

Edenburgh

Mountain Sentinel.

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

BY ANDREW J. REEY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Adventure With a Robber.

PRINCE FREDERIC SCHWARZENBERG, the son of the celebrated Field-Marshal Schwarzenberg, used often to relate his encounter with the notorious robber Haburak. The Prince once accompanied a lady from Hungary to Vienna. They journeyed on the mountain roads between the counties of Gomor and Torna. Heavy showers had greatly damaged the roads; evening approached; the tired horses had reached the ridge of the woody height, but could not be urged on further; and the travellers were thus compelled to seek shelter for the night in the inn of Agglelek, a hiding-place of ill note for robbers. The carriage halted before the house, and the servant inquired whether room could be afforded. The publican replied, that there was one room for the lady, but that the gentleman could not be accommodated, the large guest-room being over-filled. After some visible reluctance, he owned that the gang of Haburak were drinking there. The lady became terrified, and entreated the Prince not to remain; but it had grown dark, the rain was pouring down, the horses were worn out, and the steep descent of the road was so dangerous that it was most hazardous to proceed. The Prince tried to reassure the lady; so she locked herself up in the room assigned to her. Her companion, wrapped in his white officer's cloak, under which he kept his pistols in readiness, stepped into the apartment where the robbers were assembled, and sat down at the table, facing the window, whilst his servant, likewise armed, kept watch outside the house, close to the window, on the alert in case his master should want any aid.

The company consisted of about ten or twelve men. Their rifles leaned against the wall; their axes lay upon the board, upon which stood the wine-jugs. They drank, sang, and talked over their adventures, and did not take any notice of the newly-arrived guest. The Prince mixed in their conversation, took wine with them, and listened to their conversation until it had grown late. Suddenly he rose, called the publican, threw a gold coin on the table, and said:—"This is for the wine these good folks have drunk; they are my guests. But now," he continued, addressing the robbers, "it is time to sleep. In the adjoining room is a sick lady; the entertainment has lasted long enough; I cannot allow any one longer to occupy this room, or disturb the lady's rest by noise."

At this imperative command, one of the robbers jumped from his seat, and contemptuously laughing, cried out:—"Does the gentleman fancy that because he has a carriage and four, and plenty of money in his pocket, he has a right to command us?"

An uproar followed. The men vociferated:—"We are poor lads, and, therefore, we are masters here."

"We are no timorous peasants, who take off our hats to every gentleman."

"We have yet money and credit enough to swallow a draught when we are thirsty."

"We do not accept any gay gift from people who fancy themselves better than we are."

"We will not be ruled."

All this was almost simultaneously uttered, with a loud tumult, from all sides. All the robbers had got up. The Prince mechanically caught hold of his pistols, and threw off his cloak.

"I am a master of the craft in which you are but apprentices," he exclaimed with dignity. "You are robbers; I am a soldier, and fear neither the mouth of a rifle nor the edge of an axe."

During this uproar, a man of middling height and strongly-marked features had risen from the bench beside the stove, where he had quietly sat during the whole time, without partaking of the wine. He now said in a commanding tone:—"Silence!"

The robbers grew speechless at this order, and again sat down to the table.

"Mr. Officer," continued the man, "don't think that you frighten us. I too have been a soldier, and have most probably smelt more powder than you ever did. I am Haburak. If I desire to do you any harm, a single whistle would suffice. The table at which you have sat would be overturned, the candles extinguished, and before you were aware of what was going on, you would be a dead man, no less than your servant there at the window, who thinks he watches us, whilst we watch him. But I saw you help a lady out of the carriage, and take her to the adjoining room. We never will disturb a lady's rest; we war with men, not with women. For the present we shall leave this shelter; yet, remember, sir, that it is the first time for a fortnight that these men have been under a roof, and that the couch there below on the damp oak-leaves is by no means comfortable. Farewell!"

"Friends, let us go," he called to his men. They took up their arms and went.

The Prince was greatly struck by the whole proceeding. He did not entirely trust the robber's word; and relieving his servant, they paced

up and down, thus keeping watch the whole night. But no robber again appeared.

