

Mountain

Sentinel.

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

VOLUME VIII.

EBENSBURG, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1852.

NUMBER 41.

TERMS.

The "MOUNTAIN SENTINEL" is published every Thursday morning, at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance or within three months; after three months Two Dollars will be charged.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered as a new engagement.

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

JOHN JONES.

A PARODY ON BEN BOLT.

Don't you remember lame Sally, John Jones? Lame Sally, whose nose was so brown? Who looked like a clam if you gave her a smile, And went into fits at your frown? In the old goose pond in the orchard John Jones,

Where the goslings are learning to swim, Lame Sally went fishing one wet, windy day, And by a mistake tumbled in.

Under old Sim's bush fence, John Jones, That winds at the foot of the hill, Together we've seen the old camel go round, Grinding cider at Appleton's mill; The mill-wheel is over-wood now, John Jones, The rafters fell on to a cow; And the weasels and rats that crawl round as you gaze Are lords of the cider-mill now.

Do you remember the pig-pen of logs, John Jones, Which stood on the path to the barn? And the short-button tree, where they grew on the boughs,

Which we sowed on our jacket with yarn? The pig-pen has gone to decay, John Jones, The lightning has over-creamed; And down where the onions and carrots once grew, Grow thistles as big as your thumb.

Don't you remember the old school, John Jones? And the master who wore the old wig? And the shady nook by the crook of the brook, Where we played with aunt Catharine's pig? Mice live in the master's wig, John Jones; The brook with the crook is now dry— And the boys and girls that were playmates then, HAVE ALL GONE 'WAY OUT TO WISCONSIN!

There's a change in things I love, John Jones; They have changed from the good to the bad— And I feel in my stomach, to tell you the truth, I'd like to go home to my dad. Twelve months—twenty—have passed, John Jones, Since I knoc' off your nose with a rail; And yet, I believe, I'm your old true friend, John Jones, of the Hurricane Gale.

Singular Anecdote of a Thrush.

An English writer in the London Dispatch relates the following anecdote concerning the intelligence of a thrush:

There is more intellect in birds than people suppose. An instance of this occurred the other day, at a slate quarry belonging to a friend, from whom I have the narrative. A thrush, not aware of the expansive properties of gun-powder, thought proper to build her nest on a ridge of the quarry in the very centre of which they were constantly blasting the rock. At first, she was very much discontented by the fragments flying in all directions, but still she would not quit her chosen locality. She soon observed that a bell rang whenever a train was about to be fired, and that, at the notice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In a few days, when she heard the bell, she quitted her exposed situation, and flew down to where the workmen sheltered themselves, dropping close to their feet, where she would remain until the explosion had taken place, and then return to her nest. The workmen observed this, narrated it to their employers, and it was also told to visitors who came to view the quarry. The visitors naturally expressed a wish to witness so curious a specimen of intellect, but, as they could not always be ready to blast when visitors came, the bell was rung instead, and for a few times answered the same purpose. The thrush flew down close to where they stood, but she perceived that she was trifled with, and it interfered with her process of incubation; the consequence was, that afterward, when the bell would ring, she would peep over the ledge to ascertain if the workmen did retreat, and if they did not, she would remain where she was, probably saying to herself, "No, no, gentlemen; I'm not to be roused off my eggs merely for your amusement."

A Washington letter states, that Col. Small, of Philadelphia, has offered to the United States the services of a regiment of volunteers for the defence of the frontier. The regiment will be raised and equipped at private expense, and when thus conditioned will depart under the control of the General Government, to be used for the purpose specified in the memorial. Col. Small is an energetic and gallant officer, and means what he says. He served bravely and well in Mexico.

Parental Injuries.

Please excuse the absence of my child yesterday. Please allow him to leave school to-day!

Such interferences are the perpetual annoyance of all whose misfortune it is to be afflicted with the care of a school. But the annoyance of the instructor, the interruption of the order of recitations, the inevitable injury done to the class and to the whole school by the frequent absence of one and another, in unsettling the minds of all serious as they are, are of minor importance compared with injury which you inflict on your child by each indulgence.

