Democrat and Sentinel.

J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JULY 23, 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. L. PERSHING, of Johnstown.

Prothonotary,
JOSEPH M'DONALD, 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.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The members of the DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE are hereby requested to meet at the MERCHANT'S HOTEL, in the City of Philadelphia,

ON TUESDAY, THE 29th DAY OF JULY INST., AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

A full attendance of all the members is urgently requested. Besides the business of the organization of the Committee, it will be necessary to adopt measures for the thorough organization of the loyal masses throughout the State, who desire that their political action the ensuing Fall shall afford convincing evidence that the great body of the people of this Commonwealth are resolved to

MAINTAIN THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

And that the *Union of these States shall not be broken up*, either by the broken or armed assaults of enemies South, or the equally direct, but more insidious movement of foes in the North.

It is also desired, that in view of the course of events has rendered probable, foreign intervention in our domestic strife, and the complete co operation of Abolitionists at home and abroad, to prevent the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution the Democratic party and other loyal citizens supporting our organization, should present an undivided front to foreign and domestic foes.

F. W. HUGHES,
Chairman Dem. State Central Com.

Congress Adjourned.

The first session of the XXXVII Congress adjourned on last Thursday. It would have been far better for the welfare of our country if it had adjourned long ago. Their whole career will be a foul scab upon the history of our country. They have done few acts calculated either to reflect honor upon themselves or the nation. Yet there were a few conservators, good and honest men, whose hands and willingness to serve their country, were tied up in the minority, so that the innocent are censured with the guilty; it is therefore that we feel sorry, but are forced to admit that this Congress has brought shame and deep dishonor upon the nation. Well may the people rejoice that these solons have rested from their labors. Upon the Republican party must fall the disgrace which has marked every act of that corrupt body since the commencement of the session, because they were in the majority. No Congress, since the formation of the Government, has had stronger incentives or better reasons for remaining steadfast and true to their trusts; never was any body of men looked to with more interest by a confiding people, the prayers of a loyal people ascended in their behalf, the patriotism of the whole country rallied, and the hopes of a nation were centred upon them that they might, by wise and judicious legislation, dispell the dark clouds which were gathering over us. But they heeded not the tempest, nor sought not to avert the storm of rebellion which gradually assumed more gigantic proportions, but parried constitutional measures, and parleyed upon silly and sectional issues calculated only to fan rebellion and sprout new seeds of discord. There whole time was employed, not upon the deep interests of their country, but in inventing abolition machinations and fulcrums by which they might upset the Government, if necessary, in order to elevate the African. Thus were the hopes and most reasonable expectations of the loyal and constitutional, blasted. Had these men, instead of playing on the harp of discord, instead of "fiddling while Rome was burning," put their shoulders together in one harmonious effort to save the Union, the storms of rebellion and political strife might, ere this, have been quieted; had they acted with that honesty and patriotism which was expected of them, had they adhered faithfully to the Constitution and conducted this war for the only purposes, of suppressing rebellion and restoring the Union, instead of wasting their time and energies upon confiscation and emancipation schemes, which were calculated rather to create strife than promote peace, Rebellion and Secessionism would have, before this, been at an end; had they not abandoned the land marks set up by our forefathers, or had they by impartial enactments and sound constitutional policy, endeavored to stimulate the Union sentiment in the border and belligerent States, the future of our country would not, to-day, look so gloomy, and many disasters and hard fought battles might have been avoided, which have beclouded thousands of homes with sorrow. But the Republican majority opposed to a unanimity of feeling and action, seemed only intent upon carrying out their cherished plans of sectionalism: corruption and bitter partizanship, were tokens of their career. Their record shows not a single act, viewed by the most unprejudiced, that would bear testimony of their having any love of country whatever. Their whole course has been characterized by the most premeditated designs to carry out the fanatical ideas of a sectional party. All honor, however, is due to a few conservative men of that body who, although rendered powerless by the majority, battled faithfully, without fear or favor, against the waves of fanaticism, by which they were inundated.

The Issues to be Met.

Upon Tuesday, the 29th day of this month, the Democratic State Central Committee are requested to assemble, it will be seen by reference to the head of our columns, in the city of Philadelphia, to meet the important issues arising in this campaign. Much will be required of the Democratic party this fall—the eyes and hopes of a loyal people are now centred upon that old party as the only one which can save the country, and the meeting of this committee is of vast importance to all who wish to see the free institutions of this Republic perpetuated. The Democratic party must triumph, although it will be loaded with greater responsibilities than it ever carried. The Republican party has already proved itself inadequate to the task.

