



# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1850.

FOR CONGRESS.

## GEN. JOSEPH McDONALD,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,  
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Congressional Conference.

THE SENTINEL, has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally. Those desirous of making use of this medium for extending their business can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents:  
John Crouse, Esq., Johnstown.

The Post Office has been removed to the Store Room formerly occupied by James Rhey, three doors east of the Diamond.

As we have been unable to pay the usual attention to this number of our paper, we beg the indulgence of our patrons. We will endeavor hereafter to make up for the deficiency.

The valuable letter of our kind correspondent at Harrisburg was received too late to appear in this number. It will be attended to in our next.

We learn that a bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, making the Borough of Ebensburg a separate election district.

In another column will be found the reported proceedings of the great mass meeting which assembled at the Court House on Tuesday evening last. It was by far the largest meeting ever assembled in Ebensburg. Indeed its very density contributed to defeat one of the objects for which it was called. As will be seen, there was no expression relative to the Delegates to the Williamsport Convention; and the matter will we presume be submitted to the people for their decision through their delegates to a County Convention. But we have not time for any comments this week. We will defer them until our next.

The bill erecting the new county of Snyder, out of parts of Cambria, Indiana, and Clearfield, passed the House of Representatives on Monday last.

### Death of John C. Calhoun.

Intelligence was received yesterday of the death of the great champion of the South, John C. Calhoun. He died at his residence in Washington City, on last Sunday morning, at ten minutes past seven o'clock. None of his family but his son, was present. The following particulars we extract from the telegraphic despatch for the Pittsburg Post:

Mr. Venable, of N. C., who occupied the next room, was called, and came in. Mr. Calhoun extended his hand. His eyes were very bright, and he was perfectly conscious, but he did not speak. Mr. Venable found he had no pulse, and poured out half a glass of Madeira, when Mr. C. raised his head and drank it, and then fell back upon his pillow. Mr. Orr and Mr. Wallace came in. When the door closed, Mr. C. turned his eyes in that direction, and was perfectly conscious of every thing that passed. He squeezed his son's hand convulsively; his lips moved, & his eyes were very expressive. His voice could not be heard, and when some one leaned over him as if to listen, he said, "I cannot speak." His breathing was very hard until five minutes before his death. One hand rested upon his breast, and he raised the other and placed it once or twice upon his head. Probably the last rush of blood pained him. When the breath left the body, it was like a long drawn breath. It was the last and all was over. He died as easy as an infant, and was perfectly conscious until the last spark of life had fled. His funeral will take place on Tuesday.

The body will be placed in a metallic coffin and deposited in a vault in the Congressional burying ground, where two of his children are buried, and will remain there; until the wishes of Mrs. Calhoun are known.

### Dr. Webster Convicted.

The trial of Dr. Webster charged with the murder of Dr. Parkman has been concluded, and the jury in the case have rendered a verdict of "Guilty." The testimony, although circumstantial, elicited during the trial, was sufficient to satisfy the mind of almost any man as to the guilt of the accused. This verdict says the Pittsburg Post, is a sad commentary upon present society. Here is a man of many years,

who has gathered around him an interesting family; a man of education and natural talent, who occupied a high place in community; a man who belongs to the "higher circles," and whose sons and daughters scorned to associate with the "lower" or "middle" classes—this man, so situated, has been declared a murderer. A murderer for money; for it does not appear that he committed the fatal deed in a heat of passion. Here is a fact well suited to the study of the thinking men of the world. Crime it seems, does not alone belong to the children of poverty. Wickedness may sometimes, like consumption, lie dormant in a man, and be brought out in green old age.

The following particulars of the close of the trial are interesting.

"The galleries were crowded to excess. In about five minutes, Professor Webster came in, in charge of a constable, and took his seat in the dock.

His appearance was unchanged, except a serious dejectedness, which was apparent in the contraction of the muscles about his mouth. The court came in five minutes after.

The Clerk of the Court then said, addressing the jury: "Mr. Foreman, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

Mr. Bryan, foreman of the jury, bowed assent.

