



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29 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.

Death of Hon. Jesse Miller.

We regret to announce the sudden death of the Honorable JESSE MILLER, editor of the Keystone. He died yesterday afternoon after a very short illness. Mr. Miller, we believe, was a native of Perry county, and has filled many prominent positions in the county of his nativity, and in the State and national governments. For several years he was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.—He was then elected to represent his district in Congress, and subsequently was appointed second Auditor of the Treasury by Gen. Jackson, which position he held until after the installation of President Tyler, when he resigned & returned to Perry. A short time after his return he was nominated and elected to the office of Canal Commissioner, in which capacity he served for one year, when he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Shunk. Upon the death of Governor Shunk, he became associated with Mr. Barrett in the publication of the Keystone.—Mr. Miller was a gentleman of decided ability, being both a good writer and a logical public speaker. He was a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a citizen of the most irreproachable character.—Harrisburg Union, August 21.

The long agony is over. JOHN SNODGRASS, Esq., of Westmoreland county was on last Wednesday nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress. As at the Johnstown Conference Cambria county was not allowed a voice in the selection of the man. Two sets of Conferees presented themselves from Cambria, and they were both kicked out, and Westmoreland and Bedford proceeded to make the nomination to suit themselves. The nomination of Mr. Snodgrass was brought about by the three Bedford Conferees, and Dr. Cantwell, of Westmoreland, voting for him.

We have no time this morning for further remarks. In our next will be found the particulars of the whole transaction. We presume the election of the old "wheel horse of democracy" may be set down as certain.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

This great work is being pushed on rapidly, and in a few days will be completed to Hollidaysburg so as to connect with the Portage Rail Road. This will give a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to Johnstown a distance of 280 miles, and will expedite trade and travel between the east and west. From Johnstown to Pittsburg the line is under contract, and the Pennsylvania and Ohio road west of Pittsburg is also said to be in a rapid state of forwardness. In another year we shall in all probability have a complete and continuous railway communication with the interior of Ohio, and in a little time longer we shall witness the traveller reach the lakes or the great Mississippi by railroad. A railroad from Philadelphia to St. Louis will soon be known as a "fixed fact," and not as a visionary scheme.

The Mass Meeting.

The Democratic County Meeting held in this place upon Saturday last, we venture to say was one of the largest that ever assembled in the county. Every township was well represented, and from some of them large delegations appeared, showing that the people of Cambria felt a deep interest in the selection of Congressional Conferees, and the nomination of a sound democrat to represent this district in the next Congress. So large was the crowd that it was deemed advisable to organize the meeting in the large space in front of the Court House, which was effected, temporary platforms having been erected for the officers. Never have we witnessed more enthusiasm than was evinced by the true democracy on this occasion, or a firmer determination manifested to boldly, yet calmly, assert the claims of the county and at the same time to rebuke those who have figured in the party as a set of disorganizers.

The proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column, by which it will be seen that Conferees were appointed and instructed to support Dr. Wm. A. Smith as the Cambria county candidate for Congress. Upon the organization of the meeting the friends of Col. McDonald also attempted to effect a separate organization, upon the Court House steps, over which Robert P. Linton presided, but they kept up such a hubbub that it was soon evident that they did not wish "order to reign in Warsaw," but that feeling themselves so largely in the minority, they were determined to act, as their President expressed it, "independently."

The nomination of Dr. Smith was warmly received by the immense crowd of democrats present, and that he was undoubtedly the choice of Cambria county for Congress was proven by the large majority of those present who formed in procession, as his friends. The supporters of Col. McDonald also formed in procession, and although largely in the minority, did not appear willing to submit to "a fair and honest expression of the will of the people." Upon the adjournment of the meeting, the friends of the respective candidates marched through the town, and as they passed were counted at different points by several persons. The friends of SMITH numbered between six and seven hundred, whilst those of McDONALD, according to one count were 410, and according to another 446, and amongst the latter were observed a large number of Whigs and boys. But to the credit of the whigs of this place be it spoken, we believe only two walked in McDonald's ranks, the rest of the whigs having been coaxed in from the north part of the county.

The processions were dismissed in the diamond, where addresses were delivered to the crowd by Messrs. Smith and McDonald who were perched up on top of a pedlar's wagon, and from this rostrum speeches were made which strongly contrasted with each other. The tone of the remarks of Dr. Smith was bold, manly, national and republican; whilst those of Col. McDonald who followed him we regret to say, were violent, personal, and abusive.

