

from which, however much I may be oppressed by them, I dare not shrink, and I rely upon Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, to endow me with requisite strength for the task, and to avert from our country the evils apprehended from the heavy calamity which has befallen it.

I shall most readily concur in whatever measure the wisdom of the two Houses may suggest as befitting this deeply melancholy occasion.

#### M. FILLMORE.

Eulogies were then delivered on the character of the deceased, and appropriate resolutions passed.

At about 2 o'clock the House adjourned till to-morrow.

In Senate similar proceedings were had.

#### The Late Conflagration.

The subject of the late fire continues to occupy the public mind of Philadelphia, almost to the exclusion of every other topic. We are glad to have observed, and it is an honorable trait in the character of our citizens, that the loss of life thus occasioned obtains so much more consideration than does the vast wreck of property. In one or other of these two phases, alternately, the catastrophe continually forces itself on one's thoughts, and each time, we may suppose, with additional awe for that powerful element which in a few short hours has broken up happy homes, made helpless orphans, and thrust them out of doors to struggle on through life as best they may, and brought aged men and women, who hoped to fulfill in peace their pilgrimage of years, to look upon the blackened corpses of those who, animated by filial piety, would have continued to protect them from indignity, and to soothe them by friendly sympathies. The extent of the calamity having been nearly ascertained, public inquiry now recurs to the particular cause which occasioned it, and the cause or causes which prevented the earlier extinguishment of the flames. As to the latter, with which we have now to do, it is certain that but for the explosion, which, for all that was known, might any instant be followed by another—a possibility which for a while kept our brave firemen completely at bay, thus allowing the flames to have their free course—the fire might have been checked with the usual promptitude. Public attention is now directed to the discovery of the cause which induced the explosion. On this point, strangely enough, there happens to exist amidst intelligent scientific men a difference of opinion: a difference of opinion only, for it is not denied that a quantity of saltpetre lay stored on the premises.—The question at issue is simply this—Is saltpetre, capable while in an uncombined state, of producing under any possible circumstances, such an explosion as was witnessed on Tuesday last, or indeed, any explosion at all? If not, the inference is plain that there must have been on the premises an explosive substance of another name—most probably, gunpowder. The difficulty in the way of any such inference is, that it must ignore the veracity of Mr. Brock, who testifies that to his certain knowledge no gunpowder was in the building at the time of the explosion; we must set aside the testimony of other veracious men, who, previous to the great explosion, heard a crackling noise within the building, which, one of these, a Captain, in company with a merchant of our acquaintance, at once pronounced to come from the ignition of saltpetre; we must also set aside the testimony of those who witnessed the saltpetre, at the instant after the explosion, forcing itself upward in liquid column. The testimony of those who was no such column, and witnessed no such ignition, cannot be allowed to pass muster,—first: because the after appearance in any shape or form of said saltpetre is not an essential condition to its having produced the explosion, and secondly: because if it really made its appearance thus metamorphosed it was not necessary that all gazers should see it, in order to make the assertion of such appearance good. But we have proof to bring from another quarter, as to the explosive properties of saltpetre, far more decisive than the opinions of the casual bystanders at this fire, and the speculations of amateur chemists. On referring to certain answers given by Prof. B. SILLMAN, in answer to queries put by a Committee of the Common Council of New York, regarding the cause of the explosion which marked the commencement of the fire in that city, July 1845, we find the following statement:—

"As soon as saltpetre becomes ignited, immense quantities of gas are discharged—more than 1200 inches to a pound.—Amid the conflagration of large buildings, it would not appear incredible, that a pile of saltpetre, ignited and of course infusion and every instant discharging immense volumes of gas, should be suddenly compressed by falling floors, and walls, and roofs, and that, being thus covered, the only additional requisite to produce explosion should be thoroughly supplied."

Thus the very condition which Prof. SILLMAN lays down as necessary to the explosion of saltpetre, has been fulfilled.—We shall but add, that Mr. EMANUEL B. HARR, the Chairman of the New York Committee, to whose report we have referred, merits the warmest commendation for the ability and spirit with which he elicited all attainable information. It is noticeable, that though the Committee refrained from the expression of opinion on the subject matter of their investigation this investigation was followed by the adoption of measures for the safe storage of saltpetre, so stringent as to imply a full admittance of the testimony.—*Pennsylvanian.*



## MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1850.

### 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.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**ALEXANDER M'KINNEY,**  
Of Westmoreland County.