Why was he absent yesterday from school? A cousin had come on a visit, perhaps, or some member of the family was going on a journey; some changes were being made in the family, in which he persuaded his parents that his services would be very important; or he was sent on an errand after breakfast, which, by a little activity, he might have accomplished in time for school, but by being studiously dilatory, and timing well every delay, he managed to return too late for school, he was seized with a violent repugnance to going in late. His class would have finished their recitation before he could have joined them, and altogether he gained his point, and staid away from school. To-day he is unprepared not knowing what the lesson is, it never having occurred to him at home that it would immediately succeed the lesson of yesterday, and he has taken good care not to inform himself since returning to school. Such capital he makes out a trifle by which to stave off the lessons of two days. The third day he will, of course, be found quite unprepared in his lesson, because it depended upon the lesson of yesterday and the day before—it was a continuation of preceding lessons lost, and it is quite unreasonable to expect him to be prepared on it.— Thus he adroitly escaped from study for three days by your careless indulgence.

To-day, again, he goes to school very quietly, but with a distinct understanding between him and his mother, that to-morrow he is to be needed at home. Whatever lessons he should prepare for the recitation of to-morrow are carefully neglected on the foregone fact that he is not to be present when they are recited.

The loss of time and interruption of your son's studies are but a single moiety of the mischief resulting from his frequent absences.— While he has, by his tactics, managed to elude recitations and gain time to himself, he has not been idle in school. It is not in the nature of such a child to be idle; but he has been busily occupied in manoeuvring with the commander-in-chief, and adroitly waging a guerilla with his seat-mates and companions. This puts him and his instructor in a false position, and creates mutual distrust, as antagonist parties, instead of the mutual confidence and interest which ought to subsist between them, as having a common interest in the occupations of the school.

Why is your child absent to-day? He has had a slight pain by a fall, it may be, or had a pain, or thought he might have, and indulgently obtained consent to remain at home, as if this would relieve a pain, heal a bruise, or set a limb! And yet it has the influence to do all this to your child: for though too ill to attend school, he spends the day in sport or wandering about from place to place.

Why again the request for him to leave school before it is dismissed? A ride or a walk has been planned by the mother or some member of the family, which he is to join, or an early dinner for the family, and he must leave school to partake of the pleasure with them.

Now what is the ready inference of the child from all this? Obviously that the school and his studies are but secondary objects of interest, which may be set aside on any trifling occasion. Taught to regard his books as of no interest or importance, he soon regards them with disgust, as a continual interference. Such a course of treatment will defeat the best efforts of any teacher to give your child a taste for study, and effectually prevent all just proficiency. This backwardness and aversion to study will cause you mortification and grief through life, and yet the whole course of your training of him is suited only to bring about this result.

But even this is not the worst result of such indiscretion. A child soon becomes a great tactician in practising upon the indulgence of his parents. The instincts of his nature set him diligently to counteract the discipline of the school. The problem his life is every day to learn the least possible, and to escape from a lesson is an achievement attended with the most undisguised satisfaction; but it has been accomplished by dexterous evasions, by deceptive arts, exaggerated misrepresentations, chiefly employed in special pleading, and artfully practising upon the credulity and indulgence of his parents. You unconsciously smile at the dexterity of the plea, and lend to it an indulgent ear. You make a false show of resistance, just sufficient to give him a conscious triumph in carrying his point, as he is sure to do in the end. Whatever deficiencies your child may be certain of his proficiency in all the low arts of cunning, evasion, and deception. You are educating him to become sly, deceptive, evasive, indolent, self-indulgent, self-willed, averse to all that is good, and prone to every evil.

THE U. STATES & GREAT BRITAIN.

A Speck of Trouble—Fisheries.

The misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain in relation to the Fisheries, will no doubt be speedily, honorably and amicably adjusted; but meanwhile, it is quite probable that many exciting rumors will be put into circulation. The difficulty is one that has been gradually coming to a head. The Treaty of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States, inhibits the Americans from fishing within a maritime league of the coast of Nova Scotia. They are excluded also from the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Notwithstanding these stipulations, some of our Eastern fishermen have for a long while past been in the habit (permitted by the British Government) of disregarding the prohibitory clauses of the Treaty in question; in some cases not only fishing within the "maritime league," but actually going on shore, and carrying on a trade with the inhabitants. The nature of some of these infractions may be inferred from the following statement (but *ex parte*, of course) from the Halifax (N. S.) Sun of the 10th instant:—

"The Americans, not satisfied with infringing on the provisions of the treaty by casting their nets side by side with the British, resident and subject, within the limits prescribed, perforce of numbers and audacity took possession of the fish in the nets of their competitors. The indignant residents rallied in strong force, an American vessel and crew were captured in way of reprisal, and taken into harbor. The Americans, during the night following, gathered in their strength, and triumphantly 'cut the vessel out,' leaving the skipper, however, in duress, under 'lock and key.' We are not advised of the number of broken heads and bloody noses, results of the affray, but it is quite certain that the above were among the incidents of the day."

A strong representation was consequently made to the British Government, and an official despatch was issued to the following effect, by the Vice-Admiral commanding on the N. I. and N. A. Station. It was addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland:

JUNE 24, 1852.—I beg to acquaint you that I have received an intimation from the Admiralty that the Janus, steam vessel of 4 guns, and 220 horse power, has been ordered from Gibraltar to St. John's Newfoundland, for the protection of the fisheries of the North American provinces, and that the Buzzard, steam sloop, 500 horse power, from England, and the Mohawk, from Lake Ontario, (if not sold) will be placed under my command during the present summer, for the same general object.

Her Majesty's Government, as your Excellency will have been doubtless informed, have concurred with the French Government in establishing a commission to investigate the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries, and to make such arrangements as may prevent future disputes and conflicts between the authorities and the subjects of the two countries.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has also acquainted the admiralty that he is of opinion it is essential for the due maintenance of British rights, and also for the success of the negotiations about to be re-opened that certain suggestions made by Sir A. Perrier, Her Majesty's Commissioner, should be adopted, if no valid objections exist; and that he proposes to instruct the Governor of Newfoundland to render such assistance as may be necessary to the naval officer employed; and Sir A. Perrier also deems it desirable that a commission of the peace should be conferred on the senior officer.

Her Majesty's Government are so desirous that ample means should be given to check the numerous encroachments which have been represented to have taken place in the last few years at Belle Isle and the coast of Labrador, that I am further authorized to hire and employ some small schooners, for which I am to provide officers and men, for the purpose of carrying the object of Her Majesty's Government fully into effect on the coast of Labrador, under the direction of the captain of the ship or steamer there employed.

Sir A. Perrier has suggested that these may be procured at St. John's; and it is desirable that I should take immediate measures for their preparation on the arrival of the officers and crews, shortly expected. I request your Excellency will acquaint me by the return of the Cherokee whether two or more suitable schooners, calculated to perform the inshore duties, and to carry two officers and about twenty men, can be readily hired at Newfoundland, and at what monthly charge, or whether your Excellency is of opinion that it would be preferable to hire the number of vessels necessary at Halifax, where the dockyard and the ordinance establishments may enable any little alterations they require to be more easy of execution.

In case of the Janus arriving at Newfoundland before another opportunity occurs of giving directions to her commander, I transmit by the present opportunity an order to the latter to consult your Excellency or the administrator of the government, and to follow your recommendations as to the part of the coast to which he shall proceed; but if no immediate destination

is required, he is to join the Bermuda, and act upon the orders already given to Lieut. Jolly, commander of that schooner.

