Sentinel. Democrat

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

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TERMS:

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Wolitical.

THE SOULE AFFAIR.

The following is the correspondence, official, which was occasioned by the supposed refusal of the French Government to let Mr. Soule pass through France on his way to Madrid :-

MINISTER MASON TO SECRETARY MARCY. No. 37. LEGATION UNITED STATES. Paris, Oct. 30, 1854. 7

Sir: An incident of very grave import has transpired. In my No. 36, I communicated the intelligence that Mr. Soule, United States Minister to Spain, had been prohibited, by alleged orders of the Emperor's Government, from entering France.

That I might, without delay, ascertain the facts of this extraordinary and unusual proceeding, I sent Mr. Piatt, Secretary of this Legation, to Dover to communicate with Mr Soule. He left Paris in the evening of the 25th, and on his arrival, finding that Mr. Soule had left Dover, he proceeded to London, here. where he had an interview with that gentleman The order forbidding his entering France was wholly unknown to Mr. Soule, a shadow of excuse for the wanton measure which, in violation of his rights as a citizen of the North American Republic, and of his tion."

that it makes no opposition to his passing the American Minister accredited to the Court of Spain, through the territory of France.—
I have not failed to observe the declaration of the North American Republic, and of his tion." privileges as one of its accredited Ministers.

You perceive, Sir, that the Government of has interdicted to him a passage through France on his way back to Madrid I lost

You perceive, Sir, that the Government of that Mr. Sou e's residence in France will not the Emperor has not sought, as you seem to be authorized by the Emperor's government. Will be seen in the report. The Commissioner discusses at length the granting of land to policy by which the genius of the Czar Peter,

It's impossible not to regard this humiliating indignity as deeply injurious, when it is remembered that Mr. Soule, acting under a difference which the Minister of the Interior and Ministers.

It is impossible not to regard this humiliating indignity as deeply injurious, when it is is to preserve public order among us, there is a difference which the Minister of the Interior and Ministers. your orders, has recently spent more than two was bound to appreciate
weeks in Paris; and while sojourning here. If Mr. Soule had been going directly to Without undertaking to inquire how far

friendly feeling towards the United States, I sary to consult him as to his intentions, and cannot but hope that the French Government, it was himself who would not allow time to do finding that it has acted on erroneous information, will at once redress this grevious eigners. The Minister of the Interior causes der the solemn sanction of the law of nations, demand at the reduced prices will be increas-

I have the honor to be very respectfully. your obedient servant. J. Y. MASON.

MINISTER MASON TO DROUYN DE L'HUYS. LEGATION DES ETATS UNIS.

Paris, 27th Oct., 1854, Mr. Drongn de l' Huys, Minister of Fortion that on the 24th inst. Mr. Soule, on his arrival at Calais from the shores of England, was notified by a police officer that orders had and that by these orders he was compelled to return to England, where he now remains. Mr. Soule is a citizen of the United States, accredited as an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his country to eration with which I have the honor to remain the Court of Spain. He had, in executing the orders of his Government, visited Paris and London, and was returning to his post at Madrid by the most usual and convenient route through the territories of France, when

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of the high consideration with which I am your humble and obedient servant. J. Y. MASON.

> M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS TO MR MASON. [Translation.]

PARIS, Nov. 1, 1854. Sin: I have received the letter you did me the honor to write me, under the date of the 27th of the last month, in which you ask me for some explanations as to the motives of the determination taken with regard to Mr. Soule. I must, in the first place, state the manner in which things have occurred.

The Minister of the Interior had to give lowed, and carried out with the utmost propriety by the Commissary of the Police at Calais. Accordingly that functionary did not invite Mr. Soule to embark again for England Calais acted, when he interdicted Mr. Soule's which he was about to request. It was simply return to England or remain in Calais, vira question of waiting patiently for one day at the tunder durees, until the further orders the utmost; but Mr. Soule, after saying that of the Emperor's Government could be rehe did not expect any regard on the part of ceived. I think your Excellency will concur the French Government, and besides he did in the opinion that he could not, consistently not care for it, preferred to go back to Eng- with the dignity of his government, remain land immediately. The Minister of the In- on the frontier of France-there situated, terior did, nevertheless, forward his definitive awaiting orders which he had no reason to be-

pose of entering France, you will give him to understand that the Emperor's Government me, slid not precede Mr. Soule's arrival at and he assures me that neither by deed nor does not authorise him to sojourn there, but Calais. That order, I am pleased to find, by words, uttered or written, had he afforded that it makes no opposition to his passing removes all impediment to the free passage of

no time after the return of Mr. Piatt, in ad- States from traversing French territory in or- Spain, he has no intention, as far as I am indressing to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 27th inst., a communication of which I send you a copy. It was sent to the Foreign Office on the 28th, and I have not yet received an answer.

