

"As to the policy I seem to be pursuing, as you say, I have not meant to have any one in doubt. I would save the Union; I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution. [Great applause.] The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be the Union as it was."

What is meant by national authority? Why, the Constitution. That is the national authority, and it is through this that he declares it to be his purpose to save the Union as soon as he can. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen a single word. Remember what you have to do. Observe the duties and obligations of the citizen. Do not be participators in anything which, by the slightest semblance, looks to the violation of the law, or is wanting in respect to the law. Remember that the long line of our history is in your keeping and mine. Let us be patient; let us be true; let us say that our men go to the South to beat down treason, no matter if it does cost Northern blood, and let there be nothing said against us.

Let us do all that, but let us contend for the right peaceably to assemble for the freedom of speech. I do not mean the license of speech that speaks treason. No. At this time, the speech of freemen in this community ought to be guarded, but I mean the liberty of speech and of the press, and of the employment of those rights which have hitherto been regarded as undoubted. This let us do by the hopes of our future, the bright hopes of the party which is soon to go into power, and which is to support the President in the exercise of his high functions under the Constitution.

Mr. Witte concluded amid great applause.

Mr. Hughes next read the resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

A period of unparalleled calamity now afflicts the nation. The patriotism of the whole land is evoked for its removal, and for the preservation of the Government. Causes wide spread and deep, must be removed from the body politic before a state of former healthfulness can be restored. The actions of the sectional parties, North and South, culminating in civil war, lie at the foundation of all our troubles. The existence of the nation depends upon their extermination. These sectional parties are known as Secessionists and Abolitionists, and together they constitute the enemies of the Republic. The loyal, patriotic men of the nation are those who oppose both these sectional parties, and who seek to uphold the National Constitution and the Union of these States. The Secessionists, by armed Rebellion, seek to overthrow the Constitution, the Union and the whole sovereignty of the Government. These should be resisted, and put down by force of arms, and to this end hundreds of thousands of our best citizens have gone to the battle field. The Abolitionists endeavor by insidious, deceptive and treacherous means, to destroy our Constitution, and, thereby, the Union, by overthrowing, in detail, fundamental provisions in that Constitution, and without which no free Government can exist. These enemies should be put down through the ballot-box.

We, therefore, the loyal men of Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, announce the following propositions as the basis of future political action:

1. That the American Constitution and the American Union are "one and inseparable," and the enemies of either are the enemies of both.

2. That it is the first duty of all good citizens to uphold the Government and obey the laws, and that all efforts to these ends will receive an enthusiastic support, and that we will hold as enemies of the Republic all who, by word or deed, encourage or sympathize with either Secessionists or Abolitionists; and that we will cheerfully render to the officers of the Government, acting within their constitutional powers, all the resources at our command to extinguish these two elements of destruction to the existence of our institutions.

3. That we regard all efforts for the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, to prevent the people from peaceably assembling, all arrests and imprisonment of citizens when the Courts are open, and the civil power in full vigor, without warrant, without oath or probable cause, without a hearing, without counsel, without a trial in the State or District where any alleged offense has been committed as in derogation of the great fundamental principles of civil liberty and a plain violation of the terms and provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

4. That we agree with the Congressmen from the Border Slave States, that "the lever of the power" of the Rebellion, and the causes of the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the Government, are to be found in the doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and the measure after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through "by the present Congress," which can have no other effect than to disturb and distract loyal men, and exasperate and drive still farther from us and from their duty the people of the rebellious States, and that all efforts to prostitute this war for the mere purpose of negro emancipation is the highest degree treasonable and subversive of the Constitution and the Union.

5. That we hold that the greatest calamity that can possibly befall the people of this country to be the dissolution of the American Union. The mutual interchange of commodities and products of the North, South, East and West, give employment to our people and afford the best markets for our products. Our great lakes and rivers are so located, and have such outlets and dependencies that no geographical partition of our territory are practicable. The national glories of the past, the greatness of the present, the hopes and prospects of the future, are all destroyed by destroyed by disunion, while the want of homogeneity of interests in a mere fraction of this Union, the

sectional rivalry that would be likely to grow up and give preference to great commercial centres and distributing points at the cost of others, to control or to have even an equal rivalry in markets for our manufactures and products of the mines and our soil, our exposure to border warfare, the cost of maintenance of large standing armies, the weight of public indebtedness would constitute causes of irritation and further disorders that are too fearful to contemplate, and which therefore necessarily direct our minds and energies to the preservation of the Union as the only possible event to which the people of these States can or should look.