In order to provide early means of giving additional protection to the fisheries, pending the arrival of those vessels, I propose to despatch Com. Cochrane, of the Sappho, on the 26th inst. to St. Pierre and Miquelon, and from that vicinity to go to St. John's, and put himself in communication with your Excellency or the administrator."

In addition, we have an official despatch from Mr. Webster, in which he says that within a short time, an American fishing vessel called the Coral, belonging to Machias, in Maine, has been seized in the Bay of Fundy, near Grand Menan, by the officer commanding Her Majesty's cutter Netley, already arrived in that bay, for an infraction of the fishing convention, and the fishing vessel has carried to the port of St. John, N. B., where proceedings have been taken in the Admiralty Court, with a view to her condemnation and absolute forfeiture. Besides the small naval force to be sent out by the imperial government, the colonies are bestirring themselves also for the protection of their fisheries. Canada has fitted out an armed vessel, to be stationed in the Gulf, and this vessel has proceeded to the fishing grounds, having on board not only a naval commander and crew, with power to seize vessels within limits, but also a stipendiary magistrate and civil police, to make prisoners of all who are found transgressing the laws of Canada, in order to their being committed to jail in that colony for trial.

The colony of Newfoundland had fitted out an armed vessel, for the purpose of resisting the encroachments of French fishing vessels on the coast of Labrador, but, when ready to sail from her port, the Governor of that colony, acting under imperial instructions, refused to give the commander of the colonial vessel the necessary authority for making prize of French vessels found trespassing.

This says Mr. Webster, "is an extraordinary circumstance, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the like authority to seize American fishing vessels under similar circumstances, has never been refused to the cruisers of the North American colonies." The colony of Nova Scotia has now four armed cruisers, well manned, on its coasts, ready to pounce upon any American vessels that may accidentally or otherwise, be found fishing within the limits defined by the crown officers of England.— New Brunswick has agreed with Canada and Nova Scotia to place a cutter in the Bay of Fundy, to look after American fishing there and at Prince Edward Island, and her Majesty's steam frigate Devastation has been placed under the instruction of the Governor of that colony."

The vessels of war alluded to above, are expected to be on the coast of British North America during the present month, July, when no doubt seizures will begin to be made of American fishing vessels, which, in the autumn, pursue their business interests on the coast—from which, it is contended, they are excluded by the convention of 1818.

It would seem that the English Government has now, and under the present Derby Ministry consented to give a construction to the Convention of 1818, for which the British Colonies immediately interested in the Fisheries, viz: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada, Prince Edward's Islands, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, &c. have contended since 1841—a construction which if enforced, will have the effect of destroying the fall fishing to American fisheries, and to produce constant collisions of the most unpleasant character—"collisions," in the language of Mr. Webster, "which may end in the destruction of human life, and the involvement of the Government in a question of a very serious nature, touching the peace of the two countries." It is this language, and from so high a source which imparts to this difficulty a somewhat ominous aspect. The American Government does not agree with the construction put upon the treaty by the present British Ministry, and will immediately direct its attention to the whole subject. It should be remembered, that the sudden turn of the consequences of the recent change in the British Ministry, a change, by the way, that is not likely to prove very permanent. Under the treaty of 1818, American fishermen had been allowed to take fish on the coasts of British America in any waters three miles from the land. On the accession of Lord Derby to the post of Prime Minister, the British cabinet adopted a new interpretation of the treaty, by virtue of which they have resolved to expel the Americans from all fishing grounds within their large bays, without any regard to their distance from the shore. The process of seizing American fishermen on these grounds has already begun, and all who venture within the waters covered by the new pretensions of the British cabinet, will be captured and condemned.

