Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY 1002

Democratic Nominations

Auditor General, ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County. Surveyor General, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny County. State Senate R. L. JCHNSTON, of Ebensburg, [Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.] Assembly. C. L. PEHSHING, of Johnstown. Prothonolary. JOSEPH M'DONALD, of Ebensburg. the prattle and gibes of the abolition hordes District Attorney, that infest the city of Washington-he is PHIL. S. NOON, of Ebensburg. " pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned," he is unwilling to turn a deaf ear Coroner. JAMES SHANNON, of Johnstown. to their hideous howls, lest forsooth. he give "dissati-faction to many whose sup-Commissioner. port the country cannot afford to lose,"-JOHN CAMPBELL, of Concurangh Boro Thus the President has been goaded on Auditor. 'till he has been forced to appeal to RORERT LITZINGER, of Blacklick. the Border State men to emancipate their Poor House Director, slaves. These are the reasons most ob-IRVIN RUTLEDGE, of Johnstown vious, why men to-day are so loafh to enlist. "And," says the President, "this

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 inintegrity as a nation. It was then that the myriads of Democracy rushed forward, and loyal Republicans too, at their country's bidding, forgetting the pleasures and endearments of home, and remembering only their duty to their country, and throwing partizan feelings aside, were harmonious on the issue which joined them together, to vindicate the authority of the Government. But to-day, when the country is in more peril, when the combined elements of Abolitionism and Secessionism are assailing us on both sides, there is a lukewarmness, a lagging in the enlistments that are wanted. Why is this ! Why is it that the same energetic response is not now made to the President's appeal for 300,000 more men, that swelled our army so prodigiously then? Why has this lethargy come over men now, who were willing to volunteer one year ago? These are momentous questions which naturally suggest themselves to the thinking mind, and the causes too. which must be apparent upon a moment's reflection. It is a want of confidence, a want of faith in those who administer the Government. One year ago the people had no reason to doubt the sincerity of those in power, they then had fair promises, they were assured by pledges, scaled too by the sacred oaths of office, that this war should be to "meintain the sumemory of the Constitution" and not to interfere with the legitimate or local interests of any of the States. In his inaugural address, Mr, Lincoln, after having taken the solemn oath of office to support the Constitution, said: " I have no purpose, directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I and I have no inclination to do so."

SERL'L'HELS. CELA DEMOCRAT

"A Bad Fist of it."

These were the mottoes that made honest people rally around the standard of Barker, through one of his Pugs, atour Government; it was for the suprematempts to make an apology for the resolucy of the Constitution and preservation of tion passed by the "Peoples" Conventhe Union that loval and patriotic citizens tion, which we noticed last week ; and in flew to arms; for these they were willing backing water for his party, brings the to endure hardships and privations, for battery of that resolution to a position these they exchanged the quietness of where it plays directly upon himself, and home for the tumult of war. But Conwhere it will very readily apply. We gress when re-assembled made void their take his own words for it : he says that promises and abandoned the spirit of those the resolution does not mean Democrats sentiments by which our armies were fillat all-"" that it will not bear that coned with the youth and flower of the nastruction, but that is aimed at the disloytion; they bluntly refused to endorse those al the miserable creatures who sympathise resolutions by a majority vote against with this infernal rebellion," and asks if them, and signified that the war should "it will apply no where else ?" Now let no longer be carried on for the purposes us see who are the sympathizers with the specified therein; they took back the rebellion. It has already been proved pledges which had cemented together the that Barker is an Abolitionist of the Northern people in a unity of purpose, blackest dye, and that he cherishes in his and they endeavored to thwart the Presilittle heart the wicked purpose of overdent in his honest intentions to carry out throwing the temple of liberty, is manithe spirit of the Constitution ; they nurfest from the following resolution, passed tured abolition until Mr. Lincoln contamiby his party some time ago, and published nated with its influence, urged upon the in the New York Tribune, a paper which people, his own scheme of emancipation, this abolition minion sticks up on his bed and to-day we find the chief executive of post and prays to every night. the United States quaking with fear at

Whereas, The dissolution of the present free and slave States, would result in the overthrow of slavery and the consequent formation of a more perfect and glori ms Union, without the incubies of slavery ; therefore, " Resolved, That we invite a free correspondence with the Disunionists of the South in order to devise the most suitable way and means to secure the consummation 'so decoutly 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," he on your guard-be 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 agrandizement.

The Confiscation and Emancipation Act.

