

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : JULY 13, 1871.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
GENERAL WILLIAM McCANDLESS,
of Philadelphia.FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
CAPTAIN JAMES H. COOPER,
of Lawrence County.

On last Saturday the conference from the Judicial District composed of the counties of Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland, met in Pittsburgh, and on the second ballot nominated Silas M. Clark, Esq., of Indiana, as the Democratic candidate for President Judge. Mr. Clark is eminently qualified for the position, and we think his election is among the political probabilities of next October.

Now when it is remembered that 40,000 negroes vote in that State (Kentucky) for the first time this year, and that they will naturally vote with the Radical party, the reduction of the usual Democratic majority will signify nothing."

The Pittsburgh Post, we believe, is responsible for the above statement. Other Democratic papers have repeated it in referring to the Kentucky election, which will take place on the first Monday of August. It is simply a mistake. At the Congressional election held in that State last year, all the negroes voted. Their votes being three-fourths Radical, did not prevent the Democrats from carrying every Congressional District in the State and securing a popular majority of over 30,000. What was done then, will be repeated on the first Monday in August.

THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP.—We publish this week, on our first page, at the request of the friends of Judge Taylor, who support him as an independent candidate for the office of President Judge of this judicial district, his letters to certain citizens of Altoona and of Blair county, in which he sets forth the grounds upon which he is a candidate for re-election. His letters to certain citizens of Wilmore and vicinity, in this county, was inserted in our columns some time ago. We give place to these letters, as was done by the Hollidaysburg Standard, simply because they contain matter for public information, about which the people must form their own judgment. As the editor of a democratic paper, we do not of course commit ourselves to them by their mere publication, nor in any way compromise our earnest and unqualified support of the regular nominee of the party for that position, in case one should be named.

We are indebted to Wm. H. Ross, Esq., for a neatly bound copy of the general laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, including the general appropriation bill and apportionment bill, which cover twenty-three pages, all the other general laws are contained in seventy-three pages. We were greatly astonished, in looking over them, to find that the act restoring the Spring elections is not to be found among them. It would be difficult even to imagine a plausible reason for Geary withholding his signature from that bill. It was demanded by the people of the State with one voice.—What new light beamed upon the capacious mind of John W. Geary to induce him to pocket the bill, is beyond our dull comprehension. As it was presented to him without the final adjournment, he can hold it until the third day after the meeting of the next session, by which time he must either sign or veto it. In the meantime the October election will take place, and the object of the law will thus have been substantially defeated. "For ways that are dark," command us to our astute and far-seeing Governor, John W. Geary.

General Sherman's Opinion.

GENERAL SHERMAN is a Republican, and a plain, outspoken man. Whatever views he entertains on any question, political or otherwise, he is not afraid to avow them in language that cannot be misunderstood.—The opinion of no man in the country in reference to the people of the South and the true state of public feeling in that section, is entitled to more weight than that of Gen. Sherman. When the late civil war broke out he was a resident of Louisiana, and since the commencement of Grant's administration he has acted as Commanding General of the army, a position which peculiarly enables him to form an accurate and intelligent judgment in regard to Southern sentiment. Gen. Sherman a few days ago attended the commencement exercises of Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia, the students at which come from all sections of the country, and delivered a brief address to them, from which we take the following extract:

"You must have at heart the interest of the whole country, which must never be divided. The attempt in our generation failed, and it will always fail, and I would as soon expect to see an attempt to dissolve this Union in the future come from the North as from the South."

In comparison with this candid and publicly expressed conviction of a man in General Sherman's position, how supremely absurd and disgusting is all the Radical electioneering cant about the inauguration of another rebelled by the leading men of the Southern States. What Gen. Sherman said is true to the letter, and is fully sustained by all the facts. When Radicals utter their stereotyped anathemas against the Southern people, and charge them with plotting another civil war, they know that their allegations are groundless. It is a base attempt to inflame the passions of the north against the people of the south, with the hope that the Radical party may be thereby benefited at the next Presidential election, and for four years more retain its power and misgovern the country.

Gen. McClellan's Letter.

The Democrats of New York city, in accordance with their time-honored custom, celebrated the 4th of July with more than their usual spirit. An eloquent oration was delivered by Gen. Runyon, of New Jersey, and letters were read from several of the ablest and most prominent Democrats in the country. The following letter from Gen. McClellan is so admirably written, and so replete with wise and statesmanlike counsel, that we lay it before our readers in its entirety. It was evidently written with great care, and coming from so clear-headed a man as Gen. McClellan, is entitled to great weight and consideration. It contains material enough out of which the Democratic National Convention could construct a wise and acceptable platform of principles upon which to conduct the next Presidential campaign. Here is the letter in full:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation to meet with the Tammany Society upon the occasion of the celebration of the approaching Independence Day.

