

tation to compose herself for an interview with her husband.

As she sat reflecting upon her situation she resolved to make an appeal to the generosity of the Count, to beg and entreat him to release her from her thoughtless vows—if that failed, to affect resignation until the first chance of escape, and then go forth a wanderer she knew not whither. In a few minutes the Frenchman entered. She did not look up, and he, seating himself by her side, said, "bon jour madame; I am very much delighted that you come."

At the sound of his execrable voice, Delilah could repress the feelings of passionate resistance to which she was tempted, and the word "Monster," involuntarily broke from her lips.

Ah, madame, you pronounce that word wrong, but I shall learn you to speak de French plus parfaitment. Monsieur is de proper."

A pause ensued. Delilah averted her head, and the Count very coolly divested himself of his wig, whiskers, moustache, and green spectacles. This done he laid his hand upon her arm, and dropping his assumed dialect, said—"Perhaps, Delilah, you may find me neither a Monsieur nor a Monster."

At the first tones of the altered voice, Delilah started from her seat, and ere he had finished the sentence, overpowered with joyous emotions she had thrown herself, with a scream of delight, into the arms of her own Walter. Half an hour afterwards, when the Doctor entered, he found his niece cheerfully laughing over all she had suffered. "How does the Countess Delilah de la Phinstank like the homoeopathic dose in alopathic proportions now?" asked he in a tone of affectionate raillery.

"It was a cruel jest, but perhaps I deserved it," replied the laughing bride; at any rate I am so happy in being undeceived, that I cannot feel angry at the perpetrators.

Delilah became to Walter a cheerful devoted, and amiable wife; but from that day forth she eschewed practical joking. She has, doubtless discovered by this time that there are other and sufficient modes of amusing ourselves, and enjoying ourselves and enjoying life, without sporting with the feelings or doing violence to the prejudices of others.

Singular Will.

A Will has lately been proved at Liverpool, in England, which will be a "wind fall" for somebody as yet unknown.—The testator was a Col. Daniels, who was formerly a sojourner, during the summer months, at New Haven, Connecticut. In his will is the following clause:

"And now, having no other relatives or friends who need my bequest, I give to a certain book-seller in New Haven Connecticut, in the U. States of America, all my shares in the bank of Liverpool, England, and Dumfries, Scotland, amounting, as will appear by the certificates in my possession, and by the Bank books, to four hundred thousand and sixty-two pounds, currency. The name of the aforesaid legatee I do not remember; but he kept a bookstore south of the Tontine Hotel, and in a large four or five story block, made of brick, having a bank in one of its divisions. And my reason for this bequest is, that the said bookseller showed me many marks of kindness and courtesy, and visited me during a sickness of several days. He was a married man, a member of the English Church, and if now living, is about 40 years of age, or more."

"Codicil.—If the above bequest cannot be complied with, for lack of proof, or by reason of the death of the legatee, I hereby direct my executors to divide the shares equally between the five parties first named, in this my last will and testament."

Reformation in New Orleans.

It is said that a quiet reformation has taken place in New Orleans in reference to the observance of the Sabbath. The *New Orleans Crescent* in speaking of a recent Sabbath in that city, says that "the different places of worship were all thronged, and thousands listened, with deep solicitude, to the exposition of the Scriptures. We are happy to mark the changes which are taking place, from year to year, in New Orleans, in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. It is not long since Sunday was looked upon as the best day in the week for the different retail stores, and it was considered as much a business day as any other.—'Tis not so now. But few even of the small stores now keep open on the Sabbath, and the custom is looked upon with so much disfavor, that it will soon be entirely abolished. Public opinion is becoming strongly set against the open violations of God's holy day, which have long prevailed in New Orleans, and they must ere long be numbered among the customs that were."

Failures among Business Men.

