

MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

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

BY ANDREW J. RHEY.

EBENSBURG, SEPTEMBER 25, 1851.

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following rates:—50 cents per square for the first insertion; 75 cents for two insertions; \$1 for three insertions; and 25 cents per square for every subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year. All advertisements handed in must have the proper number of insertions marked thereon, and they will be published until forbidden, and charged in accordance with the above terms. All letters and communications to insure attention must be post paid. A. J. RHEY.

W. B. HUDSON'S



AND JEWELRY STORE.
One Door East of the Sentinel Office.
S. B. Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired at shortest notice, and warranted.
Sept. 26, 1850.—51

SAMUEL C. WINGARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Will practice in the several Courts of Cambria, Blair and Huntingdon counties. Germans can receive advice in their own language. Office, on main street two doors east of the Exchange Hotel.
May 8, 1851.—ly.

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office for the present, in the room occupied by F. Hutchinson, Jr., Esq.
January 30, 1851.—ly.

J. McDONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office, opposite J. Thompson's Hotel. All business in the several Courts of Blair, Indiana, and Cambria counties entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.
January 1, 1851.—ly.

E. HUTCHINSON, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, opposite Thompson's Hotel.
January 1, 1851.—ly.

MICHAEL DAN MAGEHAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in the Court House, up stairs.
January 1, 1851.—ly.

WM. A. STOKES, JAS. P. BARR,

Greensburg, Pa. } Ebensburg, Pa.
STOKES & BARR,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
EBENSBURG, PA.
February 13, 1851.—ly.

THOMAS C. McDOWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Will attend the several Courts of Cambria county, as heretofore. Office one door west of Wm. McFarland's cabinet wareroom.
January 1, 1851.—ly.

T. L. HEYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Office on Main street, two doors east of the Echo Office.
March 13, 1851.—ly.

ANDREW DONOUCHE,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AND SCRIVENER,
BOROUGH OF SUMMITVILLE.
Will attend promptly to collections, or other business entrusted to him. Legal instruments of writing, drawn with accuracy and dispatch.
January 1, 1851.

H. SCANLAN,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LORETO, PA.
Will attend to collections entrusted to his care.
January 1, 1851.

LEWIS W. BROWN,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser.
One door west of John Thompson's Hotel.
Ebensburg, May 1, 1851.—ly.
N. B. Shampooing done, and razors honed in a superior manner.

Any amount of coffee, sugar, tea, tobacco, and all kinds of Groceries, at the store of
Johnston Moore.
The highest price paid for wool at the store
GEO. J. RODGERS.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Chestnut street, between 7th and 8th streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A. F. GLASS
PROPRIETOR.
April 10, 1851.—ly.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

Chestnut Street, opposite the State House,
PHILADELPHIA PA.
AMBROSE J. WHITE.
PROPRIETOR.
April 10, 1851.—ly.

HARRIS, HALE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 201 Market Street, one door above Fifth, north side,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
In Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Perfumery, &c. &c.
John Harris, M. D. John M. Hale.
J. Sharwood. E. B. Orbanon.
April 24th 1851.—ly.

J. B. MILES, AT

MACHETTE & RAIGUEL,

Importers and dealers in Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE and CUTLERY, No. 124 North Third Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA.
E. V. MACHETTE, AEM. H. RAIGUEL.
April 24th 1851.—ly.

FRANKLIN PLATT & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,
No. 41 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
April 24th 1851.—ly.

CHEAP HARDWARE!

M. BUEHLER & BRO.

No. 195 Market Street, Philadelphia, two doors below 5th Street, offer for sale HARDWARE, in all its varieties, at low prices.
Call and see before you buy!
Look for the Red Lettered Mill-Saw.
February 27th 1851.—3m.

ISAAC M. ASHTON,

Wholesale dealer in HATS and CAPS, No. 172 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
April 10, 1851.—ly.

CONROD & WALTON,

Wholesale dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, &c., No. 203 Market Street, above 5th,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
April 10, 1851.—ly.

JAMES NEWELL, AT

C. J. KNEEDLER,

Wholesale dealer in Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, and Palm Leaf Hats, No. 130 North Third Street (opposite the Eagle Hotel),
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
April 17, 1851.—ly.

WILSON & WEST,

Successors to Rodney's
Wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Straw Goods, No. 17, North 3d Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
April 10, 1851.—ly.

W. J. KEALSH, AT

LUDWIG KNEEDLER & CO.,

Wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 110, North 3d Street, S. E. corner of Race,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
April 10, 1851.—ly.

