



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 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.

CONGRESS.
JOHN SNODGRASS,
Of Westmoreland County.

SENATE.
THOMAS C. M'DOWELL,
Of Blair County.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
WM. A. SMITH, of Cambria County.
JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford County.

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.

We committed an error in our last number by stating that Judge Taylor will not open Court until Wednesday. The Court will commence on Monday for the purpose of transacting such business as does not require the attendance of a jury.

Are You Assessed?

Every voter should make it his duty to examine the assessment list of his township, and see that his name is properly enrolled. Unless he does this, he may be deprived of his vote in consequence of some neglect on the part of those who made out the lists. Saturday the 28th inst. is the last day on which you can be assessed and your duty to your country requires your attention to this matter.

Democratic Conference.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the meeting of the democratic Conferees of this Representative District, which took place at Bedford on the 10th inst. It will be seen that three Conferees from Fulton were admitted to seats and participated in making the nominations. We protested against the admission of these Conferees on the ground that the county of Fulton was organized after the passage of the Apportionment Bill, & after the appointment of the Conferees from this county. Inasmuch as it was understood at the time the apportionment bill was passed, that Cambria and Bedford should each have a member, we thought it right that Bedford and Fulton should arrange the ratio of representation between themselves, so that Cambria should meet but three instead of six Conferees. But the present arrangement gives what was Bedford county at the time the District was formed, just twice the power in a Conference that is allowed to Cambria. No man will pretend to say that this is right, and we trust that when the matter comes to be arranged permanently, that a sense of justice will induce our sister counties to have it changed. There was another matter connected with the Conference which we did not like. When a vote was about to be taken on the admission of the Conferees from Fulton, Judge Dougherty decided that two of the Conferees from this county, who were deputed, had no more right to vote on the question than those from Fulton. This decision of course placed everything in the hands of Bedford county, and we have yet to learn that persons deputed have not the same power and authority as those for whom they act.

Fulton County O. K.

The news from this county, says the *Jackson Democrat*, is of the most cheering character. All unite in saying that the Democratic county ticket will be triumphantly elected, and that the candidates for State offices will receive a full vote.

Keep it Before the People, That Gen. M'Donald and Alexander M'Kinney, Esq. are running as volunteer candidates with a view of bringing defeat upon the Democratic party, and securing the triumph of Whiggery. Neither of them has the most remote idea of being elected, but because the party did not entertain as high an opinion of them as they do of themselves, they give the lie to all their professions of attachment to democracy, they endeavor to wreak their vengeance on it by contributing to its defeat.

Keep it before the people, That M'Donald, not satisfied with opposing the regular nominee for Congress, has also arrayed himself in opposition to the democratic candidates for the Legislature.

Keep it before the people, That M'Donald never was a democrat only when it suited his private and selfish views. At the commencement of his political career, he was a very active member of the "workingmen's party," a scheme gotten up to defeat the democratic ticket. He opposed the election of Col. John Kean with all his personal influence, together with the aid of a press which he then controlled, and by this course had our county represented in the Legislature by a whig. He has now again merely thrown off the mask and returned to his first love.

Keep it before the people, That John Linton is the avowed advocate for the division of Cambria county, and consequently an enemy to her best interests. That last winter he went to Harrisburg, and endeavored by his influence with the members of the Legislature to get the "Conemaugh Bill" passed.

Keep it before the people, That Dr. Smith was the firm and uncompromising opponent of the division of any of the territory of "Little Cambria," and that during his whole Legislative course he never in a single instance acted in opposition to the interests of his constituents. That as a Legislator he won the esteem and confidence of the members of both Houses, and proved a "good and faithful servant."

Keep it before the people, That John Snodgrass is the regular nominee of the party for Congress, as such is entitled to and should receive the warm and cordial support of every sincere democrat in the district. That by his sterling adherence to the principles of the democratic party, and his active and untiring exertions in the cause, he has earned for himself the title of the "Old wheel horse of Democracy."

And keep it before the people, That a few unprincipled demagogues who have always acted upon the "rule or ruin" principle, are now busy in their exertions to betray your interests and defeat your wishes, and that it is the duty of every democrat to be active and vigilant in the approaching contest.

Gen. Joseph M'Donald.

