



**MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.**

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15 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 Summerville Township.

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

COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
**THOMAS MCCONNELL,**  
Of Summerville 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 Delegates to meet like Delegates from the counties of Bedford and Westmoreland.

By order of the County Committee,  
**JAMES MURRAY, Chairman.**  
August 7, 1850.

Robert Faris, Esq., has been appointed by the Canal Commissioners Engineer to survey the route for a Railroad over the Allegheny Mountains, to avoid the planes of the Portage Railroad, and to be Superintendent of the Western Reservoir.

The most effectually used-up set of men we have heard of are those who have been figuring so extensively before the public in the way of certificates, affidavits, &c., relative to the late County Convention, and who in effect acknowledged their statements were not true almost as soon as they were published, by acting as Delegates under the authority of that Convention. By such conduct, without a parallel in political tergiversation, the people have learned to place the proper estimate upon their statements, and will hereafter be disposed to regard any thing they may say as so much *gammion*. It was certainly one of the most simple tricks of which such men could be guilty. To say the least of it, it has placed them in a position before the public far from being enviable, and shows at once how little regard they have for truth and veracity.

Meeting of Congressional Delegates.  
The undersigned Conferees from Westmoreland and Bedford counties, in accordance with what seems to be the wish of the Democracy of the District, have determined to reassemble in Ligonier, at the House of Philip Miller, on *Wednesday the 28th of August, 1850*, for the purpose of adjusting the difficulty that exists at present in relation to the Congressional nomination. At which time and place the Democracy of Cambria county are requested to send Conferees to meet us properly constituted to represent that county in said Conference.

**JOHN MFARLAND,  
JAMES C. CLARKE,  
T. J. CANTWELL,  
S. H. TATE,  
W. P. SCHELL,  
OLIVER E. SHANNON,**  
August 9, 1850.

From the above it will be seen that the Conferees of Bedford and Westmoreland have appointed a time and place for re-assembly, and that this call is made by the old Conferees. This action on their part may be well enough, and without wishing to be considered captious, we must say that we doubt it. These Conferees have already met in Conference, and after transacting the business as they severally thought right, they adjourned *sine die*, and we are disposed to doubt whether they can again convene under their own authority for the purpose of acting for the party. When a Convention adjourns *sine die*, the members surrender the power with which they were clothed, and we do not think they can again con-

vene without having their powers renewed by the proper authority. If a renewal of delegated authority is not necessary, we do not see why they may not convene as often as suits their own convenience, and make a new nomination at every session, perfectly regardless of the wishes of their constituents. We know of but one or two instances in which the same body of men re-assembled after having adjourned *sine die*. This was done we believe after the death of Muhlenberg, when Shunk was nominated, but even in this case the Delegates were again called together by the State Central Committee, who claimed and exercised the authority of renewing the powers of the Convention.

In order to avoid future discussion and future difficulties, and to restore harmony to, and render the action of the Conference binding on the party, we would respectfully suggest to the Conferees of our sister counties the propriety of having their authority renewed. This course would place the matter beyond cavil or dispute, and may save us as a party from a vast amount of trouble. We trust that this suggestion will be taken in good part, and that our sister counties will see that no neglect can be attached to them that would contribute to, or result in the defeat of our party.

Since the declination of Evan Roberts, Esq., as a candidate for Assembly, there appears to be quite a diversity of opinion among the whigs as to the man who will succeed him. The *Johnstown News*, the organ of the whigs in this county, proposes Maj. John Linton as the candidate, and the *Hollidaysburg Whig* says (we do not know upon what authority) that John Fenlon, Esq., will be the man. For our part we do not care much which runs, as they are both a little too well known to the people as politicians, to render either of them dangerous to the success of the democratic candidate.

We are really afraid that Israel Painter, the able and efficient member of the Canal Board from the west, will be compelled to resign, because the *Hollidaysburg Whig*, the editor of which has such an extensive opinion of himself, is out against him! We think however that this awful catastrophe might be avoided, and this dangerous quarrel hushed up, if Mr. Painter would present this formidable opponent with a few bottles of perfume, a nice cane, a pair of sheepskin gloves, and subscribe for his paper. This would reconcile the difficulty, and the business of the State would be permitted to progress as usual. If Mr. Painter does not see proper to adopt this result, we fear the consequences.

