



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1850.

FOR CONGRESS,
GEN. JOSEPH McDONALD,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Congressional Conference.

STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM T. MORISON,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
Of Mifflin County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY,
Of Crawford County.

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.
E. W. Carr, Evans' Buildings, Third & Philadelphia.
V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York Philadelphia and Baltimore.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic citizens of Cambria county will meet at the election house in their several townships, on Saturday the 23d day of June next, for the purpose of electing two Delegates from each election district, to meet in County Convention in the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the following Tuesday, whose duty it shall be to nominate a ticket to be supported by the Democracy in the county at the ensuing fall election. It will also be the duty of said Convention to appoint Senatorial Conferences to meet the Conferences of Huntingdon and Blair counties and Representative Conferences to meet the Conference of Bedford county.

The polls will be kept open in each election district from two till six o'clock P. M. in order that every man may have an opportunity of voting.

By the County Committee,
S. J. RENSHAW, Chairman.

The last Westmoreland *Argus* contains another communication on the subject of the next candidate for Congress, the writer of which harps away on "that same old tune" about the injustice done to that county by little Cambria in daring to assert that she was entitled to the candidate. The principal argument of the writer, however, is based upon the fact that Westmoreland has five thousand democratic voters, and that she has therefore the right to the member of Congress whenever she thinks proper. If Westmoreland county, in this "day and generation" is disposed to maintain that "might is right," we have not a word to say, other than we had thought better of her. She may run her own man in opposition to the other two counties, and elect him too, but if she does so, it will place a stain on her hither-to bright escutcheon that no time will wipe away. We do not think that she has any right to complain of this district or of the democratic party. In the distribution of offices by that party in which she occupies a very prominent position, she must confess that her claims have been duly appreciated and acknowledged throughout the State. But too much has been said on this subject already. We are unwilling to hold the party of old Westmoreland responsible for the effusions of anonymous scribblers. We know they are too generous to pursue the course that has been indicated by these men who are ashamed to let their names be known. The democracy of old Westmoreland have always done what was right, and we feel confident that she will do "nothing else" now.

We wonder how the editor of the Hollidaysburg Whig can reconcile his professions of religion with the numerous falsehoods that he has put in circulation during the last few months.

Dr. Wm. A. Smith.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, one of the best Democratic papers in the State, pays the following merited compliment to our fellow townsman and late Representative from this county in the Legislature. We have conversed with a number of the members of both branches of the Legislature, and they all concede that the Doctor was regarded as being one of the soundest democrats and most efficient men that occupied a seat in the House. He never dodged a vote, nor flinched in the discharge of his duty to

his constituents and his party. The *Pennsylvanian* says—

We perceive that the Democrats of Cambria county have been called to meet in Delegate Convention, by the proper committee, on the 25th of the present month, for the purpose of settling a Democratic county ticket, including candidates for the legislature, to be voted for by Bedford and Cambria. Without presuming to interfere in the affairs of our mountain friends, we beg to express the hope, generally felt in this quarter, that the Democrats of Cambria may not fail to nominate as their candidate for Representative, that able, honest, and truly exemplary gentleman, Dr. Wm. A. Smith, who was always found at his post, and always acted with the true men who struggled against Whig manoeuvres, during the last session.

Wm. T. Morison.

We are glad to perceive the enthusiasm that exists in the ranks of the Democratic party in consequence of the nomination of this gentleman for Canal Commissioner. North and south, east and west, his nomination is hailed as the harbinger of success, and his triumphant election is now regarded as certain. He is known as an upright, energetic business man, a pure democrat, and one that has never been known to flinch in his support of democratic men and measures, as the Journals of the House of Representatives for the last two sessions will abundantly testify. He is a man of ability and integrity, and no one acquainted with him can for a moment doubt that he will make an excellent and efficient member of the Canal Board. There is no division in our ranks—no disaffection in our party—but on the contrary every individual member will give the ticket—the whole ticket—his warm and enthusiastic support. Whenever such a state of feeling has existed among the members of the great Democratic party of Pennsylvania, they have always swept the State by a clean majority of from fifteen to twenty thousand, and that will be the case we feel confident at the coming election.

On last Friday night a fire occurred in Pittsburg which destroyed property estimated to amount to \$100,000. The second Presbyterian Church and a considerable number of houses were burned to the ground. H. H. Ryan, H. Campbell and Rhodes & Alcorn are the heaviest individual sufferers.

Morrison and Banks—at Home.

In order to show in what esteem the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner and Auditor General, are held "at home," we copy from the Norristown (Montgomery county) *Register*, and from the Lewistown (Mifflin co.) *True Democrat*, the following.