A writer in *Hunt's Magazine* enumerates the following causes of failure among business men: 1. The leading one is an ambition to be rich—by grasping too much, it defeats itself. 2. Another cause is aversion to labor. 3. The third cause is an impatient desire to enjoy the luxuries of life before the right to them has been acquired in any way. 4. Another cause arises from the want of some deeper principle for the distinguishing between right and wrong, than reference merely to what is established as honorable in the society in which one happens to live.



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 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' Building s. Third Philadelphia.
V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Our friends MURRAY & ZAHM have just received a splendid assortment of New Goods. Give them a call, as they are disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms.

Godey's Lady's Book for December, is a splendid number. It is filled with beautiful engravings, some of which are really magnificent. *Godey* finishes his volume as he commenced it—in a style unparalleled in the history of magazines.

Portage Railroad.

The following letter of Wm. S. Campbell, Esq., Superintendent on the Portage Railroad, to C. A. M'Anulty, Esq., of this city, is worthy of attention. It will be perceived that the Portage Road will be closed on the first of December, for the purpose of making useful and necessary improvements thereon, in order to accommodate business men and the public generally, with greater satisfaction. Mr. Campbell has discharged his duties as Superintendent in such a manner as to call forth the praise of all those who have transacted business on the Allegheny Portage Railroad:

SUMMIT CAMBRIA CO. PA. }
Nov. 12th 1850. }

C. A. McANULTY, Esq.—Dear Sir: If possible, I want to close the Portage Road on the first day of December, as we intend to relay two or three of the Planes with heavy iron, and will have little enough time to do it, from 1st December to opening of navigation next spring.

You will please make known this fact to the Agents of the other Section Boat Lines in Pittsburg.

Very truly yours,

WM. S. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

We take the above from the *Pittsburg Morning Post*, and commend it to the attention of those persons in this county who have been in the habit of trading and abusing Mr. Campbell to the full extent of their ability. The talented editor of the *Post* "speaks from the book" when he compliments the Superintendent for the able manner in which he has discharged his official duties. Mr. Campbell in winning the approbation of the forwarding and business men of Pittsburg, needs no higher testimony as to his official worth.

We have rumors of numerous fights and "sprees" among the laborers on the Central Railroad, in which numbers have been wounded, and several killed. Concerning many of these disgraceful riots we have been unable to obtain any authentic information. At Greensburg on the 7th inst., a riot took place in which three men were most shockingly cut, bruised and stabbed—one had his jaw broken. The *Greensburg Argus*, in giving an account of the occurrence says:

"The rioters after glutting their vengeance on these victims, repaired to a tavern kept by McCabe, an Irishman, a little distance from this borough, and commenced breaking in the doors and windows. A stout resistance was made by the inmates, and the Sheriff making his appearance with a strong force, the rioters left precipitately. The darkness of the night prevented arrests. They amounted to about one hundred men, who had come into town in the evening to bury one of their comrades, collected at a shantee where liquor is sold, and prepared themselves by copious draughts of 'rot gut' to perpetrate the most fiendish cruelties upon some of their own countrymen. Several shots were fired on both sides. They were from a section several miles out in the country."

"The laborers have all quit work in this vicinity. The contractors, we learn, are not willing to pay more than 87 cents per day during the winter months which the laborers refuse to work for.

"On Tuesday night last several fights took place, one man was dangerously stabbed, and another severely beaten."

The Next Speaker.

Quite a number of names have been mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, but public opinion, in this section at least, is fast settling down on JOHN S. RHEY, Esq., of Kittanning. Among the number of gentlemen who have been brought forward as candidates for that honorable post, not one is better qualified for the station than Mr. RHEY. He was generally acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most efficient members of the last House, and his intimate knowledge of Parliamentary laws and usages eminently fit him for the station in connection with which his name has been brought forward. He is an eloquent debater, a close and cogent reasoner, and being endowed with sound common sense and a correct judgment, he is capable of presiding over the deliberations of the popular branch of the Legislature with signal ability, and of deciding any knotty questions that may be brought before him, in the capacity of Speaker, with singular promptness. Being, in addition to all this, a good democrat, kind and urbane in his manners, we would be glad to see the choice of the House fall upon him for Speaker, feeling confident that it could not fall upon a better man.

