

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 13, 1862

Democratic Nominations

- Auditor General, ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County.
Surveger General, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny County.
State Senate, R. L. JOHNSTON, of Ebensburg.
Assembly, C. L. PERSHING, of Johnstown.
Prothonotary, JOSIEPH 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.

The Liberty of the Press.

The greatest glory of a free born people, is to transmit that freedom to their children.

The liberty of the press, and the freedom of speech, the two great prerogatives of the Constitution and the legitimate requisites which constitute the basis of self-government, to-day, appear, either not to be properly appreciated, or else not rightly understood, neither by a large portion of the people nor by the rulers of the nation...

By reason of the long kept field, this nurse of arts, and freedom's fence to chain, is treason against sense; And liberty, thy thousand tongues None silence, who design no wrongs, For those, who use the gag's restraint, First rob before they stop complaint.

It is needless here to quote the Constitution in defence of these great prerogatives which were bought with the blood of our forefathers and bequeathed to us as a part of their richest legacy, the Constitution, under the protection of which many an obscure genius has risen to honor and distinction. But alas, to-day, we find certain newspapers discarded from the mails and Democratic editors arrested from their homes, to be incarcerated without the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus or trial by jury, in the dungeons of some old Fort, for what? Their crime is not made known to them, which, perhaps, was that of having battled for the Union and Constitution of their fathers, or for having promulgated the doctrines of Washington and Jefferson, who revered the Constitution and were guided by its dictates.

newspaper in which was a most vile and slanderous attack upon his character. "Why do you not hang the man?" asked Humboldt, in astonishment. "Put the paper in your pocket" said Jefferson, with a smile, "and, on your return to your own country, if any one doubts the freedom of our press, show it to him, and tell him where you found it." Thus by precept and example did those sages teach us to observe that document, with all its injunctions, and if we do not follow their admonitions and keep inviolate that sacred bequest, in vain did they give their fortunes and their lives; if we allow the Constitution of our fathers to be nullified and cast into the shades of oblivion, then for naught did Cromwell bleed. In vain are we fighting. If the freedom of the press and of speech are annihilated, our free schools and literary institutions are useless and education becomes a vain boast; for upon these depend the longevity of self-government and the equanimity of its sovereigns, the people, and we may here quote with propriety from one of the messages of George Washington, during his Presidency, to the people, "There is no resource so firm for the Government of the United States, as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy, and to this primary good nothing can conduce more than a faithful representation of public proceedings diffused without restraint throughout the United States."

The consequence of the frightful calamity which has dismited our country to-day, is that of having disregarded the wise teachings of our fathers; and the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution can only be done by coming back to the old principles of Jacksonian Democracy.

Forney in 1856.

"The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that direful result. They can no longer assemble in National Convention; they congregate as the representatives of a fragment of one-half of our happy country, and they arrogate to themselves the mastery of the other half by attempting to consolidate a fierce and fanatical sectional majority in every department of the Government. They declare that the country is on the eve of unprecedented convulsions by ignoring and insulting fifteen sovereign States of the Union. They talk of peace, and in their conventions proclaim a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement, which, if successful, would destroy the fairest fabric of freedom on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support their cause in the midst of the most irreverent blasphemies of the Constitution. They prate of exclusive Americanism, while they accept as leaders, men who profane the sages of the past with inconceivable calumnies. But they deserve credit for their boldness. They do not attempt to conceal the fearful end which, should they succeed, must crown their efforts. True to the history of all sectional parties, they unite men not by a love of country but a hatred of National principles. Their bond of action is a sympathy of ant-gonisms—not a harmony of patriotic sentiments; and to consummate their purposes they would sacrifice every material interest of society. They have already succeeded in dividing the christian church, and now they would lay their hands upon the bulwarks of our liberties; they would wrest the Constitution from the glorious purpose to which it was dedicated by its founders; and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism whose presiding divinity would be hostility to the equality of the States and the equality of the citizens, and relentless war upon the domestic institutions of the South."

