



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1856.

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

STATE NOMINATIONS.

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

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS,
Of Mifflin County.

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

County Nominations.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES SKELLY,
Of Summerhill Township.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
MICHAEL HASSON,
Of Ebensburg.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
THOMAS McCONNELL,
Of Summerhill Township.

AUDITOR,
JOHN BEARER,
Of Susquehanna Township.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

James Murray, Chairman, John C. O'Neill, John A. Blair, George Delany, Patrick Shiels, Stephen Lloyd, Jr., Mathias S. Harr, James Kennedy, John Eliek, Andrew Borgoon, Geo. Rutledge, Edward Irwin, John Egno, John Murray, Smith Sergeant, James Potts, Thomas A. Maguire, W. W. Harris, Peter Singer, Lewis Dnmire, John J. Hornor, James Burk, Jacob Pringle, Henry Lloyd, Francis Bearer, John M'Gough, James M. Riffo, John Bar-
goun, David Younklin.

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 St Philadelphia.
V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York Philadelphia and Baltimore.

We have delayed the publication of our paper one day in order that all hands might have an opportunity of enjoying the Fourth.

Meeting of the Conferees.

We have learned from SAMUEL H. TATE Esq., one of the Congressional Conferees from Bedford county, that the Congressional Conferees of Westmoreland and Bedford have selected the Summit as the place of meeting and the 16th of July as the time, to put in nomination a candidate for Congress to be supported by the Democracy of the District, at the coming fall election. The Summit occupies a central position in the District and is very easy of access, and we think it the most appropriate place that could have been selected.

Gen. Biekel the State Treasurer, paid the July interest on the State debt on Monday last, at the Bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

The Card signed "James Davis and others," published in the last Echo, is amusing. We would like to see the names of some of the "others," which it wishes to induce its readers to believe have signed. Come, out with their names, Mr. Echo.

Whig Nominations.

The Whig Convention which assembled in this place on Tuesday last made the following nominations:

County Commissioner—Edward Glass, of Loretto.

Prosecuting Attorney—Edward Hutchinson, Jr., of Ebensburg.

County Surveyor—John Slick, of Richland.

Auditor—Richard J. Proudfoot, of White.

Representative Conferees were appointed to meet the Conferees of Bedford county, instructed to support Evan Roberts, of Johnstown, for Assembly.

Such a ticket can never expect nor receive the support of any democrat, and can of course easily be defeated. It is sufficient for the democracy of Cambria to know that they are bitter, uncompromising whigs, of the genuine Galphin school, in order to rally our whole strength against them.

The Editor of the "Mountain Echo" appears to be "brimful of wrath and cabbage" because the late Democratic county Convention would not adjourn on the motion of his chum Maguire, as he wished it to do, without appointing Congressional Conferees as has been customary for years past. The unusual manner, and unusual time selected by himself, and those with whom he acted, in appointing Conferees in April last without any notice being given of their intention so to do, in order to let the people act, and the causes therefor it might no doubt be very unpleasant to those concerned to inquire into. But this is not now our purpose, nor do we deem it necessary to reply to all the trash contained in last week's paper. The attempt now made to create the impression that the conferees were appointed by the convention after it had adjourned is all folly, and worthy of the originators of this story, so flatly contradicted by a large majority of the convention who signed its proceedings. The truth is the convention did not adjourn upon Maguire's motion being put, but immediately proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Donoughe to appoint conferees, when Maguire, the Editor of the Echo and a few others by one left the room, the main body of the convention remaining in their seats, and proceeded to appoint conferees, and a standing committee for the ensuing year. Seventeen out of twenty-eight delegates never left the room until they had transacted all the business usually performed by the county convention, when they adjourned, and now the Editor of the Echo labors hard to prove that the convention had adjourned when he and Maguire had left the room followed by the delegates from Richland &c., and that the course of the majority of the convention was all wrong. He also charges the convention with being influenced by the dictation of Wm. S. Campbell Esq., in the election of congressional conferees, and with "a desperate attempt to disorganize the democratic party."—Such charges come with a bad grace we think from the Editor of Echo, or those who have heretofore practiced "disorganization," nor do we suppose that either Mr. Campbell, or the members of the convention would feel much alarmed at the charges emanating from the quarter they do. The idea "that a clandestine project was in contemplation to rob Cambria co. of her choice to the next candidate for Congress," because the convention thought proper not to adjourn at the desire of Mr. Maguire, but to pursue the usual course of appointing conferees, is only worthy of the Echo man, and is best answered by the acts of the convention itself which instructed the conferees "to support from first to last the nomination of a Cambria county man."

