



# MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8 1850.

## Democratic 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 ASSEMBLY,  
**DR. WM. A. SMITH**  
(Subject to the decision of the Representative Convention.)

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 MASS MEETING.

The Democratic citizens of Cambria county are requested to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg on Saturday, the 24th day of August, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting three Congressional Conferees to meet like Conferees from the counties of Bedford and Westmoreland. By order of the County Committee, JAMES MURRAY, Chairman. August 7, 1850.

Gen. A. L. Roumfort has been appointed Superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, vice Col. Wm. English, resigned.

### Oh Consistency! Consistency!

After having seen a large number of affidavits, certificates &c., of Thomas A. Maguire and others, written and prepared by himself, the said Thomas A. Maguire, and published in the Johnstown Echo, showing that the late County Convention did not appoint a new set of Congressional Conferees and a Democratic County Committee, we had thought that he had persuaded himself that he was telling the truth; and that he would not therefore be in attendance as a member of said County Committee on Tuesday last. But imagine our disappointment when we seen him in due attendance upon the call of James Murray, Chairman of said Committee, accompanied by his confederate in political iniquity, James Potts, Esq. We acknowledge that we had a better opinion of Thos. A. Maguire than to suppose that he would give the lie to all his certificates, affidavits, editorials for the Echo, &c., and acknowledge the justice of the course of the late County convention by attending as a member of the County Committee which was appointed after the time which his certificate states that it had adjourned.—Even James Kennedy Esq., of affidavit notoriety was among the first to assert that he was a member of that County Committee which by his solemn oath, was not appointed until after the Convention had adjourned. Notwithstanding he swore that such committee had not been appointed, he attended as a member, took his seat as a member and acted in conjunction with the rest of the members of that Committee. And how he can reconcile such conduct with his oath which was published in the Echo, we are at a loss to know. If, however, he can succeed in settling the matter with his own conscience we shall be perfectly satisfied.

There is one thing, however, to be observed in this matter, and that is, that the conduct of these men, Messrs. Maguire, Potts and Kennedy have given the lie to all their former assertions and protestations and by their attendance at the meeting of the County Committee on Tuesday last have virtually acknowledged that we were right and they were wrong in the course that was severally pursued relative to the proceedings of the late County Convention. This is all we wanted, and having received this acknowledgement, we can now pursue the "even tenor of our way" perfectly regardless of any thing that may hereafter be said on the subject.

By reference to the proceedings of the Democratic County Committee on Tuesday last, and the "Call" in to-day's paper, it will be seen that a mass meeting of the democracy has been agreed upon as the means of settling this long contested question of Congressional Conferees. Various opinions were expressed by the members of the Committee as to the best mode of settling the difficulty, and a mass meeting was finally agreed upon as being the best and most satisfactory. Every man who feels any interest in the matter will of course attend, and we sincerely trust that every one that may be in attendance will come prepared to act as a democrat, coolly, deliberately and with an eye single to the welfare of the party. A glance at the political condition of the country will be sufficient to satisfy any democrat that the duty he owes to his party ought to be sufficient to induce us to pursue that course which the importance of sustaining our principles requires.

In the present crisis of our national affairs it is all important that this district should be represented in Congress by a democrat, particularly when we see the abolitionists of the north and the ultraists of the south uniting by their factious movements to endanger the perpetuity of our glorious Union. That Union under which we have grown to our present state of prosperity and power, and became a great people. To the measures and policy of the democratic party is chiefly to be ascribed the present state of prosperity of the people of the United States. In their hands have the affairs of Government been chiefly administered since the foundation, & whether in war or peace our affairs have been managed with such skill and prudence, as to place the American name in the high position it now occupies. The brief period for which the whigs have occasionally been at the helm of the Government has proven their utter incompetence to guide the ship of State; and this fact has never been so strikingly manifested as during the past sixteen months. It would indeed be difficult to say whether the country has suffered most by the acts of a blundering administration in our foreign relations, by the plundering of a set of Galphins upon the Treasury, or the dissensions and domestic difficulties created at home by the agitation of the slavery question, and arraying the different sections of the Union against each other. In this state of things it will not do for the democracy of this staunch district to become distracted, and divided, or to fritter away its strength upon rival candidates, & thus add to the chances of the election of a Whig. It will thus be seen that the approaching Congressional elections are important, and every effort will be made by the administration now in power to secure a majority in Congress, in order that they may be enabled to fasten upon the country some of their odious federal measures. Let not the democracy of this district, by their private quarrels and dissensions contribute to this result, and we repeat that we sincerely trust that the democracy of little Cambria will prove their attachment to their party and the sincerity of their principles, by attending this County meeting as democrats who feel the importance of success and the duties devolving upon them in order to secure it.