☞ The Republican State Convention held at Harrisburg on the 17th instant passed many resolutions, but we have only room to notice the following:

Resolved, That the course of the Hon. David Wilmot, in the United States Senate, is manly, consistent and eminently patriotic and we hereby endorse him as a true and faithful representative of the Loyal people of this State.

Does not this resolution need some explanation? although it is very clear that it endorses the course of Wilmot, but why is it mute in reference to the other Republican Senator from this State, Mr. Cowan? Was not Hon. Edgar Cowan's course "consistent" and "patriotic?" If so, why has his own party tendered him this insult? Was it because Mr. Cowan was a conservative and constitutional man who would not stoop to truckle in the mire of Abolitionism? Was it because Mr. Cowan threw his partizan feelings aside and endeavored by his patriotic course to save the Union, or because he would not violate his sacred oath of office, prove recreant to his constituents and help to further the dangerous schemes of one idea men? Was it because he thought for himself and would not be used as an automaton in the hands of his ruthless colleagues? Yes, these and such like reasons are, we presume to say, the causes by which he has incurred this dishonor at the hands of his own friends. But Mr. Cowan can go home with a clear conscience and a proud heart for having done his duty to his country, and if he has lost, by his course, the praise of the radicals, he has merited the esteem and admiration of those who have their country at heart, and it matters not how much the "People's" party may exalt the miscreant, they cannot make the intelligent people of this State believe that David Wilmot is a patriotic man. His record is behind him which shows that his vote and influence were cast with every sectional and fanatical issue which has disturbed the peace of the nation.

Paroxysm of our Alleghanian Neighbor.

"In his brain——
Which is as dry as the remainder biscuit
After a voyage—he hath strange places crammed
With observation, the which he vents
In mangled forms."

Our Abolition neighbor of the *Alleghanian* has had a periodical return of the old disease, brought on by the discovery of a "mare's nest," while "pondering over" the *Democrat and Sentinel*, and with distorted features and eye-balls projecting like the protruded end of an acorn from its sheath, he writhes at the "*sentiments*" contained therein, and as he stares from his glandiferous optics, the print appears big to him and he beholds magnified treason in every word, he sees disunion in every "sentiment" (fact) and in the fit he seizes hold of the "assistant" and dexteriously scissors from our columns an extract with which he embellishes his paper in letters almost as big as the original appeared to him, he holds up, as a bugbear, to his readers, the foul and corrupt deeds of his own party and tells them that these are Democratic "sentiments," he endeavors to plaster the intelligence of Cambria county with the opinion that the present Administration can do no wrong, and after prating about the "old organization" and appealing to his readers to "ponder" and "reflect," he loudly calls upon Messrs. Johnston and Pershing, wants them to come forward, take the oath of allegiance and say whether, as candidates, they endorse the "sentiments" (facts) contained in said extract. We do not know what are the private opinions of these two gentlemen, in regard to the corrupt policy of the party now in power, but as Democrats they must denounce the wicked designs of the Republican Abolition party to destroy the freedom of our institutions, and as loyal men they must stand by the Constitution and endorse those sentiments which are in strict conformity with it. The article from which our neighbor quotes has already been endorsed by one of the leading Democratic organs of this State, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in which the article in question, is accredited and published entire. Had the *Alleghanian* done likewise, had it published the whole article, its readers would have had a better chance of judging the sentiments contained therein, as the piece quoted contains nothing but facts, "stubborn things," which every intelligent and reading man knows, alas, to be too true. But now-a-days it is treason to even think that the present Administration can do wrong, and if we talk about adhering to the Constitution, we are denounced as traitors, if we say any thing about the political stench of Black Republicanism which is reeking in the city of Washington, we are denounced as traitors and disunionists, by the Republicans and such men as the editor of the *Alleghanian*, who say that the Constitution of the United States is a "league with hell! and a covenant with death," and while this arch fiend proposes to stigmatize us with the brand of disloyalty, endeavors by all the subtility of a demon, to conceal from view the blackness of his own heart, behind plausible names and cunning words.

"Thus do all traitors;
If their purgation did consist in words,
They are as innocent as grace itself."

