

DBENSBURG: THURSDAY:::::::::::::::::SEPTEMBER

NATIONAL UNION TICKET. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT : ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. XVIIIA CONGRESSIONAL DIST A. A. BARKER, cf Ebensburg. UNION COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY : EVAN ROBERTS, of Johnstown. F. M. FLANAGAN, of Clearfield tp. COMMISSIONER : ABRAHAM GOOD, of Taylor tp. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR : GEO. SETTLEMOYER, of Summerhill AUDITOR : THOMAS HOLLEN, of White to.

A Short Notice.

The Democrat & Sentinel is evidently drunken with madness. Week after week its columns groan with curses loud and deep against the "Illinois rail-splitter" and the "Tennessee tailor." We are sorry that it deals in such unlicensed assertions as it so frequently gives vent to. We are doctrines. We do not willingly seek controversy, and yet sometimes silence ceases people.

seems to be very unfortunate in some of without? its comparisons. In a recent number, it | The Dem. & Sent. is professedly one of afraid the comparison only exists in its from the contest. It persistently criesper!" Oh, logie incontrovertible!

and the testimony" that the sons of Pyth- the latter. ius were drafted? But suppose they estate historian, is "Bull Run or Ball's work thus begun?" We wish our neigh- loss in the affair is placed at 2,500-ours Bluff." Do you hear that, ye brave- ber to tell us whether he ranks M'Clellan at 1,200. hearted Northern soldier! You are com- as "a political gorilla, called a Democratic "Ruffian" to "carry on a war of aggression all good Democrats everywhere, who are stake-and have lost. The fall of Richcruelty." But the unkindest cut of all is, the "Southern chivalry" are compared "political gorillas." to the "Spartans!" Aye, these cut-throats, guerillas, and traitors are toasted by the Dem. & Sent. as "Spartans," while the Union soldiers "have not the cause of the war at heart." Oh, the foul imputation is chough to make the heroes dead at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff turn in their bloody graves! We are forced to the conclusion, after this startling array of misrepresentation, that the caption of the

article in question ought to have been "History contradicting itself," instead of "History repeating itself."

But the heaviest artillery of the Dem. & Sent. is levelled against the Draft, and the English language is ransacked for adjectives to denounce it in bitter terms. This must have but the tendency to blind the minds of the people to the object of the war, to foment civil discord, and "play into" the hands of the rebels. We do not deny but the Draft is a severe measure, and, perhaps, one of the most trying ordeals the Government has been called upon to pass through since its organization, but it is a terrible necessity. We must subdue the Rebellion, or the Rebellion will subdue us. We must either say, "Wayward sisters, go in peace," or force them back into the Union. In order to do this latter, it is obligatory upon us to have an adequate army, and if that army cannot be reinforced by volunteering, it must be done by drafting. No doubt it is owing to just such teachings as the Dem. & Sent. gives that enlistments have been discouraged, and that now our decimated ranks must be filled by the Draft as the only alternative. The measure is hard, but fair, and no pure-minded patriot will object. Our soldiers in the field approve of it, and Liberty and Justice give it their sanction. This Government belongs to the people, and the people are under obligations to maintain it in every emergency. If the national life be endangered, the people must rally to the rescue. There is no fairness at all in requiring the soldiers to do the fighting, while we stand idly by and refuse to lend a helping hand. Neither should one party be asked to furnish all the men. Let sorry the Democracy of Cambria county | each party go equally into the wheel, and have no better oracle to expound their | whoever is drawn, let him respond to the call like a man. Surely if Jeff. Davis tottering Confederacy can support a unito be a virtue. Neither do we desire to versal conscription of the male population stir up angry debate, or add fuel to heated from sixteen to sixty, we can stand the passion, but rather to appeal to the better | drafting of one in five of the male popujudgment and the understanding of the lation between the ages of twenty and forty-five. Besides all this, it has been no In the course of its illy-advised remarks, new thing to resort to draft in this nation the Dem & Sent. is profuse in historical when we were in peril, and why not now allusions and classical quotations, but it when we are assailed by foes within and