### County Nominations.

COMMISSIONER,  
**JAMES SKELLY,**  
Of Summerhill Township.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,  
**MICHAEL HASSON,**  
Of Ebensburg.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
**THOMAS M'CONNELL,**  
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 Flick, Andrew Burgoon, Geo. Rutledge, Edward Irwin, John Egan, John Murray, Smith Sergeant, James Potts, Thomas A. Maguire, W. W. Harris, Peter Singer, Lewis Denmore, John J. Hornor, James Burk, Jacob Pringle, Henry Lloyd, Francis Bearer, John M'Gough, James M. Riffle, John Burgoon, 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 Crouse, Esq., Johnstown.  
E. W. Carr, Evans' Buildings, Third St Philadelphia.  
V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The committee of arrangement appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Ebensburg held on the 11th inst., met at the office of E. Hutchinson Jr., on the 15th at 7 P. M.

The arrangements were agreed upon as follows:

#### PROCESSION OF MILITARY AND CITIZENS.

1. Soldiers of the war of 1812.
2. Military.
3. Citizens generally.

Chief Marshal—M. D. Magehan.  
Assistants—J. S. Buchanan, and Lewis Rodgers.

The procession will form at the diamond at 1/2 past 1 P. M., and march to the Court House, where R. L. Johnston will deliver an oration on the life and services of the late President, Gen. Zachary Taylor.

The committee request a general and punctual attendance of the citizens generally at the hour above named. The ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity are requested to attend.

M. D. MAGEHAN, Chairman.  
T. Todd, in place of T. A. Maguire.  
E. J. Waters, " James Murray.  
E. Hutchinson Jr.  
John Thompson Jr.

The publication of our paper has been again unavoidably delayed one day. It is not often that we ask the indulgence of our patrons for remissness of this kind, and if they will excuse us on this occasion we do not think that we will be compelled to ask their indulgence again for a like offence for some time to come.

#### The Conferee Meeting.

The Conferees from the several counties composing this Congressional District, assembled at Johnstown on Wednesday last to place in nomination a democratic candidate for Congress. The meeting was organized by appointing Col. John M'Farland of Westmoreland county, President, and Col. S. H. Tate of Bedford, Secretary. The disputed Conferees from this county was the first question before the Convention, and after hearing the statements of both sides, it was decided to exclude both sets. It was contended that the Conference had a right to be the judge as to whom they should admit as members of their body, and in as much as the citizens of Cambria could not agree upon the matter that the expulsion of both sets of Conferees would have a tendency to reconcile existing difficulties here. The Conference then proceeded to make a

nomination, and the second ballot resulted in the choice of ALEXANDER M'KINNEY, Esq., of Westmoreland county. This is a short history of the proceedings of the Convention. They will appear officially in our next.

We have this week hoisted the name of ALEXANDER M'KINNEY at our mast head, in accordance with democratic principles and the long established usages of our party. We were anxious that our county should have the man on this occasion, believing that she is justly entitled to it, and that some good democrat amongst us might be chosen to represent this District in Congress. Although we feel disappointed in this result, our attachment to democratic principles will not permit us to fly from the decision of that Convention. M'Kinney is the regular democratic nominee, and as such, he is entitled to and will receive the cordial support of every sincere democrat in the district.

#### A Disorganizer.

We are astonished to learn that another nomination was made in Johnstown after the adjournment of the regular Convention, and that Gen. Joseph M'Donald is that nominee. The love of office must be very strong in a man, who, occupying the position in society that Gen. M'Donald does, will suffer himself to be made the tool of a few disorganizers, and who will for the purpose of obtaining it permit his name and his influence to be used in an effort to break down that party to which he professes to belong, and to which he owes numerous favors. The circumstances of the case as we learn them are simply these:—When Messrs. Schell and Shannon, two of the Conferees from Bedford county, discovered that Mr. M'Kinney would be nominated, they left the room in which the Conference was held for the purpose of consulting with their friends relative to the course they ought to pursue. And in consultation with Gen. M'Donald, he advised them to retire altogether from the regular Convention and unite with three of the rejected Conferees from this county for the purpose of placing himself in nomination. This was accordingly done, in fulfillment of a corrupt bargain and sale entered into four years ago, the particulars of which we will hereafter make public. But how these two Conferees from Bedford county, who had acted in concert with the other regular members in all the proceeding; who had voted for the rejection or admission of those from Cambria county, and who participated in every action of the Convention until near its close when they found they could not succeed in accomplishing their corrupt bargain, could conscientiously unite with three men in whose rejection from their body they had participated, and make a nomination, is more than we can conceive. When these Conferees participated in the action of the Convention in the rejection or admission of a set of Conferees from this county, and as members of the Convention agreed to their rejection, they had no right to unite with a portion of those rejected to make a nomination for the Democracy of the District, nor had those rejected Conferees, after submitting their claims to the Convention, any more right to make a nomination than we had. The whole transaction is a perfect farce, and was gotten up for the purpose of creating dissension in the democratic ranks. We regret that a Cambria county man was not nominated, but this circumstance will not deter us from supporting the regular nominee. We have never deviated in our support of regular nominations, nor do we intend to do so on this occasion, however strong our feelings may be in favor of the claims of Cambria county. This is one of the cardinal principles of democracy, and we deem its observance on all occasions of the utmost importance to the success and welfare of the party.