From the *Register*.

Our political friends in other sections of the State, may rest assured that Montgomery county feels proud of the honor which has been done her choosing one of her favorites as the candidate of the party, and when the day of trial comes, she will evince her confidence to him and her attachment to Democratic principles, by rolling up a most overwhelming and magnificent majority. Mr. Morrison's course in the Legislature has won for him the high regard of our party friends, who will always feel happy to attest their approbation of his conduct; whilst his known integrity and purity of character, the urbanity of his manners, and in short the whole tenor of his life and conduct, will induce hundreds of persons, albeit unused to vote the Democratic ticket, to lend their assistance in elevating him to a position for which he seems peculiarly fitted. We thank the convention, in the name of the people of Montgomery county, for the candidate which has been given us, and congratulate the State at large, on the benefit it will derive from the services of Mr. Morrison in the Board of Canal Commissioners.

From the *True Democrat*.

As we anticipated, the claims of little Mifflin were not overlooked, and our estimable fellow citizen, Hon. Ephraim Banks received the nomination for Auditor General, on the second ballot. Judge Banks is too well known in Pennsylvania to require any testimonial at our hands, to add to his reputation as a Democrat, or to his fitness for the position for which he has been chosen. He is a democrat without guile, a pure minded and honorable gentleman, and wherever known, esteemed & beloved. He has had experience in public life, is familiar with the history, politics and resources of the State, and will bring to the discharge of the duties of the office, a fund of knowledge and experience, that will be invaluable.

Nimrod Strickland, Esq.

This gentleman, one of the prominent candidates for Canal Commissioner, before the Williamsport Convention, of which he is the editor, thus modestly and characteristically speaks of himself.

The writer cannot conclude without tendering his heartfelt thanks to the large number of delegates from the Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern and central

portions of the State, who favored his nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner; and trusts that he will ever gratefully appreciate their efforts in his behalf. To have received the support of such men, representing constituencies noted for their zealous devotion to Democratic principles, is an endorsement of which any man might justly boast, and is a cheering encouragement for us to continue faithful in the path which we have heretofore pursued—firmly supporting what we believe to be right, and fearlessly opposing what we believe to be wrong. And while we thus speak of these, we can assure those who had other favorites, and felt it their duty to, and did operate honorably and fairly against us, that their course has left upon our mind nothing of personal unkindness or political animosity. They but exercised a right which we claim for ourself, and cheerfully accord to every Democrat.

In regard to the candidates nominated, he says:

William T. Morison, presented for Canal Commissioner, has been one of the representatives of old Montgomery in the Legislature, for the last two years—is a practical farmer, and is known as a gentleman of excellent education, high moral and political integrity, and sound political principles. Those who examine his votes as a member of the House, find him among the true men of party, and in favor of such legislation as is calculated to promote the best interests of the people. We feel great confidence, therefore, that the party have, in him, a candidate in all respects worthy of their support; and the people have, both in his private and public life, a guarantee that, as a member of the Canal Board, he will devote himself to an honest and faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

Ephraim Banks, of Mifflin, we have known for years, and have ever regarded and heard him spoken of as one of the purest men of the State. He enjoyed largely the confidence of that good man and patriotic Governor, Francis R. Shunk—is a lawyer by profession, and is well qualified for the duties of Auditor General.

J. Porter Brawley, of Crawford, is the nominee for Surveyor General. He is comparatively young in years, but of considerable experience in public life, having just concluded a term in the State Senate; and has many warm personal and political friends in various parts of the commonwealth.

The State Central Committee.

The following is the Democratic State Central Committee, appointed at Williamsport. The names of the Committee, seven in number, to reside in or near Harrisburg, have not yet been announced by the President of the Convention:

- JOHN HICKMAN, Chester co., Chairman.
- Luther Riley, Dauphin county.
- Asa Dimmock, do do
- Andrew Miller, Philadelphia county.
- James Goodman, do do
- Lloyd W. Bickley, do do
- Charles Brady, do do
- John B. Steriger, Montgomery county.
- Wm. T. Rogers, Bucks county.
- John Kolp, Lancaster do
- A. M. Sallade, Berks do
- John A. Innis, Northampton county.
- E. Maynard, Tioga do
- Henry C. Eyre, Union do
- D. F. Williams, York do
- George W. Brewer, Franklin do
- A. P. Wilson, Huntingdon do
- Henry W. Beeson, Fayette do
- Seth Clover, Clarion do
- John S. Rhey, Armstrong do
- T. W. Grayson, Washington do
- M. C. Trout, Mercer do
- Charles Frailey, Schuylkill do
- Samuel H. Tate, Bedford do
- Samuel P. Collings, Luzerne do
- Geo. P. Hamilton, Allegheny do
- William Brown, Philadelphia do
- Charles Deal, do do
- W. L. Dewart, Northumberland do
- C. E. Wright, Bucks do
- James Donegan, Berks do
- T. J. P. Stokes, Philadelphia city.
- Daniel Barr, do do

The Census Law for 1850.