labors hard to show the exact resemblance | those "peace" journals which advise our between Xerxes and Lincoln, but we are armies to lay down their arms and retire own heated brain, and not on the page of "War can never conquer a peace;"-as if history. For instance, we think it would war had never conquered a peace? We be difficult to prove Xerxes a "usurper." | beg leave to differ with our worthy cotem-But as we have no desire to retrieve the porary. We believe there is no way to character of a bad man, let us admit be an honorable peace but through the arbiwas a "usurper;" yet where is the com- trament of the sword. Should we purparison between a kingly government and chase peace at the price of the nation's a kingly accession and a Republican gov- integrity, and even of our national exis- Augustus Dodge, 9 ernment? Was not Abraham Lincoln tence? Must we send in the white flag fairly elected by the suffrages of a free and acknowledge we are beaten, and ask her entire vote for Pendleton; whereupon people? The Dem. & Sent. slyly hints for "peace on any terms?" We cannot that he "disregarded the rights of his even begin to "treat" with the rebels withelder brother, who was lawfully entitled to out virtually acknowledging their nationthe accession." Who was this "elder ality and independence. Peace, then, brother," neighbor? We suppose you according to this interpretation, means will answer-the Democratic party. Ex- the complete success of the rebellionactly so! "That's what's the matter."- | the independence of the South, possession | B. M'Clellan is a man holding avowedly the This is the Artabazanes which has so long of the lower Mississippi, and a hostile fed at the public crib-this is the "elder nation entrenched upon the same territory brother" who ought to have had the fat with ourselves. Are we prepared for all offices; and, just because one little cir- this? No. You insult the American by a trifle of fifteen thousand votes, while cumstance was in the way, to wit, a lack people by offering them such a peace as of votes, why Lincoln is a Xerxian "usur- this. We have the ultimatum of the South, which is "independence or exter-Then, one Pythius is paraded up, to mination," and, if we are driven to this expose the "cruelty of conscription." - fearful alternative, it is our duty, in the Will the Dem. & Sent. produce the "law sight of God and humanity, to give them

were, where has ever such a cruel deed as | very much in favor of a "peace" candiword of disapprobation against the sack- now with "little Mac," the author of a other property, and-retreated. Gen. pared to the barbarous hordes led on by a war candidate," or not? And we wish The rebels played a deep game for a high on neighboring countries, for blood-thirsty in favor of the prosecution of the war, to mond to them would be no greater calamiremember that the Dem. & Sent. calls them | ty than the fail of Atlanta is. The saying

But enough. The people have ordained the rebellion is now indeed, broken .that the Union shall live, and it will come out of this fiery ordeal unscathed, in spite off ! of the machinations of the Dem. & Sent. and similarly disposed politicians. Treason must be crushed-law and order maintained, and the integrity of our free in stitutions vindicated.

Cold was quoted at 240 on Monday

This Is What Came of It.

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago on the 29th ult. The atattendance was large, and they had a gay time of it for three days. Barring a few rough-and-tumble fights in the body of the Convention, between men of one bias of mind and men of another, no serious disturbance occurred. As Gen. Hunter was in the city say on the 26th, perhaps he declared martial law and shut up all the shops wherein "suthin-to-take" was wont to be sold, prior to the assembling of the Convention. If so, this will account for the unusual quietude reigning in the wigwam. The "set-to" between Mr. Delegate Harris and somebody else, however, wherein the somebody else called Harris a traitor-Harris had just made a speech denouncing General M'Clellan as a tyrant and a rascally fellow,-and wherein Harris retorted by knocking the somebody else down, was worthy of the palmiest days of boomerang and border ruffianism. Harris is evidently a hunky boy, and competent to travel by himself where muscle is required to make the journey. We hurrah for him! But for the man who suffered himself to be knocked down and that, too, by one who dared denounce the immaculate, the dear, the lovely Micklennan as a tyrant, and so forth, we entertain only feelings of the loftest contempt!

Well, the Convention met on the 29th, when Hon. William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, ("who commenced life as a pridter,") was elected temporary chairman .-He was afterwards unceremoniously kicked out, and Hon. Horatio Seymour put in as permanent chairman. A string of Vice Presidents and Secretaries as long as a Connecticut pumpkin-vine was also appointed. On the 30th, the Platform of Resolutions was read and adopted. Those who have curiosity in that direction will find this production elsewhere in to day's paper. It will not fail to be noticed that it utters not one single word in condemnation of the slaveholders' rebellion. On the 31st, Gen. George B. M'Clellan, who is a warrior without a laurel and a politician without a name, was nominated for the Presidency. The first ballot stood-M'Clellan, 162; scattering, 64. On the second ballot, M'Ulellan had 2021 to Seymour 231. At this juncture, Seymour magnanimously went under, and the nomination of George B. was made unani-

Eight candidates were nominated for Vice President, who received on the first ballot the following vote:

James Guthrie. 651 | J. D. Caton, G. H. Pendleton, 544 | Governor Powell, 324 D. W. Voorhees, 13 | John S. Philips, George W. Cass, 26 | Blank,

On the second ballot, New York cast the other candidates were withdrawn, and he unanimously nominated.

