texas head-rights'—or land warrants.—Whether the Mexican occupants of the town and lands adjacent were the lawful owners or not, it is needless to state; it is sufficient to say that they had long been in undisturbed possession. They now became alarmed. Litigations commenced. Some applied to the authorities of New Mexico, Texas, or the United States for protection. Failing to obtain it, in despair, several hundred abandoned their property and homes, determined to seek an asylum within the territory of Mexico, preferring the very uncertain protection they could obtain there, to remaining as citizens of the United States.

"With this resolution, a spot was selected on the opposite or western side of the river, eight or ten miles below Dona Ana, which, it was believed, would be within the limits of Mexico. In this a party of about 1500 persons, including people established in business there, and named the place 'La Mesilla,' i. e., the little table. To increase the safety, the government of Mexico offered to give lands to other actual settlers, which offer induced large numbers of dissatisfied Mexicans living in New Mexico and in the small settlements along the Rio Grande, in Texas, to remove there. More than half the population of Dona Ana removed to Mesilla within a year.

"When the boundary line was agreed upon in December, 1850, and it became certain that La Mesilla was south of it, according to the treaty map, a day was set apart for public rejoicing, for the astronomer had been once again near them, and led them to doubt on which side of the line their valley would fall. The day came, and the event was celebrated by firing of cannons and a great ball, which many from El Paso attended. After this, the population increased, and much on account of the inducement offered, in October, 1852, the prefect of El Paso stated that the population numbered 13000 souls."

"Very few Americans ever settled there, in fact none but traders; and it is probable that there never were twenty altogether."

"Last summer some Mexican speculators attempted to practice the same impositions upon them as were practised when they were citizens of New Mexico, by claiming their lands. This created great dissatisfaction, and they threatened to abandon their land and again become citizens of the United States. At this time, some mischievous persons put an idea into their heads to deny the jurisdiction of Mexico, and thus save their property; and this is doubtless the foundation of Governor Lane's assertion, that they desire to be re-annexed New Mexico."

## Preventing Railroad Accidents.

In his message to the Legislature of Connecticut, sent in on Tuesday last, the day only before the recent dreadful catastrophe at Norwalk, Governor Seymour makes the following timely suggestions, which possess a sad pertinence and interest:

"A law is wanted to bring our railroad companies under the immediate supervision of the State. It must be conceded, I think, that we ought not to trust altogether to the prudence and skill of the managers of the roads, or their agents. As these means of communication are multiplied, the obligation to exercise due care and diligence may, under some circumstances, be lessened or impaired. It therefore becomes a matter of signal importance to create a necessity for the exercise of constant vigilance, by the enactment of laws which shall simply provide, as far as human foresight and sagacity can do, against these frightful accidents which have so often led to dismay and ruin in their path. Many of these accidents are the direct consequence of defective locomotives, badly constructed railroads, inattention to the requisite repairs, improper gauges, and other causes which can only be guarded against, to the greatest extent by subjecting the companies to the scrutiny of officers deriving their authority from the legislature.

The appointment of general railroad commissioners, to be composed in whole, or in part, of scientific men, with power to visit several railroads from time to time, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting abuses, if any shall be found to exist, and with further power to require a compliance with such rules as it may be found necessary to adopt in regard to this matter, would be an important step towards increasing the public confidence in the system. Direct interference with the affairs of railroad companies is not asked for, but only such general supervision of the roads and means of conveyance upon them, as circumstances imperatively require. The dictates of wisdom, no less than those of humanity, clearly point to the necessity for legislative action upon this subject."

There is said to be a surplus of twenty millions of dollars in the U. S. Treasury.

## Arrival of the Steamer Atlantic.

New York, May 14. The steamer Atlantic arrived this morning, having reached the dock at 8 o'clock, precisely. She left Liverpool on the 4th inst., at half past nine in the morning, and brings 1200 passengers. The Andes arrived on the 8th ult., after a passage of 11 days and 22 hours, and the Europa arrived on the 1st inst., after being 10 days and 14 hours out.

In the British Parliament, the debate on the financial budget was continued; a motion, regarding the continuance of the income tax was negatived by a majority of 71 for the government.

Mrs. Stowe is the guest of the Duchess of Sutherland, and has dined with a party of distinguished ladies and gentlemen at the Lord Mayor's.

A meeting has been called at Greenwich to encourage Kosuth.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Birmingham, Nathorne and Moore, have been imprisoned for debt.

The Empress of France had a miscarriage on the 29th of April, after having been two months en route.