To-day we publish this gentleman's address to the Democracy of the 19th Congressional District, and ask for it a careful perusal on the part of our readers. It is not often that such a production is to be found floating in the sea of politics, and more seldom such a one owing its paternity to a would-be-Congressman.—He announces himself as a candidate for Congress in opposition to the regular nomination, without advancing a single argument in justification of such a step, unless we except his allusion to his *sham* nomination in Johnstown. It says but little in favor of any man adopting such a course, when his own ingenuity is unable to invent a reasonable excuse for pursuing it. And even admitting that he was nominated at Johnstown, he afterwards *waived it*, and permitted his name to go before the Ligonier Conference, for, as he would term it, a *re-nomination*. In the Ligonier Conference he was beaten, having received but one vote in that body, and any honorable democrat, after having submitted his name to a Conference, would feel bound to abide by its decision. But Gen. M'Donald would be acting contrary to the political character which he has established if he had done this, and consequently he flies back to his *sham* nomination in Johnstown, which was made by three kicked out Conferees from this county, and two from Bedford. His real object however in announcing himself a candidate, is, with the aid of Mr. McKinney, to draw a sufficient number of votes from the democratic ranks to defeat that party to which he is indebted for many favors, and from which he had just solicited a nomination. This is his real object, and he dare not deny it, and this is the reason why he was unable to find an argument to justify his conduct. But it cannot be expected of a man who will voluntarily desert his friends, could have any hesitation in deserting his party.

His attack on Dr. Smith, ungenerous in its character as it is, places him in a worse position than his mere announcement as a candidate would have done, for it shows that he has arrayed himself not only against the regular nomination for Congress, but also against the democratic nominees for the Legislature. Destitute of political honor and political principles he is known to be, we think his conduct so reckless in the present instance as to be almost without a parallel. We are glad however that he places himself, in his address, before the public, in his proper character, that of a reckless demagogue, and he will find before long, that the people of Cambria are not so easily led into the commission of error as he evidently supposes, and that, however well he may be supported when he is right, when he pursues a *wrong course*, he will have to "go it alone."

The announcement of the name of Col. Thomas C. M'Dowell as the independent candidate for Senator has kicked up quite a fuss in the M'Murtrie camp. They know that M'Dowell is both popular and deserving, and possesses the ability to discharge the duties of the office for which he is a candidate with credit to himself and his constituents. This fact taken in connection with the dissatisfaction which exists in consequence of the nomination of Mr. Murtrie, has caused his friends to apprehend his defeat, and they are now making tremendous exertions to sustain him. If Col. M'Dowell should be supported in the balance of the district as well as he will be in this county where everybody knows him, he will be elected by a triumphant majority.

Speaking to the Point.

Gen. Bowman, editor of the *Bedford Gazette*, speaks to the point in the following article relative to the late nominations. He takes the proper view of the existing affairs, and we commend his remarks to the careful consideration of our democratic friends in this county. These "rule or ruin" politicians should, at the approaching election, receive such a quietus as would forever after stop their croaking, and their efforts to break down the party by their opposition to its nominations:

It is not to be supposed that any nomination can be made so as to please everybody, but when nominations are legitimately effected all true Democrats give them their cordial support. Every year we find some men dissatisfied with the nominations, at first, but a little sober reflection always shows them the propriety of quietly submitting to the voice of the majority. If we fail to do this, all party organization is at an end, and our principles can never be maintained. The opposition now made to the nomination of JOHN SNODGRASS is nothing new. A similar opposition was raised to the nomination of the Hon. JOB MANN. The Westmoreland Conferees all refused to vote for him, and withdrew from the conference, with a full determination to run a candidate in their own county. Last fall a number of Democrats expressed much dissatisfaction with the nomination of JOHN CESSNA, Esq., and the preceding year the nomination of JOHN P. REED, Esq., was assailed with great bitterness by professing Democrats. Mr. BRAWLEY, too, who was recently put in nomination by a State Convention, has been denounced by this croaking class of restless politicians, in unmeasured terms, so that it will be perceived that SNODGRASS is only sharing the fate that has been dealt out to almost every nominee of the Democratic party for the last twenty years. On the subject of the nomination for Congress, we have no feeling whatever. We took no part in the controversy, and gave no counsel on the subject. We stood ready to support any man that might receive the nomination, and, if no nomination were made, to be governed by the voice of the Democracy of Bedford county, as expressed at the annual County Meeting for the purpose of forming a Ticket, &c.