-This is a very brief but a very correct summary of the doings of the Convention. We will not just now enlarge thereupon further than to say that George same political opinions embodied in the person of George W. Woodward, who was beaten for Governor of this State last fall George H. Pendleton is the prototype indeed of Vallandigham. They will both be elected this fall-to stay at home!

Atlanta.

This great stronghold of the enemythis backdoor of the Southern Confedera The Dem. & Sent. has pretended to be cy-is ours! By an official dispatch from Gen. Sherman, we have the glorious inthis been perpetrated under this Admin. date for President, and gave certain sig- telligence that on the 1st inst. he attacked istration, that you have to "go back far nificant warnings that if the "coming man" | the enemy at Jonesboro and signally debehind the birth of Christ and of John was not according to its liking, it would feated him, carrying his works, with ten the Baptist in historical record" for a throw its powerful influence against him, guns and 1,500 prisoners. The rebel parallel? There is also an indirect allu- which, no doubt, would be a precursor of Hood, finding his case worse than hopesion to our army's "ravaging and burning sure defeat! It is bitterly opposed to a less, blew up his magazine, destroyed a cities and towns and villages," but not a "Constitutional war." What will it do large amount of munitions of war and ing and destroying of Chambersburg! At certain West Point oration brimming full Slocum immediately occupied the city length, Xerxes comes to the "Straits of of suppression" and personally pledged in with the 20th Corps, so that Atlanta is Thermopylæ," and this, according to our all honor and fidelity" "to complete the now ours, and "fairly won." The rebel

Daylight begins to shine through !is worn threadbare, but the back-bone of Courage, Union men! the end is not far

In view of the recent signal victories vouchsafed our armies at Atlanta and Mobile, the President has issued a Proclamation requesting that thanksgiving be matter of course. offered the Most High in all churches throughout the Union on Sabbath next. I

The Emancipation Proclamation saved us from a Foreign

The special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Nashville, communicates the following valuable intelligence on the influence of the Emancipation Proclama-

In the fall of 1862, Rev. Jessie Ferguson, a man of pleasing address, and with exceedingly seductive power of speech, and who had left this city when it was eccupied by the Union troops, left on a official, at least received the sanction of Jeff. Davis,) for the purpose of aiding in securing a recognition from England and France. On arriving he had several communications with leading rebel sympathizers in England, and finally asked an interview with Palmerston. He refused all his private secretary to confer with Mr. Ferguson, and learn the nature of his mission. Mr. Ferguson was accordingly sent for, Cabinet. They told Mr. F. that Mr. ties, with a view to an ultimate Convenslavery; and therefore England could not States. interfere for the Confederates, as it would place England in a false attitude, and would create such dissatisfaction among the people that the ministry could not retain power for a day. He stated that the English people were essentially anti-slavery; that they had been taunting the Americans with the crime of slaveholding these many years; that they had emancipated their own slaves; and now to interfere for a people confessedly fighting for slavery, and against freedom, would be an

grievances enough to justify the existing

we will interfere in your behalf."

visit was not official, but that he under- as calculated to prevent a restoration of steed the sentiments of the Southern the Union and the perpetuation of a govleaders pretty well, and he would return and bring the matter before the Richmond authorities, and this he accordingly

Mr. Davis, on hearing the statement, seemed chagrined at the nature of the demands of the English Cabinet, and complained of its duplicity, and finally refused to do anything in the matter, as the institution of slavery was under the bind them by treaty.

oath." but made no revelations, except lic have so nobly earned. confidential ones, relative to his European mission. Some of his friends, however, betrayed him, and I am now in possession of the leading facts, which are precisely

From this we can perceive how narrowly we escaped war with England and France -the Emancipation Proclamation alone

A Humiliating Letter.

The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal publish es a letter written by James Buchanan to John Tyler, President of the "Peace Convention," on the 22d day of February. 1861. The original was taken by Capt. W. H. Long, Assistant Adjutant General, from the house of John Tyler, near (harles City Court House. It seems impossible to conceive that a President of the United States would so humiliate himself and his for his easy virtue. He was not the man country by apologizing to one of his countryman for allowing one or two companies of regular troops to participate in the celbration of Washington's birth day. But so it is. The letter is as follows:

"Washington, February 22, 1861. Federal troops from joining in the procession to-day with the volunteers of the district without giving serious offense to assembled to witness the parade.