Wm. T. Morison.

It is gratifying to perceive with what unanimity the democracy in every section of the State are uniting in support of our Farmer-Candidate for Canal Commissioner. As a member of the Legislature his straight forward and democratic course has endeared him to every member of the party, and as a citizen his character is above reproach. Besides this he is known to be a man of intelligence, intimately acquainted with the system of our internal improvements, and faithful in the discharge of his duty. It is these qualities which has endeared to the people, and which will secure his election by a triumphant majority. A correspondent in the Northern Pennsylvanian, writes as follows:—"In this county, (Susquehanna,) the Democratic party is united and firm.—We like the Williamsport nominations very much—that of Mr. Morison, for Canal Commissioner, is peculiarly gratifying to us. His straight forward, radical democracy in the Legislature has gained for him public confidence in this section of the State in an eminent degree, and I think nay, I am confident that he will poll a heavier vote here than any other candidate could possibly obtain. Montgomery county is highly honored in having the candidate taken from her midst, whilst Judge Longsteth still holds his seat in the Board. But she deserves the honor

for her steadfast devotion to principles, and the candidate she presents is as sterling as the county he hails from."

Clay's Compromise Bill has been defeated by one vote, and thus the labor of eight months has been destroyed. In consequence the ship of State is again careering among the shoals of abolitionism and Southern fanaticism, and every thing about Washington is thrown into confusion. It is confidently predicted by many that the provisions of the Compromise Bill will be passed in several and separate bills, and as a precursor of this event, a bill has already been introduced relative to the Texas question which gives satisfaction to the Texan members. The formation of a Territorial Government for Utah was the only provision in Mr. Clay's Bill which was sustained.

### Next United States Senator.

We observe that the Bedford Gazette strongly urges the claims of Col. McC. CANDLESS, of this city, for the office of U. S. Senator. Other gentlemen have been named who would do honor to the party and service to the people of the State and country. But we presume no one will question the eminent fitness of Col. McCandless, for the post and those who know him as intimately as we do will never hesitate to trust him with the interest of the people, for on all subjects which immediately concern his fellow citizens, he takes the broad ground upon which the democratic party now stands. Should Col. McC. be elected, his speeches, votes and personal influence will surely be thrown into the right scale. He is a Radical Democrat, not a Conservative.

The election day is a long way off, but it is not now too soon to present the claims of distinguished Pennsylvanians for a station so high and important as U. S. Senator. We hope the press of the State will give the friends of Col. McC. a fair hearing.

The following is the article from the Bedford Gazette:

[Pittsburg Post.]

For United States Senator we are for Col. WILSON McCANDLESS, of Pittsburg, and we have no concealment on the subject. The West is entitled to the man—al admit this—and Pennsylvania has no one within her borders who would reflect more credit upon the Commonwealth than Col. Wilson McCandless. His eloquence as a speaker—his untiring and persevering energy in the cause of Democracy—his deportment as a gentleman neighbor, and friend, all conspire to make him the man that ought to be chosen.—The election of such a noble champion to the U. S. Senate, would give the great Keystone State her proper position as the arch that unites this glorious Union. Let the Democratic party at once concentrate upon W. McC.—let them instruct their Representatives to support him—let us harmonize all differences of opinion to secure a majority in the next Legislature—and bargaining politicians will meet the fate they so justly deserve. Who will back us in a concentrated effort to throw the vote of the State upon a true Democrat in the West, and thus save the party from odium and disgrace?

### Meeting of the County Committee.

In pursuance of the notice published in the Mountain Sentinel, the members of the Democratic County Committee assembled in the Court House on Tuesday last to decide upon the manner of selecting three Congressional Conferees to meet like Conferees from Bedford and Westmoreland. JAMES MURRAY, Esq., being in the Chair, Matthias HARR was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, James Potts Esq. submitted the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be and he is hereby directed to call a Convention to be composed of two delegates from each election district, said delegates to be chosen by the democracy of their respective election districts on Saturday the 17th of August inst., to meet at Ebensburg on the Tuesday following, to appoint three Congressional Conferees to meet the Conferees from Bedford and Westmoreland counties.

