

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, JULY. 23, 1862.

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THIS HOTEL, FORMERLY KNOWN
as the "Ebensburg House," is one of
the best and best situated in the borough
of Ebensburg, for the accommodation of
traveling community. The Proprietor
has all who may be disposed to part-
ner with him that his TABLE will be sup-
plied with all the luxuries of the season,
and with the choicest of Liquors,
and pains spared to render his guests
comfortable.
Ebensburg, April 14, 1858-22ly.

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I have chased the entire stock and fix-
tures of the Ebensburg Foundry, the
which is prepared to furnish farmers
with
Hubs, Plough Points, Stoves
and Irons, Threshing Machines
of every kind that may be nec-
essary to the community.
I give strict attention to the business of
modern, he hopes to merit, and
will receive a liberal patronage
if he will want of article in his line.
All business done at the Foundry.
EDWARD GLASF.
March 22, '65-tf. 13, 1861.

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The undersigned Graduate of the Balti-
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fully offers his professional services to the
city of Ebensburg. He has spared no
effort to thoroughly acquaint himself with
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ply asks that an opportunity may be given
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(A NEW ENGLAND)
We will give a commission of one hun-
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July 14, 1862-ly.

JOHN SHOFFNER,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES,
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sale and Retail, Canal St. below Franklin,
Johnstown, Pa.
Also,
WHEAT'S VEGETABLE COFFEE,
Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Re-
tail by all respectable Merchants.
March 19, 1862-ly.

McLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law
Johnstown, Pa., in the office of Cyrus
Forsyth Esq., will attend to the col-
lection of Soldiers claims, and to all other
business connected with his profession.

Meeting of Conservative Mem- bers of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A meeting
was held this afternoon, in accordance with
the invitation as announced yesterday by
the conservative members, in the Hall of
the House of Representatives, Mr. Crit-
tenden; of Kentucky, in the chair, and
Mr. Cox, of Ohio, acting as Secretary.

At a previous meeting, Messrs. Crit-
tenden, Wickliffe, Richardson, Biddle and
Cox were appointed a committee to pre-
pare resolutions, and Mr. Wickliffe now
presented a series for consideration.
Several of these resolutions gave rise to
a discussion principally with reference to
their phrasing, during which Mr. Men-
zies, of Kentucky, said he was not dis-
posed to assert that even if the confisca-
tion and emancipation bill should be-
come laws, he would have little hope of
a speedy termination of the war. No,
his hope was in the people. He would
appeal from the law makers to them.

Mr. Johnson (Pa.) said it seemed to
him that the hope of the gentleman from
Kentucky was that the people would re-
pudiate the laws—the presumption was
that they will be enforced.
Mr. Menzies explained his meaning to
the effect that they would not be approved
by the people or suffered to remain on the
statute books.

Mr. Allen, of Ohio, looked at the eman-
cipation and confiscation scheme with ab-
horrence. It occurred to him that the
border free States had more to dread from
the scheme of emancipation than the bor-
der slave States.

Mr. Steel (N. Y.) said that it was not
generally known that this meeting would
take place to-day, and as the resolutions
were of a very important character, he
suggested that their further consideration
be postponed. The members who sym-
pathized with the object of this meeting
should have an opportunity to participate
in the deliberations.

A conversation ensued, involving the
propriety of a postponement, which was
adversely decided upon, though not by a
formal vote.

Mr. Richardson (Ill.) expressed the
opinion that if the authority of the Govern-
ment is to be everywhere restored, it
must be by saying to the great masses of
the South, "You have done wrong—lay
down your arms, and you shall not be
touched." He was in favor of saying this
decisively.

Mr. Biddle (Pa.) thought they should
be guarded, and not express any particu-
lar means of reconciliation.
Mr. Richardson, in further explanation,
said he was in favor of applying the halter
to the leaders of the rebellion.

Mr. White (Ohio) wanted the language
of the resolution to be so plain that there
could be no mistake in them.
Mr. Holman (Ind.) said a national man
of the country could stand on the Critten-
den resolution heretofore adopted by the
House as to the objects and purposes of
the war better than on any other. The
time for offering an amnesty has not yet
come. When the authority of the Govern-
ment is re-established everywhere, then
we should adopt a magnanimous and lib-
eral policy toward those who have not
been leaders in the rebellion.

