

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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TERMS.

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All letters and communications to insure attention must be post paid. A. J. REEY.

From the Pennsylvania.

MAKING FOR THE IRISH EXILES.

An Unmistakable Expression of American Sentiment.

The meeting that has been for some time in course of preparation, in favor of a movement on the part of the United States Government towards procuring the release of Wm. Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, O'Donoghue, and their companions in exile, was held on Wednesday night at the Museum, in Philadelphia, and was in every way such an assemblage, in point of numbers, and weight of character of those who actively participated in it, as the most earnest and zealous friend of the cause could desire. The great Saloon was thronged by an immense mass of the most respected and influential citizens of Philadelphia; and the proceedings, a sketch of which will be found below, were characterized for the most part by a propriety and decorum eminently becoming the occasion. It is hoped by every friend of freedom and humanity that the movement begun elsewhere and thus auspiciously seconded by Philadelphia, may have a favorable result.

Mayor J. Beilerling, of the Northern Liberties, called the meeting to order, and W. F. McKean, Esq., proposed the following list of officers, which was adopted unanimously:

PRESIDENT—Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON.

VICED PRESIDENTS—Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Hon. Robert C. Grier, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Hon. John K. Kane, Mr. John W. Ashmead, Hon. George M. Strong, Gen. Robert Patterson, Mr. Robert Taylor, Hon. Richard Rush, Hon. James Campbell, Gen. George Cadwalader, Hon. Edward King, Mr. Josiah Randall, Hon. Wm. J. Duane, Hon. Charles Brown, Mr. John Cadwalader, Mr. Robert Kwing, Hon. J. K. Findlay, Hon. John M. Read, Mr. Robert Tyler, Messrs. Morton McMichael, John W. Forney, James S. Wallace, Jos. E. Flanigan, J. Murray Rush, Hon. R. Kneass, Robert Morris, Francis Tiersan, Joseph Allison, Isaac Hazlehurst, P. Brady, Henry M. Watts, Hon. John Robbins, Hon. Robert T. Conrad, Messrs. David Paul Brown, William W. Haly, Samuel Hood, Stephen D. Anderson, William Deal, Robert Walsh, Vincent L. Bradford, Col. John Swift, Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Hon. John T. Smith, Messrs. George H. Martin, Charles O'Neil, Major Charles Biddle, Messrs. Harry Connelly, Geo. E. Naperede, Jno. O'Brien, Hon. Joel B. Sutherland, Messrs. William B. Mann, L. A. Wollenweber, James L. Taylor, Francis Cooper, Frederick C. Brightly, John B. Colahan, John F. Belsterling, John G. Ringland, John Miller, Dr. T. J. P. Stokes, Thos. Duffield, Col. Thos. Rooney, Marshal Keyser, Col. John Binn.

SECRETARIES—James F. Johnston, Col. Wm. Dickson, John G. Thompson, John Tyler, Jr., Esq.

Gov. Johnston then arose and said, in substance:

FELLOW CITIZENS—We have assembled here to-night to perform, what is a pleasant task to me, and doubtless is a pleasant one to all present. We have not assembled here to carry out our own peculiar views in reference to our peculiar interests or peculiar pleasure. We have assembled for a holier and nobler purpose. We have assembled to ask our Government to interfere for the liberty of distinguished men who, from accidental causes, have become imprisoned in the world. We have assembled here to-night, fellow citizens, not to interfere with the execution of the Government or policy of neighboring kingdoms. We have not assembled here to find fault with what they have thought proper to impose upon their citizens. We have assembled here to-night for a higher and a holier purpose. We have assembled to ask our government to use her influence in inducing Great Britain to extend an act of clemency to worthy and good men. We ask our government, because it is the representative of the opinions of its people, to interpose its good offices for the release of men who have been imprisoned for political offences.

It appears to me that it is one of those acts that seldom fails of success. That twenty-three millions of people should ask another government to release criminals for political offences. The action of our government will not be the action of this assemblage alone, but the voice of twenty-three millions of people who ask that

government to release from duress vile, men whose only offence and only wrong was the assertions of the rights of man. He did not come there to make a speech, but to express his cordial sympathy in behalf of these unfortunate men, as there were others there who would do more justice to the cause, but that none could speak or feel more deeply in the cause that should result in the release of Smith O'Brien, M. Meagher, and others, than himself. He then referred in glowing terms to the course which this government had pursued in regard to matters of this kind heretofore, and the efforts that had been made by the immortal Washington for the release of Lafayette. He concluded his remarks by asking of the government of the Old World a kind consideration of our petition for the release of these men, and that if they could not be released as subjects of that country, that they should come to us, and we would extend to them the same cordial welcome which we have extended to all.