**North Carolina.**  
The democracy achieved a glorious triumph in this State on the 1st inst. They have elected their Governor and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. This old State may now be set down as Democratic.

**Southern Caucus.**  
WASHINGTON, August 9.  
Hon Charles M. Conrad, of La., has been tendered the War Department, and is said to have accepted.

Hon. T. M. T. McKenna, of Pa., has been tendered the Department of the Interior.

The Southern members of the House met last night in caucus, and appointed a committee of 15, consisting of Toombs, Burt, Hilliard, Thompson of Miss., Cabal Howard, Johnston of Ark., Selden, Morse Green, Clingman, Thomas, McLean, and Houston, to propose measures for action in the South respecting the slavery and territorial question.

A committee of nine appointed to prepare a report, which will be submitted to an adjourned meeting of the caucus on Monday night.

**A Voter for Washington.**  
JOHN VANHOOSER lives in the county of Tenn, and he voted for Gen. Washington for the Presidency. He is in the 122d year of his age. Until recently, the *Knoxville (Tenn.) Register* tells us, he was in the habit of walking to and from that town on calls of business a distance of five or six miles, without experiencing fatigue. He is a German by birth; but emigrated to this country about one hundred years since. He was in several battles of our Revolution. He voted for General Washington, for President of the United States. We understand that recently one of his daughters, a lass of eighty years of age, paid him a visit, and found the old gentleman in his usual health. We doubt if another such case of longevity can be found in the United States.

**An extract from the minutes of a Special Meeting of Highland Division No. 84 Sons of Temperance, held in Highland Hall, on Thursday evening August 8th, 1850.**

On motion, John Lloyd, M. S. Harr, and James S. Clark, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the members on the demise of Hon. RICHARD LEWIS.

The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we sincerely lament the first loss that Highland Division has sustained from the hand of death, but whilst we regret his loss, we are consoled by the reflection that our loss is the eternal gain of our brother.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted wife of deceased, and the poor of the neighborhood—the wife having lost an affectionate husband, and the poor a faithful friend.

*Resolved*, That we will attend in a body, with the usual badges of mourning, the funeral of the deceased, to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

*Resolved*, That as a token of our esteem and respect for the many virtues of the deceased, that the Hall of this Division be hung, for the space of sixty days, with emblems of mourning, and that each brother shall wear, for that time the usual mourning badge.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be placed on the record of this Division and that the R. S. furnish the afflicted widow of the deceased with a copy of them.

On motion, *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the papers of the county.

WM. R. HUGHES, R. S.

**Startling News, if true!**  
*A Southern Republic in Alliance with Mexico.*—The Washington correspondent, "Independent," of the Philadelphia North American, makes, in that paper of Tuesday, the following revelation as to an attempted act of treason, by one of those patriotic gentlemen (as yet unknown) of the South-disunion school, who are striving so hard to ruin themselves and render the name of freedom ridiculous. As the North American says: "It only needs the idea of an alliance with Mexico to complete the absurdity and iniquity of the whole scheme of a Southern Republic. The disunionists are only fit to be Mexicans." The following is the correspondent's narrative:

"What I am about to relate is capable of official verification, if the proper means are taken. I learn, upon the most direct and undoubted authority, that a gentleman, represented to occupy a position of high influence and character in the South, visited Mexico in April last, *incognito*, and submitted a complete plan for the organization of a Southern confederacy, of which that city was proposed as the capital, as a means of inducing the co-operation of Mexico. The project was submitted to the Mexican Cabinet by Mr. Lucanua, the minister of Foreign Affairs, and was urged by him at a meeting which immediately followed, when a discussion of great interest and excitement occurred. The proposition was declined, and the emissary started for California. Mr. Doyle, the British Minister, was cognizant of all the proceedings, and was consulted throughout.

"I am restrained, by proper and prudent considerations affecting others, from exposing the manner and influences by which the scheme was rejected in the Mexican cabinet; but if brought to light, they would reflect the highest honor on the parties concerned. The day may come when a full publication may be attended with less danger. I have felt it due to the country that this infamous purpose should be understood, in order that the designs of reckless demagogues, who are now preaching disunion, should be properly appreciated, and visited with that storm of execration which such treason deserves. I have some reason to believe that the late President of the United States was apprized of this movement, and had exercised his usual sagacity in counteracting any unfortunate consequences."