The gross perversion of facts, and base charges relative to the late Convention made by the Editor of the Echo, we feel satisfied will meet with an indignant contradiction from Mr. Campbell and the members of the Convention. If the Editor of the Echo believed that Conferees ought not to have been appointed by the Convention, we opine he would have shewn much more sense to have quietly submitted to the will of the majority, awaited the decision of the Congressional Conference which will shortly meet, as to which set of Conferees were most regularly appointed and entitled to their seats, and not have attempted to impugn the motives, and malign the character of other members of the party.

We shall now leave the matter, and in answering the four or five columns of trash contained in the last Echo, we are only sorry to have occupied so much space, and will be perfectly willing to abide the decision of the Congressional Conference. At all events we hope the Editor of the Echo may be found as ready and willing as we are to ensure the nomination and election of a CAMBRIA COUNTY MAN to represent our district in the next Congress.

The Doylestown Independent Democrat announces that JOSHUA DUNGAN, of Bucks county, the anti-war Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, was a noisy opponent of the war, the very sin for which Mr. STROMM was denied the nomination. This is something like going out for wool and coming home shorn.

The New York Democracy.—The New York city Democratic Convention assembled again at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday night, when the address and resolutions previously reported by the committee were adopted by a vote of 40 to 10; so that the party is committed against the Wilnot Proviso, and in favor of compromise and conciliation. The address says:

"The conclusions, then, to which the Convention have arrived on this all-absorbing subject, are, to leave the institution of slavery to the people of the States and territories. They should be the sole judges whether they will have it or not, and to their will we should all submit." It takes the same ground with reference to slavery in the District of Columbia.

A Clincher!

We commend the following card from Mr. James Davis, a delegate to the late Convention from Jackson to the serious consideration of our neighbors of the Echo. In their efforts to create a false issue, and to sustain themselves in the position they have assumed, they have resorted to means derogatory to the character of gentlemen, and which has recoiled with a vengeance upon their own heads. Mr. Davis has no idea of denying the course he pursued as a Delegate, or of dodging the responsibility, and when he signed the card which appeared in the Echo, in the bustle of the moment, he had no knowledge whatever of its character.

Allusion is also made by the Echo to certain expressions of Mr. William Glass, a Delegate from Susquehanna, by which they endeavor to place him in a false position in relation to the proceedings of the Convention. We are authorized by him to state that the assertions of the Echo are false,—that he never stated that when he signed the proceedings of the Convention he was not acquainted with their character, or that he had any intention of appearing in any other position before his fellow citizens than the one in which the published proceedings of the Convention placed him. We will see whether the Echo will do justice to these gentlemen by contradicting its assertions and stating what they know to be the truth.

A CARD.

The undersigned one of the Delegates to the late County Convention has understood that a certificate has been published in the last Mountain Echo to which his name is attached stating that, he did not vote for the selection of Congressional Conferees at said Convention, that the question was considered settled by the April meeting, and that the Convention had adjourned previous to the selection of Congressional Conferees. This is a perversion of the facts as they occurred, and the subscriber is willing to admit that he did sign a paper, but that it was done in a hurry in the evening after the meeting of the Convention, and under a misapprehension as to its purport, and without any idea of its publication.

The undersigned did vote for the appointment of Congressional Conferees by the Convention, believing that it had always been the usual practice of that body so to do, and that the Convention did not adjourn until after the Congressional Conferees and County Committee had been appointed, although a motion had been made for that purpose.

JAMES DAVIS.

The "Funeral of the Trench."—An Impressive Scene.—The Cleveland Plaindealer in its account of the horrible catastrophe of the burning of the steamer Griffith, with the loss of near two hundred lives, has the following:

"By far the saddest sight was the 'funeral of the trench.' On a small hillock, on the high bank overlooking the scene of death, where the night before so many struggled in vain against their fate, was opened a trench thirty feet long, six wide, and eight deep. In this had been laid in promiscuous order, man, woman, child; husband, wife, and daughter; the father and son, mother and infant layer upon layer, until within four feet of the surface. What a horrid work! To see human beings arranged for compactness, the rough pile and larger bodies leveled up with children and lesser bodies, so that this vast grave should present an even surface to the brush and boards which were laid over their faces, and on which the earth which was dug out of the pit was thrown back. When we ascended the bank, we found two or three hundred people around the brink of this mound taking a last look, and performing the last sad rites to the victims below. A clergyman or exhorter was addressing the bystanders, and warning them in accents solemn of the uncertainty of life, and the fleetness and vanity of all things here below. Although there was no procession, no tolling bell, no confined hearse, or funeral array, the scene was solemn and impressive. Yet how soon will this event be forgotten."

