

or, rather shall I seek to join the broken parts, in the spirit of true reverence, for what it once was, with the skill and force necessary to restore its symmetry and strength for future use and blessedness? If this Constitution, as I believe it to be, is the only power by which we can be governed, and by which the rights and liberties of the people can be perpetuated, then should the process of its restoration not be that which violates it still more. I will allow the largest possible latitude for the exercise of its power where there is a necessity, and, as I said before, the military power, which is authorized, may, when an undoubted necessity exists, suspend the writ of habeas corpus. But, so help me God! never will I give up that without which there can be no such thing as an American citizen and American liberty, without the right of trial by jury and "due process of law." [Great applause.]

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long I have only uttered thoughts and spoken of things as they occurred to my mind; they are not new things—this is not the time for new things; there are so many new things that are unpleasant that, perhaps, it is better to reflect upon the old. The Democratic party will do as it has done heretofore; it will follow right on in the straight line, which it marked out years ago, and which it has followed ever since; it will look neither to the right nor to the left; it will adopt no new-fangled idea; it will look to the law and the Constitution, as supreme in their capacity and power; it will remember that there are rights of the citizen worth preserving, which are guaranteed by the Constitution, and that there are no privileges worth exercising except those which find their virtue and power by authority and color of the law—therefore it will hold to the law. But, at the same time, there is, perhaps, in this present crisis, a necessity in which we should be particularly observant of our duty and obligation. We should be clear and unequivocal. We are for the suppression of treason and rebellion, under whatever form, and in whatever section of our country they may occur, if it require the very last dollar and the very last man. These, at least, are my sentiments. [Immense applause.]

But, gentlemen, I think we shall have less difficulty in dealing with the foe in the South than with the enemy in our midst; we can, you know, better attend to the foe outside than to one inside; for an open enemy is less dangerous than a pretended friend. I might tell you how proud, imperial Rome, the mighty "mistress of the world," fell, at last, by her own internal dissensions—by an enemy within her own gates. There is an enemy in this Northern country as evil and as dangerous as the enemy in the South—because more cowardly and more insidious—an enemy that prostitutes power, while the country is on the verge of destruction, in attempts to embarrass the friends of the Government in suppressing the rebellion. Whilst the President is striking heavy blows with his columns, in the field, Sumner, Wilson, Wade and others are absolutely plotting treason, and virtually co-operating with the Southern rebels, to render abortive the efforts of the Government to sustain itself. In the war of 1812 the civil and military powers co-operated with each other. There were no traitors at Washington, except the miserable faction which was too cowardly and insignificant to make itself felt. Now, however, the Senate is against us and the House is against us; therefore, the power being not with us, the responsibility is not with us, and we say to this Government, or to those who administer it, "if you want an illustration of our loyalty, go to the bloody battle fields in the South, and you will find the remains of men there, who had always been Democrats, and who have at tested their fealty to the Union with their heart's blood, and you will find there tens of thousands of others, belonging to the Democratic party, who stand ready to give their lives, if need be, to restore the Union and preserve the Constitution."

Let every Democrat regard the least intimation that his party is disloyal as a personal insult. [Cries of "Yes, yes!"] Let him guard it as sacredly as he would guard his wife's honor! And if a dastardly abolitionist and cowardly wretch, who has neither the liver nor the brains to fight the battles of his country [laughter] put the insult upon you, rebuke him. [Great applause.]

But, while we say to those who now control the Federal Government that we will do everything in our power to put down this rebellion, you, and you alone, must take the responsibility. We have no power in this business, and can do nothing but fight the battles of the country; and, if you look at the lists, you will find that a much larger number of Democrats have gone to the war from Pennsylvania, to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution, than of members of the opposite party, of whatever name. I know that, in the beginning, the knapsacks were put on the Democrats and the epaulettes on the Abolitionists, and I felt then that this policy, if persisted in, would prove fatal; but it would seem that experience has taught those in power that Democratic brains, as well as Democratic blood and muscle, are requisite to success in this matter, and accordingly we now find a majority of Democrats among the leading commanders as well as in the ranks.

We have two things to do—first is to put down secession treason in the South and the other is to put down Abolition treason in the North, both of which must be done, if we would restore and perpetuate the Union of our fathers. With one arm outstretched and nerved with the spirit of justice and true patriotism, we will sustain the Government in its great work, with the other arm, equally nerved with the spirit of justice and true patriotism, we will jealously guard all loyal men and loyal States against any invasion of their civil rights. This duty is in harmony with the theory of our party and its performance is but a proper vindication of the history of that party.

