

Mountain Sentinel.

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

VOLUME VIII.

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TERMS.

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

HOW SHALL I WOO HER?

How shall I woo her? I will stand Beside her when she sings, And watch her fine and fairy hand Fit over the quivering strings; And I will tell her—I have heard, Though sweet her song may be, A voice whose every whispered word Is more than song to me.

How shall I woo her? I will gaze, In sad and silent trance, On those blue eyes, whose liquid rays Look love in every glance; And I will tell her, eyes more bright, Though bright her own may be, Will shed their breaking spell to night Upon me in my dream.

How shall I woo her? I will try The charms of olden time, And swear by earth, and sea, and sky, And rave in prose and rhyme, And I will tell her—when I bend My knee in other years, I was not half so eloquent, I could not speak for tears.

How shall I woo her? I will bow Beside her at the shrine, And pray the prayer, and vow the vow, And press her lips to mine, And I will tell her, when she parts From Passion's thrilling kiss, That Memory to many hearts Is dearer far than bliss.

In vain, in vain! The lyre is mute, Its chords are smelt in train; You cannot string that silent lute, Nor clasp those chords again, Love's toll, I know, is light cost, Love's perjury little sin, But hearts which lose what I have lost, What have they left to win?

Intervention in the U. S. Senate.

The following are Senator Clemens' remarks upon the intervention resolutions in reply to General Cass:—

Mr. Clemens said there was much in the speech of Mr. Cass which he could not endure, and much that met his cordial approbation. That Senator, however, only asked for a declaration of our deep concern at the violation of the law of nations by Russia. He did not intend to discuss that matter, but he proposed to speak on rendering material aid to Hungary. A foreigner landed on our shores some time since, preaching a crusade against all the governments of the old world, and asking that this government should adopt a new feature in its foreign policy. This foreigner was an orator and nothing but an orator. To call him a hero was to make the term ridiculous. A man who shrunk at the very first moment of personal danger, who, with an army of one hundred and thirty five thousand men to sustain him, surrendered his authority to another, whom for months he had regarded as a traitor, could never be considered as belonging to the same rank as Washington, Sumpter, Marion and Greene. He had sent lately a letter, written by a public man, in which the writer confessed himself in want of words to express his reverence for Kossuth. How humiliating was it to behold an American revering so highly any being save his God. How much should be the reverence of an American for a man who was so vacillating in the hour of danger, and so reckless before it. He could hardly believe Kossuth understood the system of republicanism. An apostle of freedom, by his own example, should illustrate its beauty and simplicity. Raised in other lands, amid the pomp and shows of courts, and displays of power, he must have conceived that by such displays was his doctrine to be shadowed forth. From some such reason was the quiet hotel of this quarter turned into what appeared to be the headquarters of a commanding general, during his sojourn here. From such feelings must have originated the taste of bringing to these halls a military guard, and making these walls echo to the sound of sabres. He hoped the presence in this Senate—the most innocent temple of American liberty—of foreign soldiers, and its walls resounding to the jingle of foreign arms, was no presage of what was to follow the adoption of this new policy. Nor could he admire the taste which forbade his visiting Mount Vernon. No summer's heat nor winter's snow, should have deterred a republican from visiting that spot. No monarch in Europe would have acted with such indifference. But the name of Washington seemed to have caused different emotions in the breast of this man. In his words and teachings were the opposition to the

new doctrine. Mr. Clemens then turned from Kossuth to Hungary. He denied that Hungary was an independent nation. She was under the sovereignty of Austria, as much as New York is under this government. If New York should undertake to manage her own affairs, to seize upon the revenues collected in her ports, to tax citizens of Pennsylvania, &c., it would require no strong imagination to suppose an army would be on her borders, and her right would depend on her power to enforce it. So it was with Hungary. She undertook to manage her own affairs and could not maintain herself. Was she therefore independent? Difference of language, of place, or of birth, did not make a people independent. Suppose all the Irish in this country gathered into one section, all the Germans in another, and the Americans in another, would each become an independent nation because they spoke different languages? Hungary was as much under the power and dominion of Austria as ever. She has gained no right to independence by her failure to maintain it. A right without the power to maintain it was a solemn mockery. He declared the United States had no cause, interest, or object to induce them to engage in a war with Russia. He addressed himself to Senators, not to dinner guests, bristling with patriotism and claspings; nor to militia colonels, who were anxious to march to-morrow, but who could not be induced to go to Mexico, when their own countrymen required their services.