On the morning, the lady continued the journey with her companion. The weather had cleared up, and only the puddles in the lanes, and the drops of rain glistening on the branches, reminded them of the clouds of the previous day. After they had ridden about an hour, they suddenly heard the discharge of a rifle close to them in the woods. Haburak stepped forth from the bushes, and bid the coachman halt.

The horses stopped; the Prince drew forth his pistols. But Haburak, without heeding his threatening mien, rode close up to the carriage door and said:—

"We yesterday sacrificed our comfort for the rest of this lady should not be disturbed. Now I will see whether it was worth the trouble."

With these words, he lifted the veil which hung down from the lady's bonnet, and looked for an instant into her face. The lady blushed, and the robber said:—

"She is really very pretty."

He turned round, plucked a wild rose from a bush close at hand, and offered it to the lady, with these words:—

"Accept this rose kindly as a keepsake from the poor robber Haburak; and if you sometime hear that he has been hanged, pray an Ave Maria for his soul."

The lady took the rose, and the robber vanished.

Two years later, the newspapers related that the robber Haburak had been caught; that he had been tried at the assizes in Torna, convicted of desertion and highway robbery, and hanged.

A Word to Little Girls.

Who is lovely? It is the little girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles, as she passes along; who has a kind word of sympathy for every girl or boy she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty; who never scolds, never contends, never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, or precious stones, as you pass along the street? But these are the precious stones which can never be lost. Take the hand of the friendless. Smile on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be beloved.

An American Grace Darling.

A young, intelligent and interesting woman, residing within sixty miles of New York, has, with the assistance of an aged and infirm father, saved twenty-one lives within the last fifteen years.

Kate Moore is the daughter of Captain Moore, who keeps the light-house on Fairweather Island, situated midway between the Harbours of Black Rock and Bridgeport, (Ct.) The island contains five acres of land, and is about half a mile from the shore. Many disasters, it is known, have occurred to vessels driven round Montauk Point in a storm, and sometimes in the Sound to homeward bound, and this lady's ear is so accurate, it is said, she can distinguish the shrieks of the drowning mariner, and direct her barque in the darkest night. She can trim a boat, and manage as well as any man, and seems to make up in tact what she lacks in strength, and never refuses to turn out in the darkest night to the relief of the sufferers.

Our informant adds that she is a highly accomplished and literary lady, and perfectly feminine in her manners, and that, although she occasionally visits New York and other places in that vicinity, and has a large and most respectable acquaintance, many of whom know of these facts, they have never come to the knowledge of the public before. The late lamented Major Noah, who was remarkable for collecting the most interesting facts, by some means became acquainted with them. We also understand that Captain Moore and his worthy helpmate have resided upon the island over twenty years, and brought up a family of five children, upon a salary of three hundred dollars a year, all of whom have an excellent education, and that they entertain a great many persons who visit the island, with true old-fashioned hospitality.

[Tribune.]

Southern Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C. May 5.

The South Carolina Southern Rights Association Convention, composed of delegates appointed by the various State Rights Associations of this State, met in this city to-day, and was duly organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Ex-Gov. J. P. Richardson.

Vice Presidents—Ex-Gov. W. C. Seabrook, J. H. Ashe, N. S. Griffin, J. W. Simpson, R. H. Goodwin, B. K. Hannegan, and W. H. Gist.

Secretaries—The Editors of the Greenville Mountaineer, Camden Journal, Black River Journal, Edgefield Advertiser, Chester Standard, and J. C. Walker.

There are 40 Associations represented, and the Convention is composed of 431 delegates.

The President, on taking the chair, calmly and temperately reviewed the position of affairs. He considered that Southern institutions, under existing circumstances, could not last twenty years. He alluded forcibly to the disregard of blood and treasure expended by the South in the acquisition of territory, and her subsequent exclusion from these territories; and said that when dangers threatening our existence, thus reach our doors, it was time to arm against them. It was futile to hope that the Constitution, based upon such legislation, could survive. Concession could yield nothing to its support. The deliberations of the Convention, he said, should be confined to the when, where, and how resistance should be made, though he confessed it should not be resorted to rashly. He, however, would not discuss that question, as he did not desire to bias the minds of the members.