This law has been published, and it is very comprehensive. The information which it proposes to embrace, includes population, profession, color, occupation, place of birth, number of marriages, deaths, the persons who can read and write, deaf, dumb, blind, insane, slaves, fugitives and manumitted, the acres of land improved and unimproved, the cash value of farming implements and machinery, the live stock, the produce during the year ending June 1, 1850, and the quantity of each particular article; the products of industry and their values; names of towns, counties and cities; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, the amount of taxes assessed, the number and character of the public schools, the extent of public libraries; the number, class and circulation of the periodicals and newspapers; the number of criminals; the cost of labor, the average price of board to a laboring man per week, the average wages of a female domestic per week, the average payment of a carpenter per day, the average wages of a day laborer, the average wages of a farm hand, the number and value of the churches, and indeed, every species of social statistics which can make those kind of tables valuable as sources of public information and reference.

Col. Richard M. Johnson is a candidate for the Legislature of Kentucky, in Scott county.

The America at New York.

The royal mail steamer America, arrived at New York, early yesterday. By her, we receive advices from Liverpool to the 25th, London the 24th, and Paris the 23d of May.

In France, the new Electoral Law, and the recall of the minister from the court of St. James, were the prominent topics of newspaper comment. The course pursued by both governments seems to be universally sustained by their respective journals. The pretext for the French minister's withdrawal, seems to be insufficient, and countenances the suspicion that it was a political move, designed to absorb public attention, and to counteract the revolutionary tendencies of the people.

The *Paris National* says, "we read in a Belgian paper, that M. Thiers, after seventeen years' marriage, is about to become a father, and that he and his lady are to visit Italy, for the purpose of having the child baptized by his Holiness." We regret to announce the demise of Mrs. Jeffrey, the widow of Lord Jeffrey, whose death was so recently the cause of almost universal sorrow. Shortly after the latter's decease, his widow, who was much affected by the sad event, broke up her establishment in Moray Place, and went to reside with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Empson, at Hailybury, Hertford. But she never recovered the shock she sustained by the death of her distinguished partner, whom she has not survived four months. Mrs. Jeffrey's maiden name was Wilkes, grandniece of the celebrated John Wilkes, and was a native of the United States.

A meeting of persons desirous to do honor to the memory of Wordsworth was held on the 19th ult., at the house of Mr. Justice Coleridge. It was attended by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of St. David's, the Dean of St. Paul's, Archdeacon Hare, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Covendish, and several other gentlemen.

IRELAND.

Trinity term was opened with the usual formalities—the most remarkable incident connected with it, being that the list of candidates for admission to the degree of barrister has dwindled down to the unusually low number of three.

A numerous meeting was held in Cork city court house, yesterday, to promote the object of the exhibition of industry in 1851.

The *Limerick Reporter* gives the following account of an unusually violent storm, which reached a considerable portion of Tipperary and Limerick:—"The war of elements began in the west. It passed the city of Limerick at twelve o'clock, enveloping the city in a cloud of dust, but without doing any particular mischief. At Croom, hail stones of large size fell in great abundance; the lightning was remarkably vivid, and the thunder loud as if within the shortest distance.—Among the Clare mountains, at the opposite side of the Shannon, its effects were equally terrific; and at Castleconnell, whilst the congregation were at church, the lightning struck the church steeple, carrying off about five feet in length and four feet in breadth of the solid masonry, and spreading consternation among the congregation. The clergyman and those who were present, left the church as soon as possible. The storm then passed on towards the keeper's range, and appeared to dwell for some hours among the mountains in that district. After the rage of elements, the weather cleared up beautifully, and has become mild and genial, suited to the season, and affording promise of a ripe and rapid vegetation.

ROME.

The Pope is in a state of intense alarm, and is suspected of desiring to escape and take refuge with the Austrians. His alarm has received an accession from the success of the socialists in the late elections in France. The correspondent of the *London News*, says that his Holiness communicated to the Commandant General of the French army, his apprehensions. The General, as might have been expected, was profuse in expectations and promises, re-assuring the Pope with the most positive declarations that France, whatever political changes she might undergo, would never, after the great sacrifices she had made, and the undoubted proofs of devotion which she had given, take any step tending to affect the dignity or endanger the liberty of the head of the church. His Holiness, wisely reflecting that the General's personal opinion could hardly influence the acts of a whole nation in revolution, was reluctant to abandon idea of a change of scene, and alluded, with some hesitation, to a vow he had made at Gaeta, to visit the holy house at Loretto, and to his present desire to fulfil this pilgrimage.