The United States had no wrongs, committed by Russia, to redress—no rights in Russia or Austria to assert and maintain—no territory there to conquer—no commercial benefits to acquire by war with Russia. This was apparent that these orators now fall back upon the manifest destiny of the United States requiring war; whether would this manifest destiny lead? It was said our destiny required us to fight the battles of freedom everywhere. He considered that this destiny, if it called for an American war with Russia, would defend itself. He mentioned Kossuth's estimate of Russian forces, and said the result of such a war would be to liberate the chains of those whom we designed to liberate, would throw upon us the jeers and gibes of our enemies, the curses and imprecations of our allies, and, more than all, the self-abasement that we had engaged voluntarily in a war we were not called upon to notice, and had suffered defeat and disgrace. He dreaded that word destiny if it was to embark this nation upon those dark waters of war, upon which no sunshine gleamed, no star shone out. If the freedom of one continent and the hopes of four should sink beneath that inky flood, the fault should be ours, and ours the deep damnation it deserves. He alluded to the evils and dangers of having armies and generals abroad, who might be wanted from their country or return for its destruction. He drew a picture of the consequences of war upon all other interests—manufacturing, agricultural and commercial. He read several extracts of Washington's Farewell Address, and said he hoped the United States were not prepared to reject this wise counsel of the patriotic and sagacious statesman, because of the noisy babbling of political aspirants, or of a foreigner who had for his object the accomplishment of his own selfish ends. He read also from the writings of Jefferson against intervention. As to an alliance with England in the cause of Hungary, he considered the people of the United States wholly opposed to it. No warlike alliance with England could be of any benefit to the United States. The people yet remembered the British soldiery here. The deeds of Tarleton, Rawdon, Cockburn, were still remembered. That great portion of our population of Irish blood well remembered the hand which spread desolation over their native soil. They well remembered a British soldiery, headed by a paid informer, and the violence, ruin and terror which followed in their footsteps. These were the souvenirs by which England was kept in memory. He was not disposed to speak disparagingly of England; but if by any act of hers the deep and slumbering memories of the people of this country should be aroused, the boast that the tap of the morning drum is heard from the rising to the setting sun may become a tale of the past. He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Clay, and said he was willing to follow the advice of one whom all Americans now delighted in styling patriot, statesman and sage. He considered our duty was first to ourselves, and closed in the words of the poet—

"And this above all, to thine own self be true, And it will follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man."

The Oregon Spectator says:—"We have had no frosts (December 12) except in three or four instances, and then but very slight ones. The grass, and almost all kinds of vegetation, are not only fresh and green, but actually growing finely. Garden sauce, of various kinds, can be had in many of the gardens about town, for the trouble of gathering it. We yesterday had the pleasure, for the first time in our life, of eating radishes grown in the open air in December! Lettuce, of a good quality, is also plenty, it being the second growth, and self-sown." And this agreeable state of things the editor adds, "they usually enjoy in the winter."

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 18. Terrible and Fatal Accident on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The most terrible accident which has yet occurred on the Erie Railroad, befel the train coming to New York yesterday morning. The writer of this account was an eye-witness and participant in the thrilling scene, and will briefly sketch what came under his notice.