The whole amount of subscription required for the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been secured, with a considerable surplus, which will be applied, so far as it will go, to stocking the road, and there is little doubt that the improvement will now be completed and equipped at the earliest possible day, without incurring one dollar of debt.

Reported Confession of Prof. Webster.—Boston, June 29.—It is reported here, on high authority, that Prof. Webster has written a letter to the Governor and Council, confessing that he killed Dr. Parkman but that it was not a murder, and praying that his sentence may be commuted. The letter, though long, does not, it is said, give the details of the fatal transaction. It will probably be before the Council next Tuesday.

Kossuth and his Compatriots.

Offer of President Taylor to bring them to America.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following facts relative to the action of President Taylor for the relief of the Hungarian patriots:

Mr. Marsh, Minister to Turkey, under instruction from this Government, wrote to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Porte a note on the 11th of March last, which contained this clause:

"The President of the United States of America, participating in the philanthropic sentiments by which his imperial Majesty the Sultan has been actuated in his noble and generous treatment of the Hungarian refugees, has directed the undersigned, Minister resident of the United States, to intercede with his Majesty in their behalf, and to offer them, through his Majesty, a secure asylum in the United States, together with a free passage to America, by any American public ship which may be about to return home. The undersigned is happy to make this office of humanity the subject of his first official communication to the Sublime Porte, and seizes the earliest moment, after his audience of reception, to fulfill his instructions by formally requesting in the name of the American government and people, that Kossuth, late chief executive officer of Hungary and his companions, at present detained by the Turkish authorities at Broussa, may be permitted to take passage for the United States on board an American vessel of war now in the Mediterranean, and about to sail for home."

The vessel was the steamer Mississippi, which Mr. Marsh, under constructive authority, had detained for that purpose. On the 19th of March—seven days after the date of the above—Mr. Marsh received a brief official reply to his note, of which the subjoined is the essential part:

"The Sublime Porte will certainly offer no obstacle or difficulty to the departure, to whatever place they please, of such of the Hungarians as are not implicated; nor is there any objection to those Hungarians and Poles whose names are not registered in the list given to the Sublime Porte by the Austrian Government, or who are not otherwise implicated, profiting by the hospitality thus offered by the United States of America. Yet, in consequence of the offer spontaneously made by the Sublime Porte, it bound itself to keep in the Ottoman dominions, under certain conditions which it is now endeavoring to arrange, those of the chiefs of the said people, whose names are entered on that list; and in the view of acting with sincerity and probity in its intercourse and relations with other friendly governments, and maintaining its given word, it is obligatory on the part of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, to execute that offer. Under these circumstances, the Ottoman Government feels itself compelled to decline permitting said chiefs to proceed to America."

EL SAID MEHEM ED EMIR ALLI." Mr. Marsh subsequently adds: "I learn that the substance of my note was communicated to the Austrian and Russian Ministers at Constantinople, and that they were urged by the Porte to consent to the emigration of the Hungarian refugees to America, but without effect. I am happy to add, that I believe Baron Tecco, the highly respectable Minister of the King of Sardinia at Constantinople, supported our application with great zeal, and I suppose also that the British Ambassador threw his influence into the same scale."

"I am now by no means without hope that Kossuth and his friends will be speedily released, unless Austria unconditionally accepts the Sultan's offer of a detention for a single year, which there is little reason to suppose she will do." The terms of the Sultan's offer were, that Kossuth and thirty others should be sent into Asia Minor, and there detained for a year, while the residue, twelve hundred in number, should be kept at Chouma for the same period, and then released. This winds up the whole story of American intervention, and reflects honorably upon the Administration.

The Nicaragua Canal.

