

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JULY 16, 1862

Democratic Nominations

- Auditor General, ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County. Surveyor General, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny County. State Senate, R. L. JOHNSTON, of Ebensburg. [Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.] Assembly, C. I. PERSHING, of Johnstown. Prorogatory, GEN. JOS. McDONALD, of Ebensburg. District Attorney, PHIL S. NOON, of Ebensburg. Coroner, JAMES SHANNON, of Johnstown. Commissioner, JOHN CAMPBELL, of Conemaugh Boro. Auditor, ROBERT LITZINGER, of Blacklick. Poor House Director, IRVIN RUTLEDGE, of Johnstown.

The Democratic Party.

The resolutions which we published last week, passed by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, denote the talent, experience and integrity of the men who composed the Harrisburg Convention. For a long time have the conservative and loyal men of this, as well as other States, wistfully awaited the action of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in as much as she is the Keystone of all the other States, and by her geographical position, as well as her representation, has great influence, and the ears of the whole Nation have been turned towards her, anxiously awaiting to hear her voice now in this most perilous crisis of our Country, which demands not only the blood and treasure, but the wisdom and honesty of her sons in order to perpetuate the freedom of our institutions. In this, the men who composed that body, were not found wanting, they have been guided by the old landmarks of the Democratic faith and have spoken out boldly and fearlessly in favor of the old "Union as it was" and the "Constitution as it is," signifying that this Government was made for white men, and not for niggers. They have built a platform upon which national citizens of all parties can stand, one, around which the white laborer can rally with the hope and assurance that his interests will be cared for and his constitutional rights guaranteed to him, one while it gives joy to the patriotic and loyal citizen, sends dismay to the dejected Abolitionist who would degrade his manhood and the pride of his race in the unallowable embrace of the nigger. The Democratic party upon whose principles the very basis of our free Government was founded, is now acknowledged by many Republicans, who will never vote that ticket again, to be the only party which can save the country from the storm of civil war which now threatens its destruction. The Republican party has, already, proved itself inadequate to the undertaking—it is not capable of averting the fearful calamity which it has, during its brief administration, inaugurated upon the country and for which it must be held responsible; it is therefore that all eyes are turned towards the Democratic party as the only hope, and behind whose ramparts alone can the Constitution and freedom be continued, from whose breastworks, only, can we batter down rebellion and restore peace to this discordant nation. Experience has shown that from the earliest history of our country the Democratic party alone has been faithful in its trusts, that it is the only party under whose guidance we have prospered, and that it is the only faith which

has followed the admonitions of Washington, and in which the orthodox doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson are to be found, untarnished, as promulgated by them in the early days of the Confederacy, when they, by their wisdom foresaw the evils that would arise from agitating sectional issues, warned us to beware of sectionalism as the death warrant of our liberty; but the people forgetting these truths, and deluded by the promises of "better times," "higher wages," and a "gold and silver currency," have elevated to power one of these heterodox factions, whose leaders, now in power, care not for their pledges nor for the interests of the Nation, but seek only their own selfish aggrandizement, and the consummation of their wicked purposes. To these ends they have nullified the Constitution, and trampled upon the nearest and dearest rights of the American citizen, and it is now made manifest that the Republicans intend not to legislate for the white man, nor to restore peace to this country, a policy which would prove fatal to plundering and fat contracts, and which would deprive them of the power they have so wantonly abused. Hence the continued attempts to crush out whatever loyalty yet remains in the rebellious States and to embitter the feelings of the people so that it will be impossible for them ever to join us upon equality under the old Constitution; it is not their purpose to restore the Union, but to continue this war in order to secure their own political and personal interests, but their designs have become too apparent and can no longer be concealed from the people, who must now choose between abolition, masked behind plausible names, or the Democratic party whose object never was to conceal its identity which is dove-tailed with the interests of our country; there can be but two parties in the field this fall, Abolition, and Democracy, and the people must either go with the former whose principles seek the overthrow of this government and the elevation of the saddle race, or they must stand by the latter, whose object is to restore the Union as it was, and to maintain the Constitution as it is. It is for this that Democrats and loyal Republicans rushed to the battle field, for this, they have supported the President and his administration, and it is this that shall roll up Democratic majorities throughout the loyal States, therefore let no man be ashamed of being called a Democrat, but rather let him be proud of belonging to that party which from the days of Washington has yielded obedience to the Constitution and maintained its supremacy, for upon its triumph and the election of conservative men, depend the success of our armies and the future peace and welfare of the United States. Upon its success depend the freedom of the Press and the privileges of the poor man; its defeat, on the other hand, will be followed by untold evils to the American people, the fanaticism of negro idolatry, will spread broadcast over the land, burying with it the sacred prerogatives of religious liberty, and the glory and freedom of the American people will exist only in the history of the past.