When the engine, with a baggage car and four passenger cars attached, had come to a sharp curve in the road, about two miles west of Equinunk, those of us who were in the next to the last car, were suddenly startled from our seats, thrown hither and thither by that peculiar jolting motion, which is well known to the experienced as indicating that the car is off from the track. We were drawn over the sleepers for the distance of forty rods, expecting every instant that the car would fall to pieces. The stove was at once upset, and the coals scattered in every direction, blinding our eyes with smoke and ashes.

When the engine was stopped, upon rushing to the door, the first sight that met our view was the Delaware river rushing by, directly beneath, at the foot of a walled precipice, of at least thirty feet in height. The next moment the conductor of the train came drifting by upon a cake of ice, calling for help, assuring us that he had already fallen through the crumbling foothold two or three times. A short distance behind him was a passenger in a similar situation. The ice was drifting at the rate of five miles an hour, and it required fast running to keep in a line with them. Ropes were procured from the engine, and after some minutes of fearful suspense, with the aid of a skiff and a board thrown to one of them, to be used as a paddle, they were both rescued in a helpless condition. By this time we learned that the passenger car behind us, was just the other side of the curve, thrown entirely into the Delaware river, with all who were in it.

We hastened to the spot, and the thirty feet below us was the car, almost buried under the water, and the poor creatures within were thrusting their arms out calling for help. Two or three of them had crawled upon the roof, and were beseeching us to save them. The scene at first seemed to strike every one dumb with horror. The smooth walled precipice could not be descended.—We were obliged to go a little further up the river, where there is no wall, but only a gravel bank, and there slide down to the water's edge. The car, at its nearest end, was about 25 feet from the shore; the water was deep and running very swiftly. Boards were found upon the beach, but none of them were long enough. After half an hour's hard work a dead trunk of a hemlock tree was shoved into the last window, and the other end resting upon the shore. With the aid of this bridge was built, upon which those able to walk were led, and those too much frozen to move were carried. An axe was procured, and holes cut through the roof, and one after another the unfortunate passengers were lifted out.

A young girl was drawn up, and at once began to plead that her mother might be saved; a husband for his wife's rescue—friend struggled to save friend. An old lady of seventy years was drawn out of the water insensible, but she afterwards revived. Upon getting the sufferers ashore, the only way to get them to a place of relief was to put ropes around their bodies, under the arms, and draw them directly up the precipice. The severe cold incapacitated them for raising hardly a finger to aid themselves. The hair and garments of the ladies were frozen stiff as soon as they were drawn out of the water in the car. One man, by the name of Hyatt, was quite dead when taken from the ice. The sufferers (wounded dreadfully some of them, and all more or less bruised,) were taken into the two remaining uninjured cars, and there made as comfortable as they could be, chilled through with dripping garments. Though two or three persons were said to be missing, it was thought best to come on with the wounded, and they were left, some of them at points upon the route, and those able and willing to do so continued their journey to New York.

There is every reason to believe that four persons have been killed, and the number of wounded must be twenty or thirty. The energy of two or three gentlemen, who were themselves injured, in getting out the sufferers, was most praiseworthy. It is only a proper tribute to the self-sacrificing endeavors, to mention the names of Mr. John E. Tolfree, of Ithaca, N. Y. and Mr. J. W. Armstrong, an agent of the firm of Stone & Starr, No. 41 Broadway. The latter had received a severe wound behind the right ear, but was indefatigable in devising means of relief: cutting through the roof; breaking out the windows, and with his own hand, extricating one after another. The immediate cause of the accident was the breaking of a rail at the curve. It is the general opinion of the passengers that the cars were not moving faster than 20 miles an hour. Whether that was a prudent rate of speed at a sharp curve upon the edge of such a precipice, the public can judge.

A Boston clerical wit, on hearing of Jenny Lind's marriage to Goldschmidt, exclaimed—"She stoops to conquer!"

GOLDSMITH.

Washington.

George Washington was born in Virginia on the 22d Feb. 1732.