#### The Cuba Affair.

The last Harrisburg Union has the following sensible remarks in relation to the difficulty between the United States and Spain, growing out of the late Cuban affair:—The Cuba question is not yet settled, and a war with Spain is not improbable. What the Galphin administration are about, or what they intend to do, we cannot say. It did not take them long to devise a pretext for abstracting from the Public Treasury a million of dollars. Will they permit Americans to remain imprisoned on the island of Cuba, at the caprice of despots who are manufacturing a fund of glory for themselves out of our inaction and timidity? There has been too much vacillation and delay. Let the demand for their deliverance be peremptory. Spain has no right to detain them. Our

government acted with good faith towards Spain, and the prisoners should be promptly delivered up to be tried, if tried at all, by our tribunals, for a violation of our neutrality laws. Or if Spain intends to detain them let it be for twelfth known. We have no desire for war, but we would consider it a justifiable cause of war, if Spain, after all that our government did to prevent the invasion of the island of Cuba, should return our good faith with despotic treachery. Cuba's destiny is already written. Should a war not ensue now, the island will be continually agitated by commotions and turmoils, until at last it finds a resting place in the peaceful bosom of North American confederacy.

By the proceedings in to-days paper it will be seen that Robert L. Johnston, Esq., of our borough, will deliver an Address on the life and services of General Zachary Taylor late President of the United States, on Saturday next, at the Court House in Ebensburg. It is expected that a large number of the people, military and civic will be present on this interesting occasion.

#### Millard Fillmore.

The Merchants' Day Book in speaking of this gentleman, who is now what the Whigs once termed John Tyler, "accidental President," says:

"Our knowledge, however, of the freely expressed opinions and the well known political character of Mr. Fillmore enables us to conjecture with some probability, that the death of General Taylor and the accession of President Fillmore, will be productive of radical and extensive changes. It is well known that an unfortunate difference of opinion existed between Gen. Taylor and the most distinguished Whigs in and out of Congress on the present difficulties between the North and South. It may be safely calculated that the measure known as the 'President's plan' but which was foisted upon General Taylor by the perseverance and reckless cunning of Seward and the northern abolitionists—will disappear at once from the political horizon; there being the strongest grounds for believing that Mr. Fillmore's views are strictly in accordance with those of the great body of the Whig party of the country, and that the unhappy divisions which have heretofore existed in that party, are now healed. With the disappearance of the 'President's plan, and the identity of feeling between President Fillmore and the leading Whigs in Congress, we consider the prospects of the Compromise bill greatly enhanced, and in fact upon its final passage through both Houses as extremely probable.

#### A Brief Biography.

We reproduce, from a biography, published in 1848, the following sketch of the new President of the United States.  
Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the United States, was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7th 1800. His father, Nathaniel Fillmore is a farmer, still living in Erie county, N. York. Mr. Fillmore spent four years in early life, in working at the clothier's trade and during that time devoted all his leisure hours to reading and study. At the age of 19, he attracted the notice of Judge Wood of Cayuga county, who took him into his office. In 1821, he removed to Buffalo, and entered a law office, teaching for his maintenance, until the year 1823, when he was licensed to practice in the court of common pleas. In 1827, he was admitted an attorney of the supreme court of the State of New York. In 1828 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Erie county N. Y., and was twice re-elected. He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832, and after the expiration of his term resumed the practice of his profession. In 1836, he was again sent to Congress, and was subsequently re-elected for another term. During this session he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1844, he was nominated by the Whig party of New York, as their candidate for Governor.—In 1847, he was elected Comptroller of the State. In 1848, he was elected Vice President of the United States, and on the 4th of March 1849, he entered upon the duties of the office.

#### Dreadful Ravages of the Cholera in Mexico.

Late News from Havana, Texas, &c.  
New Orleans, June 10.—Late accounts received here from the city of Mexico, state that the cholera was prevailing there to a frightful extent—three hundred deaths occurring daily.