The following Confiscation and Emancipation Act passed both Houses of 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 the said court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as Representatives of the United States of Amershall be reasonable and proper in the preica, in Compress assembled. That every permises. son who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, engaged in rebellion against the Governand all his slaves, if any, shall be declared ment of the United States, or who shall in free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less any way give aid and comfort thereto escathan five years and fined not less than \$10,ping from such persons and taking refuge 000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be captured from such persons, or deserted by levied and collected on any or all of the them and coming under control of the Goproperty, real and personal, excluding vernment of the United States; and all slaves, of which the said person so convicted slaves of such persons found or being withwas the owner at the time of committing in any place occupied by the rebel forces, the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the country notwithstanding. United States, shall be deemed captives of

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 r comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid and 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 imperfect and inglorious Union between the 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 offen ses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office, under the United States.

SEC. 4. And by 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 person guilty of treason against the United States the President of the United States is anbefore the passage of this act, unless such

thorized to employ as many persons of erson is convicted under this act. American descent as he may doem necessary SEC. 5. And be it further enacted. That to and proper for the suppression of this reb-l sure the speedy termination of the present ion; and for this purpose he may organize rebellion, it shall be the duty of the Presis and use them in such manner as he may dent of the United States to cause the seiudge best for the public welfare. zure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, and to p- authorized to make provision for the transply and use the same, and the proceeds portation, colonization, and settlement, in hereof, for the support of the Army of the some tropical country bayond the limits of Inited States, that this to say: First, of any African made, made free by the provisions of person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the Rebels in arms against this act as may be willing to emigrate, the Government of the United States: see ondly, of any person hereafter acting us and settlement within the same, with President, Vice President, Member

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That of the new regiments will be paid, to a the several courts aforesaid shall have power \$4 for each recruit.

act, and vest in the purchasers of such pro-

perty good and valid titles thereto. And

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That

within the lines of the army ; and all slaves

ud atterwards occupied by the forces of the

Sto. 10. And be it further enacted, That

no slave escaping into any State, territory

a the District of Columbia, from any other

dicged to be due, is his lawful owner, and

ms not borne arms against the United

itates in the present rebellion, nor in any

way given and and comfort thereby; and no

ce of the United States shall under any

struce whatever, assume to decide on the

alidity of the claim of any person to the

service or labor of any other person, or sur-

render up any such person to the claimant,

SEC. 11. And be it further enneted, That

United States, of such persons of the

person claiming said fugitive is

war, and shall be forever free of their servi-

ude, and not again held as slaves.

to make such orders, establish such forms "Third. The recruits will be a of decree and sale, and direct such deeds armed and equipped without dela and conveyances to be executed and deliverplaced in a camp of instruction. ed by the marshals thereof, where real es-"Any other practical suggestic tate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly may be pleased to offer will alway and efficiently effect the purposes of this

spectfully considered by this dense "Yours truly, " EDWIN M. STANION

"Secretary of V " To Alderman Farley and Mitchel Councilmen Jones, Hogan, Kook

Pinekney." all slaves of persons who shall hereafter he WASHINGTON, July 20.-The dent has issued a brief proch ing all persons within the cost of the sixth section of the C. act to coase participating in, aid tenancing or abetting the existing reagainst the government of the Us States, on pain of the forfeitures. zures as within and by said sixth a provided.

The official document r summate the recently arranged as for a general exchange of prisme been forwarded to General Dix.

Sr. Lords, July 25,-Consider state, shall be delivered up, or in any way citement existed here to-day. [] aneded or hindered of his liberty, except | fish Consul's office was crowded crime or some offense against the laws, number of persons claiming the of the British flag, to examiord r of the Guvennor son engaged in the military or naval ser- | zens were present to pan and their her smark from their dury on the pain of being dismissed from the solver subjects of Gr persons who attempted to mit ral affinity and struggles occurred the disturbers and the policement or two attenuots were made tarea arrest of parties. A detachment Provost Marshal's guard was order SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That and by their finnely exercise same the President of the United States is hereby | the outbroak.

> HEADQU'RS ADMY OF THE POWER Saturday, July 28:

Nine hundred wounded surplied : ers arrived vesterday from Role Two died before the arrival at Per having first obtained the consent of the Gos | burg. They left wasterday affered verament of said country their protection | the North rn hespitals. More will a

and fidelity the people relied, made simi- almost ruined the country. We say there- days might prove fatal-the utmost care har pledges and unanimously resolved :

United States nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have the constitutional right to begislate upon, or interfere with slavery in any of the slaveholding States of the Union."

ged against the

* * * * * "gstablished institutions of those States, but to defend and on the people; it is through the ballot box maintain the supremacy of the Constitu- that we must end this reign of terror-by tion, and to preserve the Union, with all the votes of the honest masses, that we the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the if we would save the country from the war ought to cease."

behind the curtain of 'loyality,' among these pestiferous Sambo worshippers, who will not help to fight the battles of our country,* but are incessantly urging upon the President the necessity of cmancipation.

is not the end of it .- The pressure in this

direction is upon me, and is increasing."