Clerk—John W. Webster hold up your right hand.

Prisoner rose and looked steadily and intently upon the foreman of the jury.

Clerk—Mr. Foreman look upon prisoner; prisoner look upon the jury.

Professor Webster still maintained his fixed and intense look upon the foreman of the jury.

The Clerk continued—What do you say, Mr. Foreman? Is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?

"Guilty," was the solemn response.

The hand of the prisoner which had hitherto been held erect fell to the bar in front of him with a dead sound as if he had lost all muscular action, and his head dropped upon his breast.

He soon sat down, his limbs seeming to give evidence of failing.

He then closed his eyelids and bowed his head down towards the Court.

Mr. Ryan, the foreman of the jury, at the same time held his hand up before his eyes as if overcome by the painful duty he had performed.

An awful and unbroken silence ensued, during which the Court, Jury and Spectators seemed to be absorbed in their own reflections.

The appearance of the prisoner at this time was painful to contemplate. His eyes were closed, and a deep sigh denoted the load of inexpressible anguish on his soul, and the crushing blow that had fallen upon him.

Chief Justice Shaw broke the awful silence and suspense by dismissing the jury in a voice wild with emotion.

Attorney General Clifford narrated the facts of indictment, trial and verdict, and moved the Court that final sentence now be passed. The prisoner arose and was asked by the clerk what he had to say why the sentence of Death should not be passed upon him. The prisoner bowed and took his seat in silence.

Chief Justice Shaw then addressed him. In conclusion he said: "And now nothing remains but a solemn duty of pronouncing sentence which the law fixes for the crime of murder, of which you stand convicted, which sentence is, that you, John W. Webster, be removed from this place, and be detained in close custody in the prison of this county, and thence be taken at such time and place as the Executive Government of this Commonwealth, may, by their warrant appoint, to place of execution, and then be HUNG BY THE NECK UNTIL YOU ARE DEAD; and may God in his infinite goodness have mercy on your soul."

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.

The Nashville Convention.

The indications still continue to become stronger daily, that the sectional convention, to be held at Nashville, will be a complete failure. Even in Mississippi, which was thought to be so zealous for it, the strongest kind of Union meetings are being held in different sections of the State, and the conduct of the Legislature as regards the appointment of delegates has been denounced as an unwarrantable assumption of power. In Virginia, the opposition to the convention is very general and strong. In Texas, the feeling against it is overwhelming, and not a single county, so far as we have heard, has yet responded to the recommendation of the Legislature to elect delegates. Many of the counties have refused even to vote on the question, and where the vote has been taken scarcely in one county has there been twenty ballots cast in its favor. In Georgia, the Governor's proclamation for the election of delegates has been entirely unnoticed by the people, and in Columbus, we perceive, they had to call a small meeting to appoint the delegates, and recommended the same course should be adopted in the other counties. They are evidently unwilling to submit the subject to the people by a regular election, though so ordered by the legislature and the Governor's proclamation. In this State, the people are sound to the very core, on the subject of the Union and opposed to all sectional conventions. The one now proposed to be held at Nashville has too many strong points of resemblance to the Hartford Convention, and the political fate of all those who may attend it, will probably be very similar.

### COUNTY MEETING.

A tremendous meeting of the democracy of Cambria county was held at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Tuesday evening, the Second of April inst. pursuant to a call of the County Committee.—There could not have been less than one thousand persons present.

On motion, MICHAEL HASSON Esq. was called to the chair. Patrick Regan, Hon. Obed Edson, Col. John M'Gough, John G. Given and James Farren, were appointed Vice Presidents, and Mathew M. Adams and James Riffle Secretaries.

On motion, Gen. Joseph M'Donald addressed the meeting. At his suggestion, the chair appointed a committee of thirteen to draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as the committee on resolutions viz: Joseph M'Donald, Thomas A. Maguire, John G. Given, John Kean, Peter Dougherty, John M'Mullin, James Carroll, James Potts, Michael M'Guire, Thomas Collins, James Myers, Patrick M'Coy, and James Smith.