Robert Morris, Esq., then arose, and said the Hon. C. J. Ingersoll had been detained from the meeting by illness. He then read the following address to the President of the United States, which had been prepared by Mr. Ingersoll for the occasion:

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A numerous assemblage at the city of Philadelphia of American citizens of all parties, presided by the Governor of Pennsylvania, representing, there is reason to believe, nearly the unanimous and hearty sentiment of the whole State, beg leave, respectfully but earnestly to urge the Executive of the United States to apply the influence of the American nation, which appears to be in action, to obtain from the British government the release of Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and their companions in misfortune from distressing captivity in a remote and inhospitable region.

The lawfulness of their condemnation we will not discuss; but as they could not have been convicted of high treason as tried by English law, and as all constructive treason is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, American sympathy for these gentlemen is excited by even the means of their conviction.

But it can be no cause of just offence to Great Britain that American sympathy is aroused by say and by all Irish suffering. Open, earnest, anxious, national interposition, by respectful appeal to the British government in behalf of such victims as those we pray for, is an obligation as binding on Americans and as natural as it was for them to succour Ireland when distressed by famine.

Many hundred thousand Irish every year leave their birth places to seek relief in this continental refuge for the poor and distressed. Since the providential migrations recorded in holy writ, no such wonderful exodus has ever been known as that by which an ancient and once powerful people flock by numbers annually enough to constitute a large State, to undertake the work, predial, industrial and tollsome of the youngest of communities. Crossing the broad ocean to American domestication, allegiance and amalgamation, furnishing a large part of the motive power of the most progressive of countries, for Americans not to sympathize with Irish would be unnatural. In the urgent interposal of our government with Great Britain for O'Brien and his companions the English cannot but perceive the most legitimate, praiseworthy and influential cause of action.

Increasing commercial, ameliorated social, and more analogous political intimacy of late between Great Britain and the United States, are softening asperities which had alienated kindred people, whom nothing will tend to reunite, so much as constant reciprocity of good offices.

Among these the liberation of O'Brien and his companions by the British at the instance of the American government would be a signal and memorable kindness, glorious to England, grateful to America, delightful to Ireland! an act of magnanimous beneficence by which American sagacity to Ireland would be nobly repaid.

Disclaiming all idea of improper interference with British control, or suggesting their executive policy, may we not believe that British justice would be unimpaired, and British policy promoted by the pardon of these unfortunate gentlemen, entreated by the American offspring, in some measure, of Great Britain herself.

Pardon, the most attractive attribute of royal powers, may it not be urged by Americans, is the obvious policy of the illustrious lady who benignly wields the sceptre of that mighty empire. These unhappy exiles have long suffered the incessant torture of exclusion from domestic endearments, which their monarch's virtuous example inculcates as among the most precious enjoyments of her subjects. She has named one of her princely sons in token of regard for Ireland. On this side of the Atlantic we are free to estimate and characterize her reign. Would not the successor of the Elizabeth and Mary Queens of England, under whom her imperial realms are no longer ruled with rods of iron, perform an act of royal grace and clemency more potent than any exercise of Executive power, by pardoning those punished for zealous love of country?

We cannot doubt that if our government entertains this act of clemency with the earnest zeal befitting the occasion, it will not be withheld.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting sign the address which has been read to the meeting, and that it be transmitted by the Governor, Wm. F. Johnston, to Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

The Hon. Joseph R. Chandler seconded the motion for the adoption of the resolution, and moved that the same should be transmitted to the President, with the signatures of the officers of the meeting. He then made a few eloquent remarks in their support, in which he referred to the effort now going forward in the old world, to re-claim and re-establish the rights of man. He referred to the movements which had been made in this city on similar occasions, to the enthusiasm which pervaded the community when the Greeks arose against the Ottoman oppression, and when the foes of this people were upon one side and famine upon the other—when a meeting of the citizens of this city was held in that place, at which Bishop White presided, and that he did not reduce the dignity of his station by interceding in this righteous cause.

He also referred to a movement of a similar character in behalf of Poland; that men and money had been raised here, but that it was too late. The hand of oppression was down. Poland was extinct from the list of nations. The American people, said he, have always been ready to express their sympathies for the oppressed. He then referred in glowing terms to the efforts of the Irish patriots, and concluded his remarks by calling upon the meeting to adopt the address and pass the resolution, which was done amid loud cheering.