John Forney and Douglas Democrats.

This ruthless cringing demagogue, who has sold himself, soul, body and bowels to the abolition party, is grievously mortified at his circumvented expectations that the Douglas and Bricknidge Democrats who composed the State Convention would make another split upon old issues, and he and his abolition brethren are desperately exasperated at the fearless and harmonious action of that body, and to show his unbusiness, has devoted a considerable portion of the Press to abusing patriotic men who composed that convention, calling them a band of "Breckinridge Secessionists," "Rebel sympathizers," and many other such like epithets. Alas, poor Forney, although he got into a small lucrative position by his treachery, yet his conscience must, once and a while check him, especially when he beholds the Democracy of Pennsylvania united and presenting an unbroken front to the enemy which he has espoused; when he sees how firm are Democrats and loyal men upon the great issues which involve our country almost to ruin; no wonder he should be troubled when he finds the old party which he betrayed and forsaken, not distracted upon family feuds, but burying the feelings of the past in oblivion and meeting upon the same altar, in defence of principles upon which they never have differed.

Who are They?

In looking over the proceedings of the "Peoples Convention," which assembled in this place on the 7th inst., we find among the many intricate resolutions adopted by that presumptuous body, the following, which is smoothed and soddled over in order to deceive and inveigle the unsuspecting, but when analyzed it will be found to be a gross calumny upon peaceable citizens, a wanton and scurrilous "drive" at all loyal Democrats who have lent their sons to fight against treason and rebellion, and if we follow Gen. McClellan and his brave armies to the battle-field, we will there find these Democrats fighting under the flag of the Union, affording protection to men who at home would brand their gray haired sires with the word traitor, you will find as trophies, the bones of these "insensible creatures" sons and brothers, bleaching in the cotton swamps of Virginia. We ask you, gentlemen, to point out those men, whom you would stigmatize as "sympathizing with Treason," and ten to one you will spot a man who has a brother or a son, whom he loves dearly, fighting under the rays of a Southern sun for your liberty. Ahate, gentlemen, your unwelcome wrath, drag the "beam from your own eye," that ye may see clearly, who is for the Union and who against it, twist your resolution around and if it be a good rule it will work both ways, apply it to yourselves, gentlemen, and tell us where is that company of brave men who at the expiration of our State Legislature, said patriotic things and volunteered their bodies to the Government, to crush rebellion? Where are their muskets now? Where, now, is the slumbering patriotism of these loyal Representatives, who voted themselves extra wages from the people's taxes? Gentlemen, if your cause is so rotten that it must be supported by the tottering props of hatred and misrepresentation, abandon it at once and forever, shun whatever tends to disunion, and if you would assist in the good work of saving the Union and Constitution, join the Democratic party whose principles are the sentiments of freemen, and let us elect honest men to represent us in the high councils of the Nation, that we may disarm rebellion and bring to justice the perpetrators thereof, that we may again boast to the world that we are at "peace with all Nations."

Resolved, That no language is adequate to express the contempt we feel for those miserable creatures in the loyal states, who, sympathizing with the Treason and Rebellion of the South, have no kind words of encouragement for our Union soldiers, but are ever ready falsely and unjustly to denounce the war as being "unconstitutional," and waged only for the purpose of "abolitionism" and "negro equality."—Retreat to their duty as American citizens, and ungrateful to the Government which protects them, these characters will neither shoulder a musket in behalf of the Union, nor yet are they willing to be taxed to pay the gallant spirits who fight for them. Treason in the South is bad enough, but sympathy for it in the North is infamous, and the individual who entertains it does not deserve even to be ranked with the Tories of the Revolution.