BRADY'S HOTEL,

HARRISBURG PENNA.
MAJ. JOHN BRADY, Proprietor.
April 10, 1851.—ly.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.,

Wholesale Tobacco, Snuff, and Segar Manufactory, No. 173, North Third Street, three doors above Vine,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
M. WARTMAN, JOSEPH D. SORVER.
April 24, 1851.—ly.

J. MELHARE,

Manufacturer of English, Italian and American Straw Goods, Palm Leaf Hats, Artificial Flowers, &c., No. 155, Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
April 10, 1851.—ly.

HART & COWAN,

Dealers in Hosiery, Trimmings, Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods, N. E. corner of Market and Fifth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
April 10, 1851.—ly.

GOV. JOHNSTON NAILED.

"THE EVIDENCE OF THE STATE TREASURER."

From the Pittsburgh Post.

L. HARPER, Esq.:—Gov. Johnston alleges that when he came into the executive chair, the public debt was increasing, and that more than half a million of the debt was paid since he came into power.

It was the object of my letter to Mr. McKinley, among other things, to show, on the contrary, that the public debt was diminishing while he entered on his official duties, and that while it was diminished the large amount of \$511,656 29 during Gov. Shunk's administration, there had been paid during Gov. Johnston's only the sum of \$158,874 58.

But the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette calls in question my statement; and among other objections says that I have included "floating debts," and, strange to say, he calls the relief notes debts of that character. In one sense that designation may be true, but in a financial point of view, they form a part of the public debt, being the representatives of the loan authorized by the act of the 4th of May, 1841.

My statement of the public debt is taken from the official reports. And in order to show, beyond all cavil, what comprised the debt at the periods named, I will here insert an abstract of them:

Funded debt, 1st Dec. 1845, \$36,739,267 43
Loan per act of the 4th May 1841, 1,258,572 00
(Relief Notes.)

Interest certificates outstanding, \$2,680,022 49
Do. unclaimed, 28,391 72

Interest on these at 4 1/2 per cent. to 1st August 1845, if funded, 171,389 15

Domestic creditors, 2,888,803 36
99,755 43

Total public debt, 1st Dec. 1845, 40,986,393 22

Funded debt, 1st Dec. 1846, \$38,858,970 52
Loan May 4, 1841, \$1,031,664 00

Interest certificates outstanding, 703,810 69
Do. unclaimed, 4,433 11

Interest on certificates, at 4 1/2 per cent., to August 1st, 1851, when funded, 44,423 21

Domestic creditors scrip., 1,784,331 01
96,275 47

Total funded debt, Jan. 1, 1847, \$40,733,577 00

Public debt, composed of the same items, 1st Jan., 1848, \$40,578,949 51
do. 1st Dec., 1848, 40,474,756 93
do. 1st Dec., 1849, 40,397,673 92
do. 1st Dec., 1850, 40,316,362 44

It will thus be seen that my statement exhibits exactly the State debt as presented by the official reports, without any floating debt for repairs or any such thing.

It is therefore demonstrated that the following amount of the public debt was paid in the years herein stated:

In the year 1846, \$246,816 22
do. 1847, 169,627 49
do. 1848, 104,212 58
do. 1849, 77,063 10
do. 1850, 81,311 48

And it is further demonstrated, that, practically, there was a more efficient sinking fund, before the act of the 10th of April, 1849, passed, than since that period. Although I admit that there was no sinking fund, *ex nomine*, previous to that act.

The question is not how much was paid during Gov. Shunk's or Gov. Johnston's administrations for oil canal and railroad debts, or other debts for repairs or similar debts; large sums were undoubtedly paid for those objects during their administrations, and several preceding ones; but the question is, how much of the debt—acknowledged, ascertained and reported by the several State Treasurers—has been paid—how much is it diminished?

It is said that there is about a half a million of dollars in the sinking fund. The fact I stated in my former letter, and gave credit for the amount. But does it follow, of course, that because there is a certain sum in a sinking fund, that the debt is paid *pro tanto*? If it is so, it is a happy discovery. All that is necessary to be done hereafter, will be to appropriate largely to the sinking fund!

Mr. Pitt, I believe, was the author of this system; at all events he established a sinking fund, and kept up the credit of Great Britain, when he was, in point of fact, increasing the public debt every year!