He loved the Union; he did not believe there was an amateur disunionist among them. He advocated union among ourselves. If an enemy are forming in our rear, said he, let us await their approach—if on our van, let us march up to them. It has been said that whom God and Nature joined together, should not be put asunder; but the reverse may also be applied—Those whom God and Nature has put asunder, let no man join together.

He then argued at length on the want of affinity between the two sections of the country, and advised earnest and temperate deliberation. The Convention then adjourned for the day. The votes to-morrow will settle the question of nullification. The President is a strong union man. The Convention embraces many talented men.

CHARLESTON, May 6.

The proceedings of the Convention, to-day, authorize us to announce that a separate State action will certainly triumph by an overwhelming majority. The reception of Rhett's resolution has been fearfully enthusiastic. Langdon Cheeves and Judge Butler, who were in favor of moderation, were borne down. South Carolina is fixed for Secession. Great excitement has prevailed throughout the city.

CHARLESTON, May 7.

Langdon Cheeves has addressed the Convention, opposing the separate action of South Carolina.

The Committee have reported an address and resolutions which have not yet come up for consideration.

The number of delegates present to-day is 368, representing all parts of the State.

A Fortunate Kiss.

The following little story by Miss Bremer is furnished to *Sartain's Magazine*. For its truth and reality she says she will be responsible:—

In the University of Upsala, in Sweden, lived a young student—a lonely youth, with a great love for studies, but without means for pursuing them. He was poor, and without connections. Still he studied, living in great poverty, but keeping a cheerful heart, and trying not to look at the future, which looked so grimly at him.—His good humor and good qualities made him beloved by his young comrades. Once he was standing with some of them in the great squares of Upsala, prating away an hour of leisure, when the attention of the young men became arrested by a very young and elegant lady, who, at the side of an elderly one, walked slowly over the place. It was the daughter of the Governor of Upland, living in the city, and the lady with her was her governess. She was generally known for her beauty and for her goodness and gentleness of character, and was looked upon with great admiration by the students. As the young men now stood silently gazing at her, as she passed on like a graceful vision, one of them exclaimed:—

"Well, it would be worth something to have a kiss from such a mouth!"

"The poor young student, the hero of our story, who was looking intently on that pure and angelic face, exclaimed, as if by inspiration, "Well, I think I could have it."

"What!" cried his friends in a chorus, "are you crazy? Do you know her?" etc.

"Not at all," he answered; "but I think she would kiss me, just now, if I asked her."

"What, in this place, before all our eyes?"

"In this place, before your eyes."

"Freely?"

"Freely."

"Well, if she will give you a kiss in that manner, I will give you a thousand dollars!" exclaimed one of the party.

"And I!" "And I!" cried three or four others, for it so happened that several rich young men were in the group, and bets ran high on so improbable an event, and the challenge was made and received in less time than we take to relate it.

Our hero—(my authority tells not whether he was handsome or plain; I have my peculiar reasons for believing that he was rather plain, but singularly good-looking at the same time)—our hero immediately walked off to meet the young lady. He bowed to her, and said, "My lady, (*min froelen*), my fortune is in your hand."

She looked at him in astonishment, but arrested her steps. He proceeded to state his name and

condition, his aspiration, and related simply and truly what had just passed between him and his companions. The young lady listened attentively, and when he ceased to speak, she said, blushing, but with great sweetness: "If by so little a thing so much good can be effected, it would be foolish in me to refuse your request"—and she kissed the young man publicly in the open square.

Next day the young student was sent for by the Governor. He wanted to see the man who had dared to ask a kiss of his daughter in that way, and whom she had consented to kiss so.—He received him with a severe and scrutinizing brow, but after an hour's conversation, was so pleased with him that he offered him to dine at his table during his studies in Upsala.