**The Claims on Portugal.**  
THE ATTACK ON THE GENERAL ARMSTRONG.—The attack on the General Armstrong during the last war, out of which the present claims against Portugal have grown, is acquiring a new interest from the present relations between our government and that of Portugal. Many different accounts have been published of this affair. The following account, with which we have been favored, is from the Captain of the General Armstrong, in a letter to his wife. It is very interesting:—

ST. MARY'S, NOV., 1814.  
DEAR —, We arrived in Fayal after 17 days' passage and had not anchored more than five hours, when the Carnation, king's brig of twenty guns anchored close to us, and about 8 o'clock attacked us with four boats and seventy men, which we easily beat off, killing and wounding upwards of thirty men—we had one killed. We then warped in shore, under the guns of the fort, they being joined by the *Platagenet* seventy-four, and *Rota* Frigate of thirty-six guns. At 2 o'clock on the 26th of October, in the morning, they came and attacked us under the guns of a neutral fort, which did not assist us in the least, (except to rob us) with fourteen armed launches and boats, and upwards of 300 men armed. They divided into

divisions, when a well directed fire from our guns sunk several of their boats, killed and wounded many of their men; they succeeded in getting under the bows, but such was the bravery of the crew, not one got foothold, but paid his life the forfeit for his presumption. We could plainly hear them cry no quarter for the Yankee rascals. Our men, you may be sure, gave them none. The pivot gun, loaded every time with 120 pounds of ball, swept them off like hail. The fight continued with great bravery about forty-five minutes, when they went off, having lost five boats and about 200 men, most of whom were killed, among the latter the 1st and 3d lieutenants of the frigate. The brig coming in the morning, we gave her a dozen broadsides, when, finding further defence useless, she deserted, scuttled, and set fire to our vessel, sooner than let the English have her. They boarded her with great caution, but finding her of no use to them, left her to burn. This was the end of the General Armstrong. In one boat I took possession of, they had at first forty men—when I took her there were seventeen on board, eleven dead, four wounded, and two uninjured. By this you may judge what havoc we made among them. It is without doubt the bloodiest battle that has been fought this war—at any rate it is an honor to the nation, for they neither took us nor our vessel. We were maintained by the American Consul, who got a Portuguese brig chartered to bring us to Amelia Island, where we landed yesterday, thank God. Yours, &c.,

WM. H. WATSON.

**Letter of General Garibaldi.**  
With the modesty which naturally accompanies true merit, General GARIBALDI, the gallant champion of Italian liberty, during her brief hour of existence, declines the honor of a public reception in this city. His letter, which we publish below, will make a deeper impression on men's minds than the most pompous ceremonies of welcome which could be devised. It is beautifully expressed, and reads like an epistle written by one of Plutarch's great men.—N. Y. Post.

TO THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE.  
HASTINGS, 7th August, 1850.  
Gentlemen—I regret being obliged to announce to you that my continued ill health will forbid my participating in your proposed demonstration of Saturday next. The slowness of my convalescence, and the uncertainty as to the time when I may recover, will also put it out of my power to fix any day when I shall be able to meet you, in compliance with your kind and very flattering invitation. I hope you will allow me to repeat to you more earnestly, if possible, than before, the wish that I have often expressed, that the proposed demonstrations may be altogether abandoned.

No such public exhibition is necessary to assure me of the sympathy of my countrymen, of the American people, and all true republicans, in the misfortunes which I have suffered, or in the cause out of which they have flowed.

Though a public manifestation of this feeling might yield much gratification to me, an exile from my native land, severed from my children, and mourning the overthrow of my country's freedom by means of foreign influence, yet, believe me that I would rather avoid it, and be permitted quietly and humbly to become a citizen of this great republic of freemen; to sail under its flag, to engage in business which may enable me to earn my livelihood, and await a more favorable opportunity for the redemption of my country from foreign and domestic oppressors.

Next to the cause to which I have devoted myself, I value nothing so highly as the approbation of this great people, and I am convinced I shall enjoy that when they become satisfied that I honestly and faithfully served in the cause of freedom, in which they have themselves set so noble an example to the world.

G. GARIBALDI.

**The Trouble at Cape May.**  
As this matter has created much excitement in our city, we have obtained the following account of it from a gentleman of Baltimore, who was present and witnessed the affair.