While Democrats in arms are battling and bleeding in defence of the Union in the South, it is equally incumbent upon all loyal men remaining in the North to battle against the treasonable heresies of the Abolitionists; to do all they can to correct public sentiment and restore the public heart to a proper love and respect for the Constitu-

tion and the laws, as the only possible means of restoring the Union and maintaining the integrity of the Government. Let this fallacy, of the natural equality of the races, so fraught with danger to the Union and degradation to the white man, be fittingly exposed, and the contest which calm reason will make against the errors and evils of this heresy will be aided and made victorious by the instinct of the Anglo-Saxon blood quickened by the memory of its achievements and glories of a thousand years. Let us know whether Abolitionism is to rule this country, or whether national conservatism is to determine the destiny of our people. There are many men in the Republican party whose patriotism and loyalty I would not impeach—many whom I know to be patriotic and loyal, but this is attributable to their principles and impulses as men—not to the principles of the political party with which they were identified, for I hold that a strict adherence to the principles of that party precludes the possibility of true patriotism and loyalty.

The cry from all parts of the country—what is the policy of this Administration is it to conduct this war only for the purpose of abolishing slavery? We believe that the President desires to restore the Union, though we do not endorse the political principles which he has endorsed and on which he was elected. The Democratic party stands by the President in all his constitutional efforts to put down the rebellion; it has always been the policy of that party to sustain the Government and to uphold the laws, and I believe it always will be. But how is it with the men of Mr. Lincoln's own party? They give him almost as much trouble as the rebels do; they do all they can to embarrass his administration; they do this in Congress, in their newspapers, and in all places and at all times. But for the Democrats Mr. Lincoln could not be sustained, either in the council or in the field. They stand by him, and will stand by him so long as he stands by the Constitution, against his enemies, in his own party as well as against the rebels. Whenever Mr. Lincoln, in the discharge of his constitutional duty, is unjustly assailed, the Democratic party will defend him as it has ever defended all men when unjustly assailed; as it has ever defended States when assailed, and as it has ever defended the government of all the States combined when assailed. If our rulers are imbecile, it is our misfortune, and it is our duty, while they must remain in power, to strengthen and support them in the proper discharge of their official obligations, and it is our duty, by peaceable and constitutional means, to put that party in power which has the requisite capacity and the proper principles to successfully administer the government, as is proved by its history for nearly three quarters of a century.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I rejoice with you over the renewed expression which you have given to-day, of your confidence in the wisdom and efficiency of the doctrines and principles of the Democratic party, and your determination, by ignoring past party indifferences to re-nact its principles and re-establish its power by the constitutional process of the ballot. You are evidently impressed with a due sense of the solemn responsibility resting upon you, and the harmony of your action gives to the party and to the country the best assurance of your determination to labor with unflinching zeal for the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. [Applause.] Your resolutions reassert doctrines, time-honored and wise, embracing the unchangeable truths of the Democratic party and the true principles of our government, upholding legally constituted authority, defending all loyal citizens and all loyal States, protecting all loyal citizens and all loyal States, denouncing usurpation of power and the usurpation of the State as well as the treason of the citizen, and pledging the Democratic party to the suppression of the rebellion and to the overthrow of traitors to the country, under whatever pretext they may act, or in whatever section they may reside.

To accomplish the ultimate purpose of your deliberations and determinations to-day it is absolutely necessary that the Democratic party should succeed in re-establishing its power, and in fulfilling its high mission. Let us vindicate our history by imitating the energy, heroism and patriotism of our fathers, forgetting all distracting causes. Let us remember only what will nerve us for the work to be done, and inspire us with new courage and a fervent hope of restoring our once happy but now distracted country to unity and prosperity at home and honor and power throughout the world.

The Militia to be Drafted.

The President has, through the Secretary of War issued the following order which calls for 300,000 more men in addition to the 300,000 volunteers asked for.

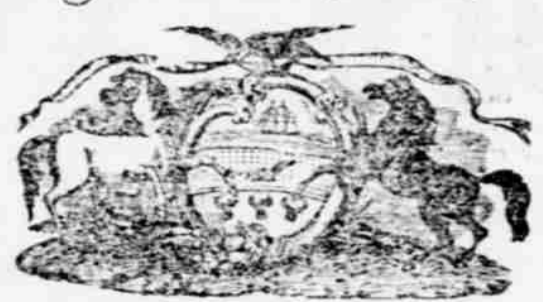
WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following order has just been issued: War Department, Washington, D. C., August 4, 1862.—Order calling for Militia from the several States: Ordered, First, That a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. The Secretary of War will assign the quotas to the States, and establish regulations for the draft.

