

which is so madly raging free from criticism, it is neither my right nor my purpose to arraign them upon this occasion; but self-examination is at all times profitable for individuals or communities, and we shall see more clearly the mote in their eye after we have taken the beam from our own. If we have in any degree contributed to provoke existing sectional irritation, it is the highest dictate of patriotism to make ample and manly reparation. For no alleged abuse by them, and without contributing to the dignity or advancement of a single human being, we have withdrawn, by force of law, a courtesy which had been extended them from the foundation of the government—permitting them, while visiting us upon business or pleasure, to bring with them, and retain, for a brief period, the household servants which the habits of their lives have made necessary to the comfort of their families. Relying upon their honor and domestic justice, as they did upon ours, we stipulated, by the plain terms of the constitution, to deliver up to them fugitives from service, who should flee within our borders; and yet some northern States have interposed embarrassing enactments, to thwart the fulfillment of this constitutional pledge. Presses have been established in our midst, to hurl fire and desolation among them, and incendiaries have prowled around their borders, unwhipped of justice, to incite their slaves to insurrection, rebellion, and murder.

The southern people have been goaded to a state of excitement and alarm. They have seen, not only demagogues and fanatics, but large bodies of men, in free states, uniting in one grand steeple chase for abolition honors, and awarding the mark of merit to him who could cry loudest and loudest against the cause of slavery and the aggressive south. The contest is unequal, unmanly and unchristian. The institutions of the south are extremely sensitive, and our blows will tell upon them with fearful effect, while theirs, should they direct them against us, fall harmless at our feet.

The individual who should introduce within the social circle, political or religious opinions, offensive to a portion of those assembled, would he held guilty of violating the plainest rules of propriety, and be rightfully excluded from social communion; and yet, when the great family of States meet together a portion are constantly reminded by the sovereign voices of others, that they uphold an institution which is hateful among men and sinful in the sight of God.

How long could the ordinary business relations of life continue between individuals, however profitable or desirable, where one party should constantly load the other with reproaches for delinquencies in his domestic relations, real or imaginary? How long could that holy union, which was ordained of Heaven, and lies at the foundation of our social structure, continue, in spirit or in form, with such a canker gnawing at the root of its felicity.

It is at all times easy to furnish lip-service to the cause of patriotism; and those now among the most dangerous enemies of the Union, are the first to proclaim that they of all others, will stand by it, and prevent its dissolution. But the Union is not to be maintained by force or by pompous gasconade; it must be upheld by the same great and good spirit of lofty and self-sacrificing patriotism in which it was founded, or it must go down before an admiring and envious world—and go down, too, forever, in night and anarchy, and blood signalized by the death-struggle of the last free government on earth.

The sovereign States of this confederacy are now appropriately contributing blocks of their native marble and granite to strengthen and adorn a monument sacred to the memory of the greatest and best of men. Would to Heaven they would each send hither their gifts of peace and good will, to strengthen and perpetuate a fabric yet more glorious, that it may be rendered more beautiful and enduring!

Let sectionalism cry that this gives up to the north, and that to the south. The question of slavery in the territories, is one of temporary duration, and is a mere consequence, and not the cause of the general irritation. All good men, north and south who believe man capable of self-government, are willing to leave it to the people who are to create institutions there, to say what shall be their character, under the provisions of the constitution; their determination will be acquiesced in by all who would not enslave one race, lest they should enslave another. To what end, and for whose benefit is this controversy prosecuted; which, instead of mitigating a single feature in the dark history of slavery, or loosening the bonds of a single slave has as practically increased the rigor of the laws in the slave States—has arrayed man against man, and State against State, and brought our happy Union to the verge of dissolution.

The occasion, in my judgement demands the best efforts which patriotism can put forth, and I shall look anxiously for the exalted tone and specific spirit which I am sure will distinguish your proceedings. That the motives of all who attempt to arrest this career of madness will be perverted and assailed, their action condemned, and they denounced as 'dough-faces' and propagandists, is of course to be expected; but the patriotism of our fathers did not falter before danger; nor, with them did the love for the cause in which they were engaged ever waver, even amid dungeons and death—Let us then amid happiness and peace, emulate their noble example.

The sunshine patriot, and the summer soldier will shrink from his country's cause in a time like this; but he who stands

it now, will deserve the love and thanks of every man and woman."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen.

D. S. DICKINSON.

Messrs. R. J. Dillon, James T. Brady, Daniel E. Sickles, Augustus Schell, and Edward C. West, committee.