I have nothing to say against the establishment of a sinking fund, so far from it I earnestly recommended it in my first report to the Legislature on the Finances of the Commonwealth. What I object to, is, that Mr. Johnston should claim credit for creating the revenue which made it certain that we should gradually pay the debt, when he was practising law in Armstrong county. And further, that he should claim to have created all the money now in the Treasury and Sinking Fund; and alleges that he has paid a half a million of dollars of the public debt!

That portion of the public debt which was paid in 1846, 1847 and 1848, was the part payment of the loan of the 4th May, 1841, by the cancellation of the relief notes, the redemption of a portion of the 5 per cent. funded debt, and payments to domestic creditors.

In answer to an inquiry on that subject, I can only state that I have no means at present of ascertaining the exact amount of State bonds cancelled in each year embraced in my statement, except the year 1846. I received that year and cancelled State bonds to the amount of \$23,885 01.

It is something new and shows that we live in an age of progress, for the Whigs to complain that payments were not made in gold and silver.

I was led to believe that they were accustomed to regard the notes of specie paying banks as equivalent to the precious metals; and yet I am asked whether I paid the interest in gold and silver. To this I answer as, in my former letter, that I paid it in the notes of specie paying banks, and a small proportion in specie paying banks, and a small proportion in specie paying banks.

In answer to another inquiry, I state with great pleasure, that in 1849 the Commonwealth had so far got rid of the relief notes, and the revenue under the act of the 26th April, 1844, was so effective (for no new revenues had been created) that the interest was paid in the notes of specie paying banks, without being obliged to resort to the ragged relief notes. This happy event occurred during the time that Mr. Ball was State Treasurer, and I was glad to have an opportunity of congratulating him upon it.

And here let me repeat what I said in my former communication, that it is as clear as a sunbeam that we owe all these triumphs, this glorious reduction of the State debt, and our happy deliverance from bankruptcy, and repudiation of the Legislature of 1844. And on the question of the 3 mill tax, we are indebted for its passage to the members of both political parties. The revenue yielded by the act last named, being the tax on real and personal estate, for the several years, is as follows:

In 1845, tax on real and personal property per act of 29th April, 1844, \$1,300,751 00
In 1846 do. do. do. 1,445,112 70
In 1847 do. do. do. 1,350,781 19
In 1848 do. do. do. 1,350,129 49
In 1849 do. do. do. 1,293,921 23
In 1850 do. do. do. 1,317,821 55

The revenues thus annually collected, in conjunction with the ordinary revenues then existing, have furnished the aggregate receipts which have enabled the Commonwealth to meet all her accruing liabilities, and by gradually paying the public debt, placed her feet on solid ground.

I have deemed these remarks proper, in view of the objections to my former statement. I have, I think, answered these objections in a respectful manner. My object is to present facts to the public, and I shall not travel out of my way to notice any unkind personalities.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.
Pittsburg, Sept. 1, 1851.

A Picture Faithfully Drawn and True to the Life.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, the talented Senator from Columbia county, in a speech made at Bloomsburg, on the 11th of August last, when referring to the arrogant pretensions of Gov. Johnston and his friends in the claim set up by them that his Excellency had projected and matured a Sinking Fund peculiarly his own, and that he is paying off the State debt, most clearly exposed the fallacy. He strips the Gov. of his borrowed plumage, and with a half prophetic vision exposes the pomp and parade which would accompany the Governor's first proclamation on this subject. That part relating to the "large type" and "great seal" have actually come to pass. The proclamation which was required by law as an official duty, is paraded in all the Whig organs under the extended wings of the American eagle, in glowing capitals, with hands pointing to its head, as if the whole public debt has become extinguished through the great financial skill of Wm. F. Johnston alone, and that nothing now remained but to read the Governor's proclamation of his great and marvellous achievements. Fancy yourself out of debt, with no taxes to pay. Eat, drink and be happy as long as the delusion lasts. But we set out to give an extract from the Senator's able speech, to which we will now introduce the reader.

Why then does the 4th section of the act of 1849, which I have just read, provide that a report shall be made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at an annual time instead of the usual time in January? Why on the first of September, during the fiscal year of the State, and not at its close? Why is this report to be made every third year and the first report exactly on the 1st September, 1851? The purpose was to re-elect Wm. F. Johnston. Recollect, the act was passed 10th April, 1849, and that these reports spoken of in the 4th section, were to be made at the end of every third year. But three years from the passage of the act would extend to the 10th of April, 1852, six months after the Governor's election this fall; in consideration of which circumstance, doubtless, the time of making the report was pulled backward and fixed on the first of September.

