

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JULY 30, 1862

Democratic Nominations

- Auditor General, ISAAC SLECKER, of Union County.
Surrogate General, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny County.
State Senate, R. L. JOHNSTON, of Ebensburg.
Assembly, C. L. PEBBISHING, of Johnstown.
Prothonotary, JOSEPH 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.

Why is it!

Over one year ago, when the President called for only seventy-five thousand men, the call was immediately responded to, with such alacrity as to fill the army to overflowing, which showed a patriotism unequalled in the records of history; and Mr. Lincoln, in a short time, found himself at the head of an immense army of several hundred thousand men, eager to serve their country and willing to make any sacrifice to sustain her honor and integrity as a nation.

But we still believe that the President, if left alone, is disposed to do that which is right, and we would say to him, if he would again have the confidence of the people; to renew his inaugural address, and to hurl, forever, from his councils, those sectional demagogues, and appeal to the people themselves, assuring them that their rights shall be protected and that this war is for the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, and he, again, will have volunteers, without offering big bonnies.

"We have the word of Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, that in Gen. Halleck's entire army of one hundred thousand men, there is not one Abolitionist."

How they wheedle.

The Allegian thinks that Democrats ought to join the Republicans upon one common platform and that the time has come when all party lines should be obliterated, and political distinctions ignored, etc. This, indeed, would be a nice dodge—this no party cry, we hear coming from so many Republican papers, but this bait won't catch, although they succeeded last fall, in some localities, in wheedling Democrats out of their votes, by their pharisaical shouts of "Union! Union! and no party!"

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

And Congress too, upon whose honor and fidelity the people relied, made similar pledges and unanimously resolved: "That neither the Congress of the United States nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have the constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States of the Union."

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"A Bad Fist of it."

Barker, through one of his Pugs, attempts to make an apology for the resolution passed by the "Peoples" Convention, which we noticed last week; and in backing water for his party, brings the battery of that resolution to a position where it plays directly upon himself, and where it will very readily apply. We take his own words for it: he says that the resolution does not mean Democrats at all—"that it will not bear that construction, but that is aimed at the disloyal the miserable creatures who sympathize with this infernal rebellion," and asks if "it will apply no where else?"

Whereas, The dissolution of the present imperfect and inglorious Union between the free and slave States, would result in the overthrow of a more perfect and glorious Union, without the incubus of slavery; therefore, Resolved, That we invite a free correspondence with the Dissidents of the South in order to devise the most suitable way and means to secure the consummation so devoutly to be wished?

Is it not plain, that they who are so ready to stigmatize their neighbors, are the ones to be watched and suspected.—When the thief cries out "watch your pocket-books," be on your guard—he not deceived, citizens, by the jargon of this viper who is now an aspirant for one of the highest offices in your gift, who if elected to Congress would endeavor to carry out the infamous doctrines set forth in the above resolution. To this end he would inveigle you, and like a harlot would deceive you for his own selfish aggrandizement.

Death of ex-President Van Buren.

Martin Van Buren, who died at Kinderhook, New York, on the 21st inst., was the eldest son of Abraham Van Buren, and was born at Kinderhook on the 5th of December, 1782. With a tolerable education he commenced the study of law at the age of fourteen and was admitted to the bar in 1803. In 1812 he was elected to the Senate of his own State and was re-elected in the following year. In 1815 he became Attorney-General of the State and being re-elected in 1816 to the Senate, he removed to Albany where he opened an office. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1821. In 1828 he was elected Governor of the State of New York by the Democracy of that State, and a short time afterwards he became Secretary of State to Gen. Jackson, which position he held till the Cabinet was dissolved in 1831, when he became Minister to England, but did not long remain in that capacity as the Senate refused to confirm his appointment. In 1836 he became Jackson's successor.—Mr. Van Buren supported Pierce in 1852, Buchanan in 1856, and Breckinridge in 1860.

The old Abolitionist again parades before his readers, our "sentiments," he intends, no doubt, to make a standing advertisement of the extract which at first so frightened him. This will be a good idea, as it will serve his readers as an index to some of the corrupt acts of Republicanism, besides it will save him a great deal of unnecessary labor and be of some pecuniary advantage too, as the space it occupies would, otherwise, have to be filled up with such insipid prattle as immediately precedes it. We would, however, advise the old fellow not to "ponder" too much over the Democrat and Sentinel, for fear of a relapse, which at this warm season, and during the dog-days might prove fatal—the utmost care should be taken, lest his little "Wrecked brain give way."

Some light reading should be selected, such as Cobb's First Reader, or perhaps, "Baxters Shove" might be read with some benefit, say two lines at a time and then sing.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, it is reported, intends to purchase the rights of the Hudson Bay Company with a view to establish a Canadian principality.

Johns & Crosley's Cement Glue is now for sale at H. C. Devine's.

The Confiscation and Emancipation Act.

The following Confiscation and Emancipation Act passed by Congress, and has received the signature of the President, and is now the law of the land.—A BILL to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than \$10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid or comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, by a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office, under the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same, and the proceeds thereof, for the support of the Army of the United States, that this act: First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; secondly, of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, Member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer, Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul of the so-called Confederate States of America; thirdly, of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or Judge of any Court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America; fourthly, of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America; fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, money, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the president to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers or conveyances of such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That to secure the condemnation and sale of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purposes aforesaid, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion or who has given aid and comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the Court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found or being within any place occupied by the rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive is alleged to be due, in his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on the pain of being debarred from the service.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of American descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion; and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the Courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

REBEL DESIGNS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—We have received a letter from Clinton county, of the date of the 18th, containing very important information. As we are not permitted to state all that it contains, we will condense what relates to the rebel action in a part of Kentucky just now attracting the attention it seems to require. There was a party at Albany, in Clinton county, produced by a report that the Rebel troops were approaching in great force, when, in truth, there was only forty or fifty of Ferguson's band. Such troops as we had there, instead of opposing him, fell precipitately, taking the horses of their own friends, pulling up bridges to prevent pursuit, and passing Columbia in their retreat, and while they were skedaddling in that direction, Ferguson was at Glasgow with Morgan. The citizens of Albany were daily expecting the return of Morgan.