The facts may be summed up in a few words. Under the old interpretation of the treaty of 1818, American vessels were allowed to fish in certain waters. Under the new interpretation by Lord Derby and his colleagues, they are to be driven out. Armed cruisers are already on their way from England and British America, to seize and capture the alleged trespassers. Col-

lisions will be inevitable. The American government disagrees with the Derby interpretation of the Treaty, and will immediately take measures to secure the full and effective vindication of American rights. Meanwhile, we repeat, many exciting rumors will no doubt be circulated upon the subject.—*Phila. Enquirer.*

The London papers received by the last arrival, are almost wholly occupied with the elections. The London Times in a leading article on the probable results of the canvass to the Whigs, says that "though the city of London will not reject Lord John Russell, there are other boroughs and other candidates of a less confiding and distinguished character."

The Daily News gives a list of seventeen liberals and seven Derbyites who have been returned without opposition, to serve in the new Parliament. Among the former are Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir F. Baring, and Sir F. Peel. The Examiner says:—"The election struggle will be short, and there is little appearance of its being sharp. In a fourth part of the constituencies there is no contest, and in a few of the rest do any earnest preparations appear to be made."

The Herald is very sanguine of a favorable result for the present government. It thinks that the returns from Scotland will not differ materially from the last Parliament, and makes the following estimate for the rest of the kingdom:—

	Ministerialists.	Opposition.
England and Wales,	328	166
Ireland,	51	54
Total,	379	220

Some excitement had been occasioned in Liverpool by the discovery and seizure by the police of about 400 pikes, said to have been ordered by an Alderman to be used at the election.

Gen. Pierce as a Soldier.

Col. JOHN H. GEORGE, of New Hampshire, thus disposes of certain of Gen. PIERCE's assailants. Some Whig Editors may, perhaps, take the Colonel's language as personal:

"Go ask any of the brave officers or privates, whose toils and dangers Gen. Pierce shared in the Mexican campaign, and they will tell you that a more gallant officer—a man of more undoubted and chivalric courage—one more devotedly beloved by every individual of his command or with whom he was associated, never drew his sword in defence of his country's rights. No breath of aspersion was ever breathed against Gen. Pierce by any gallant man who had with him perilled his life for his country. It was reserved for craven cowards at home to basely endeavor to blot the fair fame so gallantly earned—an endeavor as malignant and futile as was ever the offspring of an imbecile head and coward heart. With regard to the conduct of Gen. Pierce in Mexico, let the despatches of General Scott—his universal popularity throughout the army with those of every rank and grade—his complimentary appointment as one of the Commissioners to decide the armistice immediately after those decisive battles in which he had acted so prominent a part—the universal testimony of all the brave men with whom he was associated, tell their "plain unvarnished tale," and the tale they tell shall make glad every American heart—for the response shall be, 'no braver man lives—no man better deserves well of his country.'"

A Scene.

As the steamer Ben Franklin passed the town of Rising Sun, Ind., on Thursday last, on its way to Louisville with the sacred remains of Henry Clay on board, thirty-one young ladies, representing the different States of the Union, stood in conspicuous view on the wharf in front of the crowd of citizens that had assembled.—All, save one, were dressed in virgin white, their heads covered with black veils. The one excepted, was robed in deep heavy mourning, and represented Kentucky, and occupied the center of the line. How touchingly beautiful the scene, and what pride—sad pride, she must have felt as in that galaxy of beauty she found herself the representative of that State whose broad land, from one extreme to the other, was bedewed with tears. The whole scene was rendered more expressively solemn by the deathly silence that universally prevailed on board the steamer and on shore, as the vessel floated noiselessly by, bearing its precious charge onward to its last repose.—*Cin. Commercial.*

An Improved Railroad.

Mr. Carpenter, of Rome, N. Y., has made an improvement in the ordinary iron railroad, calculated greatly to diminish the liability, if not utterly preclude the possibility of a train running off the track, under any circumstances.—The improvement consists of a middle rail of iron or wood, running the whole length of the track, precisely in its centre, and raised a foot or so above the side or bearing rails. Friction rollers are attached to the engine and cars beneath, to play upon the sides of the middle or guiding rail, whereby the motion of each car is steadied, and any tendency to fly the track at once arrested. This seems to us a very good thing, especially since it will prevent any break down or smash up in case of a wheel or axle giving out.—*Tribune.*

The Shirt Collar.