How beautifully the matter was arranged to effect the purpose intended; and how clearly may this Government section enlighten us as to the intention and purpose entertained in 1849. The main object was not to benefit the people of Pennsylvania in the payment of their debt, but to re-elect an Armstrong county lawyer—the father of relief notes and the friend of the abolitionists—to the office of Governor. You will observe that this triennial report is to be made not to the Legislature, where such reports appropriately belong, but to the Governor; that up to the time of such report the debt paid off is considered *unpaid* and draws interest; that upon receiving the report the Governor is to order the cancellation or destruction of the certificates of debt; so that the actual extinguishment of debt shall appear as his act; and that thereupon, *just six weeks before the election*, he shall issue a flaming proclamation to the people announcing the payment of so much of the public debt! And then we are to be told that Gov. Johnston and his wonderful Sinking Fund have done the whole business! And that the financial abilities of the Executive are at least equal to those of Alexander Hamilton and Wm. Pitt. Do you not perceive that in pursuance of the intention in view the Governor struck the key note of the music in his speech at Lancaster, and has been followed by his file leaders all over the State in a paean of praise to the Sinking Fund? It was desirable to direct the public mind beforehand in such manner as to give a full and salutary effect to the September proclamation! That wonderful document, gentlemen, is soon coming, in all the beauty of large type and under the great seal of the Commonwealth. It will become us to peruse it with thankfulness and gratitude, and to recollect that it is the production of a sublime personage who has borrowed a project from his competitor and prepared it for electioneering purposes.

JANET MCREA.

We seated ourselves in the shade of a large pine-tree, and drank of a spring that gurgled beneath it. The Indians gave a groan and turned their faces from the water. They would not drink of the spring nor eat in the shade of the tree, but retired to a ledge of rocks at no great distance. I ventured to approach them and inquire the cause of their strange conduct. One of the Indians said in a deep and solemn tone, "That place is bad for the red-man; the blood of an innocent woman, not of our enemies, rests upon that spot—she was there murdered. The red-man's word spirit made him forget it. She lies buried there. No one avenged her murder, and the Great Spirit was angry. That water will make us more thirsty, and that shade will scorch us. The stain of blood is on our hands, and we know not how to wipe it out. It still rests upon us, do what we will." I could get no more from them; they were silent, even for Indians. It was the death of Miss McRea they alluded to. She was betrothed to a young American by the name of Jones, who had taken sides with the British, and become a captain in their service. The lovers, however, had managed to keep up a correspondence. They were informed, after a battle in which he distinguished himself for his bravery, that his inamorata was concealed in a house a few miles from Sandy Hill. As it was dangerous for him to go to her, he engaged a party of confidential Indians to take his horse to her residence, and bring her to his tent in safety. He urged her, in his letter, not to hesitate a moment in putting herself under their protection; and the voice of a lover is law to a confiding woman. They proceeded on their journey, and stopped to rest under a large pine-tree near a spring—the one at which we drank. Here they were met by another party of Indians, also sent by the impatient lover, when a quarrel arose about her which terminated in her assassination. One of the Indians pulled the poor girl from her horse, and another struck his tomahawk into her forehead—score off her scalp, and gashed her breast. They then covered her body with leaves, and left her under the huge pine-tree. One of the Indians made her lover acquainted with the facts, and another brought him her scalp. He knew the long, brown tresses of Miss McRea, and, in defiance of all danger, flew to the spot to realize the horrid scene. He tore away the thinly-spread leaves, clasped the still bleeding body in his arms, and wrapping it in his cloak, was about bearing it away, when he was prevented by his superior officers, who ordered the poor girl to be buried where she had been immolated. After this event a curse seemed to rest upon the red-men. In every battle their forces were sadly cut up, the Americans attacking them most furiously whenever they could get an opportunity. The prophets of the Indians had strange auguries; they saw constantly in the clouds the form of the murdered white woman, invoking the blasts to overwhelm them, and directing all the power and fury of the Americans to exterminate every red-man of the forest, who had committed the hateful deed of breaking his faith and staining the tomahawk with the blood of a woman, whose spirit still called for revenge. It was agreed among the Indians in a body to move silently away, and by morning's light not a red-man was to be found near the British troops. Captain Jones, too, was no more. In the battle he led on his men with that fearlessness and fury that distressed the mind of the enemy; but his men grew tired of following him in such perilous attacks, and began to fly. As he returned to rally them he received a ball in his back. Burning with shame, love and frenzy, he turned and threw himself on the bayonets of the enemy, and at once closed his agonies and expiated his political offence. He was laid by the side of her he had so ardently loved and lamented.—*Excerpts of the Revolution.*

The above in verse.
BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.
She heard the fight was over,
And won the wreath of fame!
When tidings from her lover,
With his good war-steed came:
To guard her safely to his tent,
The red-men of the woods were sent.
They led her where sweet waters gush
Under the pine-tree boughs!
The tomahawk is raised to crush—
'Tis buried in her brow!
She sleeps beneath that pine-tree now!