On Wednesday evening a difficulty occurred between a negro waiter and a gentleman from Maryland, in the ball room of the Atlantic House, in this way: On the gentleman attempting to take a glass of wine from the tray for a lady, the negro rudely repulsed him, and at last dared him to take it, making at the same time some remarks against d—d southerners and striking at the gentleman.

A negro, who was by, took sides with the person, and the matter here rested until after the ball. Then the gentleman went up to the negro who had insulted and struck at him and told the negro he meant to punish him. Upon this the negro drew back to strike the gentleman but received from him a severe blow. Immediately the fight became general between the southerners and negroes. The southerners were nearly all Baltimoreans. In the melee, chairs, tumblers, &c., were freely used, but the negroes were soon driven from the ball room. Immediately however, they rallied in front of the house, with clubs, knives, &c., uttering the fiercest oaths and threats against all Southerners, and daring them to come out. Finally the negroes withdrew. The next day the negroes, excited by certain persons on the island, held a meeting, and resolved to be revenged upon the Baltimoreans. The night, in order to preserve quiet, and at the request of the ladies of the house

who were, of course, terrified at the uproar of the previous night, many of the southerners left the house.

All manner of reports of this matter, of course greatly exaggerated, are in circulation. The above is a plain statement of the affair, as we received it from the lips of the gentlemen present.—*Balt. Pat., August 5*.

**Sad Condition of Mexico.**  
*Cholera, Bankruptcy, Banditti, &c.*  
The Mobile papers have files of the *Trait d'Union*, and of the *Eco del Comercio*, to the 8th inst., from the city of Mexico brought by the steamer *Tay*. They contain most mournful descriptions of the ravages of the cholera, depression of business, and financial and political difficulties. The *Trait d'Union* says:

"In the city of Mexico, from the 25th to the 2nd of July, the total number of cases has been 2,000; deaths 1,234. It will hence be perceived that we have had 286 cases of cholera each day, and of that number 176 have died. We had hoped that the plague was disappearing, but within two days past it has recommenced its work of death, and is more horrible than ever.

"From the first appearance of the cholera until the 2d of July there have been 15,000 cases, and 6,400 deaths.

Three Deputies elected to Congress had fallen victims to the cholera.—Private letters say it has disappeared from Guanajuato, also from Queretaro. It is now raging upon the Mexican gulfs Jalapa Orizaba, and Vera Cruz, have just entered the fierce ordeal of suffering and death. The authorities of Vera Cruz have opened hospitals, and have forbidden the use of vegetable diet, but the papers persuade the people not to mind the edict.

The cholera has had a most depressing effect upon the business affairs of Mexico, and above all on Vera Cruz. Many of the merchants have fled to the country, and a deep gloom rests upon the market. Very little business is doing.

The political horizon of Mexico seems enveloped in clouds. Hope of its future grandeur is fast deserting the hearts of the people. The dismissal of Senor Gutierrez from his post of Minister of Finance meets with hearty disapprobation. He has been replaced for the present by Senor Lucanua, Minister of Foreign Relations. Gutierrez made some astounding developments regarding the state of the treasury. He is said to have been dismissed because he was too honest to become the tool of ambitious men. The *Trait d'Union* remarks:

"The treasury is not only empty, but there are no available means by which it can be filled, (at least *legally filled*.) The state of the country arises from the evils which have crept in and become a part and portion of its system of government. They must all be changed, ere any permanent good can result to Mexico."

"The *Siglo 19th* (19th Century) has a long article entitled "Approaching Calamities," which gives a dark outline of the state of affairs. It says:

"War and the plague have been our portion within the past few years, and now are approaching two evils even more dreadful—*famine and civil war*! A multitude of causes, beyond our control, occasioned the war. The plague was sent by God, and by him it will be withdrawn in his own good time; but famine and civil war will soon be upon us. They are the result of the evils of our system, and the bad management of the affairs of our country. They may be averted, and every noble heart should be nerved to the contest. Let the President be a man capable of sustaining the coming trials, and our native land may yet shine a bright jewel among the nations of the earth."

In Durango the inhabitants are suffering greatly from the attacks of the Indians.—The rancho of San Luis has been entirely destroyed and nine women carried off by the savages. Ten men were left dead on the ground.

