

# Mountain Sentinel.

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

VOLUME VIII.

EBENSBURG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1852.

NUMBER 16.

## TERMS.

The "MOUNTAIN SENTINEL" is published every Thursday morning, at Two Dollars per annum, payable half yearly.

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## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM BIGLER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The Providence of God has prospered our great Commonwealth. The will of the people has called an humble citizen to the performance of the duties of her Chief Executive office. In accordance with the requisition thus made upon me, and in obedience to the provisions of the Constitution, I appear before you to-day for the purpose of subscribing to the oath of office and assuming the duties. I embrace this opportunity to express the profound gratitude I feel toward the people for this distinguished mark of their confidence.

In contemplating the high and delicate nature of the duties pertaining to this station—their complex and difficult character, the magnitude of the interests involved in their faithful performance, I am most solemnly impressed with the responsibility they necessarily impose. The junior of all my predecessors in this high station, I enter upon the discharge of its duties with the utmost distrust of my own qualifications for the task. I have, however, resolved to devote my best energies, my hopes and prayers to a faithful discharge of the obligation I have just taken, and look to the people for that generous indulgence which has ever characterized their action towards public servants who have honestly endeavored to perform their whole duty. The efforts of man, at best, are but feeble; all the aid that his wisdom can bring to the accomplishment of any great purpose must fall, unless accompanied and controlled by the guardian care of Him who gives direction to all human affairs. On His power and good pleasure all results must depend. On Him we should rely in a spirit of humility and Christian confidence.

Our republican institutions are based upon the axiom, that the people are the only rightful source of power. Under these institutions, thus founded, the will of the people reflected through the ballot-box, gives direction to public affairs. Through this medium the humblest citizen, not less than the most distinguished, can stamp the impress of his will upon the public policy of the country. This feature of our Republican system is its great distinguishing characteristic, and, guided by the general intelligence and patriotism of the people, the cause of our success as a nation. The right of suffrage should, therefore, be held most sacred and inviolate, and its independent exercise enjoyed by every citizen. To prepare the minds of the people for this high trust, by general education, by the inculcation of moral precepts and religious truth, should be accounted the noblest purpose of the Government. All that we are, and all that we can hope to be, as a nation, is dependent upon this source of power. The right of the citizen over property—his personal liberty and security—the freedom of speech and liberty of the press—the free toleration of religious sentiment are alike subservient to this great source of human law. How important is it then that this great head should remain pure and independent—"When the fountain is pure, the stream emanating therefrom will be also pure." Then, by promoting the moral and intellectual culture of the people—the source and vitality of our government—our laws will be made wise, our institutions be preserved pure, and our country remain free, prosperous and happy.

The experience of the world seems to demonstrate that general intelligence and republicanism must move together. The successful government of the people is the government of intellect, directed by virtue. A thorough education of the youth of our country will, therefore, tend far more to the security of our institutions and the maintenance of our national honor, than all other means beside. Common school education, high literary attainment, a knowledge of the arts and sciences, a comprehension of individual rights, and the principles of the Christian religion, constitute the very bulwark of our republican government. The schemes and machinations of the demagogue will fall harmless before a people thus thoroughly educated.

The dangerous tendencies of monopoly, and the corrupting influence of money, are met and counteracted by the power and virtue of this knowledge. Liberal expenditures by our government for the purpose of education, may well be regarded as rigid economy, and the payments of the people for the support of this cause, as pure devotion to republicanism. It should be the first care of the parent and the government, and

its fruits accounted the richest legacies we can leave to posterity.

In the discharge of the various duties of the office, I have just assumed, it will be my anxious desire to do "equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever persuasion, religious or political," and especially to advance the interest of this great Commonwealth—to increase the resources of her treasury—husband her means—diminish her debt, and elevate the standard of her credit—to favor such measures as may be calculated to develop her vast resources, and stimulate alike her agricultural, mining, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial interests, and cooperate most cheerfully with the legislative branch of the government in the adoption of such policy as may tend to lessen the present onerous burthens of the people.

Our vast debt should be reduced as fast as practicable. Its injurious effects upon the growth of our population, and the migration of capital to the State, is much more potent than the casual observer would suppose. This may not be most readily accomplished by a too parsimonious use of the means already secured to the treasury. It may be wise to apply a portion of these to complete public improvements now far advanced in construction, but yet unproductive. The abandonment of such improvements would involve the loss of a large amount of capital already expended, and sacrifice entirely the chances of future returns to the treasury from these sources. Indeed the speedy completion of the North Branch Canal, is, in my opinion, consistent with the truest principles of economy.