In 1752 he was appointed Adjutant General, with the rank of major.

In 1754 he was appointed colonel of a regiment.

In 1755 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Braddock.

In 1756 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Virginia troops.

In 1759 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Virginia, and continued in that office until 1774; during which time he was a magistrate of the county; and a judge of the court.

In 1774 he was elected a delegate to the first Congress.

June 15, 1775, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

December 25, 1783, he resigned the command of the army.

In 1787 he was President of the Convention that formed the new constitution.

April 22, 1789, he was inaugurated President of the United States, in the city of New York, and continued in that office until 1797.

April 22, 1793, he issued the famous proclamation of neutrality.

September 17, 1796, he issued the celebrated Farewell Address to the American people.

In 1798 he was again called to the command of the army of the United States.

December 14, 1799, he departed this life, in the 68th year of his age.

WASHINGTON, THE DEFENDER OF HIS COUNTRY; THE FOUNDER OF LIBERTY.

THE FRIEND OF MAN. HISTORY AND TRADITION ARE EXPLORED IN VAIN FOR A PARALLEL TO HIS CHARACTER. IN THE ANNALS OF MODERN GREATNESS, HE STANDS ALONE.

And the boldest names of Antiquity lose their lustre in his presence. Born the benefactor of Mankind, he united all the qualities necessary to an illustrious career. Nature made him great; He made himself virtuous.

Called by his Country to the defence of her Liberties, he triumphantly vindicated the rights of humanity; and on the pillars of NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE laid the foundation of a great REPUBLIC.

Twice invested with Supreme Magistracy, by the voice of a Free People he surpassed in the Cabinet the glories of the Field; and voluntarily resigning the sceptre and sword, retired to the shades of private life. A spectacle so new, and so sublime, was contemplated with the most profound admiration, and the name of WASHINGTON, Adding new lustre to humanity, resounded to the remotest regions of the earth. Magnanimous in Youth; Glorious through Life; Great in death; his highest ambition THE HAPPINESS OF MANKIND; HIS GREATEST VICTORY, THE CONQUEST OF HIMSELF. Bequeathing to posterity the inheritance of his fame, and building his Monument in the hearts of his countrymen, HE LIVED The Ornament of the Eighteenth Century; HE DIED Regretted by a Mourning World.

Romantic Incident.

A letter in the Boston Courier, from a member of the Mexican Boundary Commission, furnishes the following:—

About a year ago a Mexican girl, of wealthy family, was travelling with a female relative and a guard of ten soldiers, through some part of Mexico. They were attacked by a strong party of Apache Indians, and some of the soldiers were killed. The females were captured. The elder one soon escaped, but the girl remained captive for some time. Her father raised a large troop of soldiers, and went in pursuit of her. He came upon the Indians and fought a battle, but as neither party was victorious, he offered a high ransom for his daughter. The Indians refused to give her up, and sold her to a party of Mexican traders, who were carrying her into the interior to sell as a slave, when Mr. Barlett, hearing of them, sent a party of soldiers to take her. They succeeded, and we are escorting her to her home. Captain Cronony has made a side saddle for her and a sun bonnet.

Captain Cronony was a Lieutenant in the Massachusetts Volunteers during the Mexican war. He is a young man of great gallantry.

Coffins, which are made to contain the body, have been used by the lovers of brandy in Maine for the conveyance of spirit into that State. A coffin of brandy bottles is noticed among the late seizures under the new liquor law. A large quantity of gin, in quart bottles labelled, "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup," has also become the prey of the alert officials.

The people of the United States eat, every year, thirty-two millions of pounds of maple sugar. So the census says. Not quite a pound and a half apiece.

German blood among us.