Our young friend now pursued his studies in a manner which soon made him regarded as the most promising scholar at the University. Three years were not passed after the day of the first kiss, when the young man was allowed to give a second one to the daughter of the Governor, as to his intended bride.

He became, later, one of the greatest scholars in Sweden, as much respected for his learning as for his character. His works will endure forever among the works of science; and from his happy union sprung a family well known in Sweden in the present day, and whose wealth of fortune and high position in society are regarded as small things, compared with its wealth of goodness and love.

An Exploring Party.—Wonderful Discoveries.

A party of gentlemen returned on Wednesday night from an exploring expedition into a section of country almost unknown, about fifty miles above Benicia. They had been induced to make the trip from the wonderful accounts brought by a few hunters who had visited that portion of the State. The party consisted of five, including an old hunter who was acquainted with the country. They reached a point within ten miles of the spot they desired to explore without any difficulty, and then commenced to force their way over mountains and hills through a dense growth of chaparral. When they arrived within a short distance of a mountain towards which they had been making all day, they heard a tremendous roaring and hissing, which on examination, they found to proceed from steam issuing from a number of apertures in the mountain's sides, and sounding like a great number of steamboats "blowing off." They were astonished at the geological formation of the country. In one spot was a spring bubbling up, the water of which was so hot as to scald the hand; while not far off, another discharged an ice-cold stream. Mineral springs of all kinds abounded—sulphur, alum, carbonated and chalybeate. A piece of wood placed in one was soon seasoned and fast becoming petrified. They found also a number of lignite. Minerals of many kinds were picked up in the vicinity; the whole country was covered with sulphur, and they could see the process of the formation of limestone going on in the mountain before their eyes. A mountain of salt was not far off.

They describe the whole country as abounding in game of all sorts—bear, deer, elk, hares, ducks, quails, and in fact every species of wild animal. The very grass was worn away by the tread of their feet.

They returned highly delighted with their trip, and convinced that half the wonders of California have not yet been developed.—*San Francisco Herald.*

The Japanese.

A number of Japanese promenade Long Wharf on Sunday, followed by a crowd anxious to satisfy their curiosity, about a nation so much talked of and so little known. They were part of the seventeen who were discovered in a junk, bound to one of their northern ports, and picked up by Capt. Jennings of the bark Auckland, many hundred miles out to sea, whither they had been driven by a violent storm. The Empire of Japan, owing to the jealous policy of the Government, has been up to this time a sealed book to civilized nations, exciting their curiosity by vague reports of its immense population, and the singular character and habits of its people. Chinamen we have long had in our midst, but these we believe are the first visitors from the closely guarded shores of Japan. The party we saw consisted of twelve, from the boy of thirteen to the old man bent with age. They are somewhat similar to the Chinese in appearance, although, there are features peculiar to themselves which at once distinguish them from their neighbors of the Celestial Empire. They are as a nation very low in stature—none of the twelve we saw, being much over five feet high—the yellowish olive hue characteristic of the Mongolian race. Their straight, black hair, was drawn tightly up from the base of the head, and tied in a knot on the crown. Some of them had their fronts shaved closely like the tonsure of a priest—the crowns of the rest were shaven, forming a round bald space on the top. This was, with one exception, covered over with the long hair that was brought up from below—the baldness occasionally peeping through the covering. They were all dressed in blue cotton stuff, some with tight and others in the High-

land style. Their upper dress consisted of a kind of loose frock or blouse extending to the knees, tied around very low down by a strap.—They were altogether a most singular looking race. Some ladies, dressed in fashionable costume, stopped in surprise to examine them, but they, even more astonished at their appearance, halted and gazed upon them with looks of wonder at such, to them, odd looking creatures.—They evidently did not understand fully what they were, and kept gabbling to each other in most outlandish sounds. We have a motley population. It is hardly necessary to have artificial masquerades.

