

Mountain Sentinel.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Hon. J. C. Fremont.

The history of this young man is highly interesting. A few years ago he was a Lieutenant in the army, and an attaché to the corps of Topographical Engineers. His business called him much to Washington, where he became acquainted with the second daughter of Hon. Thomas H. Benton. Young, vivacious, and ambitious, this stripling in epaulettes had the temerity to ask the young lady's hand in marriage—notwithstanding he knew them much higher in authority had solicited the same in vain. Miss Benton most readily consented, so far as she was concerned but intimated that she had a father who had manifested some degree of interest in her welfare, and might want to be consulted in the matter. She said the "proposal" before the old gentleman. He objected to the proposition in toto. "His daughter, educated for a Prince, was not going to marry a Corporal," Fremont was forbidden to enter his domicile, and Miss Benton was put under guard. "Old Tom" had overacted the matter. He did not then know the young Lieutenant. His daughter, too, took that occasion to show her Benton, and as "Old Tom" had stuck to the "Expunging Resolutions" she was bound to stick to her young lover against all the world. The next anxious father knew of his once devoted daughter, she had escaped her keepers, and in a private parlor at Gadsby's Hotel was exchanging vows before a magistrate with the banished Lieutenant.

At last the old man raged, but soon was made acquainted with the metal of his new son-in-law, a reconciliation took place and in Old Tom, Fremont has not only had a friend, but an admirer ever since.

His travels, researches, scientific explorations and feats of valor and suffering in the Far West, are events known to the world, and we say without a parallel.

His collision with Kearney in California brought him before the country in a new light. He was accused of disobeying the commands of his superior and technically was so convicted on trial by a Court Martial, demanded by himself. But the country acquitted him, and although reprimanded by the President, he was applauded by the people. We were present at his trial in Washington, and saw him confront the witnesses for the Government, in the most frank and gallant style. "Old Tom" sat by him as counsel, and "solitary and alone" he encountered the craft of Kearney and the contumacy of a Naval and Military Court, prejudiced against the aspiring young Lieutenant, then luxuriating with the rank of Colonel. Dismissed from the army, he scorned to be reinstated, but he recommenced his explorations on his own account.

He raised a company of men and started for California by a new route with "Kit Carson," his famous old guide at his head. Ten of his men he lost in the mountains by being imbedded in the snow and literally starving and freezing to death. With the remnant he reached San Francisco, and has been spending the summer in the mines. In the meantime a commission reaches him superseding Col. Weller as Boundary Commissioner under the late treaty with Mexico. This he declines, and the next we hear of him, he is elected a United States Senator from the new State of California, and probably set sail in the January steamer for Panama, on his way to Washington.

Mr. Fremont is hardly of medium size, spare and light, with dark hair and eyes. His temperament is nervous, his countenance is highly intellectual and pleasant, and his manners agreeable. He will be the youngest member of the Senate, his age being less than forty. With the exception of Sam Houston, no Senator in that body can boast of so eventful a life.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

An 'anxious father,' writes thus: 'What am I to do with my boy? He is one of the worst unaccountables—steals all his mother's sweetmeats; worries cats, dogs, and girls; fights all the small boys, plays truant four days out of five, and threatens to set the house on fire if I do not quit thrashing him.' Very dear and afflicted sir, the only remedy we wot of in such a case, is to have him run over by a wagon, kicked by a horse, or blown up by gunpowder. He will then immediately become a fine, intelligent, and amiable boy; and should he not survive the operation, you will have the satisfaction of learning from all the papers that console with you, that his loss was deeply lamented by a large circle of loving and mourning friends and acquaintances.—*Buffalo Express.*

Exactly.—Courtng, says Ephraim, is done on printing principles—there being a deal of the hand press about it.

Ancient State of London.

Under Edward the Fourth, we first hear of brick houses; and in Henry the Eighth's time, of pavements in the middle of the streets. The aspect of London then experienced a remarkable change, in consequence of the dissolution of religious houses; the city from the great number of them, having hitherto had the appearance of a monastic, rather than a commercial metropolis. The monk then ceased to walk, and the gallant London apprentice became more riotous. London, however, was still in a wretched condition, compared with what it is now.—The streets, which had been impassable from mud, were often rendered so with filth and offal; and its homeliest wants being neglected, and the houses almost meeting at top, with heavy signs lumbering and filling up the inferior spaces, the metropolis was subject to plagues as well as fires. Nor was the interior of the houses better regarded. The people seemed to cultivate the plague. "The floors," says Erasmus, "are commonly of clay, strewn with rushes, which are occasionally renewed; but underneath lies unmoisted an ancient collection of beer, grease, fragments of fish, &c., &c., and everything that is nasty." The modern Englishman piques himself on his cleanliness, but he should do it modestly, considering what his ancestors could do; and he should do it not half so much as he does, considering what he leaves undone. It is the disgrace of the city of London in particular, that it still continues to be uncleanly, except in externals, and even to resist the efforts of the benevolent to purify it. But time and circumstances ultimately force people to improve. It was plague and fire that first taught the Londoners to build their city better. We hope the authorities will reflect upon this, and not wait for cholera to complete the lesson.

