

Department of News

TERMS.

The Sentinel is published weekly at \$3 per annum, when paid within three months after subscribing; when paid within six months, \$3.50; when not paid within one year, \$4.00.

POETRY.

From the Winter's Wreath.

RHINE SONG OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS, AFTER VICTORY.

By Mrs. Hemans.

It is the Rhine! our mountain vineyards loving, I see the bright flood shine!

CHORUS. The Rhine, the Rhine! our own imperial River! Be glory on thy track!

SINGLE VOICE. Hail! Hail! my childhood knew thy rush of water, Ev'n as my mother's song!

CHORUS. Roll proudly on!—brave blood is with thee sweeping, Poured out by sons of thine.

SINGLE VOICE. Home! Home!—thy glad wave hath a tone of greeting, Thy path is by my home.

CHORUS. Go, tell the seas that chain shall bind thee never— Sound on by heart and shrine!

From the Keenake.

ST. AGNES.

By Mr. Alfred Tennyson.

Deep on the convent roofs the snows Are sparkling to the moon, My breath to Heaven like vapor goes,

As these white robes are soiled and dark To yonder shining ground, As this pale taper's earthly spark,

He lifts me to the golden doors, The flashes come and go, All Heaven bursts her starry floors,

THE PRESS IN TURKEY.

On Saturday, the 5th of November, 1831, this phenomenon, called Taakvimi Vekai, or the "Tablet of Events," first appeared in the Turkish capital, and has ever since been regularly published.

They commence with Constantinople, and the concerns of the Turkish empire. The principal details are those of the army and navy, their movements and the change of officers,

MORGAN JONES AND THE DEVIL. Some twenty years ago, when in retired parts of Wales the communication between one place and another was much slower and less frequent than it is now, there was a great deal of horse-stealing carried on in the English counties on the borders of that country.

LIFE IN ITALY.

Having exhibited a specimen of high and artificial life at Naples, let me here give a specimen of low and more natural Italian life. An English lady, accompanied by her husband and a party of friends, was riding one day along a very rugged part of the coast.

Cure for a Passionate Temper.

A merchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker, respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the question into court, a proceeding the Quaker earnestly deprecated, using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error.

Festival at Hamburgh.

At Hamburgh there is an annual festival in which troops of children parade the streets, carrying green garlands, ornamented with cherries, to commemorate a remarkable event which occurred in 1432.

Pathetic.

At a late fire in Barclay street, N. Y. a gentleman rushed up stairs through the crackling flames and brought down an infant, which he snatched from the burning cradle,

MORGAN JONES AND THE DEVIL.

Some twenty years ago, when in retired parts of Wales the communication between one place and another was much slower and less frequent than it is now, there was a great deal of horse-stealing carried on in the English counties on the borders of that country.

Expansive power of water in freezing.

A remarkable evidence of the expansive power of water during the process of congelation, was lately afforded in Cincinnati. We learn from the Whig of that city, that a large iron anvil, weighing upwards of three tons, was left lying near the door of the iron foundry of Messrs. Harkness, Yotbes, & Co. exposed to the weather.

Books—Conversation.

In one respect and in one only, are books better than conversation. In a book, the mind of the writer is before you, and you can read and re-peruse it in case of doubt, while in conversation, unless we are intimate with the mind of the person speaking, we often draw a wrong conclusion, and attribute that to discontent, to envy, or some other unworthy feeling, which, if we were in possession of the author's reasons and feelings, we should sympathize with, if indeed we did not in every case acquiesce in his conclusions.

THE CROUP.

The American Medical Surgical Journal recommends to mothers and nurses, when a child is seized with that dangerous disease, the croup, to apply immediately and perseveringly, until medical aid can be obtained, to the throat and upper part of the chest, sponges or napkins dipped in water as hot as can be borne, and wrung out so that the water may not ooze from them.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

We remember an old lawyer who at one of the terms of the Court in which he practised, declared his intention of retiring from the profession, and bade his brethren of the bar an affectionate farewell in writing. As they on their part were glad to get rid of him, they reciprocated his farewell in a very civil answer full of flourishes about their esteem for his character and respect for his learning.

From the Albany Argus.

Infamous.—The Daily Advertiser of yesterday, contains the following infamous insinuation:—"The burning of the general post office has caused a great sensation, and will produce difficulties in our commercial correspondence. Is there any juggle in that conflagration? Was it set on fire like the Treasury Department, to cover crime? How could Amos Kendall pay all the debts of the Department, and make a surplus in one year? All the mails, papers, documents and the whole Patent Office are destroyed. The patents alone were worth half a million, and the loss of the models will lead to interminable lawsuits."

From the Albany Argus.