#### Carnival Incident at Rome.

There are probably many of our readers who remember the young Prince Musignano, son of the Prince Canino and grand son of Joseph Bonaparte, who visited this country a few years ago. To such the following account of a startling and almost tragical incident in Rome, on the 10th of February will prove interesting. We quote from a Roman journal:

"Yesterday, at about a quarter past five towards the end of the Corsa, which was very brilliant, a magnificent nosegay of white camellias, concealing a grenade of glass, was thrown into the carriage of the Prince of Musignano, son of the Prince of Canino, while opposite the Palace Bernini. The Prince took it and was about to present it to his sister, who was beside him in the carriage; but who was fortunately engaged in throwing flowers to the persons that occupied the balcony of the Palace Bernini. The Prince therefore, waited till she had done, resting the hand with the nosegay on his thigh, when suddenly the grenade burst. The Prince was severely wounded in his right hand, between the thumb and forefinger, and still more so in his thigh, in which fragments of glass had penetrated so deep, that the artery was near being lacerated. His sister was slightly wounded in her leg and side, and fell into a swoon. Immediately after the explosion the Prince alighted, and with the assistance of the bystanders, carried his sister into the Palace Bernini, where the head surgeon of the French army, who happened to be on the spot, immediately gave them the necessary assistance.

#### Women of Wisconsin.

The following is the bill—so long contested—which became a law at the last session of the Legislature of Wisconsin. The Chicago Journal whose editor is a bachelor, publishes it under the head 'Wisconsin takes care of the Women.'

"That the real estate, and the rents, issues and profits thereof of any female now married, shall not be subjected to the disposal of her husband, but shall be her sole and separate property, as if she were a single female.

"The real and personal property of any female who may hereafter marry, which she shall own at the time of marriage, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, and shall continue her sole and separate property.

"Any married female may receive by inheritance or by gift, grant devise or bequest, from any person other than her husband, and hold to her sole and separate use, and convey and devise, real and personal property, any interest or estate therein, and the rents, issues, and profits, in the same manner and with like effect, as if she were unmarried, and the same shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts.

**The Health of Europe During the Last Week.**—France is excessively weak, and her constitution is gradually breaking up. She says she has the weight of a mountain on her breast that prevents her rising. She still complains bitterly of the great vacuum in her chest.

Russia has been troubled with a slight attack of yellow fever. Bleeding was recommended, and was instantly carried out to a copious extent in the city. Russia has felt very much better since, and is very thankful to England for the unexpected relief.

Austria is endeavoring to regain the strength she has lost in Hungary. She is still stunned with the dreadful blow she received there, which was nearly the death of her. She is recommended to keep quiet for some time come.

England is collecting her members together, and rubbing them up for the grand fight that is expected to come off on the 31st instant. She feels quite strong enough, she says, to spurn the smallest offer of "protection."

Ireland is still very low and weak, but hopes to pick up a little during the session. She is strictly ordered not to make a noise, and to refrain from all quack medicines.—Punch.

#### The Texas Parkman Letter.

The New Orleans Delta has conversed with a gentleman direct from Washington, Texas, who took some pains to ascertain who was the writer of the letter published in the Delta, signed Oronoka, the writer, of which confessed himself to be the murderer of Dr. Parkman, and adds:

"The letter signed 'Oronoka,' is dated Washington, 28th December, 1849. Our informant has ascertained, beyond all doubt, that an unknown and suspicious-looking individual arrived in Washington about that time, who came from Boston via Galveston and Houston: He remained at Washington but a few days. After remaining here a few days, he departed for Austin, where he entered his name in the register of the Orleans house as 'John Weeks, Boston.' The appearance of the stranger was calculated to excite suspicion. He was reserved and nervous. He did not remain long in Austin. He also cut out of the registry the entry of his name, which was compared with the handwriting of the letter of 'Oronoka,' and contains points of resemblance to that of 'Oronoka,' which are very palpable and striking."



## MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBERG, PA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1850.

**THE SENTINEL**, has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally. Those desirous of making use of this medium for extending their business can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents: John Crouse, Esq., Johnstown. E. W. Carr, Evans' Buildings, Third St Philadelphia. V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

### Democratic COUNTY MEETING!

The Democratic citizens of Cambria county are respectfully requested to meet in the Court House, in Ebensburg, on the evening of Tuesday of the April Court, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the Williamsport Convention, to place in nomination a democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and also for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the Democracy of Cambria county on the various agitating questions of the day.

