



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 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.

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 Shields, Stephen Lloyd, Jr., Matthias S. Hart, James Kennedy, John Flick, Andrew Burgoon, Geo. Rutledge, Edward Irwin, John Egan, John Murray, Smith Sergeant, James Potts, Thomas A. Maguire, W. W. Harris, Peter Singer, Lewis Donmire, John J. Hornor, James Burk, Jacob Pringle, Henry Lloyd, Francis Bearner, John M'Gough, James M. Riffe, John Baragon, David Younk.

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 Crooke, Esq., Johnstown. E. W. Czer, Esq., Third St. Philadelphia. V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Gen. Taylor Dead!

We have just learned that Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, President of the United States is dead! He died at 11 o'clock on Tuesday evening last. His disease is said to have been the chronic diarrhoea.

Thus another of the great men of the age has been stricken down, and the American people are again called upon to mourn the death of their Chief Magistrate. Gen. Taylor's history forms a part of the history of his country, and his glorious achievements at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista will ever be gratefully remembered by his countrymen. In our next we will be enabled to give a more extended notice of this melancholy event.

NOTICE.

The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are requested to meet at the Court House at 7 1/2 o'clock this evening to take such preparatory steps as may be deemed requisite to express their sentiments of regret at the sudden death of the Chief Executive of the United States.

MANY.

Chance for Walworth, to whom the Wheeling Bridge case was referred by the Supreme Court, has submitted to the Court his opinion that the Bridge is a nuisance.

We are indebted to our old friend, Gen. John W. Geary, Mayor of the city of San Francisco, for California papers by the steamers Ishmus and Oregon, and also for a copy of his Message to the Common Council of the city. The most important news has already been received by telegraph. There appears to be considerable trouble among the foreign miners, in consequence of a miner's tax which has been assessed, and several efforts had been made to resist by force the operation of the law. The following in relation to this matter we clip from the Pacific News of June 1st. We may make further extracts from the papers received in our next.

Since the sailing of the steamer Ishmus on the 15th inst., the operation of the foreign miner's tax has elicited considerable public attention. In the South,

ern mines the greatest body of foreigners are to be found; and in the vicinity of the Sonoran camp they number many thousands alone, the proportion to Americans being more than five to one. On Sunday the 17th inst., they held a large meeting at Sonora, and passed resolutions to resist the payment of the tax. They posted inflammatory placards in derision of the American population, and seemed to court what came in the sequel.

The Americans assembled in force, and announced themselves ready to sustain the authorities of the State. Two Americans were previously killed, while in the discharge of official duty among the foreign population. About five hundred men assembled at the town of Sonora from that neighborhood; while the people at Sullivan's diggings, and at Wood's, also prepared for the emergency. The turbulence of the foreigners soon received a check in a manner that will have a lasting effect upon them. Among the first demonstrations, while the sheriff was in the act of arresting a disturber of the peace, he received a slight stab in the back; this was seen by an American present, who cleft the perpetrator on the spot.

The foreigners will have to be subservient to the law of the State concerning mining regulations. Public sentiment and public justice demand it—and their alternative is, to pay or go. They are leaving in large droves at present, and those of our Atlantic friends who are now en route for this golden region, will probably have a few roads left for them, which now hordes of foreigners would wish to monopolize.

The Congressional Conferees will, we believe, assemble at the Summit on next Tuesday, to put in nomination a candidate to be supported by the Democracy of this District at the coming election. We sincerely trust the democracy of little Cambria will be sustained, that the regularly appointed Conferees will be admitted to their seats and that one of her citizens will be selected as the candidate. We cannot see how under the circumstances we shall be disappointed in this our expectation. M'Kiernan, Zahn and M'Ginley have been selected by a County Convention, in accordance with the regularly established usages of the party, and we do not see why they should not be admitted to their seats. The principal objection we have heard urged against them is that the selection of Conferees was not mentioned in the call for the Convention. This was not at all necessary, nor has it been customary. In 1846, when Charles Litzinger, Joseph M'Donald and Patrick M'Coy were selected by the County Convention as the Congressional Conferees, the following is the call under which that Convention assembled.

Democratic Delegate Elections.

The democratic citizens of Cambria county are requested to meet at their usual places of holding township elections, on.

Saturday the 20th day of June next, for the purpose of electing two delegates from each township, and from the borough of Johnstown, to meet in County Convention at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Tuesday the 23d day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and to form a County Ticket to be supported by the democracy at the ensuing election.