Our old acquaintance and friend, George M. Riddle, of the firm of Riddle, Gill & Co., of Phil., is now rusticated in our midst. George is a clever fellow and an obliging salesman, and country merchants, everywhere, where he is known, prefer dealing with him.

A man by the name of John Kane, we are informed, who started from the house of Mr. Schroth, in Carrolltown, on Friday last, to go to church, fell dead immediately on his entrance; apoplexy is supposed to be the cause of his death.

AMUSEMENT.—The Two-Pin Alley under the Town Hall which has for a long time been closed, has been reopened by D. A. CONRAD, he has also in connection, a drinking saloon well furnished with choice liquors. Persons who take little exercise will find this, after being confined all day, a very desirable place of recreative amusement and they will find in the "Little Giant," a courteous landlord, ever ready to accommodate and entertain.

Mr. Edward Shoemaker, Jr., we regret to learn, met with a serious accident which may yet result in the loss of one of his feet. It appears that while watching the steam circular saw-mill of Shoemaker & Adams, cutting through a log, he reached out his foot to scrape away the saw dust which was accumulating, when the saw caught his foot mangleing it to a fearful extent. The wound has been dressed by Doctors Lenman and Bunn, and it is hoped that they can save his foot from amputation.

Bribery in the Senate.

We have the deplorable facts that while this war sends misery and starvation to thousands of the poor, it is a source of lucrative patronage to Senators and Congressmen who seem to think there is nothing wrong in taking a bribe whenever they can get it. It is a sad evidence of the corruption of the Republican party when we see its leading members, crowned with the highest honors of the nation, selling themselves like sheep in the market, to the highest bidder. We have the testimony before us of one of these cases of bribery; and, if the truth was out, is not the only one of the same kind. It appears that Mr. Schubarth, a gun-smith in the town of Providence, Rhode Island, went to Mr. Simmons the Senator from that State and told him that if he would procure him a contract of manufacturing fifty thousand guns, that he (Simmons) should have five per cent of the whole contract, which in the aggregate amounts to Fifty Thousand Dollars; thus we find this corrupt official stuffing his wallet with the people's money, and yet the Republican party pretends to justify this wholesale robbery by saying that he has only sold his influence, but the people will see the consequences by so many figures added to the public debt. Although Senator Simmons is a rich man, he should, nevertheless, be chastised for his conduct, he has been recreant to his sacred trusts, he has set an example which is a blot upon the history of our country. Therefore we sing,

The bribed apostate!—Blot him hateful name From each and every scroll of honor fame, Let no man trust him!—None forbear to shun, Contempt—and deep dishonor—on his head; Let scorn still point her finger and her jeer, And say, "Behold the consequence of bribes!"

FALSE.—A local which appeared in the Harrisburg Telegraph a couple of weeks ago, stating that Richard Ashcraft, a lumberman from this county, who came there with a raft, had gone in with a nigger wench and lost four or five hundred dollars is, we are informed by reliable authority, untrue. We do not charge the Telegraph with fabricating this lie, but suppose the informant was mistaken or else a person of doubtful veracity.

A soldier, whose name we did not learn, while travelling over the P. R. R., on a freight train with one of the mortar batteries, fell therefrom in a state of intoxication, near Wilmore and was instantly killed by the wheels passing over him.

Independence Day at St. Augustine.

The National Anniversary was celebrated by the congregation of St. Augustine, in a very appropriate manner. After the celebration of Mass in the Church of St. Augustine, the choir sang, with very fine effect, "The Red, White and Blue;" when the military band, preceded by the "Stars and Stripes," marched to the grave near Mr. Donagan's residence, where preparations for a picnic had been made on a most extensive scale.

On a rustic platform, prepared for the occasion, the young people enjoyed themselves in dancing till about noon, when, after the reading of the Declaration of Independence by John H. Douglas, Esq., and a short address by R. L. Johnston, a sumptuous banquet prepared by the fair ladies, and lastly-fitted arranged in the forest, was partaken of by the immense crowd in attendance.

At the conclusion of the repast, dancing was resumed, and continued until the waning sun gave notice of the approach of evening, when the throng dispersed quietly to their respective homes—all delighted with the innocent enjoyment they had experienced; and without a single unpleasant incident to mar the pleasures of the day.