If the statements of the New York Herald may be relied upon, preparations are being made to open this communication between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean as soon as possible; and, within the space of three months, or perhaps two, it will be in such a state of forwardness as will allow of the transportation partly by land, but principally by water, of passengers and merchandise from ocean to ocean, without any delay or detention worth speaking of. The construction of such a communication was, as our readers are perhaps aware, a company of enterprising American citizens, most of whom are well known to the public as men of energy and enterprise. These gentlemen will employ in the course of two months, two splendid steamships, to run between New York and San Juan—the Crescent City and the Empire City. From San Juan, the river of San Juan and the lake of Nicaragua will be navigated by steamboats of light draught to the town of Nicaragua, distant fourteen miles from the Pacific, which distance will be traversed on land by means of carriages. By the time that these arrangements are completed, the steamships New Orleans and Sarah Sands will connect with the Crescent City and the Empire City on the Pacific, and run regularly on that ocean to San Francisco, thus making the line of communication complete between New York and California by that route. This route is one thousand miles shorter than that by the isthmus of Panama, which is now a great thoroughfare to California.

The Niagara News.

The steamer Niagara arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening, and the foreign papers brought by her came to hand last evening. The news is extremely unimportant. In France, the chief points of interest are the debate on the President's salary, and the progress of the election in which Emile Girardin, the Socialist editor, is contending for a seat in the Legislative Assembly. The Greek question has been hushed up for the present, if not settled. The President had made a visit to St. Quentin, during which he gave away about 20,000 francs and this is offered as a reason for increasing his salary. Two trials had taken place for libels on the President, in one of the cases the accused was acquitted.

From England, we see but little that is of any interest. There had been scarcely any change in commercial affairs during the week. Nothing could be more seasonable than the weather. Throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, there has been a regular alternation of sunshine and showers.

Arrangements have been made for holding a great public meeting of the clergy and laity of the church of England, on the 27th June, for the adoption of certain resolutions with reference to the late decision of the judicial committee in the case of "Gorham vs. the Bishop of Exeter."

The ex-king of the French, although suffering from a very serious chronic affection, is still not in a state to cause any apprehension of immediate danger, and he has already experienced some benefit from the air of St. Leonard's.

The poet Rogers had met with an accident which endangers his life. Chartist meetings have recently been held in Glasgow and Aberdeen, at which Mr. Fergus O'Connor, M. P., attended, and spoke at some length.

Case of Mr. Smith O'Brien.—In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Mr. L. O'Brien called the attention of the Government to the state of health and the treatment of his brother, Mr. Smith O'Brien, the convict upon Maria Island, Van Dieman's Land. The honorable member stated that his health was suffering, and described at some length the regulations under which he was placed, in consequence of having refused the indulgence of a ticket of leave.

Further News by the Pacific.

NEW YORK, July 1. The Pacific encountered heavy western gales for the first three and a half days, accompanied by a heavy sea. The engines had not been stopped. She was boarded at sea by the new schooner of the Associated Press. Her time to Halifax was 9 days, 11 hours.

Heavy bets were pending in Liverpool that the Asia would arrive there on Friday night. The Europa's news was published on Monday, but had no other effect than to cause a trifle more activity in the Cotton market; sales of 6000 bales; market closing firm; prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL.—The Corn market was well attended by home and country millers on Tuesday, and there has been an improved demand for Wheat and Flour at full rates. Indian Corn has advanced 6d. per qr. since Friday; sales are being made for Ireland. In Sugar, a fair business at full rates of Friday. In Metals there is more demand for manufactured, and prices are stiffer. Tin Plates are in good demand, and prices have slightly advanced. The Money market is easy. Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory.

England.

The House of Lords was the scene of an exciting debate on Monday night, growing out of Lord Stanley's motion relative to the conduct of the Government in the Greek affair. Lord Stanley pre-
faced its introduction by a speech of nearly three hours duration, in which he contended that the leading characteristics of the whole transaction with Greece were prevarication and dishonor on the part of the Ministry. At the conclusion of his speech, which was loudly cheered, he made a vigorous appeal to the House not to allow the mighty power of England to be prostituted in opposing a week and almost defenceless nation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne undertook a defence of Lord Palmerston, but met with poor success, as on dividing, the Ministry were left in a minority of thirty-seven.

The bill for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland passed second reading by a large majority. Should the Ministry not speedily resign there is a growing belief that the great Exhibition of all nations will fail for want of funds.

The growing crops throughout Great Britain are said to look unusually promising.

France.

The announcement made on Friday that the Russian Government had protested against the manner in which the Greek affair was terminated by Mr. Wyse, is fully confirmed.

The committee appointed to examine the bill for increasing the salary of the President have reported, and the report was adopted in session.