Mr. Z. Collins Lee, of Maryland, next addressed the meeting. He said that he was proud of the opportunity of reciprocating the feelings of his own State and city (Baltimore) with those of Philadelphia. We have assembled, said he, to do honor to that great principle which is the foundation of all good, and that principle from which our government sprang into existence. He then delivered one of the most eloquent, impressive and touching appeals in behalf of the Irish exiles that we have ever listened to, but the small amount of space allotted to us, compels us reluctantly to omit it.

Mr. Robert Tyler was now loudly called for by the meeting. He was cheered with great enthusiasm. He thanked the meeting for the partiality of their kind reception. It was not the first time that many of those present had met together in that crowded room, when the feelings of the Irish people and the interests of a great cause were involved. But that day, so filled with its bright and happy anticipations had past and gone, and its fair hopes were withered into ashes. They had not met to send a word of greeting and encouragement, as of yore, to the noble and busy laborers in the fields of Irish emancipation, but to make an appeal in their behalf, to the humanity of those who had scattered the harvests of liberty, and driven the workmen into exile and imprisonment. He could not dwell upon such a theme. He did not desire to comment upon the past action of the British Government, in reference to Ireland. He could not say anything in praise of it, and he would say nothing in censure. But while he had no language in which he would prevail on himself humbly to solicit any thing, he still claimed to be able to appreciate fully and sincerely any act of generosity and favor towards those for whom he entertained friendship and esteem. And he could truthfully declare that if the British Government would frankly and promptly respond to the friendly suggestions of the Government of the United States—supposing such suggestions to be made—by releasing Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and their suffering companions, restoring them to their bereaved families, and permitting them to seek their fortune and happiness among their friends and countrymen in America—he should be ready and eager to express the admiration and respect he could then feel for an act at once so just and so humane. The distinguished speaker then went on to speak of the object of the movement now commenced in the country, and the principles on which it rested. He did not doubt for an instant the favorable action of our own Government; and furthermore he saw no sufficient reason to suppose that the British Government would not grant its speedy and magnanimous assent. He quoted some historical precedents for the proposed amicable intervention of our government in the matter contemplated. He referred to the warm and generous reception extended to Kosuth by the British people, under the eye, permission, and encouragement of the Government of Great Britain—Kosuth claimed as an Austrian subject—a price on his head—and an exile for a political offence. He thought it too late for British statesmen to be exhibiting any particular nervous sensibility on this subject. They were well-nigh precluded from a refusal of our request by their own acts. Why, then, he asked, should these patriotic but distant and unhappy exiles in a penal colony, away from friends, family, home and country, be restrained of their liberty. These

was no taint in their offence of moral dishonesty or turpitude. Their release could not revive the cause for which they had suffered. They had been now for years expiating a political offence. The people of Ireland, in 1848, as the people of the American Colonies, in 1776, differed from the government of Great Britain on certain questions of right and domestic policy. These distinguished exiles were among the leaders of their countrymen in this political contest. If they had succeeded, they would have been heroes. The world would have been happier, and history would have illuminated their names in letters of glory. But they did not succeed and hence their present condition. If they ever deserved punishment they had suffered enough. Let England take care that an act which could only be tolerated by the necessity of the case, does not degenerate into a mere act of heartless vengeance. He thought in fine, reason, policy, justice and humanity, all uniting, would persuade the British government that it would be better and wiser to do a good and gracious thing, and to gratify the feelings of thirty millions of people, than to give a cold and unpleasant refusal.

Mr. Tyler concluded by pronouncing a graceful and appropriate eulogy on the character of the Irish Patriot prisoners, and said that no more honorable and faithful men in their public and private relations in life ever lived. That they were not fitted perhaps by their education, habits and literary character, to head the spirit of revolution and to lead armies to victories, but he would say that their courage, truth, honor and dividual devotion to their country, and the cause of their country's liberty would make themselves and their conduct a subject for the commendation and respect of all who should hereafter turn to their history.

Mr. Tyler concluded his able and excellent effort amidst the loudest applause.

Mr. John Cadwalader then arose and delivered one of the most masterly speeches that we remember ever to have heard. He enlisted the profound attention of the audience by his argument, and was continually interrupted by irrepressible bursts of gratification and applause. It would be impossible to do justice to it in a mere sketch, and it is equally impossible to furnish anything more complete to-night, and we therefore avoid it.

Mr. Morton McMichael was then called for and addressed the assemblage in a brief but eloquent speech, but marred its effect, we think, and hazarded the success of the cause, by an ill-timed assault on Mr. Ex-Secretary Walker and his Southampton speech. Mr. McMichael's address, where it was confined to the legitimate subjects of discussion before the meeting, was exceedingly able; but of the propriety of the part to which we have referred, we cannot withhold the above remark, which we regard as a very moderate expression of opinion very generally held.