A SPECTATOR.

The Fourth in Barnetstown, Pa.

BARNETSTOWN, PA., JULY 5th, 1862. Mr. Editor: Permit me through the columns of your paper, to give your readers a brief account of "Independence day" in the coal regions. Early in the day the multitude commenced pouring in from the hill and valley, and winding their way toward the Catholic church, where it had been previously announced they were to assemble prior to going to the Picnic ground. They then formed a line of procession, and proceeded with flying banners and cheering music to the ground selected for the occasion. On arriving at the ground the meeting was organized by electing Dr. H. Christy President, J. Keegan and others Vice Presidents; Dr. H. Conrad and A. D. Christie Secretaries. The Declaration of Independence was then read by A. J. Gleason, followed by an able oration by Edward M'Hugh, Esq. By the way, Mr. M'Hugh is no inferior orator. He gave a historical account of the Government from its foundation, wan-

ding up with the all absorbing topic of the day—the rebellion. This was followed by an able oration from Gen. Wilson of Huntingdon; and last but not least came Major Evans of Bedford county. At the conclusion of the last oration the President made the welcome announcement that "dinner was now ready." We then "rolled in" to partake of the good things furnished by the patriotic ladies of this vicinity. The table was amply supplied with all the delicacies of the season; to which we all did ample justice. After dinner all appeared anxious to participate in the several amusements gotten up for the occasion; among the most prominent of which were dancing, swinging, short excursions on the flying horse, &c. The dancing on the platform erected for jigs, reels, &c., attracted unusual attention.—The evening was devoted to toasts by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and also toasts by volunteers, an account of which would intrude upon your space. Yours, &c., BROADTOP.

Latest from New Orleans.

New York, July 11.—By the arrival of the schooner Haze we have New Orleans papers to June 26th.

The price of flour has advanced to \$29 per bbl. Gen. Shepley, in consequence, had issued an order fixing the price of bread at 20 cents per 29 ounces, and smaller amounts in proportion.

Gen. Butler had ordered all the lands in the department to make return to headquarters of all sums due to the State of Louisiana and State officers, and checks or drafts thereon are not to be paid without a permit from headquarters.

The Delta reports quite a stir in cotton on the 25th, and samples which had been stored away for a year or more were sold at 25 cents per pound.

A number of vessels so long reported below, had arrived at the city.

Gen. Butler has appointed Moses Bates of Massachusetts, Warden of the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Gen. Butler has issued an order prohibiting masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color, other than those coming to New Orleans, on board of their vessels, under the penalty of imprisonment, and liable to the confiscation of their vessels.

A desperate gang of outlaws are reported as committing nightly depredations on the Opelousas Railroad.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in New Orleans on the 21st of June.

A Pestilence Dreaded in Richmond.

That a pestilence is dreaded in Richmond just now, will be comprehended from the following brief extract:—

"The health of the city we fear will suffer if some means are not employed to neutralize the unhealthful effect which so many hospitals in the city, and their surroundings, must naturally produce. The spreading broadcast around the hospitals and in the gutters, of such disinfectants as lime, potash and plaster of paris, would go a great way to relieve us of even the apprehensions of an epidemic. We believe large quantities of lime are available for such purposes. The early application of the lime may save us from a pestilence more deadly than the bullets of the Yankees."—Richmond Examiner.

The Bombardment of Vicksburg.

The Peace Inevitable by a Naval Force.—A Sate by Van Dorn.—The Bombardment.

Memphis, July 9.—Vicksburg dates to the 7th have been received.

The rebels secretly made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the bluff, but were driven away by the shells from the mortars.

Most of the houses in the city are riddled. Squads of rebels occasionally appear on the upper battery in front of the city, but leave as soon as the guns of the fleet are brought to bear on them.

Business at Memphis continues to revive. Northern merchants with new stocks of goods are opening stores, which are freely patronized.

The mails are sent North daily, but are received irregularly, owing to delays at Cairo. Six thousand letters were sent North on Monday.

Several Secession sympathizers were arrested and passed North yesterday.

A negro was arrested yesterday with a large mail from persons in the rebel army to their friends here. The Provost Marshal has prohibited persons from crossing the river, under the penalty of arrest.