That Meeting was held, consisting of Representatives from every District, in large numbers, and the result was that they unanimously, (or nearly so, there being only three dissenting votes to the resolution,) ratified the nomination of JOHN SNODGRASS as the fairly and legally nominated candidate of the District. Under these circumstances, and in accordance with the instructions of the Democracy of Bedford county, we raised his name to our mast head where it will remain until the question is decided at the Polls. We have consulted with Democrats from every section of Bedford and Fulton counties, and we find that it is the determination of the party to give the nominee of the Ligonier conference their undivided support. This is right and proper, and is a merited

rebutte to those aspirants who are so anxious for place and power that they cannot wait until their turn comes. Our principles are too dear to be sacrificed merely to gratify the ambition of men whose greatest passport to political distinction is their own exalted imagination of self.

The Whig Conferees of this Congressional District met at Johnstown on the 16th inst., and nominated JOSEPH H. KUHNS, Esq., as their candidate for Congress. He is a lawyer of the Greensburg Bar, and a bitter and uncompromising Whig. This fact alone ought to and will defeat him in the "Big District."

The Duncan's Island Bridge was totally consumed by fire a few days since, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. If we are not mistaken, the erection of this bridge cost the State about ninety thousand dollars only a few years ago. This occurrence will not however, cause any suspension in navigation, as the business will be transacted by Steam ferry boats.

JOHNSTOWN, Sep. 16, 1850.

Mr. J. G. GIVEN, Dear Sir:—Yourself, as well as the community at large, has now seen the course of Mr. Smith towards myself. After preferring grave charges against me, when I called upon him for proof of those charges, and the verification of what he is pleased to call *guilt* in me, he merely resorts to blackguardism and clownishness. To such a man I have only to express regret that I took any notice of him; and I hope, sir, you will excuse me for the trouble you kindly permitted me to put you to, promising, after this, to not ask a similar favor of you again.

Mr. Smith's temerity, though, is not a little surprising. And disregarding the kind of notice he may be pleased to take of my present remarks, I cannot refrain from an observance of the shudder a reference of the past occasions him. He "laughs." Yes, it is a hysterical laugh!—Those "folks" he speaks of as laughing, like himself, are seized with a nervous "irrisibility," for, to them, the past sends forth a haunting ghost that torments their vision—the apparition of recreancy to duty—of defeated democratic candidates—which alarms them into a conscience stricken, despairing laugh, which is followed with the poetic exclamation that required the aid of no "machine" or "devil" (as appears to be uppermost in the mind of Mr. Smith,) in its origin.

"Shake not thy gory locks at me! Thou canst not say that I did it!" Yet it was done; and who aided in its perpetration? Who came from other counties and aided in the promotion of the enemies of our principles—it was not me. He charges me with meddling with politics unauthorizedly in this county, and of setting myself up as a leader. I denied it, and called for proof; and what does that gentleman do? resorts to parodying a negro song. Verily, "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh!" I had taken Mr. Smith for a gentleman, but I was deceived there. And with his "machine" I have no more to do; with the remark, that if the taste of the people here is assimilated to that of Mr. Smith, (which I doubt,) and if he is their patron saint—they are welcome to laugh so far as I am concerned.

I am a legal voter of Cambria county—have voted here—and challenge contradiction. I saw fit as a Freeman of Cambria to go to Ebensburg, and went, as I will go again as often as I please; for which Mr. Smith, a brother office-holder from some other county (I cannot say definitely what one,) assumes to take me to task—charges me with what he cannot, does not, attempt to substantiate, but merely plays the part of a ruffian blackguard, and says the community laughs at me. If he is the lion, the De Orsey, the guide of this community, I again say, let them laugh. But I would be sorry to do the good and intelligent people here the injustice to think that Mr. Smith speaks the truth.

Mr. Smith informs the public that he was "requested" to expose me. Now, sir, while I regret this new evidence of his being in the humiliating position of a "cat's-paw," I am not chagrined at his giving the public the fact of my Yankee extraction. Yes, Colonel, I am of veritable Yankee blood—I am from the land of glorious Lexington, Breed's and Bunker Hill, where my father was a *ffier boy*—where he saw "the deuce" played with certain importations of tea. I am recently from Potter county—a county to which my friends—true democrats as ever lived—invite my return. Do you doubt this!—then I "have the papers" to show.—Can Mr. Smith say this much?

To the Democracy of Cambria I wish to give the assurance that while I may have the honor and pleasure of residing with them, I have no other desire than to mind my own business, not exceed my rights, and ever vote the Democratic ticket. This the billingsgate of no man, directly or indirectly, will ever deter me from—let him be a clown, bravado, or (what I believe the people here and elsewhere prefer,) a gentleman.