The friends of McDonald, we understand, claim having a majority, and appointed Thomas A. Maguire, Matthew M. Adams, and Michael Hasson as Congressional Conferees, but by the certificate of the County Committee, which we also publish, and signed by nineteen out of the twenty-nine members of which it is composed it will be seen that the organization over which James Burk presided is regarded as the proper one, and that the Conferees elected in favor of Dr. Smith were duly chosen.

A good deal of excitement existed during the day, but as night came on most of the crowd left town in good order, and our borough resumed its wonted appearance.

The Next Senate.

The Whig Conferees from this Senatorial District met at Hollidaysburg on Friday last, and after a good deal of wrangling, on the 20th ballot succeeded in nominating Col. Robert A. M'Murtrie of Hollidaysburg as the candidate of the party. The Conferees from each county were warm in the support of their respective candidates, those of Huntingdon urging the claims of Col. Cornyn, whilst Blair pressed Col. M'Murtrie, and Cambria asked for Robert L. Johnston, Esq. The district is decidedly Whig, but if our friends buckle on their armor, we think they will be enabled to give the Colonel some trouble before he reaches the Senate.

Congressional Nomination.

The Democrats of the adjoining Congressional district composed of the coun-

ties of Butler, Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield, have renominated their present popular and able member Alfred Gilmore, Esq., of Butler, who will no doubt be re-elected. The whigs have selected James Taylor, Esq., of Indiana as his opponent, and it is said that "this is the first time, in the history of Indiana county, that she has had a Whig candidate for Congress."

The Editor of the Blair County Whig appears to have taken the "Democracy of Cambria" under his especial care, and in alluding to the meeting held here on Saturday last, says that it was "a gala day for the 'unfettered democracy' of 'little Cambria.'" He devotes about half a column of misrepresentation and abuse of the Canal Board and Superintendent of the Portage, and in appointing Conferees says that "the contest was between Gen. Joseph McDonald, his friends, and the owner of the Portage Rail Road, Wm. S. Campbell!" The Editor must be "green" or probably has been imposed upon by some of the "bullies and braggarts" who he says were on the ground, when he talks thus, but when he says that the friends of McDonald "were largely in the majority" he only shows that "his wish was father to the thought," and what no one here believes.

We would advise him to confine his attention hereafter to "little Blair," which from all appearances will require some of his Munchausen stories to fix matters up straight between this and the election.—His abuse of Wm. S. Campbell, or Israel Painter, we pass by as the idle wind, as these gentlemen are fully able to take care of themselves, and as to the management of affairs upon the Portage they will speak for themselves. We venture to say that payments were never more promptly made, nor in a better currency, or the road better managed than during this season. But apart from all this, is it not amusing to witness the amount of Whig sympathy evinced for Josey by Editors, as well as the rank and file who figured in his procession on Saturday last.

A Nut to Crack!

The following letter from the Secretary of the Canal Board, which we received this morning, nails to the counter the statements of Thomas A. Maguire which appeared in the last Johnstown Echo. Mr. Maguire will we think find it difficult to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he now finds himself placed.

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Harrisburg Aug. 27, 1850.
WM. S. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Supt. Motive Power,
Portage Railroad.

SIR:—Your letter of yesterday in reference to a communication, signed Thomas A. Maguire, and published in the Johnstown Echo, has been received.

As the question propounded relates to a public matter, in which a large number of persons along the line of the Portage Railroad are interested, I have no hesitation in furnishing you with a reply.

The appropriations for motive power, and for repairs are all specific and cannot be applied to any other purpose, or to any other period than those designated in the act of the Legislature. The bill of last session makes an apportionment "for motive power expenses for the year ending the 30th of November 1850." To apply any portion of that appropriation to motive power debts contracted for the service of the year 1849, would be a violation of the law, and any officer guilty of such a violation, could not have his accounts settled at the Accounting Department. The subject does not admit of two constructions. The act of the 10th of May 1850 makes three distinct specific appropriations for motive power on the Portage Railroad—1st, for the expenses of 1850—2d for debts contracted in 1849—and 3d, for debts contracted previous to the 1st of December, 1848. If the estimate for either of these objects be not sufficient, the remedy can only be applied by the Legislature in future appropriation bills. The officer cannot divert either of these funds from its specified object. It is true that before the introduction of the system of specific appropriations for each year, the practice was different. For reasons of a public nature, a change was made in the repair bill of the 10th of April, 1849, and since that period every disbursing officer has been required to observe the plain meaning and letter of the law. The principle was perfected in the bill of the present year by applying it to motive power appropriations.