#### S. J. RENSHAW,

Chairman, County Committee

Feb. 28, 1850.

Col. T. C. McDowell, State Librarian at Harrisburg, will accept our thanks for useful public documents and other favors.

#### Borough Election.

The following is the result of the election in this Borough on Friday last:

**Justice of the Peace**—David H. Roberts.

**Constable**—Evan D. Evans.

**Burgess**—John Williams.

**Town Council**—R. L. Johnston,

Joseph M'Donald,

Thomas B. Moore,

George W. Todd,

William. Mills, Jr.

#### A Singular Coincidence.

We do not remember to have ever heard of a more singular coincidence than that which has occurred in the case of Harrison Kinkead, Esq., of this borough. He has been elected twice and defeated four times by just two votes, as follows:—In 1840, he was elected Justice of the Peace by two votes, and in 1845, he was defeated for the same office by two votes. In 1847, he was a candidate for County Commissioner before the County Convention, and was defeated by two. In 1848 he was nominated the democratic candidate for County Commissioner by a majority of two, and was defeated at the polls by two. And on Friday last, he was again a candidate for Justice of the Peace, and again defeated by two votes. Who will say, after this, that there is not a fatality in numbers!

#### Legislative.

The amendment to the Constitution, so as to make the judiciary elective has passed both Houses of the Legislature by nearly a unanimous vote, and will now be submitted to the people next fall for their ratification or rejection. In the House there were but three votes against it. If the action of the members of the Legislature on this subject, is any indication of the sentiments of the people, the amendment will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The bill to erect Pine county passed to a second reading in the House a few days since. The friends of the new county, have, we perceive, thought proper to change the name, and call it "Snyder" instead of "Pine." We do not know that this change of name will secure the measure any additional friends, and we sincerely trust that the Legislature will permit the bill to remain where it now is.—We go in for maintaining the integrity of Cambria county against all opposition, believing that she has no territory to spare.

For further Legislative news, we refer the reader to the interesting letter from our Harrisburg correspondent.

Mass meetings in favor of the union of the States are being held in various parts of the Union—north and south. A meeting of this kind is to be held in Nashville in a few days, in opposition to the southern Convention for the dissolution of the Union. But the Union is in no danger so long as Clay, Cass, Webster, and a host of others, have stepped into the breach and are nobly battling in its favor.

#### Mayor Barker.

The good citizens of the city of Pittsburgh are now beginning to experience some of the evils resulting from their folly in electing such a man as Joe Barker, Mayor. The tables are now completely turned. Barker was doubtless elected through motives of sympathy, on account of the alleged harsh treatment he received in a criminal prosecution, and now the Pittsburghers regret that they suffered their feelings of the moment to influence their conduct in relation to a man so unworthy. The Morning Post has the following language in relation to Mayor Barker. "It is to be lamented that the city of Pittsburgh is in its present position. We have a Chief Magistrate who practically sets aside law and all right. He indulges in his whims to the fullest extent, regardless of the safety of the citizens. No man is safe who presumes to question the correctness of his Honor's decisions. His conduct in his office is coarse in the extreme; his language is terribly blasphemous. He threatens destruction upon any institution that he dislikes. He says he intends to abolish the Court of Quarter Sessions, that he will do something desperate with the Mercy Hospital. Ludicrous as these threats may seem to the reader, yet the Mayor utters them in all seriousness."

#### California.

On the 18th, the representatives from California presented their credentials to Congress, which were ordered to be printed. The question of the admission of California as a State into the Union is still the chief subject of debate in both Houses of Congress, and there is no telling when it will be disposed of. The excitement on the slavery question has considerably abated, however, and consequently the members are better prepared for cool deliberation.

The Senators and Representatives from California have also addressed a long document to Congress, communicating copies of the State Constitution, their credentials and a formal request for admission in the Union. They express their astonishment that there is an organized opposition in Congress to the admission of the new State, and enter at length into the history of the territory, the organization, population, and other matters pertaining to the subject. The address concludes thus:

This people request admission into the American Union as a State. They understand and estimate the advantages which will accrue to them from such a connection, while they trust they do not too highly compute those which will be enforced upon their brethren. They do not present themselves as applicants, nor do they bear themselves with arrogance or presumption. They come as free American citizens—citizens by treaty, by adoption, and by birth, and ask that they may be permitted to reap the common benefits, share the common ills, and promote the common welfare, as one of the United States of America.