I assure you, Colonel, I feel no smarting sensations from Mr. Smith's "castigation." Its severity, I apprehend, exists in his own imagination. If others entertain congenial feelings with him, I have the alternative left, that a "gentleman" never insults, and a blackguard is not worth minding.

Now, sir, to conclude; when Mr. Smith gets through "grinding" this, he may "put it in his pipe and smoke it."—Perhaps his friends, whose bidding he seems to do, are not smokers, but all the consolation I can offer them is, if they do not wish the awakening of unpleasant sensations, they must not attack a stranger who does nothing beyond his legal, indefeasible rights.

Now, sir, I have done. I was forced into this much; but for yielding to circumstances, I hope the public as well as yourself, will excuse me, in whose hands I submit the justness of my defence.

I remain, sir,

Very respectfully, yours,
C. B. COTTER.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NINETEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—FELLOW CITIZENS:

A state of things has been brought about in this Congressional District which every honest democrat must deprecate. I think the democracy of Cambria county is not responsible for the present embarrassing condition of the party, although on her soil has occurred, since the opening of the campaign, some very bitter political collisions. If Cambria was made the "battle field," she did not declare the war.

What purports to have been two Conventions were held, from which Cambria was most unceremoniously excluded.

The friends of John Snodgrass, Esq., of Westmoreland county, persuaded some innocent and unsuspecting men in Cambria among whom was *Doctor William A. Smith*, that the *Doctor* was the choice of Cambria for Congress. Among those who aided in getting up this impression were some who had voted for my unanimous nomination two months before. Of these *Wm. S. Campbell* was one. *Doctor Smith* had already asked, received and accepted the nomination for Assembly from Cambria. He had also positively, peremptorily, and solemnly denied that he was a candidate for Congress, or desired to be one. This denial he uttered in his own house in Ebensburg, in the presence of Hon. Philip Noon and myself. How honorable and how sincere he was when he made that denial to Judge Noon and myself his subsequent conduct has demonstrated. If democratic nominations are to be made in the spirit which it is said prevails at the drawing of a Lottery, *Doctor Smith* acted discreetly, because he took two chances. He remains a candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

John Snodgrass, Esq., having come before the public in a letter signed John Snodgrass, bearing date September 3d, 1850, at Bedford, in which he expresses his entire willingness to run for Congress; and accepts unhesitatingly a nomination made by four men out of a conference which should have been constituted of nine; and in which he declares HE WILL serve the district in the 32d Congress.

And Alexander M'Kinney Esq. of Westmoreland county, by his card to the Democracy of the district, dated on the 4th September 1850, having announced his intention of being a candidate also. I take this means of informing the democrats of this district that I am a candidate for Congress at the ensuing election, that I remain in the field, and that since my nomination in Johnstown by five delegates out of nine, I have never left it.

I will endeavor, according to my limited abilities, (if elected) to sustain the interests of the district, and maintain the principles of the democratic party. I propose to my respected competitors to meet them on the "stump," on the shortest notice, commencing at any point in the district we may mutually agree on. I can assure them that in traversing Cambria county they will be treated with respect and civility. That no stones will be thrown at either of them by any friend of mine.

JOSEPH McDONALD.

Ebensburg, September 12th 1850.

Conferee Meeting.

The democratic Conferees from this Representative District met at Bedford on the 10th inst., for the purpose of putting in nomination two democratic candidates to represent the county of Cambria Bedford and Fulton in the next Legislature. On motion, Hon. W. T. Dougherty of Bedford, was called to the chair, and G. W. Todd appointed Secretary.

On motion of Samuel Karns, Esq., Resolved, That three Conferees from each of the counties of Bedford, Cambria and Fulton be admitted into this Conference, and if this ratio of representation should hereafter be endorsed by a majority of the counties forming this representative District, then said ratio shall continue for the period of seven years.

The following gentlemen, after some discussion relative to the right of Fulton county to a representation, took their seats as Conferees from their respective counties.

Bedford—W. T. Dougherty, Samuel Karns, Robert Fry.

Cambria—John G. Given, James M. Riffle, G. W. Todd.

Fulton—David Fore, Dennis Daniels, W. P. Schell.