How far this point may have been urged, or in what exact terms it may have been combated by the French General, it is of course difficult to ascertain; but the result is, that his Holiness is guarded with a renewed degree of vigilance; French officers of the *etat major* are continually in his ante-chamber, and it has been intimated that, in his airings beyond the gates of Rome, he will in future be accompanied by an escort of French cavalry. The conquerors of Rome are by no means disposed to see the fruits of their labors snatched from them by a second Spaur intrigue, nor are they anxious to lose the advantages of possession, by allowing his Holiness to trot quietly over into the arms of the Austrians.

My dear Murphy, said an Irishman to a friend, "why did you betray that secret I told ye?" "Is it betray you call it? Sure when I found I wasn't able to keep it myself, didn't I do well to tell it some one that could keep it!"

The Difficulty with Spain.

A correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce*, writes from Washington, that the Spanish Minister will present a formal demand for indemnity on account of the invasion of Cuba, by forces organized in the United States, and the protection afforded to the adventurers at Key West. That representations of some moment and urgency against the toleration of such expeditions by the U. S. Government, will be made by the British & French Ministers, is very probable.

In the *New York Herald*, June 6, we find extracts from the correspondence between Secretary Clayton and the Spanish Minister, with other documents, respecting the Cuban expedition, submitted by the President to the Senate. The substance of them we state:

On the 19th of January, 1850, Don A. Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, addressed a note to the Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton calling his attention to the manifesto of the "Cuban Junta." The Spaniard states that the Junta have issued bonds to raise money to recruit men payable out of the taxes of Cuba, and that he has transmitted to his government information of this fact. He expresses his will rupture the good relations existing between Spain and the United States.

On the 22d of January, Mr. Clayton replies that Mr. Calderon's note had been laid before the President, and that instructions had been issued to the District Attorneys of the United States to watch all movements having in view the invasion of Cuba.

On the 8th of May, Mr. Calderon states to Mr. Clayton, that the Spanish consul at New Orleans, had informed him that the schooner *Harvne*, had been sent to Chagres with ten kegs of butter, and ten barrels of whiskey, having on board arms, munitions of war, and light artillery, destined for an expedition against the Island of Cuba. The consul complains that the U. S. officers at New Orleans, did not treat him fairly, and Mr. Calderon urges new and imperative instructions to the collectors and attorneys.

Same day Mr. Calderon informs Mr. Clayton that men are sailing for Chagres, destined for an invasion of Cuba, under Lopez, and states:

On the 22d of April two vessels set out for Chagres, without clearances, and carried 400 and odd men, having first taken in, at a plantation down the river called Tremé, arms and munitions of war.

On the 22d the frigate *J. W. Dyer*, sailed for the same destination, carrying the remainder of the men who have been quartered near New Orleans, at a point called Bonlight, and who could not find room in the vessels in which their associates preceded them. These made a public boast of their project, and insulted the Spaniards by proclaiming in their presence that they were going to overthrow tyranny in Cuba.

Another vessel is freighted by Mr. Breedlove, formerly collector of the custom house there in 1836 and 1837 to take out men of these men.

Notice of further movements is also given. On the 16th of May, the Spanish Minister complains of the appeals made in the *N. Y. Sun*, and of the insult to his Government offered by the exhibition of the Cuban revolutionary flag.

On the same day the Spanish Minister apprizes Mr. Clayton of the sailing expedition, and calls the adventurers robbers and pirates, stating that they will be dealt with as such.

Mr. Clayton replies on the 18th of May with copies of renewed instructions to district attorneys; repeats the assurances that the United States' Government will maintain its good faith toward Spain; says that the difficulty of intercepting the invaders has been insurmountable they have gone away in the disguise of emigrants to California and Oregon; that three ships of the Gulf squadron had been ordered to Cuba to prevent the landing of any invading forces under the American flag; and that the steamer *Saranac* had also sailed within a few hours after credible evidence of the intended invasion had been submitted to the President.

May 31, Mr. Clayton writes to Mr. Campbell our consul at Havana, that the Spanish government will not recognize any diplomatic claims in him, and urges him to be vigilant in the discharge of his duties that foreigners detected on board an American vessel, equipped and armed for an invasion of the territory of a friendly nation, cannot be allowed to use our flag as a fraud to conceal their purposes, or to protect them in the act of invasion, and in general, the protection of the Government is due to those only who owe their allegiance. If, therefore, any persons, not citizens of the United States, shall have been arrested upon a charge of being concerned in the expedition, they will have no right to your interposition in their behalf, but humanity requires that the consul shall take all measures to preserve the lives of individuals.