The varied costumes of the many nations that have contributed to swell our numbers, constitute a masquerade in the streets as strange as the ball-room could present. A perpetual Carnival exists in our midst. Californians of the old regime, Chinese, Kanakas, Indians, Japanese, Malays, Hindoos, the negro, natives of the Islands—all distinct and peculiar in costume and features, move along, free citizens of a free state. The enlightened nations of the Earth have sent their proportion to make up our people. English, French, Spaniards, by birth or descent, Germans, Hungarians, Italians—all have been re-cast, as it were, and come out of the mould Americans. Never was there, apparently, so irreconcilable a diversity of people, and yet, national prejudices and antipathies seem to have been melted down into the common fellowship of Californians, and all goes smoothly on, without jar or collision. This is the natural effect of free government, and is one of the strongest proofs of the efficiency of our institutions.—*San Francisco Herald.*

The Apalling Occurrence at Danville.

The Lewisburg Chronicle of Wednesday gives the particulars of the injury to the Methodist Church at Danville, by lightning, on Saturday last:—

"The Congregation were kneeling in prayer, just before the sacrament was to be administered. There were no previous indications of a storm, except a slight sprinkle of rain, and a cloud which seemed to be gathering in a northerly direction. The steeple was first struck, and much shattered. After reaching the main building, the electric fluid divided into two separate currents—one passing through the ceiling and along the chain by which one of the lamps was suspended, (both of which latter were demolished,) directly down into the midst of the crowded congregation, tearing up the floor and pews considerably, and instantly killing a Mrs. Pencil, and inflicting alarming injuries upon her sister, Miss Vastino, and eight or nine others, mostly females, besides stunning and otherwise partially affecting many other persons. The ladies' dresses were much torn, as well as set on fire, and in some instances ripped completely open to the flesh by the force of the terrific bolt. Mrs. Pencil's person bore no external marks of injury, but most of the others were scorched and discolored to a greater or less extent. The other current passed out through the brick wall by the front door, tearing off the facings and prostrating a young man named Jones, who was just at that moment in the act of entering. The lightning struck his right shoulder, tore his right boot to fragments, and blistered his flesh from shoulder to heel so badly that the skin peeled off when his clothes were removed.

"Our informant, a gentleman of this place, who was in the chapel at the time, says it was the most appalling scene of consternation and distress he ever witnessed.

"The chapel is a new building, and the entire elevation of the steeple, or dome, is about eighty feet and had no lightning rod, though we understand one had been contracted for, and was expected to be put up in the course of the summer.

"We learn by a gentleman from Danville last evening, that the injured persons were all in a hopeful way for recovery."

Quite Strong.

The following toast was given by one of the Boston Marshals, at a collation given them by Mr. Potter, the owner of Sims, at his plantation, during their stay in Savannah:—

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—May the links of the chain that binds their Union be stronger than ever—the abolitionists pitched into it, and Bunker Hill Monument rolled against the gate.

Sparrows in the Palace.

A new difficulty has arisen in the glass palace for the world's Fair. During a violent shower many panes of glass were broken, and all the sparrows in Hyde Park and St. James's Park availed themselves of the opportunity to enter. It is estimated that there are at least three hundred thousand of these birds in the building and much alarm is entertained lest they should damage the goods and annoy visitors. To get rid of them is no easy matter. To shoot them would be destruction to the glass, and the Councils of Supervision have sent to Edinburgh for thirty of the best falconers, who will come to London in their national costume. The chase is to commence some days before the exhibition.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA!

One Week Later from Europe.

New York, May 8.

The British mail ship Europa, Capt. Shannon, with dates from Liverpool to the 26th ult., arrived at her dock, Jersey City, at 7 o'clock this morning, making the trip in 11 days and 16 hours.

ENGLAND.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The following notice was posted the 24th of April:—

"All exhibitors are requested to complete their fittings on or before next Monday night. After that day, no person will be admitted, excepting those absolutely necessary for the arrangement of the goods."

A postscript is added, stating that all packages not removed by to-morrow night, the 25th, will be sold.

The feeling in favor of a general holiday, on the 1st of May, gains ground in the city.

The steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult. in 11 days from Boston.