John C. O'Neill moved to amend the resolution as follows:

Strike out all after word Resolved, and insert The Chairman of this County Committee be requested to call a meeting of the Democracy of this county to meet at Ebensburg on such day as he may designate, and at four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to appoint three Congressional Conferees to meet the Conferees of Bedford and Westmoreland at such time and place as may be hereafter agreed upon for the purpose of placing in nomination a democratic candidate for Congress.

Thomas A. Maguire moved to amend the amendment by the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Crawford county system be adopted in obtaining an expression of the democracy of Cambria county in the choice of a candidate for Congress, and that the Chairman be directed to give the necessary notice for carrying out this object, and that the individual having the largest number of votes for Congress be

authorized to appoint three Conferees to advocate his nomination.

After considerable discussion on these several projects, in which Messrs. J. C. O'Neill, Maguire, Potts, P. Shiels, and others took part, a vote was taken upon Mr. Maguire's amendment to the amendment and lost. The question was then upon Mr. O'Neill's amendment, which was carried, and a mass meeting was agreed upon.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.  
JAMES MURRAY, Chairman.  
MATTHIAS HARR, Secretary.

For the Mountain Sentinel.

DEAR SIR:—Since your last paper, I have the pleasure to announce to your numerous readers and the public generally, that very extensive preparations are being made to fit up the ground and erect splendid and commodious buildings at the Sulphur Springs adjoining the town of Ebensburg. The quality of the water for medicinal purposes is not excelled anywhere in the United States, as has been fully and satisfactorily made manifest by Professor Campbell in his late investigation. Nothing, therefore, remains but the investment of capital by the proprietor to hand his name down to posterity as a public benefactor of the human race.

I have been informed that contracts are already made with T. J. Rodgers & Co., to put up a building of size and dimensions to accommodate one hundred and seventy-five visitors, besides splendid bath houses, saloons and other houses equally necessary to render pleasure and comfort to all who may make it a place of resort. Our citizens are busily engaged in taking stock to construct a plank road from town to the springs, distance about three quarters of a mile, which will be made on the most approved plan. The grading and laying of this road, I am informed, has been contracted for by J. T. Fresh & Co., who have been engaged in that business for many years on the borders of the New York line.

The whole improvements will be completed early next spring. In the mean time, I would here say, that our town furnishes Hotels to the number of four, not surpassed in any inland town of Pennsylvania; the climate unequalled in the world; her inhabitants proverbial for their kindness, hospitality and social feeling. In fact, this place is destined both by nature and nature's God to be the great place of resort, both for the fashionable and the sick; the former will find an unbounded field for his ambitious exercise, and the latter, the wholesome retreat, where their drooping spirits and aching bones will receive a comforter that knows no end and seeks no reward, other than the labor honestly conferred to restore to perfection the system prostrated by misguided notions, called folly and vice.—Much credit is due to the worthy proprietor for this manifestation of public spirit, which will add so much to benefit our town and give to the county that character which she so long has been deprived.—With the aid of the enterprising contractors whose names are a passport to the most lively anticipations of a well done job, we can promise our friends throughout the country one of the most pleasant and delightful retreats in the country.

VIATOR.

### Bolters.

The Oxford (Maine) Democrat speaking of the attempt for sometime unsuccessful, to elect a U. S. Senator in that State, says:

"Suppose, however, that you prefer another man, and consequently 'bolt,' what do you gain for the interest of your party? Why, you give the opposition the advantage, and perhaps gain defeat, which shows that you think more of gratifying your will, than of promoting the principles of the party to which you belong, and professedly approve. You are a Democrat, and because you are opposed to the individual nominated by a large majority of the Democratic party, you vote for some other man of the same party, what do you gain in favor of Democracy? Nothing; for the Whigs never lend their aid in promoting Democratic principles. They take advantage of your position and expect to make capital out of it. But suppose you like the Whig candidate, as a man, better than the candidate of your own party, and vote the Whig ticket? What then? Why you throw your influence on the side of federalism, and show that you have more regard for men, or for gratifying, like Aristotle, a revengeful spirit, than for the principles of Democracy? Such a course is treacherous, for the following may be the result. For instance, you vote the federal ticket for representative to Congress, and your vote with the votes of those you draw off with you is the means of electing him. He goes to Congress; by his vote a federal measure is carried, disastrous to the prosperity of the people, and of course opposed to the principles of democracy.—All this may be the result of 'bolting,' and the man who will thus place himself in a position to aid in bringing about such a result, is unworthy the confidence of the Democratic party; and thanks to the intelligence and integrity of the people, he never receives it. What has been the fate of all factions and seceders from the Democratic ranks? They have almost invariably been lost in the fog of federalism, alias Whiggery, or hung up between the heavens and earth (the Democratic and federal parties) as fit for neither. Let all 'bolters' take warning. Stick to the Democratic party and your country, right or wrong—not to encourage wrong, but in case they err, to set them right."