In reply to your second inquiry, I state that during the present year you have had three separate motive power accounts opened at the Treasury, as follows:
Motive power expenses for 1850.
Motive debts for 1849.
Motive debts due previous to December 1, 1848.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS L. WILSON,
Secretary.

Indiana Election.—The Democrats in Indiana have 39 majority in the Constitutional Convention, and 45 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Northampton County.

We have received the proceedings of the late Democratic county meeting held at Easton, on the 19th inst., which is said to have been the largest assemblage of Democrats convened since 1848, every township being fully represented. The resolutions adopted are of the true Democratic stamp, and reflect the sentiments of the honest Democracy of "Old Northampton." Among them is one approving the course of Hon. M. M. Dimmick and recommending his re-nomination for Congress to the Democrats of the other counties of the District. A resolution denouncing the iniquitous apportionment bill of last session, and censuring their Senator Gen. Shimer, for having voted for it passed unanimously after eliciting some little discussion. The following resolution was passed in relation to the proposed amendment to the State Constitution.

Resolved, That we do not approve of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, for an elective judiciary; that, in our opinion, it will drag the emine of justice into the contests of party politics—will endanger the purity of the judiciary, and will fill with demagogues and intriguing politicians the places which should only be filled with men distinguished for professional ability and conscientious upright-ness, and will, in the end, bring the administration of justice into disrepute, and thus undermine the very foundations of society—and we recommend to our fellow Democrats to defeat it at the polls.

There were but two or three dissenting voices to this resolution, so unanimous appears to be the feeling against the proposed amendment, and it is thought that the county will give 2000 majority against it.

COUNTY MASS MEETING.

EBENSBURG, Aug. 24 1850.

In pursuance of an appointment of the County Committee the Democracy of Cambria county met for the purpose of appointing Conferees to meet those of Westmoreland and Bedford, to put in nomination a candidate for Congress. The meeting organized by appointing JAMES BURKE, President; W. W. HARRIS, James Myers, M. S. HARR, Peter Singer and William Orr, Vice Presidents; and John Lloyd, and Wm. M'Gough, Secretaries. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That Andrew Burgoon, E. J. Mills and S. J. Renshaw be the Conferees to meet those of Westmoreland and Bedford, to put in nomination a candidate to represent the 19th Congressional District in the Congress of the United States, and that they be instructed to support Dr. Wm. A. Smith.

Resolved, That we concur in the appointment made by the County Convention on the 25th of June, of John C. O'Neill, to represent Cambria county in the Reading Convention.

JAMES BURKE, Pres't.

W. W. HARRIS,
PETER SINGER,
M. S. HARR,
JAMES MYERS,
WM. ORR,

JOHN LLOYD,
WM. M'GOUGH, } Secretaries.

By a call from the Chairman of the County Committee, we, the undersigned members of that Committee met; and understanding that there was a difficulty as to the organization of a County Meeting called by us at Ebensburg, do certify that the meeting of which James Burk was Chairman, was the only legal and honest one, and that the following are the proper Conferees elected, viz: Andrew Burgoon, E. J. Mills and S. J. Renshaw.

JAMES MURRAY, Chairman.

JOHN M'GOUGH,
JOHN C. O'NEILL,
STEPHEN LLOYD, Jr.,
W. W. HARRIS,
EDWARD IRWIN,
MATIAS S. HARR,
PETER SINGER,
JOHN BLAIR,
JOHN MURRAY,
JOHN EGAN,
JOHN BURGOON,
JAMES M. RIFFLE,
DAVID YOUNKIN,
JACOB PRINGLE,
JAMES BURKE,
F. BEARER,
GEO. RUTLEDGE, Jr.,
SMITH SARGENT,

The New Cabinet.

The cabinet of President Fillmore is now complete, being made up as follows:
Secretary of State—Daniel Webster.
Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Corwin.
Secretary of War—C. M. Conrad.
Secretary of the Navy—Wm. A. Graham.
Secretary of the Interior—T. M. T. McKennan.
Postmaster General—N. K. Hall.