States from traversing French territory in of the Pacific Railroad, the Russian Empire The Tartar princes of the Russi

neither he nor I, received any intimation that Madrid, the route by France was open to him. such distinction can be maintained-for it is his presence was objected to by the French If it was his intention to gome to Paris, with not necessary to the occasion to guard mylovernment.

a view of remaining here, that privilege was self against being misunderstood if I pass it not accorded him It was, therefore, necesin silence—I must say, that in my opinion,

If in this I am disappointed, earnest as I it is shown him that there is any necessity for discuss them, I feel assured that I will not and the hardy and enterprising settler, inhave been since I have represented our coun- such action-and even then he makes use of have the misfortune to find conflicting views stead of dealing with a kind and paternal

is free, I repeat it, to gass through France. Mr. Drowyn de l'Huys, Minister of For- Mr. Soule, who has no position to fulfil near I will hasten to communicate this corresdoctrine sanctioned by the law of nations, inform the American Minister to Spain, who would need, on account of his origin, a special is still in London, of the result which has agreement to enable him to represent, in his been arrived at. been given by the Imperial Government that native land, the country of his adoption—Mr. I avail myself of the opportunity to renew he should not be permitted to enter France. Soule, as a simple private individual, comes to your Excellency assurance of the very and that by these orders he was compelled to within the pale of the common law which has been appled to him, and he cannot lay claim | dient, humble servant,

to any privilege. Accept. Sir, the assurance of high considyour very humble and obedient servant,

DROUYN DE L'HUYS. MR. MASON, United States Minister.

pleasant feeling which the intelligence of this occurrence will occasion in the United States. and preserving good relations in the family

of nations is universally acknowledged.

I communicated to Mr. Soule, at London,
my correspondence with the Emperor's Gov. the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. Y. MASON.

MR. MASON TO M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS. LEGATION UNITED STATES,) Paris, Nov. 6, 1854.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the directions that Mr. Soule should not be allow- receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 1st ed to penetrate into France without the knowl-edge of the Government of the Emperor. The October ult. I have carefully examined your instructions of Mr. Billant were strictly fol- narrative of circumstances which led to the he left him perfectly free to remain at Calais entrance into France, did not present to the until he should receive orders from Paris. the American Minister any alternative but to instructions to Calais by telegraph, and I can lieve would be more favorable than the one do nothing better than to transcribe them here.

"If Mr. Soule presents himself for the pur-

try at this Court, to cultivate the most cordial relations of amity between the two countries. I must consider this incident of such grave importance that it is not impossible I shall regard it to be my duty to terminate my mission by demanding my passports. I will not lose a moment in keeping you advised of the regly to my note, and of the progress of events in counterion with this most extraording as a comment of the progress of events in counterion with this most extraording as a comment of the progress of events in counterion with this most extraording as a comment of the progress of events in counterion with this most extraording as a comment of the progress of events in counterion with this most extraording as a constant of the progress of events in counterion with this most extraording as a constant of the makes use of have the misfortune to find conflicting views held by one so enlightened as your Excellent the Emperor has never allowed to be discussion in receiving the assurance given in the emphatic declaration of your Excellency, that the Ministor of the United States to Spain is at liberty to traverse remained was to reconcile this measure with which he was invested.

We will acknowledge the most cordial discretionary power which the Government of the purchase of his lands, and securing a perfect title, will have to look to assurance given in the emphatic declaration of your Excellency, that the Ministor of the United States to Spain is at liberty to traverse to wards his post, and obeying the commission with which he is charged by his Government. The recognition of this right is a constant of the progress of events and of the progress of events.

reply to my note, and of the progress of events in connexion with this most extraordinary af- You will acknowledge, Sir, that this is what is all that I have to ask of the Emperor's Govwe have done, and that the Government of ernment in the premises, and on this as on the United States, with which Government all other occasions, I receive with pleasure His Majesty, the Emperor, has at heart to the assurance that the Government of his Imcultivate the relations of friendship and esteem. | perial Majesty has at heart relations of friendhas in nowise been assailed in the person of the its representatives.

has in nowise been assailed in the person of United States. Feeling which, it is my con-The Minister of the United States in Spain stant desire and effort to cherish and strengthen them

J. Y. MASON.

Land Commissioner's Report. We take the following excellent abstract

from the N. Y. Tribune:

During the year ending June 30, there

municated. I cannot but hope that your Excellency will furnish me with such explanations as may relieve the Minister from the principle of the law of nations, interesting to position in which he has thus been placed, and which will enable me to allay the unpleasant feeling which the intelligence of this occurrence will open in the United State.

deemed expedient to restore these masses of one-third the size of Ireland. At its western of Ajaccio, should have any legitimate chance land to market, especially in view of the passage of the bill graduating the price of public lands, and this has been done, except town and fortress of Sevastopol.