Second. That if any State shall not, by the fifteenth of August, furnish its quota of additional three hundred thousand volunteers authorized by law, the deficiency of volunteers in that State, will also be made up by special draft from the militia, and the Secretary of War will establish regulations for this purpose.

Third. Regulations will be prepared by the War Department and presented to the President, with the object of securing the promotion of officers of the army and volunteers for meritorious and distinguished services, and of preventing the nomination and appointment in the military service of incompetent and unworthy officers. The regulations will also provide for ridding the service of such incompetent persons as now hold commissions. By order of the President E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

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

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 6, 1862

Democratic Nominations

Auditor General, ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County.

Surrogate 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 McDONALD, of Ebensburg.

District Attorney, PHIL S. NOON, of Ebensburg.

Clerk, JAMES SHANNON, of Johnstown.

Commissioner, JOHN CAMPBELL, of Conemaugh Boro.

Auditor, ROBERT LITZINGER, of Blacklick.

Poor House Director, IRVIN RUTLEDGE, of Johnstown.

Owing to the speech of Mr. Witte, and the unexpected large amount of legal advertisements which have crowded upon us this week, we have not the usual room for original matter. We have been publishing speeches from time to time, believing that they would prove more interesting to our readers than anything else that we could print on the outside of our paper. The speech in to-day's paper is well worthy of a perusal and will amply pay the reader for his trouble.

Enthusiastic War Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Ebensburg and the northern part of this county, met in the Court House in this place, on Saturday the 2nd inst., in response to the call of the President for an increase of the army, for the purposes of raising money and men to fill up the quota expected from this county. The meeting was quite enthusiastic, and there seemed to be a general disposition to throw party feelings and personal animosities aside, and to enter with a spirit of harmony upon the purposes for which the meeting was called. John Williams, Esq., was called to the chair, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, when the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Johnstown, very elaborately addressed the audience showing the inconsistency of making more than one Confederacy out of these United States; he portrayed the evil consequences likely to result from the doctrine of secession, and that it was the policy and wish of England to see this country disunited and severed in fragments, that she might hereafter step in as umpire and settle the dispute in such a way as to make both North and South dependent on her power. He was in favor of showing no quarters to either Abolitionists or Secessionists, as both their doctrines, alike, were destructive to the institutions of our country. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. McLaughlin, Noon and other eloquent speakers. Considerable money was subscribed, and it is the intention to pay \$50 bounty to each volunteer. Dr. J. M. Jones is raising a company and enlistments are going on quite freely, and it is expected that in a few days that a full company will leave this place. Johnstown has acted nobly since this war commenced; in a day or two she will have two full companies under this last call of the President. These with the one which goes from here will make quite a show for Little Cambria, and will speak much for the patriotism of the "Mountain County" as she has already done more than her share and will have done more too than was asked for her.

We were glad to see the manifestations of unity so extant at that meeting, all agreeing that the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union should be paramount over any sectional issues that might arise. This is just the doctrine of the Democracy and for that she is now contending. The restoration

of the Union as it was and the preservation of the Constitution as it is, is the mission of the Democratic party. This is the true motto for Union men of all parties, as the Constitution confers sufficient powers on the executive, for a successful prosecution of this war, without the least infringement upon any of its limits.

"Laurel Swamp Inn."

We re-publish on the fourth page an old advertisement under the above title. It is a rare production, yet so characteristic of its author that it must create a smile, and be read with interest and amusement by those who knew him. Laurel Swamp Inn was completed in 1853 and was one of the first dwelling that marked the place of human habitation in that mosquito-infested swamp, which to-day teems with "upper ten" and "retired life," and which has become so famous as a fashionable place of summer resort. On the opposite side of the Railroad stands the spacious "Cresson House" where hundreds of families, driven by the intense summer heat, from the crowded cities, enjoy the sweet quiet of country life and breathe the pure mountain air, under the auspice of that princely landlord GEORGE R. MULLIN, who by his frank hospitality and the interest manifested in the entertainment of his guests, has added much to the fair reputation of Cresson. Cresson is a most delightful place surrounded as it is, by enchanting groves, fishing streams, fine roads and the abundance of pure cold water, and persons who are able to afford it and who have past the warm summer months at this beautiful watering place, upon leaving it and the hospitable roof of Mr. Mullin, might well exclaim with *Shenstone*, that "Who'er has travel'd life's dull round, Where'er his stages may have been, May sigh to think he still has found, The warmest welcome at an Inn."

David Todd, the present Governor of Ohio refuses to call the Legislature of that State together, or to offer bounties either, as it would be "far wiser," he thinks, "to rely upon the honor, patriotism and liberality of the gallant people of Ohio to fill up our regiments, than upon the offer of pecuniary consideration by the State."