Starns' Rebel Cavalry are in Scott county, Tennessee, about forty-five or fifty miles south of Albany, and are said to number one thousand men. The Tennessee Secessionists say that the object of Morgan's raid is to attack our forces at the Gap in the rear, cut off the supplies, and attack the Gap with a large force in front; and also that large numbers were to be employed in controlling the Kentucky elections in August. Our correspondents, in a postscript, says that he has just seen a gentleman from Tennessee, who informs him that there are now seven regiments of Rebel troops on their way across Cumberland mountain, destined for Nashville, and that they were within seventeen miles of the city. The Secesh state that Starns has two thousand five hundred men, and that he will pass into Kentucky through Clinton and Wayne counties. He adds that "the Secessionists here are jubilant over existing prospects."—Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Secretary of War to the Joint Committee of the New York Common Council on National Affairs: "WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1862. "Gentlemen:—Your views respecting the recruiting service and the proper measures to encourage it have been attentively considered by the President, and the following regulations established by the Department are expected to attain the object you desire: "First. The Adjutant General will detail an officer at each rendezvous for mustering in recruits, who will pay to each recruit his proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fee at the time he is mustered into the service of the United States. "Second. It being of paramount importance to the old regiments double that

of the new regiments will be paid, he will \$1 for each recruit. "Third. The recruits will be clothed, armed and equipped without delay, and placed in a camp of instruction. "Any other practical suggestions may be pleased to offer will always be respectfully considered by this department. "Yours truly, "EDWIN M. STANTON, "Secretary of War. "To Alderman Farley and Mitchell, Councilmen Jones, Hogan, Keenan and Finckley."

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has issued a brief proclamation requiring all persons within the counties of the sixth section of the Confederacy to cease participating in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion against the government of the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and penalties as within and by said sixth section provided. The official document necessary to summarize the recently arranged agreement for a general exchange of prisoners has been forwarded to General Dix. St. LOUIS, July 25.—Considerable excitement existed here to-day, in consequence of the arrival of a large number of persons claiming the colors of the British flag, to exempt themselves from enrollment in the militia, under the authority of the Governor. An extraordinary gathering around. Many influential persons were present to punish the perfidy of the American residents, having taken and their business permanently removed here, who, in the hour of peril, would sneak from their duty by enrolling themselves subjects of Great Britain. Some persons who attempted to get passing papers were roughly handled by the Provost Marshal's guard was ordered, and by their timely exertion suppressed the outbreak.

HEAVY'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Saturday, July 26. Nine hundred wounded prisoners arrived yesterday from Richmond. Two died before the arrival at Petersburg. They left yesterday afternoon for the North in hospitals. More will arrive to-morrow.

WAR MEETING AT PITTSBURGH. Pittsburgh, July 24.—The War meeting held here to-day was a most remarkable demonstration. Our city presented quite a gala-day appearance, business being entirely suspended and flags and banners floated in every direction.

At one o'clock, P. M. Pittsburg emptied its population into North Corner, Allegheny, where several stands were erected for speakers, the entire ground being encircled with the tents of the companies now recruiting here. At least 20,000 people were present, and the wild enthusiasm prevailed.

Hon. Judge Wilkins presided over the vast assemblage, assisted by numerous Vice Presidents and several Secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Gov. Curtin, Wilson McCandless, Hon. Mr. McKnight, Hon. John Coyote, P. C. Stanton, Ex-Gov. Johnston, and others in the English stand, and Messrs. Lehman, Felix and others, from the German stand. Gov. Curtin, in the course of his speech alluded to the President as having at last learned that we were actually engaged in a war. Without charging that mistake have been made, it is enough to say that after long months of schooling, the war is now to be prosecuted with vigor. War means violence, and in time of war we relapse into barbarism. The property, even the life of an enemy, and everything that he has, we must take use against him.

In the absurdity of civilization our arms have left a guard at every house, and let our enemies behind them to hunt and destroy. This is not war! The crops in the valley of the Shenandoah belong to us. That horse, that man, be he white or black, if claimed by our enemy, belongs to us.

In regard to offering bounty money to volunteers, the Governor said that when the call for troops were issued, he hesitated to call the Legislature together. He had no power to appropriate a bounty, and could not put his hand into the Public Treasury without the authority of law. To call the Legislature together would have required from four to eight weeks, and perhaps much longer to get the necessary loans negotiated. He, therefore, concluded to throw the whole matter upon the individual patriotism and liberality of the people to provide bounties for volunteers.—Inquirer.

HANOVER, July 24.—The statement of the Associated Press Agent at Washington, which has gained a wide circulation, that the nine and twelve month volunteers enlisted and proposed to enlist in response to the proclamation of Governor Curtin, will not be accepted, is entirely without foundation. This contradiction is made by authority.

A late law of Congress recognizes such enlistments, and twenty one regiments of the quota of Pennsylvania, will be recruited and mustered into the United States service on the terms of the Governor's Proclamation. This statement is authentic and may be relied upon.