A Great Holiday Pictorial.

The Mammoth Brother Jonathan, for the Christmas Holidays and New Years has been sent to us by Wilson & Co., the New York publishers. It is, indeed, a mammoth sheet, and is filled with splendid engravings and a choice collection of tales &c. suitable for the season. Among the beautiful engravings are "the Country Girl in New York," "General Taylor's Death-bed," "Dream of Love and Pleasure," a splendid Portrait of President Fillmore, &c., &c., any one of which is worth more than the price of the sheet. It is decidedly the best Pictorial that we have yet seen. Price 12 cents per copy, or ten for one dollar.

The Late Elections.

Full returns of the New York elections have been received. The whig Governor is elected by about 250 majority. But a democratic Lieut. Governor is elected by about 7000; so is the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and the democratic candidate for Clerk of Appeals. The Congressional delegation is equally divided, 17 democrats and 17 whigs, and there is a whig majority of two in the State Senate and about 30 in the House of Representatives.

NEW JERSEY.

This State has acquitted herself most gloriously. The democrats have elected their candidate for Governor, four out of five Congressmen, and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature which secures the election of a democratic United States Senator in place of Dayton.

DELAWARE.

Ross, the democratic candidate for Governor is elected by 36 majority, and the democratic candidate for Congress is elected by 200 majority. The democrats have a majority of two-thirds in the Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

In this State there was no election for Governor. The democrats have got five out of the six Congressmen.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.—*British Interpretation of the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty*.—Late news from Nicaragua indicates that the British authorities put a very different interpretation upon the treaty of Washington, concluded in June last, to that which the United States puts upon it. One of the objects of the treaty was to annihilate the absurd and untenable pretensions of Great Britain in Nicaragua, under a fabricated protectorate over the Musquito King, besides enlisting the cordial co-operation of both governments in the construction of an inter-oceanic communication.

The intelligence from Nicaragua of which we speak informs us that the port of San Juan—the terminus of the projected canal on the Atlantic side—is overawed by the presence of two British vessels of war; that the military force—a pretended police—has been largely augmented, that a per capita tax of \$5 is exacted of all passengers, and that other and equally oppressive measures are enforced by the British agents who are stationed there. The British government desire to possess the Atlantic entrance to the canal, hence these proceedings, looking like a purpose to evade her part of the contract.

We find the following extract of a letter, dated September 12th, from one of the members of the Nicaragua government to a gentleman in N. Y. in the *Tribune*: "You will perceive from the enclosed letter from Mr. Chatfield, that Great Britain puts an entirely different construction upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty from that of the press and the public in the United States, and so far from yield-

ing anything to its provisions, the British agents were never before so arrogant and exacting. Our people are most excited in consequence, and we are placed in a most embarrassing situation. If the treaty means anything, it seems to us that it is the duty of your government to ask immediate explanation of Great Britain. For if we are to be left to take care of ourselves as we best can, we wish to know it."

"We have been solicited to send a Minister to Washington, with a view to act in concert with the agents of the two governments (that of the U. S. and G. B.) and notwithstanding our poverty, we shall make an effort to do so."

The letter referred to in the foregoing extract was addressed by Mr. Chatfield to the Minister of Foreign Relations in Nicaragua, in which he has the audacity to assert that the Clayton and Bulwer treaty "expressly recognizes the Musquito Kingdom, as setting aside the rights which you pretend Nicaragua has on the coast."

Pittsburg Chronicle.

Central America.

BRITISH OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN CITIZENS.—The schooner *Matia*, Capt. Greenleaf, of Newburyport, arrived here yesterday morning from San Juan de Nicaragua, which she left on the 27th of September.