The delegate elections are to open at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and to be kept open until 6 o'clock in order that every man can have an opportunity of voting. By order of the Standing Committee, Wm. A. SMITH, Chairman, May 20, 1846.

From the above it will be seen that no mention whatever is made of the appointment of Congressional Conferees, so that the objection before alluded to falls harmless to the ground. If the usages and customs of a party are recognized as the standard by which to regulate its conduct, then surely the Conferees of Bedford and Westmoreland can have no hesitation in deciding who are entitled to seats, and will at once give admission to M'Kiernan, Zahn and M'Ginley.

Sad Affair at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

An esteemed correspondent at Hollidaysburg, July 5, 1850, writes as follows: A most distressing casualty, attended with loss of life, occurred yesterday. It has shrouded our generally quiet town completely in gloom. Bannyan and Kelly's Menagerie, exhibited here yesterday, during the performance in the ring of the Elephant Ann, and while the audience were collected on the seats, a sudden gust of wind and rain, accompanied by hail sprang up. It struck the pavilion—tearing the entire structure to the ground. The pole unfortunately fell upon that part occupied by the audience, killing one person, a stranger of the name of Moore, and severely injuring many others, by the falling of the seats—one or two small children so much so, that very little hopes are entertained of their recovery. At the same time a terrible howling was set up by the different animals, which, together with the screams of the women and children, produced a scene of indescribable confusion. It was a heart rending and appalling scene.

Thus the day began in mirth and jollity—closed in mourning and sorrow. I have just learned that the young man killed

was an officer in the Mexican war, and was highly esteemed for his many virtues as an officer and as a man. His remains will be taken to Bedford to-day, where his relatives reside.

The above we cut from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, and the editor will no doubt be astonished to find that his "esteemed correspondent," has played off a cruel hoax upon himself and his readers. Bannyan & Kelly's Menagerie did not appear in Hollidaysburg at all, although we have no doubt a great number had a glimpse of the "elephant." There was no "show," no storm, no accident and nobody killed or injured, if we except those who looked too frequently at the "pictures." The whole affair from first to last, is a complete hoax.

The Bounty Land Bill has passed the lower House of Congress, and it is generally supposed that it will also pass the Senate. This bill gives to every surviving officer of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Indian wars, and the late Mexican war, one hundred and sixty acres of public land. This will be gratifying intelligence to some persons we know.

The Candidates for County Commissioner.

The whig party, in their late County Convention, did not evince their usual shrewdness in the selection of their candidate for County Commissioner. It has been customary, and is in accordance with the principles of right and justice, that the members of the Board of County Commissioners should come from the different sections of the county, and that each portion if possible should have a representation in that Board. It will be recollected that the northern part of this county has two members of the Board already, and should Mr. Glass be elected, against whom we have not a word to say personally, the entire southern part of the county would be without a representative in the important body. The whigs appear to have overlooked this important fact in the selection of their man, and they cannot expect the people to sanction such a wrong upon the largest portion of our county by electing him.

James Skelly, of Summerhill township, our candidate for Commissioner, comes from that portion of the county which is entitled to the man. He will make an efficient officer, being intimately acquainted with the country which he is called upon to represent in the Board of County Commissioners. We will have more to say on this subject again.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA!

TERRIFIC LOSS OF LIFE!

PHILADELPHIA, July 9. The most severe and alarming fire that ever occurred in this city, is at this moment raging.

It is thought thirty persons were killed by one explosion. Several explosions have since occurred.

From Vine to Race street, including Wharf, Water and Front, are all in flames. No one can tell where it will stop.

The panic caused by the explosion occasioned a great rush, and a crowd of persons were pushed over the dock into the river.

Besides, the wall of a building was thrown on a crowd on Water street. The firemen are frightened and are running from the fire.

LATER.

About 3 1/2 o'clock a fire broke out in Brock, Kent & Co.'s wholesale grocery on the wharf, below Vine street. In a few moments the flames spread with frightful rapidity.

In Brock's warehouse were stored about 1000 bags of saltpetre, which caused a tremendous explosion. A number of persons were killed. Some say 30, some of whom were blown into the river.

A scene ensued which baffles description. The shrieks of the wounded and dying, the raging of the flames as they spread from house to house with the rapidity of lightning, formed one of the most terrible sights ever witnessed in this city. The fire now encompasses four large squares around, extending from Race to Callowhill, and from Wharf to Second street.