"The day is the anniversary of Washington's birth, a festive occasion throughout the land, and it has been particularly marked by the House of Representatives.

"The troops everywhere else join in such processions in honor of the birthday of the Father of our Country, and it would Besides, the programme was published in the National Intelligencer of this morning without my personal knowledge, the War bration of the National anniversary by the military arm of the government as a

"From your friend, very respectfully, "JAMES BUCHANAN. "President TYLER."

Where They Stand.

The Democratic National Convention which gathered at Chicago on the 29th of August, and presented the names of Geo. B. M'Clellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President, agreed or and adopted the following

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a peomission to Europe, (which, though not ple, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and pros- by convincing them that, in the fight they perity of all the States both Northern and | were rushing into, they would have the Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does operation, of our West Point graduates, explicitly declare, as the sense of the with few exceptions. American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the expe- made its story out of whole cloth ?- N communication with him, but authorized riment of war, during which, under the Y. Tribune. pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in and laid his desires before the Secretary, every part, and public liberty and private who, without committing his master, ap- right alike trodden down, and the material pointed a second interview, at which he prosperity of the country essentially imstated he would communicate Lord Pal- paired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the merston's answer. The time came, and public welfare, demand that immediate and with it the decision of the British efforts be made for a cessation of hostili-Lincoln had just issued a preliminary tion of all the States, or other peaceable emancipation proclamation; that the war means, to the end that at the earliest pracon the part of the North was for anti- ticable moment peace may be restored on slavery; on the part of the South for the basis of the Federal Union of the

> Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States act which no English Ministry dare at- | unimpaired; and they hereby declare that tempt, however great their sympathies | they consider the Administration usurpawere with the Confederates, and however tion of extraordinary and dangerous powgreat their desires for a severance of the ers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in Mr. Ferguson then stated that the South | States not in insurrection, the arbitrary had determined on independence, and military arrest, imprisonment, trial and were prepared to sacrifice anything to sentence of American citizens in States A. Barnity secure that object; but it had commercial where civil law exists in ful! force, the Chas. Henbaner, suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, "Prove that fact," said the Secretary, the open and avowed disregard of State by abelishing slavery, and that moment | rights, the employment of unusual testoaths, and the interference with and denial Mr. Ferguson then explained that his of the right of the people to bear arms, ernment deriving its just powers from the John Foust,

consent of the governed. Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public in-

terest and common humanity. Resolved, That the sympathy of the control of the States, and he could not Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, Having become satisfied that there was | who are and have been in the field under no hope from outside assistance, and con- the flag of our country; and in the event of scious that the Confederacy could not our attaining power, they will receive all maintain itself, Mr. Ferguson last winter the care and protection, regard and kindreturned to Nashville, and "took the ness, that the brave soldiers of the Repub-

M'Clellan and Dixle.

The Richmond Dispatch, in June, 1862. had the following editoria! statement: "A MILITARY ADVENTURED. "In the early part of this war, Gen.

M'Clellan wrote to a distinguished officer n the South expressing his desire to serve in the Confederate army. If he dare deny the fact-and his recent reports prove that in mendacity he is the representative man of the Yankee nation-it can be demonstrated by such evidence as will close his lips in eternal silence. When he was at West Point, he affected to fraternize especially with those from the South, and to have little sympathy with those from his own section. We dare say this was genuine, and that he really was anxious to serve under Jeff. Davis in this war, but the high bribe offered by Lincoln was too much to sacrifice interest to sentiment, and of late has shown a disposition to become as extreme in his antagonism as in his friendship for the South."

The above was espied into the Tribune of June 25th, 1862, as into many other "My Dear Sir: I found it impossible to journals of the loyal States. Did Gen. prevent two or three companies of the M'Cielian ever authorize a denial of its main allegation? We never saw any .-The challenge and threat of the Dispatch certainly required some sort of notice. If the tens of thousands of people who have any was ever taken, the fact has escaped our observation.