But "by their fruits ye shall know them," look at their acts, behold the contaminating, demoralizing influence wherever they infest, the whole country is beginning to feel the sad consequences of Abolitionism and the tears of the widow and the cries of the orphan already ascend to the throne of justice, but these bad men relent not, they are dead to justice and deaf to the wailings of suffering humanity; they are intent upon the consumation of their wicked purpose of overthrowing this Government. Read the following resolutions passed by the Republican Abolition party of Massachusetts on the 15th of June last.

"*Resolved* That as Abolitionists, devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, "No Union with Slaveholders." No support of any administration or government that permits slavery on any portion of its soil—and we value this war only as we believe it must lead to emancipation by order of the Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result.

"*Resolved, That the war, as hitherto prosecuted, is but a wanton waste of property, a dreadful sacrifice of life, and worse than all, of conscience and character, to preserve and perpetuate a Union and Constitution which should never have existed, and which, by all the laws of justice and humanity, should, in their present form, be at once and forever overthrown.*"

These are the sentiments of our abolition neighbor, engraved upon his black heart; who would rather see our Government torn in fragments and drenched in fraternal blood than to have the negro, his favorite idol, kept in bondage any longer; this is the man who would accuse us of being a "well-wisher" of Southern treason—the man who would help to tear down the freest government ever reared upon the face of earth—the "assylum of the oppressed of every clime," and yet he has the hardihood to ask to represent this district in Congress.

"Oh for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might."

☞ Just before the adjournment of Congress, the President of the United States sent for the members from the Border States, upon whom he urged his favorite emancipation scheme, and hinted that if not adopted, emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances. We will lay before our readers, next week, the Presidents appeal, and the reply of these Representatives which is most interesting and bears the strongest evidence of an honest sentiment opening amongst their people. It gives cheering testimony of the loyalty of those Border State men to stand by the Constitution, and by the President too, so long as his acts are in conformity with it.

☞ Gen. Curtis has succeeded in freeing his men from the traps and meshes in which they were for a time entangled, and are now safe in Arkansas with all their sick and wounded. The troubles which Gen. Curtis had to overcome, were great, and considerably augmented by the rebel Gen. Hindman's proclamation, which was an effusion of manifestoes calculated to increase the bitter feelings, already existing, among the settlers against the "invaders of their soil." The army is now in excellent health and spirits.

☞ It is understood that Gen. Halleck is to take command of both the armies now in the interior, the Southwest and the one in Virginia. Gen. McClellan will, most likely, continue to command the army of the Potomac, and Gen. Pope that of the Rappahannock.

☞ The following named Republican Senators' terms of office expire with this Congress:—Morrill, of Maine; Foot, of Vermont; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Dixon, of Connecticut; Simmons, of Rhode Island; King, of New York; Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Wade, of Ohio; Chandler, of Michigan; and Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, has already been chosen as his own successor. Gov. Sprague succeeds Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island.

ACCIDENT.—A child about seven or eight years old, the son of Mrs. Gurley, met with an almost fatal accident on last Sunday evening. He had been to Carrolltown, in a buggy, with his elder brother, and coming home the horse scared and sidling off the plank precipitated himself, buggy and all, down a precipice of about fifteen feet. The child had some of his bones splintered and a severe cut upon his head, while his brother and another person who was in the vehicle, escaped unhurt.

DECLINED.—Our Loretto correspondent must forego the pleasure of seeing in print, that which, to us, seems to be altogether personal.

☞ The *Alleghanian* in enlarging one of the "People's" candidates, says, "it requires an incumbent possessing *eminent* aptitude." Queer!

☞ For want of space we could not publish the ballotings of our Democratic Convention at the proper time, but as we promised, and there has been quite an interest manifested in the vote for the different candidates, we publish the ballotings in full this week. Some of the candidates were nominated by acclamation, there being no ballots.

Balloting for Senate.

R. L. Johnston	nominated	56
M. M. Adams		9

Assembly.

	1st ballot	2d ballot
C. L. Pershing,	31	42
J. C. Noon,	14	19
Henry Scanlan,	11	2
William Murray	9	1

District Attorney.