It is impossible, in the confusion, to tell who are the sufferers. Ridgway & Budd, extensive Flour merchants, and Wright & Nephew, Salt merchants are among them. Along Front and Water streets, the dwellings are mostly occupied by poor families—in some of the houses 20 or 30 families. Their sufferings are most acute.

It is reported that one woman was found dead with a child along side of her alive; and another report is that a woman and five children were found dead in one house. It is hard to get real facts, but think these are true.

Almost constantly some person is being carried off killed or wounded by the falling of walls. The loss is now roughly estimated at \$1,500,000.

It is now 8 1/2 o'clock, and the fire still

rages with great violence. It will not be got under to-night.

The Missouri Compromise.

We extract the following history from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

Gen. Foote took the floor after Daniel Webster, and made the best and most effective Union speech that ever was delivered on the floor of the Senate. He gave us the history of the Missouri compromise, challenging contradiction in the Senate or the House. It appears, from what Gen. Foote stated, immediately after Mr. Buchanan had written his Berks County Harvest Home letter, he (Gen. Foote) conferred with Mr. Calhoun, expressing his readiness to offer the Missouri Compromise as an amendment to the Oregon Bill. Mr. Calhoun spurned the offer, looked upon the Missouri line as unconstitutional, and as a most dangerous means of dividing the country into geographical halves, which would, sooner or later, lead to disunion. Gen. Foote here quoted numerous extracts from Mr. Calhoun's speeches at the time. Still it was remarked by Southern Senators that the Missouri line would be a settlement, and to give peace and harmony to the country, he, Foote, was willing to offer it. Again objection was made that such a proposition would be "degrading" if coming from the South and Foote was willing to obviate that too. He was conferring with Northern Senators, and found that Mr. Bright, of Indiana was willing to assume the responsibility in a spirit of conciliation and patriotism. Bright and Foote saw President Polk, and the amendment embodying the Missouri Compromise was drawn up at the White House. Bright offered it, but the South gave it by no means a generous support, and although Calhoun voted for the amendment, he eventually voted against the bill, because it had that amendment in it. Among the men that voted it down are those who are now most clamorous for the Missouri line.

It was afterwards stated, and stated correctly, that Mr. Buchanan was, at the earnest solicitation of his southern friends, willing to write another letter; but seeing the course things had taken in the meantime, Mr. Buchanan declined. After the election of Gen. Taylor, Mr. Buchanan was again pressed, but he then answered that he was converted to the non-interference principle, that he had fought during that principle during the Presidential campaign, and that he would not obtrude his opinion on the public. Mr. Foote then made Mr. Buchanan a visit at Wheatland, near Lancaster and urged him again; but at the opening of Congress, Mr. Foote and another southern gentleman, canvassed both Houses, and found that the Missouri compromise could not pass, too many southern men being opposed to it. Mr. Buchanan withheld his letter; and now the very men who would denounce Gen. Foote in the South, for falling back on the doctrine of the Nicholson letter, (after Gen. Cass, as Gen. Foote stated, had been willing to vote with self-satisfied generosity in support of the Missouri line,) are those who opposed the Missouri line when proposed while he, Foote, stuck to it till he found that it would not carry. Mr. Foote said he was now willing to vote for it; but as a condition sine qua non for he was ready to settle the question in any manner that should preserve our glorious Union.

Florida.—A meeting has been held in Hillsborough county, near Tampa, Florida, of which a resolution was passed recommending the State Government to remove the Indians to the west of the Mississippi, and, in order to facilitate the removal, recommending the General Government to make war upon the Indians. The editor of the Republican learns that some of the twenty-five warriors about to move from Florida, will be accompanied by their families. The same papers furnish the substance of the remarks of Bowlegs to Capt. Casey, of the Army. The chief said that they were willing to be restricted within narrower limits, but that his young men would rather fight than leave the country entirely. He also stated that the "pale faces" could gain nothing but evil if they should send their red brethren away by force, for their Prophet had told them an evil spirit would take possession of the country as soon as they should leave it, which would destroy every "pale face" that trespassed upon their hunting grounds.

Late and Important from Havana.

MOBILE, July 1.

A British steamer arrived here yesterday, bringing dates from Havana to the 27th ult.

The Contoy prisoners are still closely confined, and the Consul is not allowed to communicate with them.

Gen. Campbell's correspondence with Mr. Clayton has embittered the Spaniards against him, and they have threatened to assassinate him, as before reported.

German town is at anchor in the harbor ready to receive him in the event of his leaving the city.

Havana is still under martial law.

The Cholera has almost entirely disappeared.

