



Democrat and Sentinel

H. C. DEVINE Editor and Proprietor. C. D. MURRAY, Assistant Editor.

EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM F. PACKER, LYCOMING COUNTY. FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT. WILLIAM STRONG, OF BERK COUNTY. JAMES THOMPSON, OF ERIC COUNTY. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONERS. NIMROD STRICKLAND, CHESTER COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY. G. N. SMITH. FOR REGISTER & RECORDERS. MICHAEL HASSON. FOR TREASURER. GEORGE J. RODGERS. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. JOHN BEARER. FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR. DAVID O'HARRA. FOR AUDITOR. REES J. LLOYD.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

We are authorized by the Chairman of the County Committee, to announce Democratic Meetings, at the following times and places, viz:

At Gallitzin, on next Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. At Loretto, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. At St. Augustine, Clearfield township, on Thursday, the 1st Oct., at 2 o'clock, P. M. At Shellenberger's Hotel, Chest township, on Friday, the 2d Oct., at 2 o'clock, P. M. At Carrollton, Carroll township, on Saturday, the 3d Oct., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THE DISORGANIZERS.

We shall offer no apology for again alluding to the course pursued by the individuals who styling themselves "National Democrats," are industriously engaged at the present time, in endeavoring to disorganize the ranks of the Democratic party in this county.

"Afrail to be the same in act and valor, As they are in desire." We do not for a moment entertain a doubt. Foremost in the ranks of the self styled "National Democracy," stands William Palmer.

But granting that all he says concerning his political conduct, in years gone by is correct, it affords no reason why he should now, in the "saw and yellow leaf of life," desert his old friends, and assist the men, we have heard him more than once denounce as the enemies of civil and religious liberty, to disorganize the party to which he professes allegiance, no reason why he should crown a long career of honor and usefulness, with treason so revolting.

The truth is the Squire always had a pretty good reason since he became a citizen of Cambria county for being a Democrat, aside from his devotion to the principles of the party. With a few exceptions he has always been in office, and when out of office, his cry like that of the daughter of the horse leech was "give give." He served the Commonwealth long, and for aught we know, faithfully on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and has also held several honorable and lucrative offices, in the gift of the people of this county.

We are not at all surprised that Squire Palmer feels heartily ashamed of his present company. To associate with and solicit the votes of the men he has so often denounced as fanatics and bigots, must indeed be humiliating. We wonder if the Squire really expects to be elected. He will doubtless run a large vote in Jackson, Blacklick and White townships, for they contain an abundant supply of genuine true blue Know-Nothings.

Another Martyr. It appears by the last number of the "Johnstown Tribune," that its Editor John M. Bowman, has joined the blessed army of the Martyrs. Like the illustrious Sumner, he has been made the victim of "Loefoco Ruffianism," because he had the manliness to boldly advocate the cause of bleeding Kansas.

It appears that Bowman while here two weeks ago attending Court, had a slight altercation with a well known citizen of this county, that he was saved from a glorious thrashing, by the timely interference of bystanders, and that the difficulty out of which the "fight" grew, was of a private character, and had nothing whatever to do with politics or Locofocoism.

The "National Democrat."

We have received the first number of a new paper published in Johnstown, under the above title. It is Edited by Mr. A. J. Hira, and presents quite a neat appearance. We hope he may be fortunate in securing plenty of paying subscribers, and that his expectations in a pecuniary point of view may be more than realized.

The Democratic Meeting Last Week.

The "National Democrat" announces the important fact, that a Democratic Meeting would have been held in this place during the first week of Court, if the knowing ones had not discovered, that too many Palmer men were in attendance, to suit the arrangements of the wire pullers.

Even the statement that there were no Palmer men in town on the night of the meeting is incorrect. On Squire Palmer's motion "that the Resolutions be voted on separately," there were two votes in affirmative, out of upwards of 600 Democrats in attendance. We would advise the Editor of the National Democrat hereafter to confine himself to facts, instead of writing fancy sketches.

Another Volunteer.

Richard H. Tudor, Esq., of this place, has announced himself to the National Democracy, alias Know-Nothings and Black Republicans, as a candidate for County Treasurer.

Mr. Tudor is a Black-Republican, and consequently like N. P. Banks is in favor of letting the Union slide, and like George III, he is opposed to the "population of these States," for he is an old Bachelor. Black-Republicanism and old Bachelorism are two very dangerous institutions, and should not be encouraged by any friend of the Union and Constitution.

Richard of course don't expect to be elected. He is merely running for the purpose of affording a few of his friends and admirers in and about this place, an opportunity of testifying their appreciation of his worth by casting their votes in his favor.

Agricultural Fair.

The Managers of the "Cambria County Agricultural Society," are making extensive preparations for the "Annual Fair," which will be held at this place, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 7th, 8th and 9th days of October.

We sincerely hope that the farmers throughout the county who have been blessed with good crops this season, and who are the owners of Stock suitable for exhibition, will at once "bestir themselves" in making preparations for attending the fair, and competing for the Premiums.

A New Work.

T. B. PETERSON has now in press, a new work from the unpublished manuscript of the world-renowned authoress, Mrs. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ, entitled the "Lost Daughter." Mrs. Hentz as a writer of works of fiction, had no superior in her day in this country.

We have been informed that Mr. Peter Will and a young man named Kearney, were killed in Clearfield township, sometime last week, by the falling of a tree.

It will be seen by a card in another column that Dr. J. C. CLARK, of Johnstown, will visit this place to-day, and remain for a short time to wait upon any of our citizens, who may stand in need of a dental operation.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of S. B. McCormick, County Superintendent.

Great Disaster at Sea.—Loss of the Central America.