Phil S Noon,	nominated	45
John F. Barnes		13
T. L. Heyer,		8

Prothonotary.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th
Geo. C. K. Zahm	23	25	28	20
Geo. W. Easley,	19	23	21	22
B. M'Colgan,	15	16	14	16
William M'Kee	5	2	3	
T. B. Moore,	5	1	1	2
R. J. Lloyd	1	1	00	1
	5th.	6th.		7th.
Geo. C. K. Zahm	27	31		25
Geo. W. Easley,	20	20		23
B. M'Colgan	14	16		16
T. B. Moore	4	1		1
W. M'Kee	3			
P. Bracken				1
	8th.	9th.	10th	11th.
Geo. C. K. Zahm	27	19	24	22
Geo. W. Easley	17	17	21	16
B. M'Colgan	18	20	17	13
W. M'Kee	2	00	5	2
T. B. Moore	1	1	00	2
R. J. Lloyd	1	00	00	00
P. Bracken	1	withdrawn		
F. D. Barry				11
Wm. Kittell				11
	12th.	13th.	14th	15th
Geo. C. K. Zahm	24	25	25	21
Geo. W. Easley	20	20	22	13
B. M'Colgan	11	14	10	18
Jos. M'Donald	5	2	7	3
T. B. Moore	3	3	1	5
R. J. Lloyd	00	1	00	00
Wm. Kittell	2	withdrawn		
Wm. M'Kee	00	00	1	6
	16th	17th		
Geo. C. K. Zahm	23	4		
B. M'Colgan	19	17		
Geo. W. Easley	14	4		
Jos. McDonald	2	36	nominated	
Wm. McKee	2	2		
T. B. Moore	3	4		
R. J. Lloyd	1	00		

Commissioner.

John Campbell nominated	34
John Singer	7
William Weakland	7
Joseph Christ	6
A. J. Farrell	5
Thomas M Connell	3
P. F. Carney	1
Nicholas Helfrick	1
Jacob Pringle	1
Thomas M'Cabe	1

Poor House Director.

	1st ballot.	24 ballot
Irvin Rutlege	18	30
Patrick Farren	16	15
George Orris	11	6
Jacob Horner	11	11
Joseph Diamond	5	1
George Empfield	2	00

Auditor.

Robert Litzinger, by acclamation.

Coroner.

James Shannon, by acclamation.

For the Democrat and Sentinel.

NORTH EDISTO, S. C.
July 4th 1862.

FRIEND TODD.—This day, being lonesome to what I have been used to in Little Cambria, on the Fourth, I occupy it in informing you of the situation of our Regiment since the move has been made from here to Stono. Our Regiment has been doing all the picket duty, which makes it harder, as the whole Island has to be guarded a distance of ten miles. The sick out of the different Regiments are also left here under the care of our Surgeon, Dr. Meritt. We have got none of the Natives to contend with now but have to fight the gnats, musquetoes and fleas, which are more numerous than rebels. On the 20th of June Co's., D & E went across on board the gunboats to Wadmelaw Island and took a battery of six guns, killing 25 rebels and captured all the camp equipage, which they burnt. Lieut. Metzger of Co. D., got a beautiful dress coat belonging to a rebel Colonel which was a curiosity in camp, since that they have been quiet in that direction. The army which went from here under Gens. Bonham and Wright to Stono, had quite a smart engagement on the 13th of June, in which they were driven back with a loss of seven hundred and sixty-two men. The weather is quite warm down here in Dixie, much warmer than I ever felt it on the old Alleghanies. The health of our Regiment still continues to flourish, while the men in other Regiments are dying off fast. Our Col. Dick, is now in command of all the negroes, Government property, &c., which is on this Island, and a better man Uncle Sam could not have selected. We are still expecting the rebels to make another attack on the Island, but our men all appears to be anxious for a fight, and I think the 55th will give a good account of themselves on the field. Our Commissary Department are now issuing rations for fifteen hundred negroes that are on North Edisto, and two hundred of them have been shipped from here to Stono.

W. G. K.

For the Democrat and Sentinel.

The Fourth at Jefferson.