Pennsylvania is, perhaps, unrivalled by any of her sister States in natural elements of greatness and wealth. She is no less the garden spot of our common country than she is the "Key-stone" of the Federal Arch. Abounding in inexhaustible and varied mineral resources, an abundance of well located water power, admirably adapted to manufacturing and mechanical operations, together with a vast extent of the best agricultural soil, she can doubtless employ, subsidist and prosper a greater number of human beings than any other State in the Union. Her mountains, her rugged hills and lovely valleys, are rich with natural advantages to man. Her people are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and if not restrained by unwise legislation, will soon occupy and improve these advantages to the fullest extent, and thereby render our beloved State prosperous and wealthy in an eminent degree.

A thorough knowledge of the science of agriculture by our people will have a most beneficial effect, if not quite essential to the prosperity of our State. I am, therefore, much gratified with the effort now being made to accomplish this great end. Our own experience, and the history of other countries, fully demonstrate the importance of such scientific education. The study of this science, combined with the practical labor of tilling the soil, is no less calculated to elevate and dignify the farmer, than to reward him for his toil. This great first, most dignified and independent pursuit of man, so peculiarly adapted to our State, and the inclinations of our people, should command the fostering care of government.

Pennsylvania is blessed with a rich abundance and variety of minerals, adapted to the practical uses and necessities of man. Her mineral interests constitute a great and growing source of wealth, contributing largely to enhance the receipts of our treasury. The appreciation thus given to the value of property—the population thereby sustained—the improvements made for their development and advancement, as well as the direct trade they furnish to the public works belonging to the State, greatly promote this end.

The rich and extensive deposits of coal and iron ore within the borders of our State make her particularly blessed. Her anthracite coal beds, furnishing a choice and cheap fuel for domestic purposes, for generating steam for the stationary and locomotive engine, as well as for the propulsion of our steamships, give to her a trade almost exclusively her own. For the supply of this article, she is without any considerable rival. Although this trade is comparatively in its infancy, it has already grown to one of great magnitude.

The value of the product of the mine is made up mainly by the healthy, invigorating labor of the hardy miner, while those engaged in this trade constitute an industrious and valuable constituency, with whose interests the prosperity and greatness of our State is identified.

It will afford me the utmost pleasure to favor all proper measures calculated to advance our great agricultural, mineral and other interests.

Intimately connected with the great interests of the country is the subject of a currency. The proper disposition of this question is not only highly important, but one of the most difficult and dangerous duties of the government. The errors of our system are of the most seductive and dangerous character; consisting mainly in the creation of too much paper for the amount of specie basis provided for its redemption. The utmost care should be taken to guard against this tendency, and to secure the people in the use of this medium. This security may be measurably afforded by imposing on the corporations individual liability to the fullest extent.

The injurious effects of an excessive issue of paper money, have been so frequently demonstrated in this country by sad experience, that it is quite unnecessary to discuss the question on this occasion. The laborer, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer and the merchant, are all deeply interested in having a sound currency. No pretext can justify the creation of a superabundant amount of paper money, and it is with painful alarm that I have witnessed a growing disposition over the entire country to increase the use of this medium, on a small specie basis, regardless of the inevitable effect of the large accessions of coin which California is furnishing to this country and to the world. Every people must have a circulating medium, as a matter of convenience. Ours should have whatever amount the transaction of wholesome business affairs may demand; but unfortunately we are too unwilling to stop at the proper period in the creation of this medium. That as coin becomes abundant it should supplant and render unnecessary the use of paper, is to my mind the plainest teaching of common sense; such practical effect is demanded by the true interests of the people. A superabundant amount of money of any kind, cannot fail to enhance nominal values above a proper standard, and thereby engender a spirit of dangerous speculation, and in the end prostrate the great commercial and manufacturing interest of the country. The manufacturer is more vitally interested in this than any other question of governmental policy. Without a sound currency, the incidental aid resulting to this great interest from the revenue laws of the general government, can never have force or stability.