Here the President admits that the shock-

ing demands of these ruthless minions are

increasing, their 'pressure' is upon him .--

Here is the greater cause of all our troubles

and in which an enemy, far more subtle

and dangerous than open rebellion, lurks

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 bounties.

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

How they Wheedle.

The Alleghanian thinks that Democrats ought to join the Republicans upon one common platform and that the time has come when all party fines should be obliterated, and political distinctions ignored, etc. This, indeed, would be a nice

Democratic counties they were anxious as immediately precedes it. We would,

fore, let there be party lines;-the Demo-"That neither the Congress of the cratic party must triumph : we must re- "Wrecked brain give way, instate that old party and wrest the Government from the vortex of ruin into which the Republican party are so rapidly hastening it; we must fight these deadly foes And that this war was not to be wa- of the Constitution, at the ballot box; we must there tell these enemies of freedom that they can no longer practice fraudsup-

must purge the forum of these leeches,

Death of ex-President Van Buren.

Martin Van Beren, who died at Kinderhook, New York, on the 21th inst., was the eldest son of Abraham Van Bu- of the so-called Confederate States of Amerren, and was born at Kinderhook on the 5th of December, 1782. With a tolerable education he commenced the study of | in the so called Confederate States of Amerlaw 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 the so-called Confiderate States; sixthly, of New York by the Domocracy of that State, and a short time afterwards he be came 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,

cr The old Abolitionist again parades dodge-this no party cry, we hear coming before his readers, our "sentiments;" he from so many Republican papers, but intends, no doubt, to make a standing adthis bait won't eatch, although they suc- vertisement of the extract which at first ceeded last fall, in some localities, in so frightened him. This will be a good wheedling Democrats out of their votes, idea, as it will serve his readers as an in- and credits of such parson shall be liable to by their pharisaical shouts of "Union! dex to some of the corrupt acts of Re-Union ! and no party !" But the statis- publicanism, besides it will save him a aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all tics show that in those districts, where great deal of unnecessary labor and be of sales, transfers or conveyances of such prothey were in the majority that they drew some pecuniary advantage too, as the the party lines tight and refused to accede space it occupies would, otherwise, have any thing to Democrats at all, but in to be filled up with such insipid prattle

believe I have no lawful right to do so, But Democrats will not, another time, be "ponder" too much over the Democrat deceived by these devices and trickery of and Sentinel, for fear of a relapse, which And Congress too, upon whose honor the Abolition traitors who have already at this warm season, and during the dogshould be taken, lest his little

> And he became a wreck, at random driven. Without one glimpse of reason or of heaven." Some light reading should be selected, such as Cobb's First Reader, or, perhaps, then sing.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, it is reported, intends to purchase the rights of the Hud- fort thereto, the same shall be condemned son Bay Company with a view to estab-lish a Canadian principality, and become the pro-perty of the United States, and may be dislish a Canadian principality,

12 Johns & Crosley's Cement Glue is precipice to which she is fast approaching now for sale at H. C. Devine's. 23 itaid.

gress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet Officer all the rights and privileges of free-Foreign Minister, Commissioner, or Consul men.

SCIVICO

of the so-called G nfederate 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 ica; fourthly, of any person who, having eld an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall bereafter hold an office ica; fifthly, of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the Government orders and decrees, issue process, and do ali of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the

(ffect.

er such office or agency be national, state, or municipal in its name or character. Proci del. That the persons thirdly, fourthly and fifthly above described, shall have accept eir appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secusion of giance to or to support the Constitution of any persons who, owning proper y in any oyal State or Territory of the United States. or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfact to such rebellion, and all sales, transfers, or convey ances of any such property shall be null and wold; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possessi n 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.

said Confederacy, or the laws there if wheth-

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted. That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than these named Euchannan in 1856, and Breekinridge in 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 roclamation duly gives and made by the President of the United States, ccase to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion and return to his allegiance to the United States. all the estate and property, moneys, stocks seizure as aforesaid, and it chail be the duty yerty after the expiration of the said sixty ays from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and woid; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use if such property, or any of it to allege and that there should be no party distinctions. however, advise the old fellow not to prove that he is one of the persons described (Ky) Commonwealth 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 from the Secretary of War to the Joint seized, so that it may be made available for Committee of the New York Common 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 lumbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may "Baxters Shove" might be read with first be brought, which proceedings shall some benefit, say two lines at a time and conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admirality or revenue cases; and if said you desire : property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion or who has given aid and com- mustering in recruits, who will pay to posed of as the Court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the United States for the purposes afore-