A splendid dinner was to be given to Captain West, of the Atlantic, by several European and American merchants in Manchester, on the 25th, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his character as a commander and a gentleman. Lord Langdale is dead.

The Protestant agitation is being carried on with renewed vigor; and many of the leading persons connected therewith seem weary of waiting so long for the ejection of the Whigs.

The Catholics of Dublin held an aggregate meeting in opposition to the Papal Aggression bill, on Tuesday last. Mr. Reynolds, M. P., presided. The speeches and resolutions were spirited and uncompromising.

It was confidently reported that the Protectionist party were devising schemes to bring about another ministerial crisis; and as the budget in its amended form has stood the assault of Mr. Herries, and the Jew Bill and Income Tax were safe in the House of Commons, it was resolved to try a further opposition to the Papal Aggression Bill.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 24.—The National Assembly re-assembled to-day.

A motion for allowing newspapers to be sold and distributed in the streets, was negatived by the following vote:—yeas 226, nays 403. And another motion, prohibiting the same, was adopted without a division.

The uncertain state of political affairs cause a complete stagnation in business at the Bourse, and funds are again lower.

The announcement that M. Guizot is to be a candidate to represent one of the departments in the Assembly, has caused considerable sensation. It is not known whether Guizot has accepted the nomination.

A powerful advocate for the promulgation of the powers of the President of the Republic has arisen in the Assembly National, which received the contribution of Guizot and other distinguished statesmen who held office.

SPAIN.

Our advices from Madrid are to the 18th of April. The Portuguese Charge d'Affaires had not been successful in prevailing on the Spanish Government to tender the offer of an armed intervention to put down Saldana. There is good reason to believe that the Government exacts from every person aiming at being a deputy, a pledge that he will vote for the settlement of the public debt of Spain; and that those who do not assent to these terms, may expect to have their election contested by the ministerial candidate. The prime minister seems to be firmly resolved that this desirable object shall be the first thing which the Cortes are to pass immediately after the meeting, on the first of June.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Berne, of the 15th of April, in the Paris Journal des Debats, says:—"I hasten to inform you that the Federal Government has just received a communication from the English Legation, protesting against the settlement of the public debt of Spain; and that those who do not assent to these terms, may expect to have their election contested by the ministerial candidate. The prime minister seems to be firmly resolved that this desirable object shall be the first thing which the Cortes are to pass immediately after the meeting, on the first of June."

Refugees, who lately deserted from the army of Radetzka, arrived at Berne, on the 17th, under command of Col. Duer. They are going to America by way of France. A great number of them had fought under the Government of Kossuth.

PORTUGAL.

The following telegraphic despatch, announcing the failure of the insurrectionary movement in Portugal, was received at the Portuguese Legation on Wednesday:—

MADRID, April 21, 5, P. M.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, according to dispatches of the 16th, received by the Portuguese Ambassador, communicates to me, that it appears that Saldana, discouraged by the bad reception which he met with at Combia, had directed his course towards the Spanish frontier.

Letters from Madrid state that the Spanish Government is disposed to assist that of Portugal against the Duke of Saldana, in case of a conflict, but that it is its desire, at the same time, to act in concert with England.

ITALY.

Our advices from Italy are to the 21st of April. The Times correspondent confirms the report that Lord Palmerston has addressed a moderate note of remonstrance to the Courts interested, against the prolonged occupation of the Tuscan and Roman States, by Austria and France.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondence of the 20th inst., announces the appointment of Prince Schwarzenberg to the Governorship of Transylvania; vice Gen. Volczenuth deceased.

It is stated that the German Kingdoms will terminate the Dresden Congress by recalling their agents.

A letter from Constantinople in the Austrian Lloyd's, says Kossuth still signs his letters and documents as President of the Committee of defence of Hungary. This is a proof that he has not yet abandoned his project.

Ex-Chancellor Walworth, of N. York, was married on the 17th ult., at Jacksonville, Ill., to the widow of Gen. Harlan, who was killed at the battle of Fortna Vinta.