The Governor of Chihuahua has been dismissed by the Legislature of the State. The reasons given were the impossibility of any cooperation between the executive and the Legislative powers.

Later from California.  
**Arrival of the California—Gold as Abundant as Ever—All Quiet in California.**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 8—7 P. M.  
The steamer *Cherokee*, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st of July, has just reached her dock.

The *Cherokee* brings 111 passengers, but the amount of gold is not stated. The steamer *California* arrived at Panama with one million seven hundred thousand dollars in gold on freight. The *Panama Echo* says she has three millions in all.

Everything is represented as being quiet at San Francisco. Gold dust is as plentiful as ever, if not more so than formerly.

The markets in California are rather languid, and no improvement in prices has been manifested.

The *Cherokee* brought the immense amount of two millions ninety-four thousand hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty cents, in gold on freight, and four hundred thousand in gold in the hands of the passengers.

**From the Journal of Commerce of Saturday.**  
**Mexican Boundary Survey.**  
The Commissioners appointed by Government to determine the boundary line of Mexico and California, leave us this afternoon in the steamship *Galveston*, for Port Lavaca, in Texas. An account of the sickness of the coast, it is their intention to go into the interior, at the earliest practicable moment after their arrival.—The party consists of about one hundred and five men, including officers, engineers, surveyors, artisans, and laborers. They are accompanied by a military escort of U. S. Infantry, numbering between one hundred and forty and one hundred and eighty men. The military officers are Colonel McCLELLAN, of the United States Topographical Engineers, and Lieutenant STRAIN, of the Navy. Under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the reconnaissance of two roads, one on each side of the boundary line, is provided for. The party will in consequence be divided into three divisions; and as the country is inhabited by warlike tribes of Indians, of whom the most formidable are the Navajos, Apaches, and the Camanches, the necessity of a strong military force, as an escort, is apparent.

Mr. J. R. BARTLETT, well known in this city for his scientific and literary acquirements, is the Commissioner, and it may be reasonably expected that valuable results will flow from his labors, other than the specific duty assigned him.—The astronomer is Brevet Lieutenant Colonel McCLELLAN, of the Topographical Engineers, and he will have Captain HARDCASTLE and Lieutenant WAFFLE, and others of the same corps, for assistants. Brevet Captain SUTHERLAND, of the United States Marines, also accompanies the expedition in the commissary department. Mr. GRAY is the Chief Surveyor of the boundary commission. He will be aided by numerous assistants. The equipment of such an expedition is necessarily attended with great expense. There have been provided galvanized iron boats, built in sections for land transportation; forty-six capacious tents, and twenty-seven wagons; also, stores, arms and implements sufficient for a year's service. A variety of trinkets and goods have been procured for distribution among the Indians, as a conciliatory measure.

An excellent opportunity is now afforded, in connection with the survey, for the exploration of the River Colorado and the adjacent country, alluded to by Mr. THOMAS BUTLER KING, in his recent report on California, and supposed by some to be a fertile and promising section.

Of this tract of country very little is actually known. If time would allow, it might also be advisable to examine the head of the Gulf of California, at the embouchure of the Colorado. This is almost a terra incognita. Recent explorations have, however, proved that former reports are essentially incorrect. Should future investigations show that the hydrographic basin of the Colorado has a fertile soil and salubrious climate, this, its only actual outlet, must ultimately become of great importance.

Those of the young men attached to this commission whom we have seen, are vigorous, full of youthful enthusiasm, and are apparently well capable of enduring the hardship incident to the service in which they are engaged. They have our best wishes.

Mr. J. R. BARTLETT will delay his departure (probably) until the 13th instant, for the reason that at present there is no Secretary of the Interior to give him his final official instructions. In that case he will set out with the expectation of joining the main body at San Antonio.

The other day Mr. M. invited the doctor to dine. As dinner was being served, a beautiful little blue-eyed girl exclaimed, "Oh, I am so glad when you come to dinner, Doctor." "You are very fond of me, then, child?" inquired the doctor. "Oh, no; but we always have a pie when you come."

**A Long Nose.**—A Paisley manufacturer having got, by some accident, a severe cut across the nose, and having no court plaster at hand stuck on his unfortunate proboscis one of his gum tickets, on which was the usual intimation—"warranted 350 yards long."

The death of the President was announced in the Canada papers with the usual marks of mourning adopted by the American press.