The Steam Ship Central America, founder on the 12th inst, when twelve miles off Cape Hatteras. As near as can be ascertained, there were 626 persons on board and of that large number only ninety were saved.

Henry H. Childs, one of the rescued passengers, states that the Central America left Havana on the 8th inst, having had delightful weather and a calm sea from Aspinwall to that port. On the afternoon of the day of sailing from Havana we had a fresh breeze, and on Wednesday it blew very strong.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted.

came we might possibly speak some vessel and be saved.

The fatal Saturday came at last, but brought nothing but an increased fury of the storm. Still we worked on. About 3 o'clock, P. M. the storm lulled a little, and the clouds broke away, so that our hopes were renewed, and we worked like giants. At 4 o'clock, P. M., we spiked a sail and fired guns.

As evening was fast approaching, we discovered another sail, which responded to our call and came near us. Captain Herndon told our crippled condition, and asked them to lay by, and send a boat, as we had none left.

There was nothing or very little said, except each one cheered; and courage was kept up for two or three hours; and I think for that space of time, none had drowned. But those who could not swim became exhausted, and one by one gradually passed to eternity.

I saw my comrades fast sinking, and at one o'clock that night I was nearly alone, upon the ocean, some two hundred miles from land. I however heard shouts from all that could do so, that they were not far from me; but I could not see them.

I found on board of her some three of my comrades, and at nine o'clock the next morning we had forty-nine noble fellows on board, and these are all I know of having been saved. We cruised about the scene of disaster until we thought that all alive had been rescued, and then set sail.

The Kansas Question.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

To his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States. THE UNDERSIGNED, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this Memorial.

The fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States, and of our political institutions is, that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers. We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Gov. Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn oath which the President has taken to support the constitution of this Union.

We call attention further to the fact that your excellency is, in like manner, held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "lying war against a portion of the United States" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory.

We earnestly represent to your excellency that we have also taken oath to obey the constitution, and your excellency may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that ALMIGHTY GOD will make your administration an example of justice and benevolence, and with His terrible majesty protect our people and our constitution.

- Nathl W. Taylor, David Smith, Theo. D. Woolsey, J. Hawes, Henry Dutton, James F. Babcock, Charles L. English, G. A. Calhoun, J. H. Brochway, E. R. Gilbert, Eli W. Blake, Leonard Bacon, Eli Ives, H. C. Kingsley, B. Silliman, Jr., B. Silliman, Edward C. Herrick, Noah Porter, Charles Ives, Thomas D. Thacher, Wm. P. Eustis, Jr., J. A. Davenport, Worthington Hooker, Alex. C. Twining, Philo Blake, Josiah W. Gibbs, E. K. Foster, Alfred Walker, C. S. Lyman, James Brewster, John A. Blake, Stephen G. Hubbard, Wm. H. Resnell, Hawley Olmstead, A. N. Skinner, Scagrove Wm Magill, Horace Bushnell, Amos Townsend, John Boyd, Timothy Dwight, Charles Robinson, David M. Smith, Henry Peck.

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the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers. You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and, through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected."

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and, if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation on their authors.

When I entered upon the duties of the presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th of May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation.

A governor, secretary of the Territory, chief justice, two associate justices, a marshal, and district attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial legislature; and the judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this preparation absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress, or by the territorial legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people?

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise?

A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing government, prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be the act, true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.

Slavery existed at that period, and exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at least been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquires a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it what power is recognized to be property by the

common constitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the territorial legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the rights of suffrage on "every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory; and for the purpose of preventing fraud, and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined the right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election.

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I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and laws.

I thank you for the assurances that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master.

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

QUEEN VICTORIA IN FRANCE.—Paris, Aug 13.—The Queen of England arrived yesterday morning in the royal yacht in sight of Cherbourg, and was saluted by the batteries of the coast. In the expectation that Her Majesty's excursion might extend as far as Havre, orders were given to have measures taken to salute Her Majesty, and two detachments of artillerymen were posted, one on the Place de Province, and the other on the southern battery, where they remained the greater part of the afternoon without their services being called into requisition.

THE PRESSURE ABATING.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, says "the tendency of matters generally this week has been rather better, and the pressure less severe. A more confident tone was prevalent and but for the terrible disaster announced yesterday, we think that the week would have closed with a decided improvement in every respect. As it is, it certainly is an evidence of much greater strength, that the loss of so large an amount of specie has had so little effect on the market."

AN HONOR DECLINED.—The Emperor of France not long since caused an inquiry to be made of Minister Mason whether this government would permit Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., to receive from him the cross of the Legion of Honor. The question having been referred to Washington, an answer has been returned that under our law no one in Lieut. Maury's position can receive a testimonial from a foreign government.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Col. A. Sidney Johnson, appointed to command the Utah expedition, left yesterday in the afternoon train on his way to Salt Lake. He will be accompanied from Fort Leavenworth by Gov. Cummins and staff, and six companies of the 2d Dragoons.

Sixteen companies of Infantry are now en route for Kansas, to replace the Dragoons transferred to the Utah expedition.—St. Louis is Republican, 8th.

UTAH.—Letters from officers in the Utah expedition state that the scurry is prevailing to an alarming extent among the troops, and alleges that as a cause of the numerous desertions which have taken place recently. Of 3000 cattle which were driven by the troops for supplies of beef, the Indians had run off with 1000. The prospects for the winter are gloomy.

STUFFED HORSES.—The proprietors of the famous horse, Vermont Black Hawk, and "Lady Suffolk," both deceased, have had their skins stuffed at an expense of about \$1000, and have applied to the managers of the coming horse exhibition at Springfield, Mass., for room to exhibit them within the enclosure.