The steamer Ohio, with dates from Havana to the 6th inst., has arrived. The trial of the captured expeditionists was still proceeding—though the ultimate result was unknown. It is the general impression that all the Americans will be released, and that the others will be imprisoned. The American and Spanish fleets were sailing out of the harbor as the Ohio left.

Late advices from the Rio Grande represent much excitement prevailing there, on account of the invasions of the Indians. A letter from Rio Grande City, states that the Indians had formed into three divisions, and descended the Neuces. One party advanced on Brownsville, and the other two parties the opposite side of the Rio Grande.

He that runs against time has an antagonist not subject to casualties.

#### Public Meeting.

Pursuant to a call in the "Sentinel," a meeting of the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, convened at the Court House on Thursday July 11, 1850, when

ROBERT CARMON was appointed President, Philip Noon and D. H. Roberts, Vice Presidents, and Wm. W. Ivory and James M'Dermitt Secretaries.

The object of the meeting, an expression of sentiment on the recent National bereavement, the death of President Taylor, was stated by M. D. Magehan Esq., in a few feeling and eloquent remarks.

On motion, a committee of nine, consisting of the following persons, was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: John Fenlon, Thomas A. Maguire, E. Hutchinson Jr., C. H. Heyer, A. J. Rhey, James Kane, Geo. W. Todd, H. Kincaid, who having retired a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions:

A second time, in the history of our beloved country, the American People are called to the melancholy task of expressing their grief consequent upon the demise of a Chief Magistrate of the Nation, while in the discharge of the Executive functions of the Government. Death, indiscriminate in its ravages upon frail humanity, has seized upon the nation's choice to fill the most exalted political station among the Governments of Earth, almost in the twinkling of an eye, he who was but a moment hence the object of interest, not only in the view of his countrymen, but in that of all christendom, is stricken down and numbered with the dead. Without warning or even anticipation, a nation is deprived of its Chief, and the world of a Hero, whose prowess in the battle field, had reflected on his race a glory and renown co-extensive with that race itself.

In the contemplation of the unlooked for death of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the United States, we have another instance of the final results of a life well spent. More than forty years of that life were devoted to the good of his country. When arrived at the age of manhood, he chose the profession of arms as that in which he might render the most effective service to the land of his birth and his love. The history of his country attests to the propriety of that selection.—On its pages are recorded the evidences of his skill as a military leader, his courage as a soldier, and his devotion as a patriot. Whether commanding the armed defenders of the nation's rights, and the nation's honor, amid the everglades of Florida, or on the plains of Mexico—whether leading his valiant band in the fierce charges upon the enemies nests at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma or Buena Vista, or storming the fortified battlements at Monterey, Zachary Taylor was the same unflinching, unconquerable hero. Where he commanded, his army knew no such word as "falter." Confidence reigned throughout his ranks—a confidence that made his legions irresistible, and caused victory to perch on the banner of his country in every battle in which he engaged.

Republics are not ungrateful. As a token of gratitude for his heroism in the field—as an evidence of the exalted estimation in which his countrymen held his military services, the People of the United States but yesterday called him to the Executive chair of the nation. Amid the honors, as well as the trials, connected with this (to him) new sphere of action, he has been suddenly summoned to the reward for deeds done in the body—Zachary Taylor has departed, with no imprecations upon his memory. Let whatever diversity of opinion obtain that may as to the policy of his administration or the correctness of his political views, his countrymen one and all, award him the tribute due to the patriot hero, and honest man. If it's true, that

"The evil that men do lives after them;  
The good is oft interred with their bones;  
Let such not be said of Zachary Taylor.  
His existence was one of devotion to his country—his memory will be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen. His last words "I am prepared—I have endeavored to do my duty," express his character, and the aim for which he lived. He has gone and a country mourns his loss.

In view of the melancholy bereavement which has befallen the American People, in the demise of President Zachary Taylor, it is proper that befitting manifestations of sorrow should be evidenced by his countrymen. It is this sentiment which has caused us to assemble on this occasion to offer one among the thousand tributes which will follow the deceased to the house of death. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, a portion of the citizens of Cambria county, have learned with much regret the demise of General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, that in common with the whole American nation we deplore the bereavement, with which the country has been afflicted.

Resolved, That the memory of the hero Taylor will be cherished by the American People, as long as Liberty has a dwelling place upon our shores, and that the renown of his military achievement will continue to grace the brightest pages of his country's history.

Resolved, That an American citizen true to the institutions of his country, will ever be ready to bury the resentments too often connected with party politics, in the grave of the country's benefactor, and to join in the manifestations of sorrow for the departure of the patriot soldier.