June 1, Mr. Clayton instructs Mr. Campbell to impress upon the Count of Alcoy, the distinction between prisoners who have committed a crime, and those captured under the appearance of an intention to commit a crime.

The President means to claim for the American occupants of the Mexican island that they are not guilty of any crime for which, by the laws of civilized nations, they should suffer death. They may have been, and probably were guilty of crimes, for which this government ought in good faith, to punish them under the act of Congress of April 20th 1818. But supposing the facts relating to their capture to be as they are represented to us, the President has resolved that the eagle must and shall

protect them against any punishment but that which the tribunals of their own nation may award.

Tell the Count of Alcoy to send them home to encounter a punishment, which, if they are honorable men, will be worse than any he could inflict, in the indignant frowns and denunciations of good men in their own country, for an attempt to violate the faith and honor of a nation which holds its character for integrity of more value and higher worth than all the *Annulla* together. But warn him in the most friendly manner, and the true spirit of our ancient treaty, that if he unjustly sheds one drop of American blood, at this existing period, it may cost the two countries a sanguinary war.

The Cuba News.

(From the *Union* of June 4.)

"We understand that despatches have been received by the Government from our Consul at Havana, stating that he had demanded the 104 persons taken by a Spanish ship of war on the Island of Contoy. Contoy is a neutral territory, and the men taken there had not been engaged in open hostilities, and were actually considering of abandoning the enterprise and returning to the United States. The Governor has made no reply to our Consul, who had transmitted despatches to Washington, stating the facts and calling for additional power to second his demand. Despatches were yesterday sent to such portions of our squadron as could be immediately collected at Havana to assist in pressing the demand. Should the Spanish Governor refuse, the Consul is instructed to inform our Government, and in the meantime, our vessels of war are to obstruct the communication of all vessels with the port.

It is reported that two vessels with reinforcements for General Lopez, which were commissioned to land at different points of the Island, are still at sea, their fate and destination unknown. It is said that in the event of these vessels being captured by Spanish vessels, our own squadron is instructed to demand them of the Spanish commander, and, if they be not given up, to seize them by force.

There is precisely the result we had anticipated from the first, of this marauding expedition—that whether successful or not, it would ultimately involve the United States Government in difficulty with Spain, which would end in war and more conquest of territory; and this in all likelihood, was also the anticipation and desire of the principal movers in the expedition. But notwithstanding the indefensible character of the expedition, the government has, under the circumstances, a high duty to perform, and we are gratified at the determination of the President to maintain every right to which any citizen of the United States is entitled. The imprisonment and punishment by the Spanish authorities of American citizens found upon neutral territory or upon the high seas, engaged in no act of aggression, but who had in fact abandoned an aggressive enterprise, upon learning its true character, is as clearly without justification as an open act of aggression. It is not enough that they are suspected of contemplating an overt act. It is said that four Americans who were taken prisoners at Cardenas, have been shot at Havana, and that those who were made prisoners at the Island of Contoy and at sea, are reserved for the same fate. In the execution of the Cardenas prisoners the Spanish authorities are doubtless justified by the law of nations; but between them and those taken at Contoy, there is a wide difference, and it is clearly within the duty of the United States authorities to extend to these men the protection which the American flag secures to every citizen, even though he be suspected of having entertained bad designs.—*Daily News*.

Six Days Later from Havana. Movements of the United States' Vessels of War—Five of the Expeditionists shot, and one an American Boy.

CHARLESTON, June 6.

The schr. *Merchant*, Capt. LEXTER, arrived here this afternoon, with dates from Havana to the 40th ult.

The United States' steam frigate *Saranac*, arrived at Havana on the 26th ult., and carried despatches to the Captain General and General CAMPBELL, Consul at Havana. It was stated, in Havana, that the *Saranac* was put under the orders of the Governor of Cuba, to assist in suppressing an armed expedition from the United States.

The United States' ships *Albany* and *Germantown*, lying in Havana, received information that Spanish vessels of war were expected with part of the Cuba expedition on board. The American vessels intercepted these vessels a few hours sail from Moro Castle, and after demanding the release of the prisoners from the Spanish, and they refusing, were about enforcing their releases, when the *Saranac* came up. After an interview between Lieut. TATNALL and Commodore RANDOLPH, the Spaniards were allowed to take their prisoners into Havana and place them in confinement on board of a Spanish seventy-four.