Railroads in Indiana.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Richmond Jeffersonian, in a late letter, among other things says: I think it may be regarded as settled that the Bell route will be made, and that tolerably speedily. This will furnish the desired eastern route for this place and all west of it. I think it equally certain that a road will be made from Rushville to Hamilton, Ohio for those reasons: Early next season the road from Edinburg on the Madison and Indianapolis road, east to Rushville will be in operation a distance of some 35 or 40 miles. The Madison men have recently organized under the charter for a road from Columbus, a few miles south of Edinburg, on the Madison and Indianapolis road, west to Bloomington, a distance of some 40 or 50 miles. I understand the M. and I. Co. has taken \$250,000 of stock in this road. It will be made of course. Here then will be a line of road from Bloomington, in Indiana, east to Rushville, of some 80 miles. By making a road then, from Rushville to Hamilton, a distance I suppose of about 50 miles, there will be a continuous road from Cincinnati, right by Madison, to Bloomington, on the west side of our State. The country between Rushville and Hamilton is able to make the road between those places, and will be induced to do so because it will be a link of so long a line that it will pay.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Philadelphia North American states that the efforts of the committee appointed at a meeting of the stockholders of this company, held to the close of last year—to solicit subscriptions for that road, have thus far been highly successful. It says: "The Banks and Insurance Companies have in most instances doubled their subscriptions. Two gentlemen of the committee have obtained by their own personal application, subscriptions amounting to more than a tenth of all that is required, and others have been diligent and active. The time is approaching for the adjourned meeting in March. If the sum asked for by the directors—say \$1,035,000—is obtained before the adjourned meeting takes place, the whole of the Western Division will be put under contract at once, and the early completion of the entire work will be placed beyond all peradventure."

One of Hook's.—Theodore Hook once dined with a Mr. Hatchett. 'Ay, my dear fellow,' said his host, depreciatingly, 'I'm sorry to say, you will not get to-day such a dinner as our friend Tom Moore gave us.' 'Certainly not,' replied Hook, 'From a Hatchett one can expect nothing but a chop.'

A young man wishing to drown his dog, pushed him several times into the Seine, and the last time fell himself in the water. The dog seeing his master struggling in the stream, held him above water till assistance arrived.

The Union.

The following passage from Mr. Webster's reply to Col. Hayne, in the Senate of the United States on a former occasion, when the Union was threatened as now, will be read with renewed interest at the present time: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant and belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, with fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as 'What is all this worth?' Nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterwards;' but everywhere spread all over in letters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment, dear to every American heart—'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

Fidelity.—Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless it is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched with the true gold will redouble its effort when the friend is sad and in trouble. Adversity tries real friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress, betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated—that his love is not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power, who have never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy. The good and the kind—the affectionate and virtuous see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and honor to promote the happiness of others and in return they receive the reward of their love, by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by disease or adversity.

Byron's Opinion of Beauty.

I do not talk of mere beauty of feature or complexion, but of expression, that looking out of the soul through the eyes, which in my opinion, constitutes true beauty. Women have been pointed out to me as beautiful, who never could have interested my feelings from their want of countenance; and others, who were little remarked, have struck me as being captivating from the force of countenance. A woman's face ought to be like an April day—susceptible of change and variety; but sunshine should often gleam over it, to re-plate the clouds and showers that may obscure its luster, which, poetical description apart, in sober prose means, that good humored smiles ought to be ready to chase away the expression of pensiveness or care that sentiment of earthly ills calls forth. Women were meant to be excusers of all that is finest in nature and the soothers of all that is turbulent and harsh. Of what use then, can a handsome automaton be after, one has got acquainted with a face that knows no change, though it causes many? This is a style of looks I could not bare the sight of for a week, and yet such are the looks that pass in society, for pretty, handsome, and beautiful.

Look to your Punctuation.—A toast drunk at a 4th of July celebration was given as follows: "Woman—without her, man would be a savage." The Boston Post thinks the punctuation erroneous, and should be corrected thus: "Woman, without her man, would be a savage."