The Richmond Whig copied the above, of the Borough under the last call of the and added:

"After the battle of Rich Mountain, both M'Clellan and Rosecrans declared to Confederate officers, who were prisoners of same manner, as the honds issued in pursuwar, that they would much rather be leading ance of said ordinance. an army against Massachusetts than Virbe hard to assign a good reason why they should be excluded from the privilege ship on the privilege ship of the privilege ship on the privilege ship on the privilege ship on the privilege ship of t should be excluded from the privilege able authority if denied. This boasted volunteer and credit themselves to the Bortier in the Capital founded by himself. They soldier and "gentleman" of the North is ough, to any number not exceeding twentyare here simply as a posse comitatus, to aid as much a hireling and adventurer as any two, issue coupon bonds to the amount of the civil authorities in case of need as much a hireling and adventurer as any Hessian in his ranks. If he has any conscience, it rebukes him daily for the base work in which he is employed. When to the pangs of remorse is added the shame than \$100, bearing interest at the rate of the per cent. per annum, dated the day the money is advanced to a Treasurer specially appointed for that purpose, to be signed by the pointed for that purpose, to be signed by the Secretary. Department having considered the cele- of defeat, his condition will be such as Burgess, and countersigned by the Secretary, even an enemy may pity."

with considerable allowance. What was to be paid annually.

A. A. BARKER, Burgers. ably to this effect-that, being Democrats.

and hostile to Abolition, they would have preferred to put down any anti-Slavery rebellion in the East rather than a pro-Slavery one at the South. It was, though not treasonable, an improper remark under the circumstances, for it intended to mislead the rebels into a belief that our

army officers were at heart on their side. We presume likewise that the Dispatch makes the most of M'Ciellan's letter to "a distinguished officer in the South," but that he wrote one, and that it was impelled by sympathy for the slave-holders, even though in rebellion, we have no manner of doubt. Nor can we doubt that it tended to encourage and strengthen the Rebels. effective sympathy, if not the active co-

Does any one believe that the Dispatch

George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquirements, and unstained private reputation. But he is an anti-war Copperhead of the intensest shade, and his votes in Congress have rarely differed from those of Vallandigham and Ben. Harris. Pendleton was first chosen to Congress in 1856, and has been thrice re-elected from the 1st (Cincinnati) District. He differs in location, (but not in principle,) from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and John

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS!-

The subscribers, desirous of retiring from the mercantile business, will sell cheap for cash during the present week their entire stock of merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods. Groceries, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c., &c. If the goods are not disposed of the present week, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, 12th and 18th inst., the residue will be closed out at AUCTION. Sale to commence at 1 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

WM. DAVIS & SONS Ebensburg, Sep't. 8, 1864.

F ETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST OFFICE, At Ebensburg, State of Pennsylvania, September 1, 1864.

Miss Rachel Burse, Wm. Geterny, T. J. Hugh, George L. Humphreys, John Hurd, Miss Kate Ivory Mrs. Sarah Jones, D. D. Jones, T. Jordon, Mrs. Mary Donahue, Mrs. Catharine Jones John Donnally. Miss Lucy A. Davis, Henry Deal, Evan D. Davis. John Dickey, John S. Ginirick, Elizabeth M'Bride. Lewis Migres,

John Kennedy. Miss Mary M. Kennedy, Mrs. Annah Kurr, C. Kanaday. David D. Lewis, A. Suckerback. A. Marple, Mary Shoemaker, 2 E'len Williams, Thos. W. Williams, Mrs. Ann Wisinger.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertised letters," give the date of this list, and pay one cent for adver-It not called for within one month, they

will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners in cities and large towns secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State. 2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word "Transient."

4. Place the postage stamp on the upper ight-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking with out interlering with the writing. N.B .- A request for the return of a letter

less, written or printed with the writer's name post office, and State, across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to ie writer .- Sec. 28, Law of 1863. JOHN THOMPSON, P. M.

September 8, 1864.

ORDINANCES-PASSED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF EBENSBURG. March 9, 1864: Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Ebensburg, and it is kereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said Borough for the purpose of raising money to pay bounty of \$200 each to any persons who will volunteer and credit themselves to the Borough, to any number not exceeding sixteen, issue coupon bonds to the amount of \$3,200, in amounts not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, dated the day the money is advanced to a Treasurer specially elected for that purpose, to be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Secretary, redeemable in five years, or sooner, at the pleasure of the Town Council, and payable to the purchaser

or bearer, the interest to be paid annually. March 24, 1864: That the said Borough for the purpose of raising the additional number of volunteers necessary to fill the quois President of the United States, issue bonds, similar to the bonds issued by the o'dinance passed March 9, 1864, for the sum of \$1,400, ipon the same terms, and redeembale in the

August 22, 1864: That the said Borough than \$100, bearing interest at the rate of six redeemable in five years, or sooner, at the Of course we receive these statements pleasure of the said Town Council, and paysith considerable allowance. What was

GEO. M. READE, Secretary.

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