The Double Eagle, or twenty dollar gold coin authorized at the last session of Congress, have made their appearance in Philadelphia. It is somewhat larger than a half dollar and considerably thicker. The face bears the head of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen stars, with the date "1850;" and on the obverse there is a spread Eagle supporting a shield, and an ornamental fillet showing the motto "E Pluribus Unum." Above the Eagle are rays, and in the midst of which are thirteen stars—the whole encircled by the words "United States of America. Twenty D." We should like to see a few of them sent out in this direction for specimens, merely; as they are entirely too large for printers to hope to own any of them.

George W. Harris Esq., of Dauphin county, has been appointed by the Governor, Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for the unexpired term of the late reporter, Robert M. Barr, Esq., deceased.

#### The Climate of California.

Ex-Governor Shannon, in a letter written to a friend in St. Clairsville, dated San Francisco, January 29th 1850, says: "I regret that my letter that was published in the Gazette influenced any one to come to this country—it was not so intended; this is not the country for any citizen to come to. Except the gold, which is all it has been represented to be, the country is worthless; and the climate is a bad one. The time will come when this opinion will be entertained by all. I wish therefore to express the opinion to all who may feel a desire to come here, that they had better remain at home; that the chances for doing well in this country, taking into consideration the probability, nay, the certainty of being sick, is greatly against them. This being my opinion, I desire no one to come out here on the strength of anything I have said. It is a country of gold; when that is said, all is said."

Correspondence of the Mountain Sentinel. STATE CAPITOL.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1850.

Dear Given:

Every body about the capitol appears to be as busy as nailers. As the session draws to a close the members are bestirring themselves in all quarters, each one anxious to get some favorite measure carried thro' the Legislature. An immense number of private bills have passed since my last, which are only interesting to the persons for whose use they are gotten up and passed.

It is strange, passing strange, how much time is taken up every winter in the consideration and discussion of bills, which are brought forward by companies of men who band together for purposes of private speculation, and in order to aid them in their holy enterprises, it is always found necessary to get an act of the Legislature passed to give them a name, style, and title, &c., or in other words "a local habitation and a name." The most stupendous piece of Legislation which has been matured this winter, was the act passed in the early part of the session, to enable the Reading Rail Road Company to postpone the payment of their bonds to the amount of three millions of dollars, which became due in January, 1850, for the period of twenty years. It is lamentably too true, that a corporation can come to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and ask for privileges, and have them granted too, which if the same privileges or immunities were asked for by an individual, he would be set down as insane, and treated as a madman, or laughed at by those sage Legislators who think nothing of passing a law to enable a rotten and corrupt corporation to repudiate the payment of their debts. I am told by good authority, that the Reading Rail Road company owe about twelve millions of dollars, a sum which that company never think of paying.

But this system of Legislating for corporations is not the only evil of which I would complain. Another is, the awful indifference with which the members generally speaking, look upon that most sacred of all contracts, I mean the marriage contract. It is a fact, that almost any one can come to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, procure a divorce from the bands of matrimony in the short space of a few days, and that too, on ex-parte testimony. There are a number of cases now pending before the Legislature, among which is that of Dr. William Wetheral of Montgomery county, in this state; who asks for a divorce from his wife, on the ground of wilful and malicious desertion.

The truth of the case is, that the conduct of Dr. Wetheral was such as to drive his wife, who is the mother of fourteen children, from his house, or submit to the degradation of seeing those attentions, which of right should be bestowed upon none but herself by her husband, lavished upon another, in her own house, and before her eyes. In a word, his conduct for years has been so brutal, and so outrageous, that Mrs. Wetheral could not live with him; and yet he has the unblushing effrontery to ask the Legislature for a divorce from the very woman he has so grievously injured, and what is worse, alleges his own shame as the grounds of his application. This case I am happy to add, was defeated in the Senate the other day, but notwithstanding all that, I understand that the Dr. intends to push it through the Legislature by the irresistible power of his pile, he is said to be rich—worth over two hundred thousand dollars. The next case is that of Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, who is a citizen of New York, who asks the Legislature to break the silken cord which has bound him to his wife Catharine. Her maiden name was Catharine St. Clair, she is a native of England. Mr. Forrest alleges the most terrible charges against his wife in his application, and Mrs. Forrest as stoutly denies those charges.