Mr. Allen (Ohio) said he was sick and
tired of hearing of the confiscation of
property, when he saw acts stimulated by
personal aggrandizement, and a Major
General withdrawing from his command
because he thought he did not occupy as
high a position as he deserved. He con-
fessed that he could discover no indica-
tions of a speedy close of the war.—He
incidentally said that the leaders should
suffer the extreme penalties of the law.
Mr. Mallory (Ky.) wanted the resolution
expressed in plain terms. He was
opposed to generalities.

Mr. Phelps (Mo.) after adverting to the
resolution declaring that such punishment
should be inflicted upon such of the guilty
leaders as will satisfy public justice, etc.,
suggested an amendment, that our Gov-
ernment should adopt such wise measures
of clemency as will tend to bring back a
cordial reconciliation and peace to the
whole country. This was agreed to.
Mr. Hall (Mo.) believed that if the ab-
olitionists should succeed in their confisca-
tion and emancipation schemes, they
would produce a serious embarrassment in
the prosecution of the war; but he should
not cease to struggle for the maintenance
of the Constitution, and to trust in conser-
vative influences upon the Judiciary.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) thought that if these
schemes were not rebuked, there would
be but little hope for the country.
Mr. Rollins (Mo.) was ready to vote
for and sign the resolutions now. Al-
though this was not a party meeting, we
are, he said, laying the foundation of an
organization which is to exert a great

moral and political influence upon the
country.

Mr. Fouke (Ill.) regarded this as one
of the most important meetings ever held
here, for reasons similar to those suggested
by the gentleman who had preceded him.

The resolutions were then all adopted
in an amended form, as follows:
"Feeling the great weight of our re-
sponsibility as members of Congress, we
have met in no party spirit, nor for any
party purpose, but for the purpose of de-
liberating and consulting together how we
may best perform our Congressional du-
ties in the present great and perilous crisis
of our country's fate. And we have
come to the following conclusions, namely:

"First. Resolved, That the Consti-
tution, the Union and the laws must be pre-
served and maintained in all their proper
and rightful supremacy, and that the re-
bellion now in arms against them must be
suppressed and put down, and that it is
our duty to vote for all measures necessary
and proper to that end.

"Second. Resolved, That the true in-
terests of the country, as well as the dic-
tates of humanity, require that no more
war or acts of war should be prosecuted
or done than are necessary and proper for
the prompt and complete suppression of
the rebellion.

"Third. Resolved, That the States are
component and essential parts of the
Union bound together inseparably by the
Constitution of the United States; that
none of them can cease to exist as such so
long as that constitution survives, and that
it is the exclusive sphere of duty of the
States to order and direct their domestic
affairs. While the rebellion, therefore,
has not annulled or destroyed the consti-
tutional relations of the so-called 'seceded
States' to the Federal Government, neither
has it divested these States of any right
or powers, municipal or otherwise, prop-
erty belonging to them as members of the
Federal Union. The actual exercise of
these rights, or powers, may for a time be
interrupted or obstructed by the rebellion,
and some legitimate authority may be
substituted in its place; but as soon as
that rebellion is suppressed these States
will be entitled, as of right, to resume the
exercise of all the rights and powers, dig-
nities and immunities which properly be-
long to them as States of this Union.

"Fourth. Resolved, That the present
war, as avowed by the President and
Congress, and understood by the people,
was commenced and prosecuted for the
purpose of suppressing the rebellion and
vindictive of the Constitution, the Union
and the laws, and for that purpose only.
It was a great and noble purpose, above
any mere sectional or party objects, and
at once inspired and united in its sup-
port all loyal men of every creed, party
and section. At the call of the Govern-
ment, a mighty army, the noblest and
most patriotic, sprung at once into the
field, and is bleeding and conquering in
the defense of the Government. Under
these circumstances it would be most un-
just and ungenerous to give any new char-
acter or direction to the war, to the ac-
complishment of any other than its great
first purpose, and especially for the accom-
plishment of any mere party or sectional
scheme.

"Fifth. Resolved, That the many and
great victories lately achieved by our
armies and navies, whilst they ought to
convince the world of the vast military
power of our Government, gives us the
pleasing assurance that our deplorable
civil war will soon be brought to a close,
should the proper objects of the war, as
heretofore defined, be kept steadily in
view. When that is done, and when such
punishment is inflicted on such of the
guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice
and upon such others as have made them-
selves conspicuous for crimes committed
in the prosecution of the war, it is our
opinion that the Government should adopt
such wise measures of clemency as will
tend to bring back a cordial reconciliation
and peace to the whole country.