SEC. 18. 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 Allegheny, where several stands

REDEL DESIGNS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,---We have received a letter from Cünton county, of the date of the 12th, containing very important information. As we are not permitted to state all that it conthe State, or shall have taken an eath of al- tains, we will condense what relates to the Rebel action in a part of Kentucky just now not attracting the attention it seems to require. There was a panic at Albany, in Clinton county, produced by a report that the Robel troops were approaching in great force, when, in truth, there was only forty Felix and others, from the German su or fifty of Ferguson's band. Such troops as we had there, instead of opposing him, field acceptibility, taking the borses of their own friends, pulling up bridges to prevent pursuit, and passing Columbia in their retreat, and while they were skedaddling in that lirection, Ferguson was at Glasgow with Morgan. The citizens of Albany were daily

expecting the return of Morgan, Starns' Rebel Cavalyy are in Scott county, relapses into barbarism. The propfennessee, about forty-five or fifty miles nay, even the life of an enemy, south of Albany, and are said to number one thousand men. The Tennessee Secesdonists say that the object of Morgan's raid is to attack our forces at the Gap in the rear, cut of the supplies, and attack the Gap with a large force in front; and also that large numbers were to be employed in controlling | troy. This is not war ! The crop the Kentucky elections in August, Our the valley of the Shennadoah belong correspondent, in a postscript, says that he has just seen a gentleman from Termessee. who informs him that there are now seventeen 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 | the call for troops wave issued, he had 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 jubis lant over existing prospects."-Frankfort -----

War News.

The following is a copy of the letter Council on National Affairs:

States District Court for the District of Co- the recruiting service and the proper mea- ment of the Associated Press Agent sures to encourage it have been attentively | Washington, which has grained considered by the President, and the fol- circulation, that the nine and lowing regulations established by the De- month volunteers enlisted and ppartment are expected to attain the object to enlist in response to the procla-

"First. The Adjutant General will is entirely without foundation. detail an officer at each rendezvous for contradiction is made by authority each recruit his proper share of bounty, and also pay the recruiting fee at the time quota of Pennsylvania, will be recruit he is mustered into the service of the and mustered into the United States set United States.

portance to the old regiments double that | and may be relied upon-

War Meeting at Pittsburg

Perssena, July 24 .- The Warn ing held here to-day was a most rem able demonstration.

Our city presented quite a gala-d. pearance, business being entirely sus ed and flags and banners floated in a direction.

At one o'clock, P. M. Pittsburg tied its population into North Coerected for speakers, the entire or ther things necessary to carry this act into being encircled with the tents of the panies now recruiting here. At least 2 1000 people were present, and the wild enthusiasm prevailed.

Hon. Judge Wilkins presided over ast ass mblage, assisted by inm Vice Presidents and several Secret

Speeches were delivered by Gov. C tin, Wilson McCandless, Hon. Mr. M. Knight, Hon. John Covade, P. C. Siz non, Ex-Gov. Johnston, and others in the English stand, and Messrs. Leibni Gov. Curtin, in the course of his spe-

alluded to the President as having at learned that we were actually engage a war. Without charging that mis have been made, it is enough to say I after long months of schooling, the wa now to be prosecuted with vigor. means violence, and in time of war m

everything that he has, we must take use against him.

In the absurdity of civilizationest an have left a guard at every house, and b our enemies behind them to hunt and de us. That horse, that man, be he will or black, if chained by our enemy, b longs to us.

In regard to offering hounty money volunteers, the Governor said that whe ted to call the Legislature together. P had no power to appropriate a bonn and could not put his hand into the Fa ic Treasury without the authority of h

To call the Legislature together was have required from four to eight west and perhaps much longer to get the neesary loans negotiated. He, therein concluded to throw the whole matter " on the individual patriotism and illeraof the people to provide bounties for # unteers.-Impirer.

HARRISBURG, July 24 .- The Sal of Governor Curtin, will not be acc

A late law of Congress recognizes enlistments, and twenty one regiments vice on the terms of the Governor's Pret

"Second. It being of paramount im- lamation. This statement is authority

"WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1862. " Gentlemen :--- Your views respecting