I would not be understood by any thing I have said, as holding the opinion that mere legislation, however wise, will give prosperity to a country, while bad legislation may restrain its energies, no matter what the labor, industry, virtue and patriotism of the people may be. Wise legislation can only afford opportunity for the legitimate rewards of natural resources developed by unembarrassed labor. There is, perhaps, no more dangerous political heresy taught in our land, than that the prosperity of the country is to be created by its legislation. A just policy can only guard and protect the legitimate means of production from special privileges, the devices of the cunning and wicked. The people should rely on their own individual efforts, rather than the mere measures of government for success. Legislation should give to all citizens an equal opportunity of enjoying the natural advantages which surround them. Corporate power and special privileges too often produce the reverse result, and should therefore only be granted to facilitate the accomplishment of great public purposes, not within the reach of individual means. Capital and labor, co-operating in a proper relative position, have made and will continue to make our country prosperous and happy. The rights of the latter should never be sacrificed to the interests of the former. Special legislation too frequently has this tendency. Capital can always command employment and profit—labor, less able to command either, should receive the watchful care of government.

I am most happy, my fellow citizens, to meet you in my present capacity, at a period when our common country is at peace with all the world and prosperous in an eminent degree. The dangerous conflict touching the subject of slavery, which for a time seemed to menace the stability of the National Government, has been most fortunately, and I trust, permanently adjusted through the medium of what are generally known as the Compromise Measures. The general acquiescence of the several States in this adjustment gives assurance of continued peace to the country and permanence to the Union—permanence to that Union, the formation of which gave our Nation early influence and dignity of position with the other powers of the earth. Her rights have, consequently, been respected by all, and her wishes heard with profound regard. In war she has gained a high character for military prowess, and in peace secured the confidence of all mankind. The justice and liberality of her institutions has strained the oppressed of every land to seek an asylum within her limits, and enjoy, under the ample folds of her National flag, political and religious freedom.

The continuance of these unequalled blessings is dependent entirely upon the perpetuity of this great national compact, and this can only be secured by a faithful observance of the terms of the constitution under which it was formed. The former cannot exist without the latter, and the latter had no purpose but to perfect and sustain the former. He, therefore, who is not for the constitution, is against the Union; and he who would strike at either, would commit political sacrilege against the great fabric, sanctioned by Washington and Franklin. The Federal constitution must be maintained and executed in all its parts. It is the paramount law of each state, and it is the imperative duty of their respective governments, to assist in the just and full administration of all its provisions. To Congress undoubtedly belongs, in the first instance, the duty of making provision to carry into execution the intent of this instrument; but it

is the right and duty of the states, moving within the limits of their reserved rights, to cooperate with the general government in this legitimate work. They should certainly never attempt by means of their legislation, to embarrass the administration of the constitution. Such interference cannot fail to engender hostile feelings between the different sections of the Union, and if persisted in, lead to a separation of the States. So far as legislation of this kind can be found on the statute book of this State, it should be speedily repealed. Of this character I regard the greater portion of the law of 1847, prohibiting the use of our State prisons for the detention of fugitives from labor whilst awaiting trial. In that work I shall most cheerfully participate, as I shall also aid, as far as I may properly do so, to suppress all attempts to resist the execution of the laws of Congress, whether providing for the rendition of fugitives from labor, or for any other constitutional purpose. The necessity for such action is fully demonstrated by the consequences resulting from such an attempt, recently occurring within our own borders.

The loyalty of Pennsylvania to the national Union cannot be doubted. She is now as she ever has been, for the constitution and its compromises. She will maintain and execute, in letter and spirit, the several adjustment measures as passed by the late Congress, on the subject of slavery. She regards these measures as a permanent settlement of this dangerous geographical conflict, and will discountenance, to the full extent of her influence, all attempts at future agitation of the questions settled by them. She has planted herself on the constitution, and guided by its wise provisions, will seek to do justice to all sections of the country, and endeavor to strengthen the bonds of the Union, by cherishing relations of amity and fraternal affection between its members.

I need say no more, my fellow-citizens, of the Union. You are, I am confident, abundantly impressed with its magnitude. Without union our liberties never could have been achieved, without it they cannot be maintained. With the dissolution of this national compact would fall the hopes of the world for republicanism—the cause of political and religious liberty—the peace and prosperity of our people. To the end, then that its great blessings may be preserved, and its advantages vouchsafed to posterity, it becomes the duty of all to yield a patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally adopted, and cherish feelings of affectionate intercourse between the several members of our glorious Union. Admonished so to do by the immortal Washington, let the injunction be regarded by each and all of us with a Christian fidelity. Let our habits of acting, thinking and speaking of the Union be as though it were indeed "the Palladium of our political safety and prosperity"—watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning at the first dawn of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."—Then shall we have performed our whole duty—duty to ourselves—to our sister States, and to the cause of republicanism throughout the world.