RECRUITS.—It would seem from reading the new law authorizing the President to call out the militia, that persons enlisting in the old regiments will only have to serve one year and also be entitled to receive a bounty of \$50 each, half of it to be paid upon enlisting and the residue at the expiration of the year. It will take a great many men yet to refill the old regiments to the maximum standard, at least four hundred to each regiment.

ACCIDENT.—Thomas Callan, the Treasurer of Cambria county, met with a misfortune on last Saturday evening. He started to go to Loreto in a buggy along with another gentleman, and while going down a steep hill a part of the harness gave way leaving the vehicle run against the horses heels, which frightened the quadruped, who with furious speed, dashed down the hill, and Mr. Callan thinking his life was in danger, jumped from the carriage which resulted in the breaking of his leg.

Call in at E. J. Mills & Co.'s store and see the new goods he has just received. He is selling off rapidly and the people are beginning to find that Mr. Mills & Co., are in earnest when they say that they will sell cheaper than any other store in the place.

A man by the name of Jas. Cunningham was found dead on the Railroad at Gallitzin. His body was crushed and mangled in a horrible manner. It is supposed that he was killed by one of the trains passing over the road. He leaves a wife and three children.

At the request of the Chairman of the County Committee, we publish the declination of R. Litzinger, the candidate for Auditor. The Committee will at the earliest convenience appoint another to fill the vacancy, as also that of County Surveyor, which was overlooked by the Convention.

BLACKICK Twp., Aug. 1, 1862. J. R. HITE, Esq., Chairman Democratic County Committee.—Sir—I beg leave, very respectfully, to decline the nomination for the position of County Auditor, made by the late Democratic County Convention. Other duties would prevent my attending to the office were I elected. Thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, I am very respectfully, &c. ROBT. LITZINGER.

The War Meeting.

Pursuant to a call posted up in different places for a mass meeting of those in favor of the war, the citizens of Ebensburg and other parts of the county met at the Court House in this place.

The meeting was called to order by electing John Williams, Esq., President; Peter Collins and James S. Todd, Vice Presidents; C. T. Roberts and T. Blair Moore, Secretaries. On motion of John R. Roberts, Gen. Joseph McDonald was called upon to address the meeting, who responded by calling upon Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Johnstown, who addressed the audience at some length; followed by Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., P. S. Noon, Esq., and John S. Rhey.

On motion of Ezekiel Hughes, the chair appointed A. A. Barker, Henry Nutter and Phil S. Noon, a committee to solicit subscriptions to the bounty fund. Gen. Jos. McDonald was then called upon who addressed the meeting. The roll for the bounty fund was then laid before the meeting and opened for subscriptions. On motion of P. S. Noon, A. A. Barker addressed the meeting, and was followed by Benjamin Rodgers, Ellis R. Williams, and Robert Singer.

On motion of G. M. Reed, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: G. M. Reed, John Buck, and E. F. Lytle.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. WHEREAS, The first wants of a great country are, independence, liberty, stability, the supremacy of merit, and comfort generally; and the best government is that where every abuse of power, can always be corrected; where, without social disorder, both the laws and the head of the government can be changed; and where one rule according to the will of all. Such we believe to be an eminent degree, the present Constitution, and Government of the United States.

And whereas by the present senseless and wicked rebellion, the rebels intend to divide, weaken, and overthrow this government. Therefore Resolved, That we fully endorse, and approve of the action of the President in calling out three hundred thousand additional volunteers, for the perfect, and entire suppression of this rebellion, in the least possible time, and by the most effectual means.

Resolved, That we send forward our citizen soldiers for the purpose of fighting, and conquering the rebels in arms against our government; and not for the purpose of guarding the property of rebel leaders; and we therefore, approve of the late policy of the war department, that the patriot army shall subsist as far as possible upon the enemy's country.

Resolved, That this war is prosecuted to defend, protect, and preserve the institutions founded by the wisdom, and purchased with the blood of our ancestors; and that we regard them as a sacred legacy, to be handed down to all future generations unimpaired, at the peril of our lives.

Resolved, That the victorious achievements by our army and navy, within the last year, have added unparalleled lustre to the American name, and "crowned our flag with never fading glories." Though scared and mutilated, the old banner still unfurls to the breeze, its stripes for its enemies, and its stars for its defenders.

Resolved, That the experience of this Government since its formation, demonstrates a certainty, that in the unity of the Government, the people can alone find peace and prosperity. The disunion of the United States would soon cause the miserable fragments to become tossed and wrecked on the bloody sea of constantly recurring revolutions. We implore our government, relying upon the Great Ruler of Nations, to spare no sacrifice of blood and treasure, to avert so great a calamity to us, and to the world.