Mr. John O'Byrne was next introduced. His address was mainly devoted to an exposition of the characters of the men in whose behalf the meeting was assembled, and a vindication of their motives. Mr. O'Byrne had been the companion of the brave and illustrious exiles and spoke from personal knowledge, and in such glowing and impassioned terms, as called forth the most unbounded and prolonged applause. At the conclusion of Mr. O'Byrne's address, the Governor adjourned the meeting.

We should say that during the evening the Pennsylvania Brass Band, which was present, added much to the enjoyment of those assembled by their brilliant performances of American and Irish national airs.

The Mormons—Trouble in the Future.

The movements of the Mormons are exciting more than ordinary attention. The rapidity of their increase is surprising. They are now, according to all accounts, establishing the nucleus of a great city on the shores of the Pacific, while some of their leaders cherish the most ambitious objects.

By the Los Angeles Star, we learn that the price paid by them for the rancho was one hundred and two thousand dollars; twenty-five thousand dollars of this were paid down, the remaining seventy-five is to be paid in two equal annual instalments. San Bernardino contains within its boundaries more than eighty thousand acres of excellent land, a great part of which can be irrigated. The Santa Anna river runs through it, furnishing a large and unfauling supply of pure water, and having excellent mill seats. The mountains near are covered with pines, sufficient to supply with lumber all southern California for years. The improvements to be immediately made will be of great benefit to that country.

This settlement commands the Cajon Pass, and will protect the valley from further Indian incursions. We understand that a flouring mill and several saw mills will be erected there during the rainy season, and it is said that the Mormons now located near the Cajon Pass will raise enough wheat next year to supply the whole southern portion of California with flour. It is said that a book is nearly out against the Mormons, and the largest ever printed in California. The Alta Californian denounces this

book as calculated to excite a great deal of prejudice, and lead to mischief. It says—

"However detestable and intolerable may be the religious sentiments of the Mormons, when inculcated in our midst, let us not permit a set of designing scoundrels to provoke disturbances and collision between us, or our interests, and these people, while they are so situated as to work us no harm, as friendly neighbors, but capable of inflicting upon us serious injury as enemies."

"The history of the rise and progress of the Mormons is without a parallel in the records of modern times. Like that sad relic of the ancient world, the Jewish race, we might almost say of the Mormons, 'Empires have sunk, and kingdoms passed away, yet still apart, sublime in misery, stand the wreck of Israel.'"

By way of St. Louis we also learn that, some of the master-spirits of this strange people, are conducting themselves in a manner well calculated to provoke the hostility of the people of the United States. It is said that they recently denounced the officers of the United States government, not only in terms of the utmost bitterness, but of wanton calumny. A letter dated "Great Salt Lake City," is published in the Washington Union. It speaks of the fanatical intolerance of the Mormons as truly deplorable, and says that on the anniversary of the arrival of the Saints in the Great Valley, their principal orators employed language towards General Taylor and the present officers of the United States Government, of the most outrageous character. The writer, who is described as a judicial officer of the Government of the United States, says—

"You may remember that I was authorized by the managers of the Washington National Monument Society to say to the people of the Territory of Utah that they would be pleased to receive from them a block of marble, or other stone, to be deposited in the monument 'as an offering at the shrine of patriotism.' I accordingly called upon Governor Young, and apprized him of the trust committed to my hands, and expressed a desire to address the people upon the subject, when assembled in their greatest number. He replied that on the following Monday the very best opportunity would be presented. Monday came, and I found myself at their Bowers, in the midst of at least three thousand people. I was respectfully and honorably introduced by 'an excellency' to the vast assemblage. I made a speech, though so feeble that I could scarcely stand, and staggered in my debility several times on the platform.

I spoke for two hours, during which time I was favored with the unwavering attention of my audience. Having made some remarks in reference to the judiciary, I presented the subject of the National Monument, and, incidentally thereto, (as the Mormons supposed,) I expressed my opinions in a full, free, unreserved, yet respectful and dignified manner, in regard to the defection of the people here from the government of the United States. I endeavored to show the injustice of their feelings towards the government, and alluded boldly and feelingly to the sacrilegious remarks of Governor Young toward the memory of the lamented Taylor. I defended, as well as my feeble powers would allow, the name and character of the departed hero from the unjust aspersions cast upon them, and remarked that in the latter part of the assessor's bitter exclamation that he 'was glad General Taylor was in —' he did not exhibit a Christian spirit, and that if the author did not earlier repent of the cruel declaration, he would perform that task with keen remorse upon his dying pillow. I then alluded to my nativity—to my citizenship—to my love of country—to my duty to defend my country from unjust aspersions wherever I met them—and trusted that, when I failed to defend her, my tongue—then employed in her advocacy and praise—might cling to the roof of my mouth, and that my arm, ever ready to be raised in her defence, might fall palsied at my side. I then told the audience if they could not offer a block of marble in a feeling of full fellowship with the people of the United States, as brethren and fellow citizens, they had better not offer it at all, but leave it unquarried in the bosom of its native mountain.