## Judge Duer.

The following is an extract from the speech of Judge Duer, of New York, upon the Hungarian question, about which so much has been said in the newspapers:—

It seems to be universally admitted that a great movement is now in progress, upon the continent of Europe, and it is reasonable to believe that of this movement, Kossuth, when he shall return, will be the leader and director—the animating and the controlling spirit. Is it then presumptuous to hope? do not the signs of the time even justify the belief, that, the day, the hour, is at hand, is rapidly approaching, when the exile from Hungary, the prisoner in Turkey, the guest of America, shall be proclaimed by rejoicing and grateful millions, the Liberator of Europe?

It is said by the poet who deplored the fall of Poland in verses that can never die—verses that fix themselves in the memory, and sink into the hearts of all who read them,

"That freedom shrieked when Kosciuszko fell."

But we dare to hope that in Europe, freedom reviving from her long trance and seeming death, will raise her exulting voice, and raise her triumphant banner, when Kossuth shall return.

NEW WAY TO DEN.—The Fond Du Lac Republican gives the following hint to its subscribers:—"Spring is here with her sunny smiles and odoriferous breezes. The thick-ribbed ice is fast dissolving away like the phantom forms which dance on the vision floor in our midnight dreams; and the sleigh-bells merry peals are as quick forgotten as the cherry checked sweetheart of a California gold hunter. The rosy-fingered goddess will soon scatter her flowers around her prairie home, and love will frolic on undulating plain and towering hill—and some of our delinquent subscribers will be dropping in to pay us.

## BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,  
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;  
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot  
O'er the grave where our hero was buried.

We buried him dearly, at dead of night,  
The sods with our bayonets turning;  
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,  
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,  
Not in sheet nor in shroud we wound him;  
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,  
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,  
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;  
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,  
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we hollowed his narrow bed,  
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,  
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er  
his head,

And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,  
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,  
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on  
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,  
When the clock struck the hour for retiring;  
And we heard the distant random gun  
That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,  
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;  
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone;  
But left him alone with his glory.

## THE WAY SHE TURNED HIM.

A writer in the St. Louis Spirit of the West, tells a good story about a Western politician, which is as follows:—

The most bigoted and unreasonable party man I ever met with, was Jack D., now a prosperous and influential Attorney, in S. County, in this State.

At the hour of which I am writing, he was a red hot Democrat, and his chief pleasure seemed to consist in making the fact as notorious as possible to the world. His friends and acquaintances, who knew him well, and whom he had repeatedly "victimized," with one consent pronounced Jack a bore, and his politics a nuisance; but with a stranger the thing was essentially different. Seized by the button, at the moment of introduction, Jack would astonish him by a rapid rehearsal of the articles of his political creed—branch out into an interminable rhapsody on the manifest destiny of the great progressive party, and if the victim was unusually passive, wind up with an eloquent eulogy on the great "I did," as the living embodiment of his peculiar opinions, and, in consequence, the greatest man of the age. Soon was Jack D., at the time of our story, acknowledged, on every side, as a firm and incorruptible Democrat. But, alas! let us, however, not anticipate—but to our story.

One unlucky day, Jack met, at the house of a friend, a young lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments; attracted by her loveliness, and captivated by her intelligence, he became assiduous in his attentions, forgot for a while his "principles," and without inquiring what might be the political preferences of his "lady love," imprudently proposed, was accepted, and they were married.

The wedding was over, the guests had departed, and the happy pair had retired to their chamber, and were snugly ensconced in bed, when Jack, in the course of a quiet conversation with his wife, unwittingly alluded to his favorite subject, by casually speaking of himself as being a Democrat.

"What!" exclaimed she, turning sharply and suddenly towards him, "are you a Democrat?" "Yes, madam," replied Jack, delighted with the idea of having a patient listener to his long-restrained oratory. "Yes, madam, I am a Democrat—a real Jeffersonian Democrat, attached to the principles of the great progressive party; a regular out and outer, double-dyed and twisted in the wool."

"Just double and twist yourself out of this bed, then," interrupted his wife. "I am a Whig. I am, and I will never sleep with any man professing the abominable doctrines you do."

Jack was speechless from absolute amazement. That the very wife of his bosom should prove a traitor, was horrible—she must be jesting. He remonstrated—in vain—tried persuasion—twas useless—entreaty—twas no go. She was in sober earnest, and the only alternative left him was a prompt renunciation of his heresy, or a separate bed in another room. Jack did not hesitate. To adjure the great and established doctrines of his party—to renounce his allegiance to that faith that had become identified with his very being—to surrender these glorious principles which had grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength, to the mere whim and caprice of a woman, was utterly ridiculous and absurd, and he threw himself from the bed, and prepared to quit the room.