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated by a grand Pic-Nic in "Wards Grove," a short distance east of town. At an early hour in the morning the gay young lads and lassies began to assemble, and by noon the large grove seemed to be literally alive with as joyous and happy a crowd as ever assembled any where to celebrate the 4th of July. Ample arrangements had been made to afford every body an opportunity of enjoying themselves. A large platform, some eighty feet in length, had been erected for the special benefit of those who were partial to a "trip on the light fantastic"—and oh! didn't they go it! Some dozen or more, first class performers on the violin were in attendance, who cheerfully discoursed most excellent music, to the satisfaction of all. At about one o'clock P. M., dinner was announced, and I would be doing injustice to the ladies who superintended the getting up, and presided at the tables, if I should say anything less than that it was a first rate dinner. All the substantials, as well as the delicacies of the season were in abundance, and all to be had for the very low price of twenty-five cents. Your correspondent has attended many Pic-Nics at the same place, now for years past, and really, it has been a matter of astonishment to him how things could be done so well. But the fact that the ladies of Jefferson know how to do things and will do them, explains it. The very best of lemonade, ice-cream, candies, oranges, &c., &c., in short, all manner of nice things for the dance, were to be had at the refreshment tables. * * *

C.

English Views on the American Question.

(From the London Times, July 5th.)

Happily, the people of this country, with the exception of an insignificant minority, have long formed their opinion of the American war. They can see that if the South is successfully subjugated and held by force of arms, a reconstruction must be preceded by the most savage and relentless confiscation in the history of mankind, and that the political condition to which every Southern man would be consigned would be considered preferable. The sympathies on the merits of the Northern quarrel have been the object of the English people from the beginning, and the expression of English opinion may at least produce some effect. We have always been right and the North has always been wrong in so many things that our opinion is, at any rate, entitled to a hearing. We would, then, once more raise our voice against the indefinite prolongation of this horrible war. While the sword is still filling the camps with fever and death, while the youth and strength of the country are being hurried to the cemetery in preparation for a new harvest in the autumn, while the North is burdening itself with a debt concerning which even its rulers fear to speak plainly, while the great staples of the South are being given to the flames, we ask the Federals, with whom the whole guilt rests, where is their conscience, where their common humanity, or their worldly prudence? They are trying to enforce on men of their own blood a division to a rule which the latter declared, though four months after secession, eminent men among them, the late President and the present Secretary of State, declared that the subjugation of any part of the Union by another was not to be thought of, and that the attempt, though deplorable, could never succeed. Yet by arms, yet the North now talks of confiscation, and threatens with all the readiness of an emancipation proclamation. What becomes of the Declaration of Independence? It comes of the theory that the Government derives its power from the consent of the people if the population of seven great States, which, rich and poor, black and free, white and black, are in fact, events to be all of one mind, are invaded, conquered and kept down by a standing army in the name of liberty and freedom? These things must at some time become apparent to the American people. They are not so unlike the rest of mankind as to be so unlike their former selves, and what is clear to the whole world, that the South, if she wishes to go, should be allowed to depart peacefully is the policy which is agreeable to justice and reason. Unless the North can learn to see this, it must bring evils untold upon itself and upon every European people.

English Advice for an Armistice and Settlement.

[From the London Times, July 5th.]

Altogether, the position of the hostile communities is one which should dispose every man of good sense and good feelings at the North to modify his opinions. An armistice, and the establishment of this deadly quarrel by a final separation, is the only solution of the difficulty which presents itself to the mind of English statesmen, and, we believe, to the statesmen of other countries. Let the matter we may say, with all honesty, that all Europe is manifestly tired. At the first rupture, when secession seemed to the depths of the feelings that lay beneath it little understood, there was in Europe a large party, and in France and Spain a still larger party, which sympathized against the Southern leaders and with the North to what was considered an overthrow of a political conspiracy which usurped the government of a deluded and bewildered people. But we could find one conversant with English opinion, or those portions of the war-party, who come fewer and fewer, and they are now all but extinct. Whatever may be the sympathies of any person, however he may condemn slavery or the justice of secession, or the means by which the members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet aspired for its success, yet he feels that that is past and gone, and the question is now whether a war of conquest and extermination shall be carried on by one party against another. This feeling is throughout believed and acted on, that animosities and opposite hopes are deeper than the mere question of policy upon the Chicago platform have divided the two sections of the Republic, and we assert that its views have received the sanction even of the staunchest friends of slavery and the most consistent advocates of the American Republic. If Americans desire to know what we think of the war, let them not set us down as aristocrats or continental legitimists or tramontanes, but that section of the society which has during years spoken the principles of policy. Let them not mistake opinions of the liberal party either in England or France as to the righteousness or prudence of carrying on this war, and they shall be perfectly content if they abide by the verdict. If the Americans are not wise enough to let the South go in peace