The insinuation is, that the Postmaster General has set the general post office on fire "to cover crime,"—or to conceal the "criminality" of having paid all the debts of the department and reported a surplus on hand? "How," exclaims the profundity of the Daily Advertiser, "how could Amos Kendall!" accomplish all this, and not render the burning of the office necessary to conceal the manner of doing it? It certainly is wonderful: but we suspect that one but the present editors of the old federal organ would ever have dug out the mighty secret, that for such a cause—for having redeemed his department from debt, depression, and

party obloquy, and placed it upon high and prosperous ground—it had become necessary to resort to the "juggle" of burning up the building.

But it is the malignity not less than the absurdity for which this insinuation and its author are entitled to the execration of every honest man in the community. We do not believe, aside from the editors of the D. Adv., that there is a partisan in the Union, however prejudiced and mistaken in his estimate of the character of Mr. Kendall, who will harbor the insinuation for a moment. It is the nature of some minds, to seek an unenviable notoriety, or an escape from the contempt and disregard of the community, by an indulgence in the foulest and most improbable imputations. That Mr. Kendall is far beyond the reach of the craze and depraved malignity which thus assails him, we well know; and that his countrymen will applaud and approve of his most efficient service—his indefatigable and faithful discharge of his public duties, and his unspotted purity of private character—even party mendacity must know, and will one day confess.

The Red River Raft.—One of the most interesting of all the reports presented to Congress, is that of Capt. Henry M. Shreve superintendent of the workmen employed in removing the great Raft in the Red River—familiarily known as Uncle Sam's tooth pullers. We have not seen this document, but hope to enjoy that pleasure, through the courtesy of some member. In the mean time, we are enabled to give the following items, from the Baltimore American.

The amount expended thus far upon the work, under the direction of Capt. S., is stated to have been \$157,338. There have been removed one hundred and fifty-one miles of the raft, and there now remains only a distance of nine miles to complete the work; and to open permanently, (with the aid of a steamer to pass up and down for some years to prevent re-accumulation,) the course of this noble river, through the means of which a fine country will become accessible to steamboats of two hundred tons burthen. The superintendent proposes in conjunction with the removal of the raft, to cut a canal of 160 yards through a point of land, by which the river navigation will be shortened seven miles and the removal of the impediment much facilitated. The removal of the raft, will extend the navigation for steamboats, from its lower end to Fort Townsend, a distance of 720 miles. When the location of the raft and the nature of the climate are considered, preventing the men from working during the warmer months, as they must be constantly in the water and surrounded by decayed vegetable matter, the progress made is highly honorable to those engaged in it. The superintendent thinks that the work will be finished in April next.

TEXAS—CAUSES OF THE RELEASE OF SANTA ANA.

To the Editor of the Natchez Courier: Sir—The Mexican General Santa Ana and his friend and Aid-de-camp, Col. Almonte, have been released from their captivity in Texas, and passed up the river a few days ago on their way to the city of Washington. They are escorted on behalf of the Texan Government by Col. Hockley, Inspector General of the Army, Colonel Bee, late Secretary of the Treasury, and Captain Patton. I accompanied them from this place to Vicksburg, and the views which have induced the visit of Santa Ana to our capital have been placed in my possession with the request that I should make public so much of them as might be interesting to the people of this country.

In view of a speedy and pacific adjustment of the sanguinary war which has existed between Mexico and Texas, the captive General solicited permission from the Texian Government to throw himself upon the protection of the United States, and claim the interposition of the mediatory offices of their Chief Magistrate. He proposed to acknowledge the Republic of Texas as an independent and sovereign nation—or to agree to the incorporation of her territory into the North American Union if the other parties interested should so determine. Being a prisoner of war—and the Mexican Government having expressly declared that it would hold no negotiation with Texas through Gen. Santa Ana while he so remained in dures, it became necessary, if his authority and influence were to be made available at all, that he should at once be placed in a different attitude, in which he might, set free and untrammelled, unbanned by any disparaging circumstances, but according to his unquestioned legal rights—that he should in fact, be restored to the full and complete possession of all his lawful authority and power as President of Mexico. To effect this, his immediate and unconditional release by the Government of Texas was indispensably requisite—and under the peculiar circumstances which exist in connection with his captivity, it was deemed advisable that the pacificatory office should be invoked of some neutral power, friendly to both of the belligerent parties, and impartial between them. Gen. Santa Ana therefore proposed to visit Washington, and solicit the mediation of the President of the United States, and his proposal was acceded to by the Executive of Texas, who believed that nothing could possibly be gained by detaining him longer. On the 1st of March next, the term of his Presidency will expire, after which time he would be utterly valueless as a prisoner.

The people of Texas are anxious to terminate the war. They wish to live in peace with Mexico. They desire most heartily to establish their government, and if possible to annex themselves to our Union. They could hardly hope to attain their object while they held the chief of their enemy in the bonds of imprisonment. They have therefore, in a spirit of magnanimity deserving of all praise