The committee, through Major Thomas A. Maguire reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The Government of the United States was established by the People, has been protected and continued by them, and must be perpetuated by their power. It is emphatically a Government of the People, in which every citizen has a voice, and exercises a proportionate share of sovereignty. It is this relation between the Government and the citizen that constitutes a democracy, and so long as that connection exists, uncontrolled and untrammelled, so long will our free Institutions, based upon the Constitution, adopted by the wisdom and foresight of the patriots of the Revolution, be maintained in their original purity.

In all popular Governments there may occur crises, in which the patriotism and virtue of the masses may be tested.—As the heart in the human system sends forth the blood to its extremities, so do the people give life and character to our Government. When the existence of that Government formed by the popular will, is threatened—when the well-being of the People demands an expression of their views, it is proper that they should assemble together and proclaim their resolves to the world, that their servants, to whom they have delegated legislative and executive powers, may be influenced and guided thereby.

While this is not only the privilege but the duty of the whole People, it becomes the peculiar obligation of the Democratic party in its local organizations, to act promptly in all emergencies, and at such times as the perpetuity of the Constitutional Government of the Country may be placed in jeopardy. It is mainly attributable to the promulgation and influence of the pure principles of Democracy, that our Government "has stood thus long.—That party has been a shield to the Constitution, protecting it from innovation and subversion.

Now, that the American Union, formed by the joint exertions of the patriots of the Revolution, is menaced—now, that the fiend spirit of disorganization stalks boldly forth through the land, and invokes the aid of traitors to subvert that Government under which we have grown to be the proudest nation on which the sun shines, we, the Democracy of Cambria county, composing an integral part of the great Democratic party of the nation, have assembled to give expression to our feelings, our fears and our hopes, in reference to the great question of the Union of the States, and, at the same time, to speak our will on matters connected with the local interests of the party. Therefore,

Resolved, That, in common with the great Democratic party of the nation, we hold it as a cardinal principle, to give strict construction to the National Constitution, and that, as all power not plainly delegated to the General Government, remains with the States, we are opposed to all innovations upon the rights of the States, and are favorable to protecting them individually in the enjoyment of the guarantees of that Constitution.

Resolved, That the institution of slavery in the States is one of a local character, over which the States respectively have entire control, and with which the General Government can not interfere, without assumption of power not delegated in the Constitution.

Resolved, That we view the discussion of the abstract question of the Constitutional power of Congress to prevent or permit the existence of slavery in the territories, as uncalled for and injurious in its tendency. We view it as a matter of no importance to place restrictions upon States applying for admission, which restrictions are not required by the National Constitution, and which might be overcome by State enactments after admission.

Resolved, That we are favorable to the immediate admission of California with her Constitution as she has adopted it.—Having complied with all the Constitutional prerequisites, her right to admission can only be resisted by those who are deaf to the voice of patriotism and callous to a sense of justice.

Resolved, That in all trials and under all circumstances, the Democracy of Pennsylvania will prove true to the American Union. That while the entire party of the State give a fervent response to the motto, "may it be perpetual," none are more sincere than the Democracy of "little Cambria."

Resolved, That the Democracy of Cambria county take advantage of the present occasion of renewing their vows of fealty

to the candidates and principles of the party, and that having assembled for the purpose in part of appointing delegates to represent them in the Democratic Convention, to nominate a Canal Commissioner, which is to assemble at Williamsport on the 29 of May next, we hereby pledge ourselves to abide the nomination there and then made, and to give it a candid and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That the democracy of Cambria do most respectfully solicit the consideration, on the part of their brethren in the other counties composing this congressional district, of the claims of our county to the next candidate for Congress, and that for the purpose of presenting this subject to the counties of Westmoreland and Bedford, the chair appoint a committee of five to take charge of it, and to use such means as to them may seem advisable for accomplishing the object in view.