Montatmba's expected motion, asserting the illegality of the appropriation of the receipts from the sale of the Orleans property, was supported in the bad, as only one member supported it, and the Committee of the Assembly ultimately rejected it altogether.

There have been some political arrests at Paris, among others, one suspected delegate from London has been committed.

Alexander Humboldt has arrived at China.

The citizens of Prussia have petitioned the King to remove the Jewish disabilities.

In Switzerland, the Cantons of Turin and Giron have formally notified the Federal Swiss Government, that they will not give up any political refugees. Bernese letters of the 21st ult., state that the Federal Council has been hastily summoned, to take into consideration the advances made by the Austrian troops on the military post on the Spiez, near Stabias, which is considered as Swiss territory. No decision has yet been announced.

At Freiburg all is still: 1300 insurgents are retained in custody of Count Rodeberg, who has been appointed Radetzky's coadjutor in Lombardy.

Vienna letters of the 27th ult., express fears of short crops for the coming season, owing to the extremely heavy and constant rains in that time.

In Sarlatina the government is actively engaged in improving the coast defences. There is no other news from Italy.

## LIVERPOOL, May 14.

There is as little known as ever in regard to the Menschikoff negotiations, but all agree in expecting that the issue will be a peaceful one. There have been no Christians massacred at Bronia, but a religious conspiracy has been discovered among the young priests, which was leveled against the Christians: 150 of the conspirators have been banished to Asia.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, March 6. The pacification of affairs is progressing. Macomo Savilla has assented to come to terms with Lukias, and the proclamation of peace is daily expected.

## LAGOS, March 1.

The weather is healthy. There is a large quantity of palm oil ready, but no shipping on hand to take it off. The natives seem inclined to grow cotton.

Commerce here is rather slow. Produce is high; provisions, however, are falling off, especially flour. Labor is rather cheaper, and the yield of gold about average.

Van Diemen's Land, Feb. 8. The people are much excited against the transportation of criminals to the colony. There has been gold found near Hobartstown.

Dreadful Shipwreck—Great Loss of Life. New York, May 16.—The brig Reuben Carver arrived here this morning from Sagua la Grande, and her captain reports that on the 19th inst., in latitude 27, longitude 86, he fell in with a boat belonging to the ship William and Mary, Capt. Stebson, of Bath, Maine, bound from Liverpool for New Orleans. He took from her the captain, mate and six of the crew of the ill-fated ship. They report that the William and Mary had a cargo of railroad iron and 208 passengers; that on the 31 of May, when near Isaac, she struck on a rock and almost immediately sunk, and soon afterwards went down, carrying with her over 200 souls to a watery grave. Two of the passengers got into a life boat and were afterwards taken on board the brig and saved. These, with those in the boat picked up by the Reuben Carver, are the only living beings left to tell of the sad disaster and loss of life. The passengers were emigrants.

## \$50 REWARD!

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1852. "Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Road to avoid the Inclined Planes on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, be and he is hereby authorized, in pursuance of the Act of the 15th day of April, 1851, to take charge of all the old material and fixtures on the old line of the Road, as far as the same may be avoided, and to hold the same, subject to the future order of the Board, as to the manner in which said materials and fixtures shall be disposed of, and applied to the construction of the Road, in pursuance of the act aforesaid." (Extract of the Journal of the Board of Canal Commissioners.)

THOMAS L. WILSON, Secy.

The undersigned, having been placed in charge of the old materials and fixtures referred to in the foregoing resolution, and, with the view of protecting the property of the Commonwealth, hereby offers a REWARD OF FIFTY DOLLARS to any person who will give the necessary information, that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons guilty of purloining or converting to his or their use, any of the materials or fixtures on the old line of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, avoided or to be avoided by the new track.

Supt. new road to avoid In. Planes, A. P. R. R. Supt's. Office, Summit, May 6, 1853—30.

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post at Ebensburg, on the 18th day of May, 1853. Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

H. Alenbaugh	David Laidy
David D. Andy	John Leslie
Michael Brown	Henry Leick
Miss Julia Carney	William M. Namara
Henry P. Cooper	John R. McCoy
David J. Evans	J. B. McCroight
John Garmon	Edward McCarty
Mr. Grunhoff	D. T. Nutter
Louisa Goast	Michael O'Brien
E. Jones	John Skelly
David O. Jones	William Sam. Thomas
John E. Jones	William M. Williams
Martin D. Kerr	J. W. Williams

DAVID T. WILLIAMS, F. KITTELL, P. M.

## Always on Hand.

STONEWARE, Earthen ware, Nails, Cast-steel and Salt, for sale by

DAVIS & LLOYD.

May 12, 1853—29</