A young gentleman was frequently cautioned by his father to vote for "measures, not men." He promised to do so, and soon after received a bonus to vote for a Mr. Peck. His father astonished at his voting for a man whom he deemed objectionable, inquired his reasons for doing so. "Surely, father," said the youth, "you told me to vote for measures, and if a Peck is not a measure, I don't know what is."

Matrimonial Sociability.—"Henry, my love, I wish you would drop that hook and talk with me—I feel so dull." "A long silence and no reply. "Oh, Henry, my foot's asleep." "Is it? well don't talk, dear, you might wake it."

Important Report of the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War has laid before the House of Representatives an exposition of the character of the forces employed in the Mexican War, and the losses of the respective arms of the service during hostilities.

One of the tabular statements shows that the strength of the army at the commencement of hostilities with the republic of Mexico, in April, 1847, was 7,224; the regular force on the frontier of Texas, May, 1846, present and absent, 3,554; the number of troops that joined the several divisions of the army in Mexico, including recruits, 27,470, of which 15,735 were of the old establishment, 11,186 new recruits, and 519 marines which, added to the force on the Rio Grande in May, 1845, makes the whole number of the regular army employed everywhere in the prosecution of the war, inclusive of July 5, 1848, the date of the President's proclamation of peace, about 31,024; 35,999 men were recruited from May 1st, 1846, to the termination of the war in 1848; 32,190 were put en route to Mexico, which exceeds the number joined, as reported on the rolls and returns.

Recapitulation of the casualties incident to the whole number of volunteers, under various periods of service, is as follows: Discharges before the expiration of the term, 9,169, of which 7,200 were for disability.

Deaths, 7,015, to wit:—Ordinary, 6,216; killed in battle and died of wounds, 607, accidental, 192.

Resignations, 279; desertions, 3,876.

Forces employed and mustered into service. Old establishment 15,736 men. Additional force 11,186.

Aggregate of regular army 26,922. Volunteer force.—General staff 272. Regiments and corps 73,260.

Total regulars and volunteers 100,454. Of the 15,736 men of the old line, 890 were either killed or mortally wounded. Of the 73,260 volunteers, 690 only were killed or mortally wounded, showing a difference of five to one. At Molino del Rey, in two hours, 706 men were killed and wounded. At Buena Vista, which lasted two days, Gen. Taylor's loss was 673. The former was by far the most sharply contested fight of the war.

"I say, boy whose horse is that you are riding?" "Why, it's daddy's."

"Who is your daddy?" "Don't you know? Why Uncle Pete Jones."

"So—you are the son of your Uncle?" "Why, yes, I calculate I am. You see dad got to be a widower, and married mother's sister, so I reckon he's my uncle."

"Boy, you are not far removed from a fool."

"Well as we are not more than three feet apart I give in to that."

"Good morning."

"Good morning. You didn't come it that time stranger."

In Paris a new style of pockets has been introduced—ears is without change says a candid contemporary.

"Sambo, what you get dat watch you wear to meen' last Sunday?" "How you know I hab a watch?" "Bekase I see de chain hang out de pocket in front."

"Go 'way, nigger! Spose you see a halter round my neck—you tink dar is a horse inside of me?"

Heavy Powder Blast.—On the new line of canal of the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, now in progress of construction in Ulster county, there have been some large operations in the way of blasting. One charge threw out full twelve hundred yards of rock, by measurement. Another threw out ten per cent. more rock. The charge in this case consisted of one hundred kegs, or twenty-five hundred pounds of powder. The concussion was felt for miles around, but without damage, except in the shattering of the glass.—*Albany Argus Feb. 14.*

Phenomenon in Oregon.—In the Cascade mountains, in the month of last November there were heard loud reports, like distant thunder, and immediately after Silver Creek dried up for twenty-four hours. When the water did resume its course, it was so thoroughly impregnated with alkaline substances as to have the appearance of strong lie, and as also to cause the death of the fish in the stream. About the time of the concurrence strong winds prevailed from the south, a heavy fall of ashes was noticed in most parts of this valley, and a dense cloud of smoke settled in the atmosphere, shutting out the light of the sun for nearly a week.

REPORT.