Resolved, That be Congressional Conferees, to meet the Conferees, appointed by the democracy of Westmoreland and by that of Bedford, at such time and place, as may be by them determined upon, and that our Conferees be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of \_\_\_\_\_ of Cambria county, as the next democratic candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That \_\_\_\_\_ be the representative delegate to represent the democracy of Cambria county in the Williamsport convention, for nominating a Canal Commissioner, to assemble on the 29th of May next.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the democracy of Indiana county, for the just appreciation of the rights of Cambria county in the selection of a Senatorial delegate to represent this Senatorial district in the Williamsport convention, they, by the resolution, adopted at their meeting at court week, having ratified in advance, the nomination that may be made by Cambria.

Resolved, That \_\_\_\_\_ of this county, be recommended as Senatorial delegate in the Williamsport convention, and that, as Indiana has already endorsed it, the democracy of Clearfield county be respectfully requested to give it their sanction; and that the Chairman of this meeting be requested to communicate this resolution to the democracy of Clearfield accompanying it with the resolution adopted by the democracy of Indiana.

Resolved, That we view with admiration the course of our estimable Congressman, Hon. Job Mann. He has realized the expectation of his warmest friends, and, by his unswerving adherence to, and inflexible support of democratic principles in the Congress of the Nation, he has endeared himself to the democracy of this Congressional district in general, and to that of Cambria county in particular.—His unwavering devotion to the cause of citizen soldiers, as manifested in his arduous efforts to procure them their just demands on the National Treasury, is living evidence that his heart is in the right place.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Mountain Echo" of Ebensburg, the "Mountain Echo" of Johnstown, and the "Democratic Union" and "Keystone" at Harrisburg.

On motion of James Carroll, the blank in resolution relative to the nomination of a candidate for Congress was filled by inserting the name of Gen. Joseph M'Donald of Cambria county.

On motion of Col. John Kean, the blank in the resolution relative Congressional conferees, was filled up, by inserting the names of Michael Hasson, M. M. Adams and Thomas Collins Esqs.

On motion, Thomas A. Maguire, M. M. Adams, Thomas Collins, James Riffle, John M'Ginley and John B. Hoover were appointed tellers to take a vote on the selection of delegates to the State convention.

There existing a diversity of opinion as to the selection of delegates to the Williamsport convention, and, it being impossible to obtain a fair and correct expression as to the choice of said delegates, owing to the immense crowd present, the meeting was adjourned sine die, with the recommendation of the chair, that the democracy of the county should assemble in their respective townships, and elect two delegates from each, to meet in county convention at Ebensburg, and then there determine upon the choice of delegates to the Williamsport convention.

M. HASSON, Chairman.  
M. M. ADAMS, Secretary.

From the St. Paul (Min.) Chron., March 2. Interesting from Minnesota.

The Hudson Bay Company—Depredation on the Red River Frontier.

On Tuesday last, two voyageurs arrived from Pembina, by means of a dog train, making the trip through in eight days. They brought considerable of a mail, and from numerous letters forwarded by the trader of the American Fur company at that remote post, N. W. Kittson, Esq., and others, we are enabled to glean the following interesting news: The Hudson's Bay company still continue their aggressions on the American side of the line—Two of their emissaries, Charles Grant and Geo. Flap, are trading within our territories without license, and others are making preparations for the same purpose. Flap was implicated in the transaction which took place last summer on the plains, between the half breeds and Indians, and which was nigh causing the murder of several of the latter, owing to the sale of liquor, which had been brought into the country by him and his associates. Grant procures nearly all the goods used in his trade directly from the Hudson Bay company.

He also uses liquor in the trade, which he also procures from the same quarter. Thus the legitimate trade of American citizens on American soil is not only brought into competition with the capital and influence of that powerful foreign monopoly, but the damnable aid of ardent spirits is called into requisition to assist its agents in their acts of aggression and usurpation. If a check be not put to these proceedings by the strong arm of our government, our traders will be compelled to abandon their business in that quarter, & our northern frontier will, ere long, witness a scene of blood and carnage revolting to humanity and the age in which we live.—There is no reason whatever to suppose the persons named above have come upon our territory with intention of becoming citizens. Grant is the son of one of the Royal company's magistrates—a man who has taken every occasion to abuse and oppress our citizens—and the son is not unlike the father.