We learn from Capt. Greenleaf that the day he left, Capt. Ellery, of the American steamer *Orus*, was in his private room on shore, paying off his men, when he and his mate were arrested by a party of police officers and carried off to the guard house. They had a hearing before one of the authorities, when the mate was discharged and the Captain remanded.

The police officers, it is said, were in search of some seamen who had run away from a British man-of-war, and the only charge against Capt. Ellery was, that he insulted them—how, we are not told. He was dragged off so suddenly, that he was obliged to leave his money and valuables exposed. The steamboats *Orus* and *Director* were up the river, but could not get over the bar.

The above is a simple statement of this latest British outrage. It has been committed at a port where England and her police officers occupy the position of usurpers and robbers. The English police force, we understand, at San Juan, consists of a small band of *Jamaica niggers*, and these are the gentlemen whom Capt. Ellery, forsooth insulted!

Under the present Administration, the Stars and Stripes afford no protection to American citizens. There is no outrage however heinous, no insult however gross, that England may not with impunity, inflict, under the Webster regime, upon our country and our citizens. How long must this be endured? Answer us American citizens.—*New York Sun*, 5th inst.

Excitement in Boston.

Boston, November 16.
Considerable disturbance occurred last night, at Faneuil Hall, on the occasion of the meeting got up for the reception of George Thompson, an English Abolitionist. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips' introductory speeches were hooted off the stage amidst cheers for Daniel Webster and the Union. Thompson came forward to speak, but could not be heard. The noise and confusion was indescribable; groans for John Bull, the cheers for Webster, Gov. Briggs, the Union, the Boston Tea Party and Jenny Lind, actually astounded all efforts to speak.

Fred. Douglass undertook to restore order, but was no better treated than his predecessors. The lights were half put out, and demi darkness, with a black speaker on the stand, formed a most picturesque scene. Finally, all the speakers and officers of the meeting retired, and the police officers then mounted the stand and desired the meeting to adjourn, which was done, with three cheers for the Union, and groans for John Bull and the Disunionists. No personal injuries were sustained, and no arrests were made.

The Mormons.

We have heard several opinions expressed relative to the existence or non-existence of polygamy among that sect, and find the following statement in relation to it in a letter from a traveller then at the "City of the Great Salt Lake," addressed to the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*:

"An impression exists abroad respecting the number of wives which each Mormon is allowed, and which it may not be amiss to make a few remarks upon. I have made inquiry of *who know*, and find that each member, as well as each head of the church, is privileged to have as many wives as he can decently support—that is if all the parties concerned are agreed—and to each he has to be formerly married in accordance with the law in such case made and provided. I have not a word to say in defence of this odious and demoralizing feature but merely state the facts.

"The Mormons, take them as one body I truly believe, are a most industrious people, and I confess, as intelligent as any I have met with either in the East or West. It is true, they are a little fanatical about their religious views—which is not at all strange when compared with the majority of religious denominations in the East.

"Their city covers an area of 3 square miles, and already contains about 1000 houses nearly one story or a half high, built of adobe, or sunburnt brick. A fine stream of cold water rushes down from the mountains, which is distributed in ditches through every street in the city,

through the gardens, and to the doors of the dwellings, where it is used for culinary and other purposes. The ground whereon the city is built is sloping, which affords a great fall for the water, the current through the ditches running at the rate of about "four knots an hour," and keeps up a continual supply of fresh water from the mountains. The valley where the city stands is quite handsome, running east and west. The city is situated within twenty-two miles of the Great Salt Lake. Its population is about five thousand; that of the valley ten thousand, exclusive of the city. The Mormons are now building a neat stone *State House*, two stories high, and its dimensions are forty by ninety feet. Most of the city is fenced, every half square mile being under one enclosure, almost every foot of ground (except where the house stands) being occupied in grain and vegetables. There are several stores. Mechanics of different trades are busily engaged."

"Welcome to Danger's Hour."