Mr. Edmund Doyle, an American merchant at Cardenas, has been imprisoned on some frivolous charge.

Tremendous Fire in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, July 7.—About 4 o'clock, this morning, the Turpentine and Rosin Factory of Mr. Thorn, between Fulton street and South Ferry, was discovered to be on fire, and soon after several explosions in succession followed. The bell

gave a quick alarm which was answered by a number of New York fire companies who did effective service, and who are still directing their energy to suppress the flames.

The building was also used as a store-house, and there were large quantities of saltpetre, sugar, &c., in the premises, a great portion of which are destroyed.

Several smaller buildings adjoining are also in ruins.

The loss is variously estimated from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

It is stated that some lives were lost, but I cannot ascertain the fact.

A NICE SENSE OF HONOR.—The Witnesses in the Lopez examination at New Orleans not only excused themselves from telling what they knew, because of self-implication, but also in preservation of their honor, as they deemed. The following is a specimen:

Mr. SIGUR, being asked to state the substance of certain conversations, had between General Lopez and himself, replied:

"That Gen. Lopez was his guest and his client—a stranger in a strange land—confiding to his sense of honor; and that under these circumstances, he (the witness) would bear all the Court could inflict, rather than disclose one word that had been stated to him. If it were to go to the gallows, he would not hesitate upon this point. He submitted with all due deference to any action of the Court, but he could not give the evidence called for. He did not consider a compliance with law always the highest morality. There was a law among the ancient Romans compelling the citizens to worship certain statues, but the Christians did not consider it their duty, or as a moral obligation, to obey this law. So he would not violate the most sacred duty of friendship and hospitality, to satisfy the demand of a hard and unjust law."

Jack-o'-Lanterns.

Upon this apparently barren and unpromising theme, a modern writer strings together the following original and amusing moral reflections:—Every man has his Jack-o'-lantern; in night or noon-day—in lonely wild or in populous city—each has his Jack-o'-lantern. To this man Jack comes in the likeness of a bottle of old port, seducing him from sobriety, and leaving him in a quagmire; to that man he appears in the form of a splendid phaeton and a pair of grays, driving him into the open jaws of ruin. To one he presents himself in the guise of a cigar, keeping him in a constant cloud; to another he appears in no shape but that of an old black letter volume, over which he continues to pore long after his wits are gone. Jack-o'-lantern is to some people a moulded hoarded guinea—and these he leads into the miser's slough of despond, while to others, when he pays them a visit, he rolls himself up in the form of a dice-box—and then he makes beggars of them. Poetry is one man's Jack-o'-lantern, and a spinning jenny is another's. Fossil bones, buried fathoms deep in the earth, are Jack's part, and lure away one class to explore and expound; Cuyps and Claudes, in the same way, play the same part with a second class, and tempt them to collect, at the sacrifice of every other interest or pursuit in life. Jack will now take the likeness of a French cook, and draw a patriot from his beloved country to enjoy a foreign life, cheap; and now he will assume the appearance of a glass of water, persuading the teetotaler, who drank "like a fish" in his young days, to drink a great deal more like a fish in his old days."

Two Weeks Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

\$2,500,000 IN GOLD.

Loss of the Barque Lucy Ellen, &c.

NEW YORK, July 7.—10 P. M.

The splendid steamship Philadelphia arrived here at 8 1/2 o'clock this evening, with two weeks later news from California.

The Philadelphia brings dates from San Francisco to the 1st of June, and two million and a half dollars in gold—two million being on the freight, and five hundred thousand in the hands of passengers.

The Georgia left Chagres on the 26th of June, thirty-four hours ahead of the Philadelphia.

The barque Lucy Ellen, of Boston from Chagres, capsized on the night of the 25th ult., and was lost.

The general news from California possesses but little interest.

The miners continue to obtain large quantities of gold.

No further disturbances have taken place between the whites and the Indians.

The late destructive fire at San Francisco was the work of incendiaries.

There had been no arrivals of vessels at San Francisco from the Southern States.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—There is no particular change to notice in the markets. Lumber, by the cargo, assorted, \$10; American planed, \$50060.

Bricks command high prices, but the supply is good.

Candles are declining. Coal is in good demand. Coffee is scarce.

Clothing, dry goods and drugs dull, and stocks large.

CHOLERA IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 9. The Board of Health reports 87 deaths in 24 hours—48 from Cholera.

Santa Anna has not gone to Mexico.