Mr. Beaumont, from the special committee appointed in pursuance of the following resolution to wit:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the existing federal relations of this State as a member of this Union, and make report of the result of their inquiries to the House," have authorized their chairman to submit the following report:

The system of the government, formed by the Fathers of this Republic, is, perhaps, the most perfect, and best calculated to secure the blessings of civil, religious, and political liberty to our race, that ever was devised by the wisdom and benevolence of man. To understand it is to admire it with profound reverence. All the confusion, or derangement that has occurred since its organization, has been occasioned by an ignorance of its admirable relations, or hostility to its safe limitations. Rightly administered and undisturbed by faction it moves on in perfect harmony—but guided by unskillful or mischievous hands, its symmetry is destroyed, and its harmony deranged. Like all benevolent institutions however calculated to secure the happiness and welfare of man, it has its adversary; the spirit of malevolence and misanthropy, running parallel with it. Thus far, however, sustained by the patriotism of a free people, under the favor of a kind Providence, it has survived the unpatriotic machinations of its enemies, and still stands the wonder and admiration of the world. It was formed by a body of illustrious men such as the world never seen before, and probably will never see again; men who had passed through the hardships and privations attendant on reclaiming a savage land from its barbarous possessors; and who had walked through the fiery ordeal of a seven years war, with the most formidable power on earth, in a struggle for liberty and independence. They were chastened by danger, and purified by suffering; and they have left to us and posterity, this beautiful monument of their virtue and patriotism. Then let us rally around it, and preserve it, and hand it down to those who may occupy our places, as fresh and unimpaired as we received it at the hands of our patriot Fathers.

To secure the continuance of this Union which is the ark of our safety, and in which are embarked so many blessings to ourselves—and the hopes of the millions who shall come after us, is the highest duty that an American citizen is called upon to perform, short of his duty to his God. And may we not say, that our duty to our country, which secures to us our choice blessings, and sustains us in the dignity of freemen—which enables us to worship Him according to the dictates of our own consciences, is blended with our duty to our Maker.

But this Union can only be preserved by a strict observance of the solemn stipulations and covenants entered into at its formation, and by rigid abstention, by Congress, from the exercise of all forbidden or doubtful powers. *Quod dicitur negal*, is a safe maxim to guide the federal government in the exercise of powers. It is not enough that a power may be vacant—unless that power be clearly delegated to Congress by unequivocal terms, it has no right to exercise it. For the safety and harmony of the people of these States, it were better that such power be not exercised, than Congress should set the dangerous example of assuming powers not referred to it. Most revolutions have been produced by the exercise of arbitrary or unauthorized powers. Charles the first, collected "ship money," and attempted the exercise of other powers, without the authority of parliament, and in the end paid the forfeit of his crown and his head, for the lawless exercise of his prerogative.

The British government arrogated to itself the right to tax the colonies without representation, and to transport persons beyond seas to be tried for alleged offences, and to do many other violent acts against the settled usages and maxims of British liberty, and it lost these colonies; and hence the freedom and greatness of these States.

The Union was formed by thirteen independent sovereignties, so declared by the immortal declaration of 4th of July, 1776, and verified by the triumph of our arms and the treaty of 1783, acting upon principles of a perfect equality. They were drawn together by common triumph common interests, and the instincts of a common safety. To promote the arts of peace among themselves; to guard each other's individual sovereignty; to secure the interest of a wide commerce; to maintain the relations of peace with all nations, and to ward off invasion and violence from abroad, were among the objects to be attained by this union. It was apparent that some power must be organized

to exercise certain functions which could not be exercised by these sovereignties individually. To this end a government was formed, by a Convention of the States and invested with the following specific functions:

In article first of the Constitution of the United States of America, section eighth, it is declared:

"That Congress shall have power—

"1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

"2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

"3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

"4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States.

"5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

"6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

"7. To establish post offices and post roads.

"8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

"9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

"10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

"11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land water.

"12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer period than two years.

"13. To provide and maintain a navy.

"14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

"15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

"16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

"17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by session of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of United States; and to exercise like authority of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

"18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

These are the specific powers delegated to the Congress of the United States, by the framers of that inimitable monument of human wisdom, and which alone are the authority for its action, and the express limits of its legitimate functions. And in order to render this guaranty against the exercises of arbitrary and undelimited powers doubly sure, our prudent fathers appended to that instrument by way of amendment, the following articles:

Under the head of "amendments," it is declared—

"Art. IX. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

"Art. X. The powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Hence the State sovereignties are the constituents of the Federal Government, which consequently, must be limited strictly to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States. And hence it would follow, that each State is bound to comply with, and fulfill in good faith, all the solemn stipulations of that instrument; and that any obstacles interposed, or laws enacted by any state, in derogation of any of the covenants contained in the Constitution, are revolutionary, and should be promptly repealed and removed. No State should avail itself of the benefits of this great compact of the Union, and at the same time refuse or neglect to perform the