Showery weather, this.

From the San Francisco Herald June 18.

### The Great Fire at San Francisco.

We have scarcely courage or spirit to attempt calmly to record this last and most terrible disaster to our apparently doomed city. We know not how to sufficiently collect our thoughts or our energies under this stunning blow. In a little more than three hours, at least two-thirds of the wealthiest portion of the city have been consumed. The property of the heaviest houses in town—the hard earnings of years of successful industry—have been swept away. Gloom and desolation have settled on many a stout heart. Many a man in easy circumstances has been brought to the verge of ruin. The commercial greatness of this fair city has received a shock from which it will not recover for many a month to come. It is the will of God—we bow with humility to this awful dispensation of an all-wise Providence.

The fire originated in a back building attached to the Sacramento House, between Sacramento and Clay streets. It occurred a little before 8 o'clock A. M., and as the wind was high at the time, it communicated quickly to the adjoining buildings. When we arrived at the scene of conflagration, the flames were moving in an immense volume from the direction of Sacramento street to the corner of Montgomery and Clay. The Mayor and all the principal citizens were promptly on the ground, but the supply of water being limited, no effort was of any avail to arrest its progress short of Clay street. Here a determined stand was made, but notwithstanding the most active and ceaseless exertions, the flames spread to the north side, and extended as far as Mr. Naglee's unfinished building on Montgomery street.—The banking house of Mr. James King, of Wm., was torn down, and this enabled the citizens to arrest the progress of the fire at this point. Mr. Naglee's loss was comparatively trifling.

Meantime the wind carried the flames down with resistless fury to the water's edge, sweeping in its progress the whole of the blocks from Clay street on the north to the north side of California street inclusive, and from Kearney street, with but the exception of a few houses, to the water. It is owing to the noble and manly exertions of Gregory Yale, Esq., assisted by several citizens, that the shipping in the harbor was saved from destruction. Mr. Yale was deputed by the Mayor to proceed to this point; and to use all means necessary to arrest the progress of the conflagration. He remained until he was pressed so hard by the flames that he was obliged to escape in a boat.

If any man more particularly than all others deserves the thanks of the community, it is Col. Jack Hays. We know no terms of commendation sufficiently strong to express our admiration of the conduct of this gallant officer. But for his noble exertions the whole of the block bounded by the north side of Clay street, and from Montgomery street to the water, would have been sacrificed. He formed a line from the Artesian well in the building known as the Pacific Baths, in Montgomery street, to Clay street, and by the most unflinching efforts kept the fire at bay. Several times he was obliged to descend from the ladder, reeling under the scorching heat; but even after the fire had been partially subdued, he remained on guard till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The banking-house of Burgoyne & Co. is again unscathed by the flames—being the third time this establishment has passed the fiery ordeal. The community have begun to regard it as a sort of salamander concern that cannot be burned up. While the conflagration was raging most fiercely the neighboring bankers, the collector of customs, and many of our principal merchants deposited their large amounts of treasure. Connected with the building is a powerful force pump with hose, by means of which water was conducted to some of the neighboring buildings; which rendered very great service.

The entire loss is estimated at from three to four millions of dollars.

It is worthy of note that a vast amount of property was saved by constant supply of water from the artesian well belonging to the Pacific Baths in Montgomery street. The proprietors of this establishment are entitled to warm praise. Their house was thrown open to refresh the exhausted laborers at the fire, and with the readiest generosity they volunteered the use of their inexhaustible supply of water. The whole block on which our office stands was saved by this artesian well.

We deeply regret to learn that the proprietors of the Journal of Commerce are severe losers by the fire. They saved nothing but the forms and a small quantity of their type besides.

Our own loss is comparatively trifling. We have lost none of our property by the fire, having by the aid of the best friends ever any establishment had, succeeded in saving our building.

### The Canada's News.

We glean some additional scraps of the one week later news, per Canada, from the Boston papers of yesterday:

Haynau had been dismissed in disgrace from the government of Hungary. The immediate cause of his dismissal, is owing to his having set at liberty Bezeraday, a confidential friend of Kossuth. The government would gladly dismiss Radeisky, too, from his Italian command, but he is too powerful in his command. The cholera is less violent at Vienna.