The prevailing fashion for high standing shirt collars, little less stiff than parchment, reminds us frequently of the queer name the article goes by in Germany, and the story of the way in which the name originated. The Germans, so we read in a book of good authority, call these standing collars, "father murderers!" It appears that many years ago it was the height of fashion at one of the German universities for the students to wear standing collars as stiff as boards, as high as nature and the wearer's ears would allow, and projecting in front of the face by two inches at least, and with very sharp points. On the first vacation after the fashion was introduced, one of the students hurried home to see his father. He arrived at the castle gates—one of those inaccessible, uncomfortable, affairs on those high rocky eminences on that river, the Rhine—the warden blew his bugle; down came the portcullis; in rushed the student; out rushed the old Baron, his father; they fell into each other's arms, and then the old man fell to the ground dying and bloody.— In pressing his son affectionately to his bosom, his bare neck came in contact with the young student's shirt collar points, and the old gentleman's throat was cut as if by a couple of razors.

A number of our young men are in the habit of carrying these dangerous weapons; the collars, not the razors—about their own throats, and we merely relate the above anecdote to warn them of the necessity of being very careful how they embrace their friends and relatives too closely or precipitately—this caution will apply more particularly to their lady-loves. We say "dangerous weapons," and without exaggerations. It is a well known fact that recently, in New York city, a young dandy, who got into a row and being without pistols, cane, or dagger, was undergoing a terrible "used-up" process, suddenly pulled off his high, stiff, sharp-pointed and keen edged shirt collar, and laid about him so desperately with this novel but fatal weapon, that in a few minutes his assailants were all put to flight. One of them, indeed—so the Chronicle has it—was carried to the hospital minus his ears, whilst the scene of the conflict was strewn with shreds of garments, coats-tails, hat rims, &c., cut off as smoothly as if a tailor's shears had been used.

The Late Murder in Richmond.

BALTIMORE, July 20. The murder of the Winston family in Richmond, has created an unusual excitement there. Six of his slaves have been arrested, and the bloody hatchet has been found in their room.— Mr. Winston is still alive, but there is no hope of his recovery. He and his wife were to leave that morning for the North. The money and drafts with which he had provided himself, were found upon his person untouched. He was a grocer, of the firm of Nace & Winston, and highly respected. The heads of Mr. and Mrs. W. had been beaten with the hatchet. The child's brains had been dashed out by being slung against the wall.

The Southern mail to-night, brings nothing from beyond Wilmington, N. C.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around, when sickness falls on the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you, who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend or labored to make a friend happy.

A London letter to the New York Commercial, under date of the 5th says—"The fourth of July was celebrated yesterday in London, at a dinner given by Mr. Peabody. The number present was about 120, nearly every state was represented, and with the exception of three or four English subjects, the party was wholly American. In the list were comprised the American Minister, Mr. Wm. Brown, M. P., the Bishop of Western New York, Professor Jackson, of Philadelphia, Professor Fowler, Judge Kelley, and Mr. Josiah Randall, of Philadelphia, Mr. J. H. Gerard, of New York, Mr. J. L. White, of New York, Mr. Sampson, the Rev. Dr. Bigelow, Col. Aspinwall, the U. S. consul in London, Mr. Bunch, English vice consul at New York, &c."

We learn that on Monday July 19th, in Richmond, Virginia, Mr. Winston, a highly respectable citizen, his wife and child, were found severely stabbed and inhumanly butchered, by some fiend unknown. The wife and child were dead, and Mr. Winston lying insensible, in a hopeless condition. The affair produced intense excitement, and the police were taking every means to ferret out the offender.

The cholera prevails in various parts of Kentucky. Letters from Millersburg, Bourbon county, state that it had broken out anew at that place, and that most of the inhabitants had left. Several cases had also occurred at Fairfield, Nelson county.