The correspondent of the Missouri Republican, with flag officer Davis' fleet, gives the following particulars of the movements of that flotilla against Vicksburg, under date of the 2d:—

Last Thursday the mortar vessels, sloops-of-war and gun boats of flag officer Farragut's fleet arrived below here.

Laying below the city now before us, our officers saw its strength, but resolved, nevertheless, on an immediate attack. It was necessary there should be a co-operating naval force above the town, and Flag Officer Davis' fleet had not arrived. Early next morning it was resolved a portion of the vessels should run by.

After detailing this movement, recorded elsewhere, the correspondent says:— Frequently "slowing" to deliver more effectually their broadsides, the vessels shelled every battery, and tore up the

works with shot, yet whenever slackened, fresh men from troops rushed forward to the guns. On the 4th and 5th minutes the attack passed on our vessels, finding further effect on the rebel army and came to another halt. Without a hand force nothing was done.

General Van Dorn, with mounted sand men, occupied the town. Nothing was possible, and fresh troops steadily took the place of those engaged. Some of the up river rams, which arrived down a day or two previous, were sent to watch the Yazoo river. The rebel monster gunboat Arkansas, captured and reported completely finished, was taken for completion from Memphis on night at any moment issue, thus matters rested until Sunday.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE? Were it wished, Vicksburg could be leveled to the ground, but of course would have produced no results. There is even reason to believe that already drowning some of the rebel court that late, hoping to excite that already drowning some of the virtuous "Johnny." Vicksburg was taken by the navy, although destroyed, and we will have to wait until a land force arrives, and then they should have been taken for completion from Memphis on night at any moment issue, thus matters rested until Sunday.

Rebel Accounts of Gen. McClellan's Position.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We believe all that was known of the city yesterday, outside of the sound of the Hurvancracy, was that the rebels had taken a strong position, and that his flanks resting on the banks of the Berkeley, completely under the range of gun boats, and his extreme right resting to Herring creek, where his position was flanked by an almost impassible ford. It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but had been no fighting up to the present counts we have from the lines.

It is not to be supposed that the rebels have selected these positions as the result of his last great stand without good reasons. The first and most apparent of these is that the Westover landing place, the very best on the James and the stream for miles up and down, is broad and deep affords both a sea route and anchorage for his gun-boats and transports. But this is by no means the only advantage of the position, the west of Berkeley are immediately passable ravines, running from the Charles City road, on the north to James river, making a successful flank from that quarter next to impossible.

Within a quarter of a mile of these ravines begin, Herring Bay crosses the Charles City road, turning in a southeasterly direction, to the north and west the plantation of Berkeley and Westover, and captures James river at the extreme eastern extremity of the latter. The whole of this creek is an impassible morass, along its north and eastern banks stand the heights of Exoffens, a range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estates, and which offer an eligible position for heavy guns.

It will be seen that, protected on south by the river and his position the west by impassible ravines, on the north and east by Herring Bay, the heights of Exoffens, the enemy's position presents but one praiseworthy piece of level country northward. Westover, from a quarter to a half mile in width, lying between the lead ravines and the point where Herring Bay crosses the Charles City road, it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and material will, in a very brief period, obstruct all this only natural entrance to the hold. Already it is within range of the gun-boats and his siege guns, planted on the Exoffens hills. Another day will see it strewn with felled timber, and lined with field batteries. In capturing the advantages secured to the east in his present position, his superior facilities of transportation must not be lost.

"Whilst our ammunition and supplies must be wagoned a distance of thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of the tent. For the benefit of distant readers we may here properly say something of the character of the country to which the scene of war has been so suddenly and unexpectedly shifted. Ten days ago when McClellan beleaguered Richmond the Chickahominy low ground, he occupied the most barren, and at the same time the most watered and most fertile region of Eastern Virginia. Apple-hoop-poles and wortleberries, here and ways been the only sure crops of the country within a radius of ten miles of the Seven Pines, taking that point as centre, and but two living streams of the Nine Mile or Williamsburg roads between Richmond and Bottom Bridge.

The Examiner says to its own Government:—"There has already been enough of trifling and abuse of public mind in the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the Government. If the commanding General could write a dispatch giving the result of the night at Gain's Mills, why, on each successive