The Republic of yesterday has at length run up the Union-jack at its masthead, and taken its station by our side. It has described some danger, after sweeping the horizon with its night-glass, and begins to think it is not quite all "fume, foam, and stuff" that we have for some time been uttering. The article from which we take the following extract is conceived in the right spirit, and expressed with becoming energy. We are entirely satisfied that the editor should light his torch at our watch-fire; and then we trust his path of duty may not hereafter be covered with darkness. Follow us in this contest, and your feet shall not stumble.—*Washington Union*.

"Are the negroes better than the Irish, the Scotch, the French, or the English? Is wrong—if there be wrong—only to be resisted when it touches a negro? Or does that which is right, and just, and fair, when applied to a free white man, become wrong, unfair, and wicked, when applied to a runaway slave?"

"Away, we say, with this one-sided and partial sympathy, this special pleading, and disingenuous humanity. If trial by jury be necessary or expedient in one case, it is so in the other. Let it, then, be demanded in both, or else let there be no more hypocritical outcry by political abolitionists because that is not extended to black slaves which they themselves admit may be rightfully withheld from free white men."

"Let no man be deceived as to the purpose and motives of these agitators. It is not fear of injustice to free black men of the North; it is not solicitude for impartial trials and just decisions, which raises the shout for juries and for writs of *habeas corpus*. It is justice which is feared; it is an impartial trial, offered and secured by this law, which prompts the denunciation and stimulates the threat of resistance. Is additional proof wanted of this? It is at hand. In all the indignation meetings held upon the passage of the law, who has incited to resistance? who recommended to take arms? who assured of assistance and sympathy? It is the fugitive slave—not the free black; it is the known runaway from a southern master—not the colored citizen of a northern State—who has taken flight upon the passage of the law, and sought refuge in Canada, beyond its authority; not the colored free man, but the runaway slave. He has fled, not because of his color, but because of his social condition; and it is undeniable that of the whole free black population of the North no one has absconded, because no one has felt insecure. To none of them have been offered assurances of protection and assistance, or exhortations to arm for his defence, for none of them was supposed to be in danger."

"Thus, then, stands the case. The law of 1850 for the restoration of fugitive slaves is in all respects consistent with the constitution; it provides a fair and impartial trial, such as is afforded in analogous cases to white men, whether foreigners by native citizens of the United States—a tribunal liable to no suspicion of wrong, and not in fact suspected of any; and this law is passed in obedience to a positive provision of the constitution, binding upon the consciences not only of members of Congress and national and State officers, but of every citizen of the republic. It is impossible, therefore, to resist the conclusion that the whole opposition to this law grows out of the conviction that in its execution the duty of Congress will be fulfilled, the constitutional injunction be complied with, and runaway slaves be surrendered to their masters. The trial by jury is demanded, not to protect free men, but to harbor slaves—is sought, not as a fair means of executing the law, but as a safe and specious, a legal and orderly mode of defeating the law. The demand for it is a tub to the whale, a watchword for a party, a rallying shout for sedition, the battle-cry with which tumultuary violence may rush to conflict with the law and the magistracy of the country. The whole opposition is to the CONSTITUTION, and the law is denounced because, and only because, it carries out the constitution. The opposition is, therefore, seditious and treasonable in its character and tendency, and needs only to show itself with armed bands and hostile array, in resistance to the execution of the law, to involve all its adherents in the formal guilt of treason against the United States."

"We repeat, therefore, our warning to all good citizens—to all law abiding men—to all who are free from seditious and treasonable designs, to beware of these disturbers of the peace and the order of society."

"A singular and a appalling spectacle is now presented by our country. At the South, disunion is openly taught and urged by some, and supported and desired by more. There the admission of the free States of California into the Union by an unquestionable act of constitutional power—the abolition of the slave trade in this District—a measure of police and domestic regulation clearly within the just authority of Congress—are made the grounds of incipient measures for a dissolution of the Union. At the North a rupture of our constitutional Union, though not so boldly avowed, is yet as truly sought, because of the passage of a law for restoring slaves to their masters, according to a positive command of the constitution."