It is commonly said that the Germans, unlike all other emigrants, never Yankee-ify, but stay thoroughly German through several generations. See to what magnitude this isolated mass is growing, however:—

The whole number of Germans in the United States is estimated at 5,000,000, being over one-fifth and nearly one-fourth of the whole population of the country, which is estimated at 23,000,000. Of these five millions of Germans, nine-tenths are in the free States. Missouri is the only slave State in which they have settled in any considerable number. Many years ago, when the Mississippi Valley was reached most readily by way of New Orleans, and the great Northwest was comparatively but little settled or known, Mr. Chotaun, who was a large land proprietor, offered to sell to Germans land in and around St. Louis, at a very low price, which set the tide of German immigration in that direction. But since the Northwest has been opened, almost the entire emigration from Europe seek their home by the northern route.

Over 183,000 Germans are settled in Wisconsin, embracing about one-third of the population of the State. That State, for a few years past, has been regarded by the German emigrants as above all others, the most desirable. In Wisconsin there are about 90,000 Germans, many of whom are found in the Counties of Stephenson, Madison, and St. Clair. In Missouri there are about 200,000. A very large proportion of Germans in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, are from Pennsylvania, which has a large German population. Several of the principal cities have a German population as follows: New York city, 100,000; Buffalo, 25,000; Cleveland, 7,000; Milwaukee, 10,000; Chicago, 9,000; St. Louis, 50,000; Cincinnati, 40,000. Large numbers of Germans from Europe are expected to settle in Chicago and Illinois next year.

The Germans have in the United States about two hundred and twenty-five weekly newspapers; also, between eighty and ninety dailies. Of these, four are in New York, three in Milwaukee, three in Buffalo, one in Chicago, and four in Cincinnati.

The Pardon of Antonio Lopez.

Gov. Hunt, of New York, has granted a full pardon to Antonio Lopez, the Spaniard, sentenced to be hung for murder, on condition that he immediately leaves the United States and never returns. Gov. H. in a letter to the Spanish minister, who (with Attorney General Crittenden and Secretary Webster,) interested himself in his behalf, after recurring to the doubts expressed by many persons, of the guilt of Lopez, says—

"You appeal to me in the name of your country, and as its official representative, to grant a pardon to this unhappy Spaniard, in consideration of the clemency exercised by your government in favor of the American prisoners who so recently invaded the territory of Spain, in violation of the laws of both countries. The noble generosity of your Queen, displayed in the release of those misguided men, excites my profound gratitude. It is an example of enlightened magnanimity and christian benevolence, which has touched the American heart. I should do injustice to my countrymen if I resisted the sentiments which the exalted conduct of your sovereign has so universally inspired."

ROBT. J. WALKER, in March 1842, sent the following toast from Washington City to the Repeal Association then in existence in Pittsburgh.

IRELAND.—The hour approaches when her glorious name shall be written by the God of battles in the blood of her oppressors upon the scroll of independent Republics.

This same Irish, patriotic sympathiser is now in England, not only praising English institutions, but promising four millions of American militia to defend them from the attacks of the continental powers.

In 1842 Mr. Walker was preparing his pamphlet in favor of the annexation of Texas, and was anxious to get all the support he could for that magnificent enterprise; and he succeeded in his endeavors. At present the same gentleman is endeavoring to borrow fifteen millions of dollars from English capitalists, which accounts for his extravagant praises of that Government.

Mr. John Jones, of Clyde, Wayne county New York, claims to have invented a machine by which any person can print, with expedition and accuracy, any kind of communication. The paper on which the matter is to be printed is placed upon a cylinder, which moves so as to bring each letter to its proper position as it descends upon the paper. It is operated by means of levers, and the machine is said to be very simple in its construction and operation. The description of this machine answers to that of one for writing letters, about which considerable stir was made in this city, a few years since. We have not heard, however, of its successful application.

The daughters of Gov. Ubbay, who are said to be highly educated and accomplished ladies, may be daily seen on their farm in Iowa, engaged in the rudest labours of agriculture.

One Week Later.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 21.