It was then moved that the Conference proceed to nominate candidates for the Legislature, whereupon Judge Dougherty nominated Dr. Wm. A. Smith of Cambria, and W. P. Schell Esq., of Bedford. Nominations were then closed, and on taking a vote it was found that these gentlemen were unanimously nominated the Democratic candidates for Assembly. On motion, Resolved, That we hereby

pledge our warm and hearty support to the nominees of this Conference, and recommend them to the suffrages of the sterling democracy of this Representative District.

On motion the Conference then adjourned.

W. T. DOUGHERTY, Pres.
G. W. Todd, Secretary.

To the Democracy of the 19th Congressional District.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS.—Never having had a desire to seek through the medium of the Press a public notoriety, I have heretofore been content to remain a quiet observer of passing events. Nor would I at this time have anything to say requiring your attention had truth, justice or honesty, influenced or controlled the feelings and expressions of those who cater for the favor of political suffrage. But the appearance of an article in the last number of the "Westmoreland Republican," over the signature of Alexander M'Kinney, imperatively demands from me, a passing notice. I can easily make allowance for wounded pride, and disappointed aspirations, when they come forth clothed in the language of truth and sincerity, but for the man who, forgetful of his nature, descends to vile and scurrilous invective, I can have no sympathy. It is not my intention to make any charge or insinuation against the purity of motive which governed the actions of the members of the "Congressional Conferees" at Johnstown, as well as at Ligonier. Nor is it my desire to make an apology for the course pursued by me as one of the Conferees from "Westmoreland county." My only object is to place before you a few plain unvarnished facts to correct a few false statements made by infuriated minds; and having done this, I shall be content to abide the issue, feeling confident that "Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The Eternal years of God are hers, But Error smitten writhes in pain, And dies amidst its worshippers."

Before proceeding to explain the cause of the course pursued by me in that Conference, I shall briefly advert to some misstatements made by Alexander M'Kinney, and contained in his very able appeal to you for your suffrage.

He then goes on to say that I boasted of having refused one thousand dollars offered me to desert my friend M'Kinney. I hesitate not to pronounce this statement false utterly, absolutely false—false is the Democracy of the man who stated it; neither M'Kinney or any other person heard me state that I was offered a Bribe. Again Mr. M'Kinney boastfully says he never sought the nomination—this also falls into the catalogue of misstatements. For 'tis a well known fact, that he not only traversed the different townships himself, prior to our primary election, but his aids were to be found in every nook and corner of the county trying by their duplicity and cunning to win you to his standard.

These few illustrations of falsehood would doubtless be enough to convince you, Fellow Democrats, of the utter regardlessness of this would be Representative of the 19th Congressional District for political Truth or Justice. But it may not be uninteresting to you to know how or by what manner of "Political chicanery" this man Alexander M'Kinney (who has scarce attained the constitutional age to fit him for a Congressional representative; and whose celebrity as a politician and a Democrat has been gained by playing "popgun" in the different Democratic meetings of our county,) managed to secure the majority of the votes polled at our primary Election in June last. It was thus—Mr. M'Kinney, knowing that the disinterested democrats of this county generally were favorable to the nomination of Gen. Joseph McDonald, who at that time was and is now the favorite son of "Little Cambria," and knowing further, that his friends would support the man in this county, who would be most likely to yield his support and influence to the choice of Cambria, "Trus to his Instincts," goes to those men, whom he supposed to have influence, told them his great object was to defeat Mr. Snodgrass in this county that he did not care about the nomination farther than his own county, that if they aided him in the consummation of this his cherished wish, that his choice, was and would be McDonald, before any body else, that in the event of his success here and failure in Convention, his friends should be the friends of Gen. McDonald and his influence should aid in his nomination; that it was only by defeating Snodgrass here that "Cambria would have a chance."

Believing these representations to be true, these men, amongst whom I was one, used their efforts in procuring for him the majority of the votes polled in Westmoreland county at our primary election; thus you will see that M'Kinney is indebted, (not to his own mighty power of influence, for the position he attained at our June election,) but to the friends of McDonald, who aided in procuring the defeat of Snodgrass in our county. But fellow Democrats no sooner had M'Kinney become aware of his success here than hope might hope swelled his bosom with visions of "Congressional revel" fitting through his brain, and he doubtless began the study of "Political Oratory," in anticipation of the great responsibility that was likely to fall upon his shoulders—for sure was he that he would be a Congressman; and how was this to be accomplished; why he immediately forgot his indebtedness to the friends of McDonald, and quietly instructed his "good men and true" to defeat their admission in the convention, and this they managed to accomplish; by this act of M'Kinney and his "good