The settlement within our borders has been increased by the addition of several families from the Selkirk settlement, since last summer, and several more are making preparations to immigrate in the spring. Major Wood's visit to Pembina last summer has given confidence to many, of the future support and protection of our government; but the officials on the other side are industrious in promulgating opinions that the only security for their lives and property is to remain where they are. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary, if our government intends to encourage settlement on that frontier, that a sufficient force should be sent into the country without delay, to put a stop to the continual aggressions from the neighboring colony of Great Britain.

Most of the Indians to the east of Pembina, owing to the disappearance of the game from their winter grounds, and the failure of their corn and rice, were in a state of starvation.—Mr. Kittson was doing his utmost to relieve them; but it was so difficult, in the winter season, to transport provisions into their country, that he was fearful he could accomplish but little. To the west they were living in abundance, as the plains were covered with buffalo.

Information has been received at Pembina, that the Mandan tribe of Indians on the Missouri, which it will be remembered, was greatly reduced, a few years since, by the ravages of the small pox, is now threatened with entire extinction by the Sioux. Every day one or two fall victims to the cruelty of their unrelenting enemies. The Mandans are desirous that the government should interpose, and check these bloody incursions into their country.

Heavy Steamboat Robbery.

The St. Louis Union of the 22d ult. contains an advertisement, signed John Grigsby, a citizen of California, and David F. McClellan, of Jackson Co., Mississippi, offering reward of \$3000 for the recovery of a sum of money, about \$12,000, which was stolen from the steamer Ne Plus Ultra on Tuesday the 12th inst. of \$11,400 in money. They were passengers on the boat on their return from California. The robbery was perpetrated, probably whilst the boat was lying at the Levee at New Orleans, but was not discovered until an hour after she had left port for St. Louis. The money was in a trunk in their state room, which was broken open with a chisel, & the money extracted, since which time nothing has transpired that would lead to its recovery. Messrs. Grigsby and McClellan came passengers in the Georgia to Havana; in the Avon to Mobile, and reached New Orleans only a few hours previous to their starting for St. Louis.

At New Orleans they exchanged their gold dust for gold, principally, consisting of American Eagles and Sovereigns, and with it took passage with other returning emigrants for St. Louis, on the Ne Plus Ultra. Of the money lost \$6,100 belonged to Mr. Grigsby, the residue to Mr. McClellan.

The Lakes.—The entire line of lake coast is two thousand miles. The following is the result of the survey of the United States Topographical Engineers:

Lake Champlain 150 miles, greatest width 12, average width 8; Lake Ontario 180, greatest width 51, average width 40; Lake Erie 240, great width 57, average width 37; Lake St. Clair 18, greatest width 25, average width 18; Lake Huron 260, greatest width (not including the extensive bay of Georgian, itself 150 miles long, averaging 45 miles in width) 150, average width 70; Lake Michigan 340, average width 58; Lake Superior 420, greatest width 135, average width 100. These lakes may be considered as connected throughout their whole extent. Lake Champlain connects with Lake Ontario by means of the river Richelieu, the lock and dam navigation of St. Lawrence river, Ottawa river, the Rideau canal through Canada, and the Champlain and Erie canals of New York. Lake Ontario is connected with Lake Erie by the Welland canal. Lake Erie is connected with Lake St. Clair by the deep and navigable strait of Detroit, 25 miles long. Lake St. Clair is connected with Lake Huron by the navigable strait St. Clair, 32 miles long. Lake Huron is connected with Lake Michigan by the deep and wide strait of Mackinaw, 42 miles long. [Buffalo Express.]

Greely for President.—It is said that an effort will be made by the Northern Free Soil party to concentrate their strength in the next Presidential contest upon Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, for President.