At this western of Ajaccio, should have any legitimate chance of Affred and william the Conqueror. When Charlotte and her child were put into her coffin, all the where the reservation was for a fixed period, or had already been made. In view of the increase of business consequent on the opera-tions of the law graduating the price of the public lands, and the decrease in the compensation of the land offices, caused by that reduction, the Commissioner recommends better provision remanerating land officers, with allowances for clerk hire and office rent.

Of the operation of the Graduation law, the report says: "Judging from the reports received, has been productive of much fraud and perjury, and proved seriously injurious to the actual settlers on the public domain.—
As far as practicable, these evils have been remedied by construction and instructions; but the law is inherently defective. If it be designed to engraft that feature permanently on our land system, the privilege of purchasing at the graduated price should have been limited to pre-emptors, or made general to all. Now, it is alleged, that persons take the oath required by the law with the mental qualification that the laud will be required for actual settlement and cultivation at some future time. Others, it is stated, have employed men to go forward and make the affidavit, paying all their expenses, and also paying for the land—the employer agreeing to give his employees, in fee simple, a portion, say an eighth or a quarter of the land so en-tered, retaining the balance."

the States, and for railroad and other improvements. With regard to the Pacific Railroad. communication becomes daily more apparent, and that the only way it can be secured is by grants of laud; and adds, that should the land system be crippled, this work and all others of like character will be rendered impractications of like character will be rendered impractications.

It also becomes daily more apparent, gardens of Bakshi-serai, under the titular supermacy of the Porte, when the political interests of Russia first penetrated into the pensions of like character will be rendered impractications. Though nearly seventy years of age, she is continually trying to increase it. Though nearly seventy years of age, she is frequently seen on 'change,' in Baltimore, at the post-office, pottering about the wharves and banking-houses, and holding conversations with speculators and men of business. the Graduation Act was to get rid of the lands as soon as practicable, he says, there is but little doubt that object will be attained by it. of Kainardii, which Prince Menschikoff involved in support of other demands; and a few years later the annexation of the province was little doubt that object will be attained by it. If, on the contrary, the supposition was that the lands would not sell for more, his state-

their rigorous provisions to be executed, when about which, if it shall become necessary to ed, but chiefly for purposes of speculation,

law be radically amended, if it be the pleasure of Congress to engraft it permanently on the land system; and, in that event, it is further suggested that the 121 cent class be abolished, or rather donated to the States respectively in which they lie, as the profit will scarcely defray the expenses of disposing of them.

The Force of Habit.

A celebrated writer affirms that "tobacco is used among no less than eight hundred millions of men" Opium and other narcotics also have their millions of devotees. The craving for such narcotics, and the habit of gratifying it, are described as little less uni-versal than the desire for and the consumption of the necessary material of our common food. What a commentary upon the power of habit! The story of Coleridge, the cele-brated poet and philosopher, and that of De of the Land Commissioners' Annual Report potent power, and full of admonition.

Mashid by the most usual and conveniency to the same and mation in reply to this inquiry can be com
Minister, accredited to the Spanish Governding; of the 26,543,760 acres entered by ations of these insidious drugs.

and recommends more secure deposits for the books and papers; and then presents the operations of the various State and Territorial Surveyors. With regard to railroad lands, it is stated that at the instance of several which will be read with interest. Connected (daughter of the Prince regent, and wife of I communicated to Mr. Soule, at London, my correspondence with the Emperor's Government, and on the stant he arrived in Paris, and left on the 11th for Bordeaux, where he expects to find the United States steam frigate San Jacinto, in which he will take passage for Spain. I have

> At least two-thirds of the Crimea consists old royal rakes—the Dukes of Clarence, of vast waterless plains of sandy soil, rising Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge, ran to only a few feet above the level of the sea, and get married. The three last saved the scepin many places impregnated with salt; but tre from the grasp of a Bonaparte. Kent all along the south-eastern side of the Penin- was the father of Victoria, and she has got a sula; from Sevastopol to Kerteh and Kaffa, dittle pitalaux (independently of the Duke of there extends a chain of limestone mountains, Cambrid e, the King of Hanover, and other the highest summit of which is the Chatir- collaterals), which renders the hope of Prince Dagh, rising to somewhat more than five Napoleon--if he cherishes such a hope-a thousand feet in altitude. Beginning at Bal-aklava, nine miles east of Sevastopol, preci-pices fringe all the Southern Coast, but at the well conclude that England will not, in our foot of these limestone formations, extends a time, at least, slip dynastically from the narrow strip of ground, seldom half a league Guelphic hold. in length, intervening between the bills and