The steamship Cambria, from Liverpool, with dates to the 7th inst., arrived here at half-past three o'clock this afternoon. She brings 53 passengers for Boston and 3 for Halifax.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Hall asked an explanation of the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation.—Lord John Russell replied that Lord Palmerston was refractory, treated the Queen's interrogatories with disrespect, and acted independently from his colleagues, unreservedly approving of the recent copy of the *etat de Louis Napoleon*. Lord Palmerston replied at considerable length; though denouncing his late colleagues, he did not improve his position.

The Earl of Derby, in his speech on the Queen's address, implied his approbation of Napoleon's course.

An awful disaster had occurred at Holmes' Frith, Yorkshire, by the bursting of reservoir (furnishing the water power for the factories there,) caused by the recent heavy floods. The factories were greatly damaged.

The speech of Louis Napoleon at the dinner given by him to a number of distinguished Englishmen, wherein he declared that the report of warlike intentions towards England were false, considerably calmed the public mind, and caused more confidence for the future.

IRELAND.—Father Matthew had been seriously ill, but was convalescent at the last accounts.

The movement in favor of the liberation of the Irish exiles was going forward, in the chief cities West and South.

FRANCE.—Is quiet. The Abbe Lacordiere and M. Lacroix, two of the most popular French preachers, had received orders to leave France. A Paris letter states that Government spies were present at all the social festivals.

The electoral law has been published, declaring "universal suffrage." All Frenchmen aged 21, possessing civil and political rights, are electors. All electors aged 25 are eligible as Representatives—but the representatives are powerless! The number of deputies is 261. Algeria and the colonies are not to be entitled to any. Each Department is to send one Deputy for 35,000 electors.

More arrests have been made in the Department of Mayenne, of persons connected with secret societies.

A commission had been formed, to interrogate the cases of the prisoners for participation in the events of December, with a view of enabling the President to exercise clemency towards them.

Spain.—On the 2d inst., the Queen of Spain, taking her first airing after her accouchment, was on her way to church, when an assassin, fired a pistol at Her Majesty, the ball taking effect in the Queen's shoulder. The assassin was arrested and conveyed to prison. The wound proved slight and at the last accounts the Queen was fast recovering.

Congressional Banquet.

A congressional banquet was held at Washington on Saturday night to celebrate Washington's birth-day, at which Senator Stockton presided. The Attorney General was present and made an able speech.

After Mr. Crittenden's speech, a number of toasts were offered and replied to, by Mr. Bayley of Va., Justice Wayne of the Supreme Court, General Scott, Senator Stockton, Father Ritchie, and G. P. W. Custis. The speeches were generally against the intervention doctrine.

Mr. Bayley concluded his speech by alluding to the neglect of Congress to build a monument at Yorktown, where the revolution was ended, and said the contributions for "material aid" and expenditures for the gratification of a man who never visited our shores except for applause and glory, would have raised a monument to mark that spot.—Justice Wayne remarked that this Congressional Banquet in honor of Washington, would have the effect to rouse in this American people a feeling against the sophistries of intervention.—Gen. Scott, in his speech paid a tribute to the gallant services rendered by volunteers in the Mexican and other wars. The last toast was:

Intervention: We are not to be deceived by artful definitions: our own true policy is friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

To this Mr. Tombs responded, and speaking of Washington's policy of non-intervention and Kossuth's objections to it, and said it was controverted by a chief who deserted the revolution which he should have died for, and had therefore no right to be a mendicant upon our sympathies.

It is remarkable that there is not a 5th Regiment of Light Dragoons in the English army. The reason is, that during the Irish Rebellion, the 5th Regiment, almost to a man, deserted, and joined the insurgents. This so exasperated George III., that he declared a 5th Regiment should not exist during his reign; and from that time the number of the regiments jumps from the 4th to the 6th.

The lectures now in course of delivery at Metropolitan Hall, by Prof. Williams, and the experiments performed, are certainly worthy the attention of the curious and scientific.