"Sixth. Resolved, That the doctrines
of the secessionists and of the abolitionists
as the latter are now represented in Con-
gress, are alike false to the Constitution
and irreconcilable with the unity and
peace of the country. The first have al-
ready involved us in a cruel civil war,
and the others, the abolitionists, will
leave to the country but little hope of the
speedy restoration of the Union, or of
peace, if the schemes of confiscation,
emancipation, and other unconstitutional
measures which they have lately carried,
and attempted to carry through the House
of Representatives, shall be enacted into
the form of laws, and remain unrebuked
by the people.

"Seventh. Resolved, That Congress
has no power to deprive any person of his
property for any criminal offence, unless

that person has been first duly convicted
of the offence by a verdict of a jury,
and that acts of Congress like those lately
passed by the House of Representatives,
which assume to forfeit or confiscate the
estates of men for offences of which they
have not been convicted upon due trial by
jury, are unconstitutional, and lead to op-
pression and tyranny. It is no justifica-
tion for such acts that the crimes com-
mitted in the prosecution of the rebellion
are of unexampled atrocity, nor is there
any such justification as a State necessity
known to our Government or law.

"Eighth. Resolved, That the foregoing res-
olutions are in explanation and reaffirma-
tion of the resolution passed at the extra
session of the present Congress, known as
the Crittenden resolution, and which de-
clared, "That this war is not waged on
our part in any spirit of oppression, nor
for any purpose of conquest or subjugation
nor for the purpose of overthrowing or in-
terfering with the rights or established in-
stitutions of these States, but to defend
and maintain the supremacy of the Con-
stitution, and to preserve the Union with
all its dignity, equality and the rights of
the several States unimpaired, and that as
soon as these objects are accomplished, this
war ought to cease."

A committee was appointed to superin-
tend the publication of and the procuring
of signatures to the above resolutions.
There were about thirty-five members
present, and various reasons were given
for the absence of other gentlemen.

The following enthusiastic and patri-
otic speech was delivered by Mr. F.
W. Hughes to the Democratic State Con-
vention which assembled at Harrisburg
on July 4th 1862.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—
Before proposing the motion for final ad-
journment, and the dissolution of the of-
ficial relations which I have the honor to
hold toward this highly respectable and
intelligent representation of the Democracy
of Pennsylvania, permit me to return to
you my heartfelt thanks for selecting me
to preside over so important a convention.
—Accept my grateful acknowledgments,
also, for the kind and genial manner in
which you have aided your chairman in
the performance of, to him, the untried
duties of his position. But above all let
me express to you my gratitude for, and
congratulate you and through you the
Democracy of Pennsylvania and every
loyal man in the nation upon this days
work! (Cheers) No on other manner could
you have likely rendered more service to
your country and more worthily have cel-
ebrated the anniversary of the birthday of
American Independence than by the labor
you have discharged this day. "You have
adopted a series of resolutions that are
mere re-affirmations of the great principles
that were enunciated by our fathers, and
sent forth in that decree that declared the
colonies of America free and independent
States. [cheers] These principles are espe-
cially saving in this life struggle of the
nation with the monster of secessionism
backed by armed rebellion. They assert
certain inalienable rights. That great
fiat, to the reading of which we have just
listened, asserts that among these rights
"are life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-
piness," as well, also, the right of resis-
tance to tyranny and the usurpation of
power. You have vindicated your right
to resist all encroachments upon and vio-
lation of the right of personal liberty and
personal security, which the constitution
in terms guarantees to us all, and of which
none can be deprived, but by the judge-
ment of his peers, or the law of the land.
[Cheers] The resolutions adopted espe-
cially those that denounce, in spirit, if
not in terms, the "Personal Liberty Bills,"
and the schemes of the present Congress,
to accomplish the end of a disloyal party,
years ago announced through its leaders
as its object, to wit: "the utter extirpa-
tion of slavery" are but a declaration on your
part to stand by the guarantees of the
constitution of the United States, as
framed by the fathers of the Republic,
and the violations of which guarantees
through the counter (although unjustifi-
able retaliatory and defensive) measures
which such violations provoked—have
culminated in the dreadful civil war that
now afflicts the nation. [Cheers] You
have, in effect, declared whatever may be
the provocation and wrongs inflicted by
fanaticism—by ambition, by desire for
power and place that would sooner "reign
in hell than serve in heaven," that seces-
sionism is not the remedy for such wrongs.
That you will support and stand by the
government in the vigorous prosecution of
the war, and in all its constitutional efforts
to put down the rebellion which this seces-
sionism has evoked for its support. No
cause, however aggravated, can justify