Attorney General—J. J. Crittenden.

Indiana, Armstrong and Clarion.—The Democrats of this Senatorial District have nominated Augustus Drum Esq., of Indiana as their candidate for Senate.—Christian Myers, of Clarion is running as the volunteer Whig candidate.

Great Excitement in Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 24.
Our town has been the scene of great excitement yesterday and to day, on account of the arrest and examination of 3 black fugitives from Virginia.

Yesterday the court was engaged all day in examination of the negroes on a writ of Habeas Corpus.

"They were charged with horse stealing but were, in reality, fugitive slaves. No decision was made yesterday, but this morning Judge Pearson decided that the stealing of a horse by a slave for the purpose of escaping was not a criminal offence under the law for reclaiming fugitive slaves, and consequently he discharged them. The slaves were at once ushered out of the prison doors, but had no sooner reached the street when they were seized by their masters, and a battle ensued between them. After a severe struggle two of the slaves were finally hand cuffed, but one of them made his escape.

The Court has just issued a warrant against the owners and all engaged in the affair, for assault and battery, with intent to excite a riot. The slaves and their owners are now in jail.

The Court has also ordered the Sheriff to employ a posse for the purpose of dispersing, at all hazards, the mob now assembled in front of the prison.

LATER.

Rioters Arrested—Military called out.

At 10 o'clock, P. M. Ten free negroes have been arrested for trying to excite a riot. The slaves, ten in number, are in prison. The owners of the slaves, and other persons engaged in securing them after their discharge by the Court are now before the Court on a writ of Habeas Corpus. The two slaves are held in jail.

The crowd before the prison has been dispersed by the military, called out under Gen. Sailor and the town is resuming, in a measure its wonted quietness and order.

Later from Mexico.

Files of El Monitor Republicano to the 16th of July have been received, being eight days later than previous advices.

The ravages of the Indians in the northern districts of Mexico still continue. The neighborhood of Balleza, in Chihuahua, was infested by such numbers that the governor announced that a body of three or four hundred men would be necessary to drive them away.

The State of Durango has also been overrun in all directions by bands of savages, and the governor has sent word to the neighboring States that he can give them no aid, on account of the troubles in his own.

In Senora several conflicts have taken place. On the 6th of May the Apaches robbed the rancho of San Rafael, whereupon Captain Gavilanes, with twenty-five Indians, started in pursuit, overtook the enemy, recovered their cattle, and left several of the Apaches dead upon the field. On presenting himself at the war office, in Senora Gavilanes received the premium of \$300 for his trouble.

In the beginning of June, Don Guadalupe Mercado, with some of the National Guards belonging to his company, was assaulted by more than seventy Apaches near the port of Cucuarpe. After a severe fight, in which he was assisted by another party of guards who came up at the time, the Indians fled, leaving twelve dead.—The guards had two killed, three dangerously and nine slightly wounded. The council of war accorded to Senora Mercado a premium of \$1,050, with the recommendation that it should be appropriated to the cure of the wounded and the support of the families of the slain.

A letter from Chapas, dated 21st of June, states that governor of Tabasco, with his forces, encountered the rebel chief Beltram at the hacienda de La Soledad, when the band of the latter was completely routed. Beltram escaped by flight leaving his hat and sword behind.

On the 6th of July, Don Manuel Jose de Aranda, three times a Representative in the General Congress from the State of Zacatecas, died in the city of Mexico.

The Cholera had entirely ceased in the States of Guanajuato, Queretaro, and Zacatecas.

The Battle of Idstadt.

The details of the great battle at Idstadt have been published in official reports, the one drawn up by General Wilson, who commanded the insurgent army; and the other on the part of the Danes, signed by order, C. Glud. The discrepancies between the two accounts are, of course, many; but General Wilson does not attempt to deny that the victory was with the Danes, which he attributes entirely to their superior numerical force. General Wilson says that his retreat was effected in good order, and that he had no other loss in material than three dismounted guns.