The following regulations on the extraordinary credit of one million six hundred thousand francs, is opened for the Minister of Finance; and the expenses incurred in 1850 for the installation of the President,—this expense to be allocated, half to the credit of 1850.

PARIS, Sunday evening.—The news of the adverse decision of the Committee

on President's Salary, caused a great sensation in Assembly on Saturday.

The Globe correspondent is assured that the President will not accept of any modification of the sum he has demanded, and that he regards it all as a Legitimate intrigue, got up with a view of provoking a crisis.

PARIS, Monday.—A Cabinet Council was held to day. It was resolved that the Ministers should resign in the event of the Ministers' Salary Bill being rejected in Assembly.

Austria.

An ordinance for abolishing Custom duties between Austria and Hungary has been published. The government do not, however, propose to relinquish their present monopoly in the tobacco trade.

Arrival of the Steamer Ohio—12 Days Later from Havana.

The steamer Ohio, Captain Schenck, arrived at New York at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon from Havana, via New Orleans. She brings the California mails, and twelve days later news from Havana, forty-five passengers from California, and about \$150,000 worth of gold.

The Falcon arrived at Havana early on the morning of the 18th from Chagrea. The Georgia arrived the next day—both were to sail on the 20th—the Georgia for Chagrea, and the Falcon for New Orleans. The news from Havana and the other part of the Island is of little interest.

The prisoners captured by the Pizarro are yet on board the "Soprano," where they will remain until disposed of by the Spanish Government, at home. In the meantime, they are undergoing a sort of mock-trial, preparatory to knowing their fate. Havana was perfectly quiet. The Cholera had in a great measure disappeared, and business of every description was astir.

In addition to the gold brought from California, the Ohio brings one hundred thousand Mexican dollars, consigned to Wm. Hoge & Co. of New York. She brings 144 passengers in all, among them a number of families who have come North to spend the summer.

FROM FLORIDA—Army Movements.—We have already noticed the arrival of five companies of the 7th Infantry at New Orleans, on their way to St. Louis, and now learn from the Picayune that the steamer Fashion was to return to Tampa for the other five companies of the regiment.—From St. Louis they are to be sent on western frontier service. A correspondent of the Picayune says:

"There will be left in Florida twenty-two companies of artillery. Five companies of the 2d artillery are now at Indian river, commanded by Major Low; one company of 2d artillery at Miami river, commanded by Major Woodbridge; four companies of 3d artillery, under Colonel Steptoe, are ordered to Fort Meade, where there are now three companies of the 1st artillery, under command of Capt. Vodge; two companies of the 4th at Chokonicia, commanded by Capt. Roberts; two companies of the 4th artillery at Fort Hamer, commanded by Major Morris; one company of the 4th artillery at Charlotte Harbor, commanded by Brevet Captain Rains; one company (mounted) of the 4th artillery at Fort Meade, commanded by Captain Getty; and three companies of artillery at Calcockahatche, commanded by Major Ridgely.

"The Indians say positively that they will not leave the country, and it is no use trying to persuade them."

Honor to Col. Fremont.—At the late anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at London, as we learn from the report of proceedings in the Athenaeum of the 8th, "the Patron's or Victoria gold medal" was presented to the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, the American ambassador, for transmission to Col. Fremont, whose numerous expeditions thro' the mountain regions of the Far West, conducted with so much spirit and adding so largely to our geographical knowledge, have richly entitled him to the distinction.

California.

We add the following items brought by the "Crescent City," to those which we have already published.

The city of Los Angeles is said to be very dull, a large portion of the male inhabitants having left for the mining region.

Mining Talk.—We conversed yesterday with a gentleman who had just returned from the Trinity. He started from Benicia about six weeks since, and was twelve days on the way to the second canon. The water was still so high that advantageous operations would have to be delayed two or three months; there was considerable snow encountered on the way, and during the last four days they were there it fell continually.

The party were not impressed with the peculiar advantages of these diggings, and most of them returned. They estimated the number there at 800, and met sometimes as many as 100 per day on the road. A third canon had been discovered about twelve miles below the second, and was very favorably represented. On visiting it, however, they were induced to remain. An old mountaineer informed them that he had followed the stream called Trinity to its junction with Rogua river, and that from thence it took a direction north of west into the ocean.

The water of the Trinity was found to disagree with a good many of the miners. Diarrhea prevailed, and the impression was very unfavorable to the health of the place in the more advanced season. A large number had died there during the winter; 10 out of 19. Few realized any very extravagant success. They