Such were the prognostications of this inconsistent demagogue six years ago, such were the denunciations and execrations of John W. Forney while chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, such were the denunciations of this man while glutting himself with spoils from Democratic preferment. And where do we find this crouching minion now? "Where the hen scratches, she expects to find the worm," and if we scratch amongst the filthy hoards of unprincipled Abolition demagogues, who seek to destroy and tear down the temple of American liberty, we will there find this white-livered renegade, amongst the meanest of the mean class of human hyenas, that he cursed in 1856. This creature of circumstance, for his own selfish interest, has made consistency blush, has defiled his honor and made war against freedom. His three pronged lying tongue is blistered with calumnies and curses, he is wont to utter and draw down upon the honest defenders of constitutional liberty. He is certainly the prototype by which he propheesied the above in which his features and political course are delineated so accurately.

ANOTHER PRINTER GONE.—James A. Kittell, one of the hands from this office is now in the army. Bolly for "Bub" he'll make a good soldier.

Wholesale Arrest of Democratic Editors.

General Wadsworth with a squad of armed men from Washington, accompanied by the Provost Marshall visited Harrisburg and caused to be arrested and kidnaped, Messrs. Barrett, McDowell, Foster and Jones, editors of the Patriot and Union, and ordered them to be incarcerated in one of the dungeons of Fort McHenry. The offence was that of a handbill having been printed in that office, by the apprentice boys, and posted up through the city as a hoax, calling upon the colored men of Harrisburg to enlist in a colored regiment to be commanded by Jim Lane.

Messrs. Barrett & McDowell, deny all knowledge of the affair, and assert that it was a hoax of the boys of the office to have some fun with the niggers, and that had they known it, they would not have allowed any such play card to have been issued from their office.

Sympathizers with Rebellion.

If there be any persons in our midst who have arrayed themselves against the Government and favoring rebellion by discouraging enlistments, we invite their attention to the following extract from a late act of the Legislature which provides that "if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State shall endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this State, about being mustered into the service, shall use threats or persuasion, or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose, every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Cambria's Quota More Than Full.

Four full companies ready to march to the field, besides a great many enlistments in old regiments, which raises the loyalty of the "Mountain County" beyond a doubt; and let no man gainsay it, for since the call of the President for more troops, her citizens have been in a blaze of patriotism, and war meetings all over the county have been held in profusion, and money lavishly given to procure bounties for those who would enlist; and nobly have her sons respond to the call of the Chief Executive of the nation, and it may be her boast that she is the first county in the State that has sent in her full quota. Quite a series of meetings have been held in this place; some of which we noticed last week. The grand mass meeting on last Saturday, was well attended and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. A large pole was raised in the diamond in front of the Arcade Hotel, upon which the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze. Every man seemed full of enthusiasm and pregnant with a speech. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Gilpin, Burke, Johnston and McDonald.

The following language was made use of at a meeting of the Abolition party, assembled a short time ago in the city of Boston; the speakers throwing of the mask of "Union" and boldly coming out in favor of their schemes to destroy the bulwark of our liberties. Mr. Pillsbury said in a speech on that occasion that "Half a million of the sons of the North have gone to that worse than Ganges crocodile that inhabits the rivers of the South, and now 300,000 more are demanded. Why did not a voice go up from the united North that not another soldier should go until the war was turned against slavery? [Great applause.] Abraham Lincoln, formerly called the slave hound of Illinois, has increased and enlarged his former tendency."

Mr. Stephen S. Foster held the following language: "He would fight under the banner of the South if Jefferson Davis should proclaim, and his desire to co-operate with all who sincerely aimed at freedom. There is no need to compare Davis and Lincoln any more than any other two slaveholders. If there were, the uniform past record of the Abolitionists would place Davis above Lincoln; for if slave catching is worse (as we declare it) than slave holding, the latter is a greater slave-catcher than the former. He (Mr. Foster) would rather take his chances with Jefferson Davis, at the last judgment, than with the President."