Lumber in California. Carpentering at San Francisco.—A letter from a Baltimore carpenter at San Francisco, gives the following as the average price of lumber on the 13th of May, with other matters pertaining to the lumber and carpentering business:—

Tongued and grooved yellow pine flooring 79 and \$100; rough inch pine boards, \$50; rough half inch pine boards, \$65; scantling and joists, \$80.00. Sash and door selling very low, 3 and \$6; 8x10, \$25, glazed. Carpenters' wages has advanced from \$8 a \$10 to 10 and \$12.—There is, however, scarcity of hands.

The Herman Temo, Gold Hunter and Carolina, arrived within the past month bringing up swarms of all trades. Select two inch stuff is scarce; this day we purchased a lot for which we had to pay \$130 per M.

Shingles are selling at \$60 per M. It will not be long before they are more in request, as the substitute heretofore used of tarred roofs, is now dispensed with, on account of their more readily taking fire.

The several saw mills around San Francisco have stopped. By the time they got fairly under way lumber sold for less than they could get it out obliging them to cease operations, and in many instances before one cent had been realized on the outlay. Our Baltimore friend James Brown, located his mill near Santa Cruz, at which place he commenced operations in November last. He saved himself, in one respect, contracting with the city of San Francisco to deliver at a stipulated sum per thousand feet. He arrived here with a vessel load about ten days since, but cannot realize from his contract sufficient to pay expenses, as the city treasury at present is in no condition to meet demands, nor is likely to be for some time.

Attempted Assassination of the State Attorney of Vermont.

On the 21st ult., the town of Danville was startled by a tragical occurrence, which had its origin in this wise:—Bristol Bill and Meagows had been brought into Court to receive sentence for the crime of counterfeiting, of which they were found guilty last week, and immediately after sentence was passed (ten years imprisonment at hard labor on each of the prisoners) Bristol Bill suddenly, and with the agility of the tiger, sprang upon Mr. B. N. Davis, State Attorney, and plunged the blade of a large case knife full three inches into his neck, just back of the right ear, striking the neck bone, and glancing backward instead of forward, to which fortunate circumstance of the backward direction the State Attorney is no doubt indebted for his life. The first intimation that any one present had of the prisoner's intention, was the sharp tinkling of his chains as he suddenly leaped forward to inflict the wound. Mr. D. fell reeling to the floor, uttering but a faint cry, the weapon sticking in the wound. A bystander pulled out the reeking blade, while Bill stood erect, with a look of exultation depicted on his countenance. While being doubly ironed, he repeatedly stated that he had but one anxiety, the fear that the work was but half done—that it would not prove fatal. He evinced as much coolness as if nothing of any particular moment had occurred. The family of the State Attorney were immediately sent for and are anxiously attending by his bedside. Mr. D. is in a very critical situation.

Negro Insurrection at Petre, Gaudaloupe.

We are informed by Capt. Carrier, of the brig W. J. Watson, arrived on Tuesday from Ponce, P. R., that a letter, dated May 23, had been received at Ponce, from Point Petre, detailing the following particulars of an attempt by the negroes to destroy the latter city:—

On the night of May 12th, the city of Point Petre, Gaudaloupe, was fired by the negroes, it being a signal for insurrection, before agreed on by them. However, they did not succeed in entering the city, having been deterred by the prompt measures taken by the citizens; but the overseers' houses were burnt to the ground, and the smoking ruins and destitute families presented a scene difficult to describe. The city has been fired four different times since and eighteen houses burnt. The Governor has put the city in a state of siege, and we trust for the present our city is safe. No citizen is allowed to be out after 9 o'clock. Many persons have been arrested and will be tried to-day, and probably shot. The report this morning is, that the city will be fired to-night. The Governor-General is expected to-day, with troops from Martinique. We have, at present, about 800 troops and militia (the latter all colored) under orders. God alone knows what the end may be; but to judge of the future by the past, it yet may prove a second edition of the St. Domingo tragedy.

Discovery of a Mountain of Gold.

A party of emigrants by way of the Salt Lake arriving at Los Angeles, gave an account of the existence of gold on that route, east of the principal mountain range, when a company then fitting out for a spot about sixty miles from the Pueblo changed its determination and proceeded in the search of this other. The route lay in a nothern direction from the place of departure, and full of difficulties. Striking the Mahahve river, they followed its course some distance, crossing and recrossing as necessity compelled, some days as often as fifteen times, leaving where it makes a bend to the south east towards the Colorado, into which it empties. Obstacles were encountered at various points of the journey almost insurmountable, in the shape of mountains