any State in attempting to withdraw from
the Federal Union. [Cheers] Not only
does such effort strike at the sovereignty
of our government—not only does it seek
to overthrow the constitution which forms
the Union, but it destroys all our material
interests, and all the political greatness of
the people of these States and of the Union.
The Mississippi could never be cut in
two. The people of Pennsylvania will
never submit to see the mouth of the Sus-
quehanna river, nor of the waters into
which the Allegheny and Monongahela
flow under the jurisdiction and control of
a foreign government—Secessionism never
can be submitted to by the people of the
Northern States, and armed rebellion must
be put down by the loyal men of the
country by force of arms—by all men
who will stand by the sovereignty and ex-
istence of the Government. But is equal-
ly their duty to put down that other trea-
son and sentiment that beget secessionism;
[cheers] Abolitionism is the parent of seces-
sionism, although the issue may be
illegitimate. [cheers] There are but two
parties in the country: one the friends of
the Constitution and the Union and the
other their enemies. These enemies are
Secessionists South and the abolitionists
North. While the friends are the loyal
patriotic men, of whatever party, who
stand by the Constitution as it is, and the
Union as it was. [cheers] The man that
cannot stand upon the platform that you
have constructed to-day is a traitor to his
country, and is either one who is know-
ingly engaged in the conspiracy inaugu-
rated for the "ultimate extinction of slave-
ry," or is a beguiled, deluded fanatic and
instrument. There is no great end to be
achieved by the Democratic party, and
that is, the restoration of the Union, and
the bringing about of a peace and an end
of the civil strife that now prevails
throughout the land. This we seek to
accomplish by upholding the Constitu-
tion in its integrity, and by putting down
Abolitionism and Secessionism—alike its
deadly enemies. War is at all times a
dreadful calamity to befall a nation, but a
civil war, and such an one as that in
which this country now writhes, struggling
for its life, is, for the extent of coun-
try which it embraces—the great material
and political interests which it jeopardizes
—and the bravery, energy, and intelli-
gence of the people engaged in it, of pro-
portions and magnitude which the world
has never seen! How long shall this con-
test rage! So long as the schemes of
abolitionism such as those before Con-
gress during its present session are either
enforced or pressed upon the attention of
the national legislature, just so long would
this struggle in some form continue. A
restoration of any Union based on the
affections and loyalty of the people would
be an impossibility.

Constitutions and Unions formed there-
by, must after all have their foundations
in the hearts of the people. All other
Constitutions and Unions exist only on
paper. Carry out the emancipation
schemes of Abolitionism and how soon
will you get an affection for the Constitu-
tion and the Union, based thereon, that
undertakes to protect the people of the
States in the right to regulate their own
domestic institutions and which confers
by its provisions alone, and the right of
the people of the States in the right to re-
gulate their own domestic institutions, and
which confers by its provisions alone, the
right of the master to remake a fugitive
who owes service or labor! To hope to
restore the Union by such means is to ex-
pect to build it up by destroying it. In
the language of a representative from a
border State—Mr. Wickliffe—the young-
est man here will not live to see peace re-
stored by such means. Whether this ob-
ject of "the utter disinclination of slave-
ry" is to be accomplished by a military
proclamation on declaring the slaves of the
rebels free—Whether it is to be accom-
plished under the pretext—I may be per-
mitted to say the fraud—of the confisca-
tion of the slaves of rebels, or by whatev-
er of the various schemes that have
been introduced into the present Congress
for the purpose of bringing about the same
end—the effect must be to make this civil
strife interminable. There is not one
of them that is not a mendacious usurpa-
tion, or does not propose in the project itself,
a mendacious usurpation of the Constitu-
tion. Whatever, in fact, might be the
ultimate effect of the abolition of slave-
ry in the Cotton States, it is a conviction
thoroughly rooted in the minds of the
people there, that cotton, rice and sugar,
cannot be raised without negro servile labor.
If so, then if we destroy their do-
mestic institution, we destroy the whole
value to them of their wharves, their
warehouses, their dwellings, their planta-
tions and everything else that gives them
pecuniary wealth, and moral social and