"The right to the surrender of fugitive slaves is clear—guaranteed by the constitution, and, without this guarantee, the constitution would never have been ratified by the southern States. Here is no matter for ingenious disquisitions—no ground for difference of opinion—no lobby on which to hang a doubt. The right by the words of the constitution, and according to constant judicial interpretation, is as clear as the right of any southern state to have two representatives in the Senate; and that the United States are bound to secure and enforce this right, by the solemn judgment of the Supreme Court, as the clear as is the right itself. To repeal this law, then—nay, more, to make any material alterations of its enactments—would be to repudiate this provision of the constitution, and in effect to abrogate the right which it secures. To leave the law on the statute book, and to suffer its execution to be prevented by unlawful combinations or mob violence, or by criminal neglect of the duty to enforce it, would be to accomplish the same object by other and more discreditable means. The effect of this upon the southern mind and the southern heart is not difficult to be foreknown. It would be seen and felt as a plain, direct, and dishonest breach of ordinary duty—a wilful violation of a fundamental condition of our Union, and an undisguised effort to hold the South to so much of the constitution as might benefit the North, while whatever is indispensable or useful to the South should, at the pleasure of the North, be disregarded and silently annulled. Does any man suppose that our southern brethren would submit to such a state of things? Will any man venture to say that they ought? Assuredly they would not, as assuredly they ought not. No; in such an event the very spirit of Union, the desire for Union, would be gone. Not only would the irritable and fiery spirits of the South blaze forth in fierce resentment, but her sober minded and temperate sons would be roused to a stern and determined resistance. Whatever has been or may be compromised, this could never be. This is the Rubicon beyond which to pass is to overthrow the constitution."

Proceedings of Canal Board.

The Board of Canal Commissioners, at their meeting in this city on the 8th inst., concluded a sale to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company of the Railroad Bridge across the Schuylkill, the line of railroad from the foot of the inclined plain to the city, and the car house and lot, and Collector's Office, near Broad street, for \$243,700. The act of 1849, which authorizes the sale, requires that the proceeds shall be applied to straighten and repair the Columbia Railroad between Whitehall and Columbia. To carry into effect the law, the Board authorized and immediate survey of the entire line, under the direction Edward F. Gay, the able Engineer, with instructions to report at the earliest practicable date as to all important alterations and improvements, with estimates for expenditures. It is believed that some of the heavy grades can be avoided, and many of the crooked ways made straight. We trust that especial reference will be had to the short and dangerous curve known as *Cape Horn*, around a ledge of rocks near the division line between Chester and Lancaster counties, as well as to the heavy grade from that point to the Gap, where the road leads over a bed of quicksand, at all times treacherous, and seldom in a proper condition for railroad purposes.—*North American*.

Latest from Sir John Ross.

Extraordinary Flight of Carrier Pigeons.—We have learned from a private source that on Friday last two of the carrier pigeons taken by Sir John Ross when he left the port of Ayr, and some of which were to be dispatched home in the event of his either finding Sir John Franklin or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr, finding their way at once to the dove cote which they occupied previous to being taken away. The birds, we understand, arrived within a short time of each other; but neither of them, we regret to be informed, conveyed anything in the shape of a letter or note of any kind. One of them indeed which may have had some document attached, was found to be considerably mutilated, its legs having apparently been shot away. The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross is of course ungrateful, but taking into consideration the well known powers of flight possessed by the carrier pigeon, it cannot have been very long since they left our gallant countrymen. The arrival of authentic news from the Arctic regions will be looked forward to with additional anxiety, tidings may have been heard of Sir John Franklin—Independent, however, of the interest which otherwise attaches to the extraordinary flight of the pigeons, it will be regarded by naturalists as a most remarkable