Her broken hearted lover
In hopeless conflict died!
The forest-leaves now cover
That soldier and his bride!
The frown of the Great Spirit fell
Upon the red-man like a spell!
No more those waters slake their thirst,
Shadeless to them that tree!
O'er land and lake they roam accurst,
And in the clouds they see
Thy spirit unavenged, McRea!

Old Kentucky!
Major J. C. Breckenridge, a young democrat of fine talents and promise, who was an officer of one of the Kentucky Regiments in Mexico, has been elected over the notorious Gen. Combs of Lexington, Ky., and the Ashland district flies to the democratic banner. Henry Clay's State and district have at last returned to the faith in which he found them, and in which he commenced his brilliant political career. Apostasy from the republican faith has at last met its retribution and brought upon him the bitter mortification of witnessing the desertion of his own State, and his own vicinage, from his side. The way of the transgressor is hard.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

LOPEZ IN BATTLE.—P. S. Van Vochten, of New York, a lieutenant in one of the companies of the Cuba expedition, and who has been pardoned and released by the Captain General, publishes in the N. Y. Herald an account of the expedition, in which he says that during the engagement with the Spaniards, Lopez carried no sword, but "rode entirely unarmed over the field, through the hottest fire, occasionally applying a red raw-hide, with a good deal of vigor, to the shoulders of such men as he thought could be hurried into firing a little faster!"

THE OUTRAGE IN CHRISTIANA.
THE WHISKEY REBELLION.
The Washington Republic contains an able article on the recent outrage in Christiana. It describes it as an act of treason against the U. States, under the charge of "levying war against the States," which the Constitution defines to be treason. The first Congress passed an act to carry out this provision of the Constitution, declaring that the crime of treason should be punished by death. The same law also provides that

"If any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of the treasons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some one of the judges thereof, or to the President or the Governor of a particular State, or some one of the judges or justices thereof, such person or persons, on conviction, shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars."

The Republic shows how the Whiskey rebellion was treated in Pennsylvania, when in 1894 an insurrection took place in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, to prevent by force the execution of two acts of Congress.

"Vigil was indicted in April, 1795, for high treason in levying war against the United States, on the charge of resisting and preventing by force the execution of the said acts; and was tried at a circuit court held in Philadelphia, Judges Patterson and Peters on the bench. The overt acts being proved by two witnesses, the case was submitted to the jury without argument, under the charge of the court, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Patterson."

Vigil was sentenced to death, and afterwards pardoned. We quote again: "A few years afterwards Congress passed an act (1798) providing for a valuation of lands, &c.; and in the same year an act laying a direct tax. In the year following an insurrection took place in the counties of Bucks and Northampton, in Pennsylvania, to resist the execution of these acts. Fries was arrested and committed as one of the ringleaders in the insurrection. "Fries was brought to trial at a circuit court held in Philadelphia in April 1799, before Judges Iredell and Peters. The facts alleged in the indictment being fully proved, Lewis and Dallas, the able counsel of the prisoner, rested his defence on the points of law."

After a full discussion, the principle established in Mitchell's case was reaffirmed, "that, to resist or prevent by force the execution of a particular law of the United States, did amount to levying war against them, and was therefore treason."

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There are other examples of like import and leading to like results.

A Cure for Poison.

If a person should be stung by a bee or other insect, rub some spirits of turpentine on the place, and the pain will cease in a moment. It is said that the pain arising from the bite of a copper-head snake may be relieved in a few minutes by the continued application of this article; and from my own knowledge of the effects in other cases I have not the least doubt of it. The effect of all poison is to contract the blood vessels and prevent a free circulation; the natural consequence is pain and inflammation immediately. Spirits of turpentine, by their penetrating and expanding qualities, soon overcome the difficulty.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Another.

REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITES.—The Boston Post, in recording the death of Mr. Lovell at Philadelphia