The news from the war, for some time back, has been of rather a quiet nature, there being little fighting, other than skirmishing, since the siege before Richmond. Last night's dispatches, however, brought news of a battle between Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Banks. But the news is not officially confirmed, and so indefinite that it is yet difficult to ascertain the result, but that there has been a great deal of loss on both sides is certain. Fighting is still going on in the valley, and rumor says that old Stonewall is getting the worst of it.

ACCIDENT.—This year appears to be marked with fatality. Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of some accident. We find our exchange papers full of chronicled fatalities of this kind. We are sorry to announce the misfortune which happened to our venerable fellow-townsmen, Edward Shoemaker, Sr., Esq., one day last week. He was thrown from a mule which he was riding, which resulted in the breaking of three or four of his ribs and stunting the old man so that life seemed extinct for a long time. We are however happy to say, that he is under care of skillful physicians, & is doing well.

We are in receipt of a communication signed "Gen. Ginks," which is a mild effusion of milk and water laudation sighed forth upon the head of Gen. McClellan, which we cannot find room for. We have repeatedly given notice to correspondents that no attention will be paid to anonymous communications, i. e. unless they be accompanied by a real and responsible cognomen.

THE SCARCITY OF CHANGE.—It is most annoying and nearly an impossibility for business men to get along for the want of small change to make up the fractions of a dollar. The sudden disappearance of all the gold and silver coin, can only be accounted for by conjecturing and believing that every one who has a little bit of silver is holding on to it and afraid to let it go, lest, forsooth, the country all goes to sticks—and he then would have nothing to fall back on. Now this is most flagrantly wrong; it is just the way to create a panic and make hard times. Money was invented, not to be hoarded up, but for a currency to facilitate business of every kind; therefore let no man "sink" that which is so essential to every day commerce; keep the small change afloat and use it for its legitimate purpose and you will foil the schemes of money-shavers and speculators; and supposing a general bankruptcy, a dollar or two here or there, is of little consequence to any man, and money which is lying hid in a vault or some old greasy purse is of use to nobody, not even the possessor, and the miser who gratifies his avaricious appetite by hoarding away the common currency of the community, is a worthless drone upon society.

Some of our newly enlisted volunteers, the other night were practicing some of the hardships of the army and inurements of camp life, as we observed, when going to market early in the morning, several of them slumbering in undisturbed repose on the solid surface of our sidewalks, and without strife or troubled dreams, they seemed to enjoy all the sweets of a quiet sleep, which would have been an envious sight to the petted monarch or the licentious epicure.

WARM WEATHER IN HARRISBURG.—The Patriot and Union in speaking of the intense heat of the weather in that place last week, said "By placing their irons upon window sills, exposed to the sun, laundresses, during the day, were enabled to do full justice to fine diceys, without the aid of fuel." Pretty hot that? We should think the starched diceys and stiff collars would soon wilt in an atmosphere of that kind.

Our town appeared quite lively in the beginning of the week with the enlisted soldiers who flocked in from the northern parts of the county. On Monday afternoon all the hotels were crowded and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Clearfield and Susquehanna townships are responding to the Presidents call with alacrity and are sending in recruits and volunteers in large numbers.

Among the many pilgrims who visited our town last week were Hon. H. D. Foster, of Westmoreland, and Hon. G. Nelson Smith, formerly of this county, but now in the army. They were looking hale and hearty.

BLAIR AND CAMBRIA.—These small counties in the iron producing region of the State, should not, in equity, have been asked to contribute another soldier to this war until other counties had responded with their quota. The Governor called upon each county for a single company, and each is about to respond by sending four companies, notwithstanding Blair has 1,200 and Cambria 1,400 men already in the field.