Resolved, That the loyalty and patriotism of Cambria county is a subject upon which we feel the deepest interest; that we appreciate highly the noble part her sons have borne in this great contest; they have shown their valor upon almost every well fought battle field; to the living who have escaped the dangers of the battle field, and are again ready to battle nobly for their country, and to those of our citizens who have expressed their determination to join their brethren in arms, we extend our heartfelt thanks. And the memory of the noble dead who lie upon the battle field, we enshrine forever in our hearts.

Resolved, That in the present call of our country, we pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to raise the quota allotted to Cambria county; and in the opinion of this mass meeting a bounty of fifty dollars should be paid to each able-bodied citizen who will volunteer to serve his country, and that all who cannot serve in the field should contribute freely of their means to sustain the country, in this her hour of peril.

TRIAL LIST, FIRST TERM, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1862.

Strommell vs Handman			
Marbourg vs Stateman			
Moore vs Blair			
Ross for use vs Same			
Carr vs Gardner & Co.			
Lore vs Vogle			
McQuaid vs Boyer			
Murray vs Skelly			
M'Manamy, Gur'dn vs E & C Railroad			
Flemming vs Penna Railroad			
Hall vs Same			
Carpenter vs Crouse			
McGuire vs Dougherty, Esq.			
Same vs Same			

JOS. McDONALD, Prob'ty's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 4, 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	Through Express.	Fast.	Mail Train.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Altoona,	8.10	8.20	7.50
Kittanning,			7.30
Gallitzin,	8.45	8.50	7.45
Cresson,	8.51	8.56	7.51
Lilly's,			7.51
Wilmore,		9.18	8.18
Sumnerhill,			8.18
Mineral Point,			8.31
Conemaugh,	9.38	9.40	8.51
Johnstown,	9.44	9.49	8.57
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	Through Express.	Fast.	Mail Train.
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Johnstown,	6.48	11.24	5.32
Conemaugh,	6.53	11.28	5.37
Mineral Point,			5.37
Sumnerhill,			5.50
Wilmore,	7.20	11.55	5.23
Portage,			5.23
Lilly's,			5.40
Cresson,	7.42	12.17	6.00
Gallitzin,	7.50	12.25	6.07
Kittanning,			6.07
Altoona,	8.20	12.55	7.20
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

*Trains will stop at stations marked "F," only when signal is given.

EBENSBURG & CRESSON RAILROAD TRAINS No. 1.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.
A. M.		A. M.
6.30	Cresson,	8.30
6.05	Monster,	9.20
5.50	Kaylor's,	9.55
5.50	Ebensburg,	9.55

TRAIN No. 2.

P. M.		P. M.
7.25	Cresson,	7.40
7.00	Monster,	8.30
6.45	Kaylor's,	8.55
6.25	Ebensburg,	8.55

TOWN HALL HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends of Cambria and the adjacent counties, that he has opened a HOTEL at the West Ward of Ebensburg, where prepared to accommodate sojourners and travellers in all that appertains to their comfort. His bar will be found supplied with the best of "Union Spirits" and "M. Liqueurs" in the language of the moment of Assembly, under which he stands connected with the establishment. TEN PIN ALLEY, the only one in the place, which will be attended at all times by the necessary "Pin Lifters."

The subscriber solicits a portion of patronage, which favor he will recognize "according to his size." D. A. CONRAD, July 23, 1862.—23—9.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGED LITACACY OF ISAAC ROWLAND, CITIZEN OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given, That the undersigned has been appointed Commissioner by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to enquire into the truth of the allegation, and for that purpose he will hold an inquiry on the oaths or affirmations of good and lawful men of the said county Cambria at his office in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Friday the 29, day of August next at one o'clock P. M., of said date where all persons interested can attend they see proper. H. KISKAU, Commissioner July 23th-31.

Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON the Estate of JOHN LUTHER, late of Carroll township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please come forward to make payment; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. J. LUTHER, Executor. Carroll tp., July 26.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

The undersigned having opened out a Tailoring Establishment, over the store now occupied by D. J. Evans & Son, respectfully informs the public that the tailoring business will there be carried on in all the latest styles. All work will be done in the best style, with neatness and dispatch, and at the most reasonable terms. ROBERT D. THOMAS, Ebensburg, May 15th, 1861. ff.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Pamphlet Laws of the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have been received at this office and are ready for distribution to persons entitled to receive them. JOSEPH McDONALD, Prob'ty's Office, Ebensburg, July 22, 1862.—33—4f.

CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Cambria Co. Pa. Office on Main street, second floor, over the Bank. ix 2