It is in this region, said to be picturesque and delightful, that the Allied army has established its base of operations. A luxuriant Father of George III. egetation decends to the water's edge .-Chesnut trees, mulberries, almonds, laurels, olives, and cypresses grow along its whole extent. Numbers of rivulets of the clearest water pour down from the cliffs, which effectually keep off all cold and stormy winds. Thickly studded with villages, and adorned with the villas and palaces of the richest Rus-sian nobles, this tract offers a most striking contrast to the remainder of the pen-insula, or indeed to any other part of Russia The possession of the Crimea, and the construction of a maritime fortress of the first The difficulties are further explained, as will be seen in the report. The Commissoner will be seen in the report. The Commissoner and his successors, transformed Muscovy into the Russian Empire The Tartar princes of known that, like old Sarah, Duchess of Marlble. If the object sought in the passage of of Kainardji, which Prince Menschikoff invo-

ments, he presumes, will show that supposi- in preparing the future strength of Sevastopol, she might, with more truth than at Cherson, The sales have always been equal to the utter that proud boast, "Here lies the road to emand: the supply far, far beyond it. The Byzantium." In course of time the Euxine became a Russian lake, owing to the magnitude of the naval forces assembled beneath the batteries of Sevastopol; the extensive plains of the Crimea provided copious and cheap supplies for food for the troops; while the absence of population and trade left the peninsula as a sort of natural fortress, which hardly attracted the notice of other countries.

Such then is the Crimea, which has already been the scene of many a bloody conflict, and

Dr. Kane and the Remains of Sir John Franklin. A report has reached us through the Lake

Superior Mining News, that Dr. Kane, the palace of the Austrian emperor, was the one commander of the American Exploring Expeditions, has discovered the bodies of Sir John Franklin and his companions in a state of the Austrian empelor, and the American who obliged Jerome to give up his American wife, and it is not improbable the latter obeyed his brother with regret. The old grandof perfect preservation, and expects to bring mother should go to the old grandfather, and them home with him. If this success was attributed to any one but Dr. Kane, we should ing to the good old ballad of "John Anderson disregard it as an idle rumor; but it was alto- my Je." gether probable that he would hear of the discoveries of Dr. Rae, and if he did, it was tolerably certain that he would not return without the bodies of the lost party if they were above the ground. The news arrives, too. wife tenderly in our presence on evening as through the same channel as the intelligence her husband was preparing to go out. The from Dr. Rae to Sir George Simpson, and is words themselves were insignificant, but the not open to any general suspicion. Should look of melting fondness with which they were Quincy, the f r-famed English opium-cater, are striking illustrations of this almost omnipotent power, and full of admonition.

Dr. Kane's explorations be crowned with this accompanied spoke volumes. It told all, the unexpected success, it will be far more fortunate for his fame than for that of Sir John when with her husband—of her grief when It is remarkable that tobacco, the taste of Franklin, who could have desired no better the light of his smile, the source of all her joy which excites, at first, such loathings and dis- fortune than to have his fate remain a mys- beamed not upon her.

in the harbor of San Francisco.

Prince Napoleon derives his pretension through the Queen of Wurtemberg, (wife of Jerome Bonaparte,) descendant of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II., and

Appropos des Bonapartes, Jerome Bena-parte, the Baltimore brother of the Prince Napoleon, has lately come back from France -a French citizen, and prince. His son, sometime lieutenant in our army, has been also naturalized in France, and appointed to the same command in the imperial army.— The grandmother of this young man, Miss Patterson that was, is still living—a spry, aristocratic old lady, who glories in her connection with the house of the Napoleonidæ, and looks down upon Baltimore and the dem-ocracy of America It is said that, when her perial tree as far as possible. It is reported

tions with speculators and men of business. She prefers living in a plain boarding-house, years later the annexation of the province was carly beauty, and often prides herself on have eonsummated.

The Empress Catherine passed a night or two in the deserted palace of the Khans; and of ladies about her, and never goes to any church. She talks philosophy and politics, and recounts the glories of the Napoleonio times She commonly wears on her forehead a glittering jewel—of a high value, intrinsically, and, doubtless, still more highly valued for some remembrance attached to it. She has always been in the habit of receiving magnificent presents from abroad, and takes much pride in showing them. She is a wonderful dowager, full of eccentricity and character She seems to hold no intercourse with her relations, and is a kind of Lady Hester Stanhope, in her own way The best advice we could give her. would be that she which will occupy a prominent place in the should go back to the old man, and live and future pages of the historian.

There is no doubt that she has corresponded with him since the parting, and we see that there is no breach between him and his American relatives. The man who forced a wife for his own bed from the

Don't Stay Long.

"Don't stay long, husband," said a young

and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.