But Mr. Forrest is here with two hired attorneys from Philadelphia, who are moving Heaven and earth to procure the passage of the divorce bill in Mrs. Forrest's case. Mrs. Forrest alleges that she has no money to enable her to come to Harrisburg to attend to her case, but protests against the right or power of the Legislature of Pennsylvania to interfere in her case. Poor woman! if she is without funds, she will have but a slim chance of success, against her liege lord, who can command his eighty or one hundred thousand dollars to aid him in his unhallowed crusade against his defenceless and injured wife, who is far from her friends and home, a stranger in a strange land—deserted by all, and stigmatized and disgraced by the man who swore before God, that he would "succour, protect, cherish and assist her

through life. I do hope that justice will not be trampled upon by the Legislature in this case, but that the petition of Mr. Forrest will be thrown out of the Legislature, and he be told to seek his remedy in the State of which he is a citizen where a jury of his countrymen will pass upon the case; before whom he will have an opportunity to substantiate his grave charges against his wife, and where she will have an opportunity of vindicating her honor and her character. If she was the guilty woman which Mr. Forrest alleges she is, she would shun investigation, instead of courting investigation in a court of justice, when facts must be adduced to fix guilt upon a party, or exculpate the accused.

The Model Bank Bill of Mr. Laird, a it is appropriately termed, which went to the Senate some days ago, has not as yet been touched by that body. Mr. Laird is one of the most staunch, sound and reliable men in the Legislature. He is a democrat of the old school, honest and capable, and I may add with great propriety, fearless of opposition or denunciation from either whigs or pseudo democrats. He is sound and radical in his democracy—whilst his industry and talents make him one of the very best members in the House. He is a credit to the glorious county which he so ably represents, will send you the copy of the bill as amended so soon as it passes finally, if it ever does. There are not a few men in the Legislature who envy Mr. Laird the glory of originating the model bank bill, but I can assure them that they will not be able to do so, for whether the bill becomes a law or not, Mr. Laird will have the credit which is justly due him, of having originated the bill. There is another man in the lower house, who for learning, ability, industry and talents, has few equals and fewer superiors in the country. Judge Porter is the most indefatigable and ready man I ever saw. Always ready, and always at his post, no question comes amiss to him. His versatility of talent, and rich fund of lore, both legal, literary, and political, makes him the able debater, and ready writer, and suffer me to add, the master Legislator. Judge Porter's report on the slavery question, is one of the best state papers I have read for some time—a paper which bears the impress of a great mind on every line from beginning to end. I do not know the Judge's age, but suppose him to be about sixty years of age, yet he can endure more mental and bodily labor, than any ten men in the Legislature. I don't care what their ages may be. Take him all in all, he is a most extraordinary man.

The following is the Apportionment bill as it passed to-day in the House of Representatives. The whigs fought it inch by inch, but it was like pouring water on a drowned mouse, in other words, as the dutchman said when the Dr. was trying to restore his wife to life, who had choked whilst eating beef at dinner, "it is all for no use Dr."

#### APPORTIONMENT BILL.

##### SENATORIAL.

- I. Philadelphia City 1
- II. Philadelphia County, 4
- III. Montgomery, 1
- IV. Chester and Delaware, 1
- V. Berks and Schuylkill, 2
- VI. Bucks, 1
- VII. Lancaster, 1
- VIII. Lebanon and Dauphin, 1
- IX. Northampton and Lehigh, 1
- X. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, 1
- XI. Adams and Franklin, 1
- XII. York, 1
- XIII. Cumberland, Perry & Juniata, 1
- XIV. Sullivan, Lycoming and Northumberland, 1
- XV. Huntingdon, Union & Mifflin, 1
- XVI. Luzerne and Columbia, 1
- XVII. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, 1
- XVIII. Clinton, Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Elk, 1
- XIX. Venango, Mercer, Crawford and Warren, 2
- XX. Erie, 1
- XXI. Butler, Beaver & Lawrence, 1
- XXII. Allegheny, 1
- XXIII. Washington and Greene, 1
- XXIV. Westmoreland, Bedford, Fayette and Somerset, 2
- XXV. Armstrong, Indiana, Clarion and Jefferson, 1
- XXVI. Cambria, Blair, Clearfield and Centre, 1

##### REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adams, 1
- Allegheny, 6
- Bedford, 4
- Berks, 2
- Bucks, 1
- Beaver, 1
- Blair, 1
- Bradford, 2
- Butler and Lawrence, 1
- Chester, 3
- Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, 3
- Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, 2
- Cambria, 1
- Clarion, Armstrong and Jefferson, 1
- Potter, Elk and M'Kean, 1
- Columbia and Sullivan, 2