At the close of my speech, the governor arose, and denounced me and the government in the most brutal and unmeasured terms.

The ferment created by this remark was truly fearful. It seems as if the people (I mean a large portion of them) were ready to spring upon me like hyenas, and destroy me. The Governor, while speaking, said that some persons might get their hair pulled, or their throats cut on that occasion. His manner was boisterous, passionate, infuriated in the extreme; and if he had not been afraid of final vengeance he would have pointed his finger at me, and I should, in an instant, have been a dead man. Ever since then the community has been in a state of intense excitement, and murmurs of personal violence and assassination towards me have been freely uttered by the lower orders of the populace. How it will end I don't know. I have just learned that I have been denounced, together with the government and officers, in the Bowers again to-day, by Governor Young. I

hope I shall get off safely—God only knows. I am in the power of a desperate and murderous set. I, however, feel no great fear. So much for defending my country.

I expect all the officers of the Territory—at least Chief Justice B. Secretary Harris, and Captain Day, Indian Agent—will return with me, to return here no more."

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, Nov. 19. The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th inst., arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She sailed from Liverpool at noon, on the 8th.

The Africa brings 100 passengers. The steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 21st inst.

The steamship Washington, with Kosuth and his suite, would leave Southampton for New York on the 14th.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 7th.

Kosuth continued to receive the most marked demonstrations of respect from all parts of the country.

The attention of the public had been mainly directed to French affairs. The Assembly had met, and the President delivered his annual message, the chief feature of which was a demand for the restoration of universal suffrage, with some very slight restrictions.

The Ministers asked the Assembly to declare the proposed measures urgent. The Assembly refused by acclamation. Thus, the Legislative and the Executive powers were placed in direct and avowed opposition. The result was sarcastically waited for.

The public tranquility remained undisturbed, and confidence unshaken, notwithstanding these occurrences.

We have received advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 25th of October, confirming the previous disastrous accounts.

The Caffirs, in their last attack, had employed fierce dogs, with great success.

The Caffirs had surprised and surrounded two companies of the Second Regiment, and had killed Captain Oldham, two sergeants, and nineteen privates, besides surrounding twenty-three. There are eighty others missing.

The Caffirs were preparing to attack Grahamstown.

The price of bread had risen 80 per cent. at the Cape, and was still advancing.

ENGLAND.

The workmen of London had joined in a grand demonstration to Kosuth, on the 3d inst. There was a monster procession numbering not less than 30,000 persons, and an address was presented to him in the name of the inhabitants of London, to which Kosuth read a written, but very eloquent reply.

Parliament has been further prorogued until the 16th of January.

The Commissioners of the late Exhibition estimate the net profits at £150,000, which they propose to apply to the increase of the means of industrial education. They ask a Royal charter to perfect the necessary arrangements. The Sub-Marine Telegraph between England and France has been fully completed, and will be opened in a few days.

Kosuth was to visit Birmingham on the 10th and Manchester on the 11th. The Mayors of both towns had refused to call special meetings of the town councils to receive him, and the public had thereupon taken the matter into their own hands, and were determined to give him an enthusiastic reception.

FRANCE.

Upwards of one hundred of the persons concerned in the late riots in the Department of Cher, are about being tried by a court martial.

The Assembly met on the 4th, and re-elected M. Dupon, President.

The Message of the President, and the position of the Ministry, meet the strongest and most violent opposition from the Legitimist organs. The excitement in the Assembly has been intense, and the President has been broadly accused of personal ambition. On the other hand, the Republican journals are greatly elated with the prospect of universal suffrage, and strongly advocate it, as the surest means of averting civil war.

The President represents the financial affairs of the country as in a most deplorable state. In reference to the socialist movements and disorders, he says, a formidable conspiracy exists, the avowed object of which is the overthrow and uprooting of society as at present constituted. The temper of the Assembly and a majority of the Press is so much averse to the recommendation of the President, as to render any compromise even a matter of the extremest doubt. The project is very nearly the electoral law of the Constituent Assembly. Six months' residence, only, is required to become a voter.

GERMANY.

The health of the King of Hanover is steadily declining, and his recovery is not anticipated.

It is estimated by the time Kosuth arrives some 25,000 babies will have been named after him.