He regrets the number of officers and men killed and wounded; but says, as soon as the former can be replaced, he shall be as ready for action as at first. He had few of his own troops made prisoners, but took between 400 and 500 belonging to the Danes. The total loss of the insurgents is not stated. The report of C. Glud,

on the contrary states the Danes took 1000 insurgent troops prisoners, and five pieces of cannon; and that 2000 of the wounded enemy were lying in the Hospital at Schleswig. The dead in the fields were so numerous that wagons sufficient could not be found to carry the bodies away. The report acknowledges the loss of at least 12 distinguished officers, with 73 wounded, 104 killed, and 23000 non-commissioned and privates wounded.

The following proclamation shows distinctly that the troops of Schleswig Holstein are preparing for another battle:—"Proclamation on the Stadholderate on Schleswig Holstein.

"Fellow Citizens!—The fortune of war is at all times uncertain. In the recent battle it has not been on the side of our brave army; but the spirit of a people that has commenced a resolute contest for the existence of its fatherland is not to be broken by a single defeat. The army has been driven back, but not conquered. Our loss is considerable but it shall be replaced. A position has been lost, but it shall be regained. Our brethren in Schleswig are groaning under the yoke of the enemy, but, with the help of God, a second attempt shall effect their deliverance. Our army is now in a commanding position, and with undiminished courage, waits to be brought into action.

"Fellow citizens! nothing is lost if we stand firmly together, unshaken in resolve, and determined to risk every thing for the sake of our rights, our honor, and our freedom. Success does not depend upon numbers alone, but rather on courage and discipline. Our fathers showed themselves greatest under adverse circumstances; but let us hope that their sons will not prove less courageous and persevering.

From New Mexico.

Highly Important Intelligence from Santa Fe—United States Senators, Representatives, and a State Legislature elected—Irregular Proceedings in the Legislature—A War of Factions—Orders sent for two thousand stand of arms.

St. Louis, August 22.

The Republican has received intelligence from Santa Fe to the 16th ult. The elections under the State Constitution of New Mexico took place on the 20th of June, and resulted in the choice of Dr. Henry Connelly for Governor, and Emanuel Alvarez for Lieut. Governor. Wm. S. Messerly was elected Representative to Congress by 500 majority over Hugh N. Smith. Members of the Legislature were also elected, and this body convened at the time appointed by the State Constitution, when some curious scenes were enacted.

The parties are divided, one advocating territorial, and the other State Government. A member of the Senate presented his credentials and was admitted, but it being afterwards found that he would not vote with the majority, he was excluded from taking his seat, and his opponent admitted;—hereupon a number of Senators and Representatives withdrew, leaving the House without a quorum—the remaining members took upon themselves the responsibility to fill the vacant seats with men enough to form a quorum, and proceeded with the business. Major B. H. Weightman, and Major F. A. Cunningham, both late Paymasters in the U. S. Army, were elected U. S. Senators. The Indians were continuing their depredations through all parts of New Mexico. An express, which left Santa Fe several days after this party, brought sealed dispatches and orders for 2000 stand of arms. The wife of Captain Eustis, U. S. A., died at Santa Fe on the 20th July. The crop in New Mexico were very fine and promising. Major Weightman is expected to arrive here (St. Louis) in a few days, on his way to Washington.

Important from Santa Fe.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.

Galveston dates of the 18th have been received. The Legislature met on the 12th. Governor's message was received. It proceeds to speak of the unwarrantable assumption of power of the Federal Executive, by direct interference with the municipal affairs of the sovereign State. It pronounces discussion useless; no reliance must be placed on the delusive hope of justice to Texas, but we must assert and maintain our rights at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

The only course left us is the immediate adoption of necessary measures for the occupation of Santa Fe, with ample force to repel the arrogant and rebellious spirit existing. Should such measures produce a conflict with the present authorities unlawfully established, and shake the confederacy to its centre, Texas will stand exonerated before the world. Authority is asked to raise supplies for two months—regiments for the occupancy of Santa Fe—also, a military force sufficient to enable the civil authorities to execute the laws. It says, however willing Texas may be to dispose of a portion of her North Western territory, no respectable party could accept of the propositions embraced in the Compromise bill; but if a proposition had been offered to purchase that part north of 34 degrees latitude, with proper guarantee and observance of the rules of annexation, it would have been satisfactory.

The news of the engrossment of Mr. Pearce's Senate Bill, with the President's message respecting Governor Bell's letter, was received at Galveston on the 17th, and produced great dissatisfaction. The papers say the message will arouse feelings of indignation throughout the State not easily allayed.