I regret that circumstances will not permit me to be in the city then.

At a time like the present it is right to express once more my deep and abiding interest in the great principles advocated by the Democratic party; and, remembering the former relations between the party and myself, perhaps it will not seem officious if, in accordance with your request, I prefer a few words to those who honored me so highly in a season of difficulty.

Although I have retired from public life it has been impossible to avoid forming opinions upon public affairs, and what I have to say must be regarded simply as the sentiments of a private citizen.

The Presidential campaign, so soon to be opened, is destined to be one of the most important of all that have been conducted.

I trust that every Democrat will recognize the magnitude of the issue at stake—not less it would seem, than the very existence of the free institutions our fathers gave us, the true foundations of peace, happiness and prosperity—to bequeath which to our children we should be ready to make any honorable sacrifice.

I trust that when the motion for action arrives there will be found none in the Democratic ranks who will for a moment hesitate to sacrifice personal advantage or private feeling for the public good; for our object should be not mere party triumph, but the rescue of the country from the hands of those with whom personal aggrandizement and party ends outweigh all reverence for the vital spirits of our institutions and desire for the real good of the entire nation.

I trust that our leaders will clearly see which of the issues that have so long agitated the country are irrevocably settled, and that we shall not be called upon to contend for a cause.

Let us leave behind us the dead issues of the past, and look only to the present and the future.

Slavery is dead—dead let it remain forever, and let no one disturb its grave.

The negro has the right to vote—let him keep it; but strive to educate him to fitness for the high privilege conferred upon him—Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our favor the weapon so carefully forged for our destruction.

Let us hope that the enunciation of the financial principles of the party will be so clear that no one can cast the shadow of a doubt upon our intentions as to fulfilling in the broadest sense all the obligations of the nation; rather than indulge in abstract discussions as to the meaning of this or that obligation, let us advocate, and when in power pursue such a policy as will make the paper dollar as good as the gold dollar, so that the truth will practically settle itself.

To secure this result it must be clearly understood throughout the world that every dollar of the principal and interest of the national debt will be fully paid when due; the expenditures of the general government must be confined to the sums requisite to meet the interest upon the debt, and the expenses necessary to maintain the efficiency and dignity of the government; the sums drawn from this generation by the tariff and internal taxation should be limited to the purposes just mentioned, and the effort to reduce prematurely the principal of the debt at the expense of the general prosperity of the nation should be abandoned.

We have borne the burden of the recent war, and should be called upon to do no more than meet the full interest upon the debt; another generation, more wealthy and numerous than this, can readily take care of the principal.

The issues of the present and the future are distinct enough, and afford us the most ample and best battle-field for the approaching contest.

Universal amnesty and suffrage; the preservation of the rights of the States as guaranteed by the letter and true spirit of the Constitution, once held so sacred; the preservation of the right of habeas corpus; the maintenance of the purity and of the relative powers of the three great branches of the general government; strict economy in the administration of the government; the relief of the business interests of the country from the ruinous pressure of all unequal, ill-arranged, and unnecessary burdens; these constitute some of the main issues upon which we may confidently hope to rest our chances of success.

With the hope that the principles published to the world ninety-five years ago may throughout all time guide the actions and command the reverence of the American people, and apologizing for having trespassed so long on your time and patience, I am, with great respect, truly yours,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

The following statement of the population of New York city, compiled from the late census, will be found interesting. It will be seen that of the entire population, almost the one half is of foreign birth—the Irish and German element largely predominating. The same ratio of foreign to native born citizens prevails in Chicago, and in some others of our larger cities:

White population.....	929,199
Colored population.....	13,093
Total population.....	942,292
United States born population.....	523,198
Foreign born population.....	419,094
Of foreign born:	
Irish.....	202,063
German.....	160,500
English.....	
Scotch.....	32,590
Welsh.....	37,110
Other English speaking.....	4,520
All others.....	19,421

PEASANTONIX proposes to Bontwell that they shall each prepare a written argument on the questions in dispute, and thus submit them to the President. Better run a foot race, with him for umpire.—Aye.

News has been received in Paris of the total wreck of the French ship Souvenance on the South African coast, with all on board. One hundred and fifty bodies have been washed ashore from the wreck.

ANOTHER comical reason stated by General Grant for the pardon of Bowen is that he was a Union man. Too much so, in one particular, which brought him into trouble. Politically, he was for secession, just as long as that cause seemed thriving.—Aye.

To AMEND THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—

At the general election on the second Tuesday of October next the votables of Pennsylvania will be called upon to determine whether a convention shall be held to amend the State Constitution or not, under the following Act, passed by the last Legislature:

An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise; and the word used shall be "Constitutional Convention," or "against a convention," and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the outside the words "for a convention" or "against a convention"; and all votes cast as foreseen shall be counted, and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for governor.

It is evident that the election of next October.

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