As he was leaving the door, his wife screamed out to him, "I say, my dear, when you recant your heresy, and repent your past errors, just knock at my door, and perhaps I will let you in."

The door was evidently slammed, and Jack proceeded wrathfully in quest of another apartment.

A sense of insulted dignity, and the firm

conviction that he was a martyr in the "right cause," strengthened his pride, and he resolved to hold out until he forced his wife into a capitulation.

In the morning she met him as if nothing had happened, but whenever Jack ventured to allude to the rupture of the night previous, there was a "laughing devil" in her eye, which bespoke her power, and extinguished hope. A second time he repaired to his lonely couch, and a second time he called upon his pride to support him in the struggle—which he now found was getting desperate. He vented curses, "not loud and deep," on the waywardness and caprice of the sex in general, and of his own wife in particular—wondered how much longer she would hold out—whether she suffered as acutely as he did, and tried hard to delude himself into the belief that she loved him too much to prolong the estrangement, and would come to him with morning—perhaps that very night and sue for reconciliation. But then came the recollection of that inflexible countenance, of that unbending will, and of that laughing and un pitying eye—and he felt convinced that he was hoping against hope, and despairingly he turned to the wall for oblivion from the wretchedness of his own thoughts.

The second day was a repetition of the first—no allusion was made to the forbidden subject, on either side. There was a look of quiet happiness and cheerfulness about his wife, that puzzled Jack sorely, and he felt that all idea of forcing her into a surrender, must be abandoned.

A third night he was alone with his thoughts. His reflections were more serious and composed than on the night previous. What they were of, of course were known only to himself, but they seemed to result in something decided, for about midnight, three distinct taps were made at his wife's door. No answer—and the signal was repeated in a louder tone; still all was silent, and a third time the door shook with violent attacks from the outside.

"Who's there!" cried the voice of his wife, as if just aroused from deep sleep.

"It's me, my dear, and perhaps a little the best Whig you ever did see."

The revolution in such opinions was radical and permanent. He removed to another County, became popular, offered himself as a candidate on the Whig ticket for the Legislature, and was elected, and for several sessions represented his adopted County, as a firm and decided Whig.

## Love and Liking.

That women were "born to love" is as certain as that General Jackson was "born to command," or that everybody was "born to die." Their very dialect shows the strength of this proclivity. They use the word to indicate any sort of affection, passion, penchant, appetite, or "fancy." They "love" their lovers, and their husbands, fine dresses, and fine dinners, sweetmeats, and "sweet ribbons," with apparently the same sort and the same measure of affection. To "like" is too tame an expression for a lady's choice. She "loves" everything (that she does not happen to hate, and can find no other word in the dictionary that is equal to her need. That this elevating and indiscriminate use of the highest and holiest word in the language is improper and even indecent, there can be no ground for debate. "O, I dearly love turnips!" exclaimed a lady the other day at the table—a lady who merely meant to say that she liked the vegetable in question. "The-h-l you do!" said an acstic old bachelor of her acquaintance who sat opposite. "What more could you say of your husband, or that beautiful child of yours, or even of your Redeemer, madam?—love Turnips? I hope you may yet find something more worthy of your affections!"—Boston Post.

## Clerical Wit.

Watty Morrison, a Scotch clergyman, was a man of great wit and humor. On one occasion he entreated an officer at Fort George to pardon a poor fellow who was sent to the barracks. The officer offered to grant his request if he would, in return, grant him the first favor he would ask. Mr. Morrison agreed to this—and the officer immediately demanded that the ceremony of baptism should be performed on a puppy. The clergyman agreed to it, and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism.

Mr. Morrison desired the officer to hold up the dog, as was customary in the baptism, and said:—As I am a minister of the Church of Scotland, I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the Church.

"Certainly," said the Major, "I expect all the ceremony."

"Well, then, I begin with the usual question: You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?"

A roar of laughter burst from the crowd, and the officer threw the candidate for baptism away.

MARRIAGE.—Hot buckwheat cakes—warm beds—comfortable slippers—smoking coffee—round arms—red lips—[Ahem!]—etc. etc.—shirts exulting in buttons—redeemed stockings—boot jacks—happiness, &c.