The news of the revolt in Turkey continues conflicting. Letters from Semlin of the 3d announce that the Bulgarians had taken the city of Belgrave, after an obstinate resistance, and had captured

eight cannon. The force of the Bulgarians amounts to 19,000 men. There is reason to believe that the revolt is of a serious character.

### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Little doubt exists but that hostilities have ere this, actually recommenced between Denmark and the Duchies. If so important results are likely to ensue, as a large Russian fleet is off the coast, for the avowed purpose of giving the Danes all the assistance they may require.

Dates from Hamburg to the 15th, state that a hostile movement on the part of Denmark has been made. She had placed her troops across the frontier of the Duchies, in a decisive manner. Holstein is supported by Brunswick, Hanover, and a few of the German Confederate States, while Denmark has the firm support of a Russian Fleet of about eighteen Sail of the Line.

It is reported that the Prussians have made a retrograde movement from Schleswig, and that the Danish Quartermaster has sent orders on as far as Flensburg, to have quarters prepared for a large body of troops to be placed in occupation there.—Several of the German and Prussian officers have joined the Holstein Army with a view to active service. In addition to the 18 sail of Russians, it is said that additional vessels have been since off Rostock. The correspondent of the London Herald says—"The greatest anxiety is now manifested to ascertain how far the Russian Government will interfere to put a stop to any further intervention. The Hanoverian Chamber has expressed the greatest sense of dissatisfaction at the conclusion of the Peace; and it is likely that the Chamber will force the Government to render all the protection it can to the cause of the Stadt Holdrate against Denmark, in which case there is much reason to apprehend war, and one in which England will be more or less mixed up."

Another correspondent writing on the evening of the 15th, says: "I have no reasonable question that a couple of battalions of Holstein Infantry have entered the Duchy of Schleswig." Intelligence has been received and posted in the Borsenhalle, to the effect that the head-quarters of the Schleswig Holstein Army were to be, and are this day in the town of Schleswig. Consequently, the war may be said to have commenced. Six Danish and Russian ships of war have been cruising since yesterday before the harbor of Kiel. THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The College of Princes has been held, but nothing definite has been effected in the settlement of the affairs of Germany. The late correspondence between Prussia and Austria, on the construction of an Interior Central Government of Germany, has failed to produce any result; still, Prussia does not abandon the hope that an agreement will eventually be made, and to effect which, she proposes to prolong the present organization of the Union for three months longer, to which most of the States have assented. The Zollverein Congress is being held at Eapel. It is considered certain, that the Prussian propositions for an increase of protection to the manufacturers will not pass.

### Terrible State of Affairs on the Rio Grande.

By arrivals at New Orleans, dates from Brownsville to the 17th ult. have been received.

The Sentinel says: We learn, by an arrival from the Upper Rio Grande, that the crops, this side of the Rio Grande City, have been materially injured by the late freshet.

Mr. H. G. Stilwell arrived at Brownsville on the 16th. His house, nine miles on the other side of the Rio Colorado, containing his family and four Mexicans, was attacked on the 10th inst. by eleven Indians, who surrounded the premises and kept up a constant fire for about half an hour, without doing any other injury than killing two horses that were tied at the door. One of the party then came forward, at what he no doubt considered a safe distance, as if to challenge, when Mr. Stilwell shot him dead. The party then left, taking away three horses, and made towards Brownsville. A Mr. Holbrook, one of Stilwell's party, was surrounded, while in the woods, by a party of Indians, and murdered.

In Brownsville, on the 16th inst., while two Mexicans were playing cards together, one of them, named Francisco Flores, drew a pistol and fired it full in the face of the other. One shot took effect in the shoulder of the intended victim, and another lodged in the neck of one Delesforo Lirendo, causing his death in a few hours. Flores attempted to escape by swimming across the river, but was taken by the infuriated populace and hanged.

Capt. John Brennan was murdered at Brownsville, on the night of the 10th inst., by a notorious desperado, named Bill Hardy. Both parties were recently from Galveston. Hardy, it is said, was formerly in the navy, and was also an associate of Captain Glanton who was recently killed by the Yumas Indians, at the junction of the Colorado and the Gila. The Flag gives the following particulars of the murder:

From the facts elicited on the coroner's inquest, it appears that the above two, with a number of others, were at one of the fandango houses, where they remained till between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, when Captain Brennan left for his place of lodging. He had not proceeded far, when he was overtaken by Hardy, who, without any previous warning, drew his knife and thrust it to the hilt in Brennan's left breast. Seeing Hardy's movements, he threw up his hands and exclaimed, "Bill don't cut me." It was too late; the fatal stab came too quick and too