political distinction. The only manner
therefore, that this struggle can be suc-
cessfully terminated is the way indicated
in your resolutions, and by saying and
giving assurance to the people of the slave-
holding States, that their rights shall be
protected under the Constitution. We
have chosen our positions—they are for
the maintenance of the Government, the
Constitution and the Union. The loyal
men of the country will rally around our
standard-bearers, and will bear aloft the
Stars and Stripes! Our battle cry will
be one Constitution! one Union! one
country! the Constitution as it is, and
the Union as it was, and which we will
uphold by putting down abolitionism and
secessionism. [Prolonged cheers.]
The convention then adjourned.

The Richmond Examiner, published
on the 4th of July says:
"It will be recalled that it was stated,
with great precision of detail, that on
Saturday evening last, we had brought
the enemy to bay on the South side of
the Chickahominy, and that it only re-
mained to finish him in a single encounter.
Such, in fact, appeared to be the situation
then. The next morning, however, per-
ceiving that our supposed resources of
generalship had given us too much con-
fidence; that the enemy had managed to
extricate himself from the critical position
and having massed his forces, had suc-
ceeded, under the cover of the night, in
opening a way to the James river.

"Since this untoward event, the opera-
tions of our army on the Richmond side
of Chickahominy have been to follow the
fugitive enemy through a country where
he has had admirable opportunities of con-
cealment, and through the swamps and
forests of which he has retreated with a
judgment, and a dexterity, and a spirit of
fortitude, which, however unavailing they
may be to save his entire command, must
challenge our admiration of his superior
generalship.

"The glory and fruits of our victory may
have been seriously diminished by the
grave misstep or fault by which the en-
emy was permitted to leave his camp on
the south side of the Chickahominy, in
an open country, and to plunge into the
dense cover of wood and swamp, where
the best portion of four or five days has
been consumed in hunting him and find-
ing out his new position; only in time to
attack him under the uncertainty and dis-
advantage of the darkness of night. But
in spite of delays and embarrassments
which have already occurred in bringing
the enemy to a decisive action, the suc-
cesses of the week's engagements, as far
as now known to us, are not to be lightly
esteemed. We would not deprecate re-
sults already accomplished because of er-
rors which, if they had not occurred,
would have made our victory more glori-
ous and more complete. The siege of
Richmond has been raised: an army of
one hundred and twenty thousand men
have been pushed from their strongholds
and fortifications, and put to flight; we
have enjoyed the *gloria* of an almost daily
succession of victories, some of which
have been achieved in circumstances in
which the valor of our troops has alone
redeemed us from the fault of military
superiority; we have gathered an immense
spoil, in which we are reported to have
taken ten thousand prisoners, and from
seventy to eighty pieces of artillery; and
we have demoralized and dispersed, if we
have not succeeded in annihilating, an ar-
my which had every resource that could
be summoned to its assistance, every pos-
sible addition to numbers within the reach
of the Yankee Government, and every
material condition of success to secure for
it the result of the contest which it now
abandons in dismay."

**THE REBELS IN THE SHENANDOAH VAL-
LEY.**—Reliable intelligence has been re-
ceived here to the effect that the rebels in
not very large force, probably three thou-
sand strong, have appeared in the Shen-
andoah Valley again, at Luray, where, it
is reported, a small fight took place on
Thursday. It was not believed to be a
demonstration of any material significance.

A GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.
—WASHINGTON, July 11.—It is under-
stood that, previous to the late battles be-
fore Richmond, Gen. McClellan arranged
for a general exchange of prisoners, and
that Gen. Dix had been instructed to con-
summate the same under a flag of truce.
New York, July 11.—All the rebel
prisoners that have been confined in the
pens in this harbor have gone aboard the
steamer Baltic.

—Mobile is pretty well fortified, and
the inhabitants effect to believe that it
cannot be taken. Confidence is a good
thing; but, has Mobile heard from New
Orleans, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Grand
Gulf and Island No 10?