Resolved, That in contemplating the death of Zachary Taylor, we here assembled, without distinction of party, regard his memory as that of the hero, who has devoted his life to his country's service,

and was the recipient of his country's gratitude.

Resolved, That every incident in the life of Gen. Taylor is an evidence of his love for the land of his nativity, and devotion to the cause of liberty—his epitaph will be that of a great and good man, whose spirit has winged its flight to join those of patriots of the past.

Resolved, That the widow and offspring of the deceased are especially entitled to the nation's condolence. The reflection, that the object of their attachment is followed to the grave by a weeping nation bestowing benedictions on his memory, will be at least some mitigation in this hour of their grief.

Resolved, That in order to give a more full expression of our estimation of the character of President Taylor, he be appointed to deliver an eulogium on his life and services, at the Court House in Ebensburg on the day of 1850 at 2 o'clock P. M.

On motion of E. Hutchinson Jr. Esq., the first blank in the above resolution was filled up by inserting the name of Robert L. Johnston, Esq., and the second blank was filled by R. L. Johnston Esq., by inserting Saturday the 20th of July.

On motion of A. J. Rhey, Resolved, That the Volunteer Companies of the County be invited to attend in uniform on the day appointed for delivering an oration on the life and services of Gen. Taylor.

On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee of arrangement: M. D. Magehan, T. A. Maguire, James Murray, James S. Clark, Edward Robert Charles Litzinger, John Thompson, T. B. Moore.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Mountain Sentinel.

R. CARMON, Pres't.  
P. NOON, } V. Pres't.  
D. H. ROBERTS, }  
W. W. IVORY, } Secretaries.  
J. M'DERMITT, }

#### 4th of July Celebration.

At Jefferson, the 4th was celebrated in an appropriate and spirited manner. The "Quitman Guards," under command of Captain M. M. Ott, were upon parade and presented a very fine appearance. According to previous arrangements the company formed at 9 o'clock and with a large portion of the citizens marched in procession to Mill Grove. Several hours were here passed in drilling and maneuvering, and the various amusements of the day, when the company returned and partook of a most sumptuous dinner prepared by William Palmer, Esq.

Dinner being over "and dishes washed," Captain Ott was called to the chair, and A. C. Mullin and Joseph S. Dunlap appointed Secretaries.

On motion A. C. Mullin was called upon and read the Declaration of Independence, which was followed by three hearty cheers from the company and a thundering report from "Old Joe." The President then made a few pertinent remarks, after which the following toasts were read:

By Capt. Ott—The North and South: May they be linked together like the Siamese twins—of one mind and never suffer disunion.

By Lieut. A. C. Mullin—America: The only child ever heard of, immortalized for licking its mamma!

By Lieut. Wm. C. Barbour—To our Host and Hostess: We tender our thanks for the sumptuous feast we have partaken of, and regret that they lived not in the days of '76 to serve a dinner for the immortal signers of the declaration.

By Lieut. Wm. Trotter—Geo. Washington: May his memory be stamped upon the heart of every true American.

By Sergeant Dunlap—The Quitman Guards: With our facilities we Ott to become a good company. We have Barbour to shave us, and Trotters to ride, and Mullin-stalks to walk with.

By Serg't Ritter—The Officers and Members of the "Q. G.'s": May they never cease to celebrate the 4th of July with gratitude.

By Corporal Holden—Thomas Jefferson: The immortal author of the Declaration of Independence. Our town should feel proud of the name.

By Corporal Single—May the dust that grew the grass, that fed the cow, that made the pap, that nourished the B'hoys that originated the idea of the Quitman Guards, raise more of the same geniuses.

By R. S. Alexander—Our Union: As calms follow storms: so may peace and harmony—union and prosperity—follow the discordant proceedings of the present session of our Representatives in Congress.

By Wm. H. Gardner—The Quitman Guards: May they ever be an honor to the old hero whose name they bear.

By Wm. A. Lytle—May the people of America forever celebrate the day that give birth to their liberties.

By J. D. Hamilton, Esq.—Great and glorious America! With thy freedom, thy science and thy invincible warriors, we love thee well.

By John Morgan—The 4th of July and the Declaration of Independence: May the former be duly celebrated, and the latter, let their memory be honored and cherished by every true and patriotic citizen of the land.

By Christ. Smay, Jr.—The Declaration of Independence: May it always be looked to as a guide for all members of the Quitman Guards.

By C. G. Lowry—The Quitman G's: May they always have courage to face their enemies, but prefer warring for laurels of greater price among fair Ladies of the Allegheny.

By Henry Fick—Our Musicians: Like