Cambria has already sent a company of her stalwart sons here—another is expected to-day, and a third is forming—all from Johnstown—and a fourth in the vicinity of Ebensburg and Carrolltown.

On to-morrow one company will arrive from Altoona, Blair county, in command of Capt. Jacob Zink, who served in the three months' volunteers, and another will follow in a few days. In addition to these, one company is forming in Tyrone, another in Williamsburg, and still another in Hollidaysburg. When the fact is taken into consideration that the iron business is looking up, work plenty and wages fair, this outpouring must be looked upon as purely patriotic.

All honor to the frosty sons of Cambria, and the hardy yeomanry of Blair. They are determined to fight till the last armed foe expires.—Harrisburg Union.

Beauregard a la Hunter, has issued a proclamation, setting free and emancipating "forever" from further servitude, all the horses, oxen, mules and other domestic animals in the State of Massachusetts.

St. FRANCIS' ACADEMY.—This renowned institution, situate at Loreto, in this county, resumes again on the 18th of this month. For education, this is one of the best Colleges in western Pennsylvania. It is located a few miles from the Central Railroad in one of the most romantic and healthful portions of the State.

We received, in payment for subscription a gold dollar, which was really a "sight for sore eyes." We had not seen one for so long, that we were amazed at its seeming proportions, which appeared to us about the size of a wagon wheel.

Notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather and the tempestuous tumult of war which is echoing through the county, E. J. Mills & Co., continue to receive and sell goods in huge quantities, and people are flocking in crowds to their counter.

THE CIRCUS.—The celebrated Circus Show of Gardner & Hemmings will be exhibited in this place on Thursday the 21st instant. It is said to be one of the best now in the United States, and to have performers who can go through most extraordinary gymnastic feats of tumbling. See advertisement in another column.

Orders from the War Department.

WASHINGTON, August 8. The following orders were issued this morning:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Aug. 8, 1862. Overled, First, That all United States Marshals, and superintendents and chiefs of police, of any town, city or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged, by act of speech or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second, That immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third, The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the chief clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 8. An order to prevent the evasion of military duty and for the suppression of disloyal practices:

Any person liable to draft, who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested by any provost marshal or other United States or State officer, wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post and placed on military duty for the term of the draft, and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post, and also the sum of \$5 as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay. Third, The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

TRIAL LIST, FIRST WEEK, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1862.

Table with columns for names and opponents. Includes Stremmel vs Handshus, Marbourg vs Stutzman, Moore vs Blair, etc.

TRIAL LIST, SEPTEMBER TERM 1862, Second Week.

Table with columns for names and opponents. Includes Morgan vs Lloyd et al, Newkirk et al vs King et al, Pedan vs Lycoming et al, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE, LEAVE WESTWARD.

Table with columns for stations, through express, foot, mail, and train times.

STATIONS, LEAVE WESTWARD.

Table with columns for stations and times. Includes Altoona, Kittanning, Gallitzin, Cresson, etc.

STATIONS, LEAVE EASTWARD.

Table with columns for stations and times. Includes Altoona, Kittanning, Gallitzin, Cresson, etc.

EBENSBURG & CHESSON RAIL ROAD TRAIN NO. 1.

Table with columns for westward and eastward times. Includes Altoona, Kittanning, Gallitzin, Cresson, etc.

EBENSBURG MARKET, RE PORT Revised weekly by DAVIS, JONES & Co.

Table with columns for commodity and price. Includes Flour per bushel, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, etc.

ABRAHAM KOFELIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Johnstown, Cambria county Pa.

Office on Clinton street, a few doors south of Main and Clinton. viii No. 13.

W. M. CORMLY, WHOLESALE GROCER.

DEALER IN FLOUR, GRAIN, SEED, BACON, SUGAR CURED HAMS, MESS PORK, BEEF, CHEESE, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, WHALE, TANNERS AND CARBON OIL, NO. 271 LIBERTY STREET. (Opposite Eagle Hotel.)

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

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