### The Great Pacific Railroad.

"We are not to wait," said Mr. Webster, in one of his noblest speeches, "ill great public mischiefs come; till the government is overthrown; or liberty itself put in extreme jeopardy." These striking axioms, spoken years ago, upon a great national question, may well be applied to the frequent attempts to overthrow the authority of the Federal Constitution—the fundamental law of the Republic. We see, in one section of the Country, a fanatical party assailing that Constitution with the utmost violence. We see a proposal made, in another quarter, to amend the Constitution, for the purpose of carrying into effect an absurd theory. And, in our very midst, there are not wanting those who boldly assert, that a law passed in a moment of indiscretion, directly in violation of the Constitution, cannot and dare not be repealed. Truly is it the duty of those who believe that that sacred instrument is the bond that unites these States together, and the vital spirit that keeps Liberty itself alive, to rally in its support.

One of the most fearful elements that have yet been displayed in hostility to the federal Constitution, is that of calling upon the general Government to expend millions of dollars in works of internal improvements among the several States. It is wholly without Constitutional authority, and must lead at last to mighty public evils, if not to a wide-spread and overwhelming national bankruptcy. The first serious breach, upon the barriers which the universal opinion of the framers of the Constitution had for more than thirty years thrown in the way of the assumption of this power by Congress, was during the administration of John Quincy Adams. It is true some trifling appropriations were made during the term of Mr. Monroe, though he entertained and expressed the opinion, that Congress had no power, under the Constitution, to "adopt and execute a system of internal improvements." Within ten years from the first grant of public money to such purposes, more than two hundred millions of dollars were asked for from the National Treasury, for the purpose of internal improvements. In 1830, the heroic Jackson threw himself into the breach, to arrest the tide of demoralization which threatened to sweep away the strongest safeguards of the Constitution, and to whelm the nation in one sea of debt. He was sustained by the amplest and most irrefragable authorities. President Jefferson denied that Congress possessed such power as is claimed for it by the advocates of internal improvements by the general government. In 1806, in a message to Congress, he proclaimed the opinion, which he reaffirmed in 1825, that in order to apply the funds of the general government to the purpose alluded to, would require an amendment of the Constitution by the consent of the States, "because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the Constitution, and to which it permits the public money to be applied." President Madison, in his message of March 2, 1817, declared that "the power to regulate commerce among the several States cannot include a power to construct roads and canals, and to improve the navigation of water courses, in order to facilitate, promote, and secure such commerce, without a latitude of construction departing from the ordinary import of the terms, strengthened by the known inconveniences which doubtless led to the grant of this remedial power to Congress." President Monroe, in his message, 4th of May, 1822, declares, that in all the measures preliminary to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the subject of internal improvements by the General Government, was not "mentioned or even glanced at." "It is manifest," he says, "that the regulation of trade with the several States was altogether a secondary object." "If the power necessary to this system of improvement is included, under either branch of this grant, I should suppose it was the first rather than the second. The pretension to it, however, under that branch, has never been set up. In support of the second, no reason has been assigned, which appears to have the least weight."

Every sound Democrat will remember with pleasure, the noble veto of James K. Polk, of the river and harbor bill, sent to Congress on the 15th of December, 1847. He was denounced for it vehemently by the entire opposition, and by certain Democrats, who had made up their minds to obtain bounties from the public treasury for their particular interests. We command the following powerful passages from that able State paper, to all those who are now invited to participate in the movement got up to bleed the public treasury out of untold millions, for the construction of a railroad almost without end, and over a route which is not generally regarded as practicable:

"How forcibly does the history of this subject illustrate the tendency of power to concentration in the hands of the General Government. The power to improve their own harbors and rivers was clearly reserved to the States, who were to be aided by tonnage duties levied and collected by themselves, with the consent of Congress. For thirty-four years, improvements were carried on under that system, and so careful was Congress not to interfere, under any implied power, with the soil or jurisdiction of the States, that they did not even assume the power to erect light-houses or build piers, without first purchasing the ground, with the consent of the States, and obtaining jurisdiction over it. At length, after the lapse of thirty-three years, an act is passed providing for the examination of certain obstructions at the mouth of one of two har-