6. That whatever laws exist should be implicitly obeyed, and that the only relief against obnoxious laws is through the ballot-box primarily and the Legislature proximately, and that all attempts to obstruct the full execution of any law relative to our military organization and equipment, or any other law, should be wholly discountenanced.

7. That we approve of the platform of principles declared by the Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th of July last.

8. That we approve of the address of the Democratic State Central Committee, issued upon the 29th of July last, as a faithful and correct exposition of the causes that have led to our present difficulties, and as designated the only feasible mode of relief therefrom, and that we further approve of and endorse the sentiments contained in the address of the Chairman of that Committee, issued on the 14th of August, ult., and we heartily unite with him in recommending that the people of Pennsylvania set apart the 17th of September next to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

9. That the Democratic party is pledged, as it always has been, to the support of the Federal Government, in the energetic prosecution of the war, for the suppression of the Rebellion in the Southern States, in order that the Constitution may be preserved and the Union restored.

10. That our Democratic brethren, McClellan, Halleck, Butler, Dix, McClernand, Gary, Logan, Hancock, Corcoran, Meagher, Mulligan, Fitch, Shields, Sickles, Burasidie, as well as the tens of thousands in the ranks who are members of our party, and the soldiers of the Union army, generally, of whatever political faith, deserve our warmest thanks for the sacrifices by which they have illustrated their devotion to the cause of the country.

SPEECH OF CHARLES INGERSOLL.

Fellow Citizens—I rise to support these resolutions, and I would support, if necessary, resolutions a little stronger. But the truth is, that the time for discussion and for resolutions has past, and we have arrived at within six weeks of the time when we are to go to the ballot-box and settle—I hope forever—the question which, for eighteen months, has distracted this country, and in regard to which so much effort has been made to bring the great Democratic party into disrepute. As I understand it, the Democratic party is now the majority of the people of Pennsylvania. We have a majority in the State and in the city, and I believe the neighboring States will prove, when their elections take place, that they are in the majority there.

We are within six weeks of the election, and that is the only reason why the Democratic party is so loudly denounced in the Republican papers, and that is the reason why this meeting has been specially denounced and threatened. I don't read the names of the papers. I don't read them; there are few papers in Philadelphia which a Democrat need read; but I remind you that all Democrats who ventured to come to this meeting have been denounced as traitors, as disaffected persons, as men unworthy of the name of citizen. The only reason of that is, that this Democratic party is in the majority, and is about to take power from those who have possession of the Government.

In the fall, if you do your duty—if the citizens through the State rally to the Democratic party—the only rallying point that can save the country—we shall take power from the hands of the Republicans. The Republican papers and the Republican leaders may well cry out against this meeting, for it is the kernel of their party, for it is the kernel of their party. (Cheers.) I see no riot, no disturbance, no disorder! Is it not monstrous that the party who holds this meeting should have been denounced in all parts of the country; and is there any motive to be conceived save that which I have suggested—that we are in the majority!

What are we to do? We are assembled here preparatory to the October election. I have seen you before in this square. It is to me new thing for the party to hold a meeting, and we are here for the purpose of preparing for that election. We are going to the ballot box to deposit our votes against the party now in power at Washington. Is there any harm in that? (No.) Is there any reason in that? (No.) Is there any disaffection in that? (No.) Is it anything American? If we are the majority, and if we know that the party in power is ruling us to our ruin, why should we not put it down? We think that they have ruled to our ruin, and having the majority, we may exercise our right of putting them out by the ballot. They began with 700,000 men, and now they want 600,000 more. What have they done with that army? What conquests have they made? (Cheers for McClellan.) Yes, and what are they doing with McClellan? It is said that McClellan is to be removed. Let us see how it is to be. (Three cheers for McClellan and three cheers for Col. Murphy.)

I want to know whether any Government that ever exercised so much power, with 200,000 men, ever accomplished results so insignificant? Are we any further advanced in the conquest of the Southern States than we were at the beginning? We were told it would take but sixty days, then ninety days, to crush out the Rebellion (laughter.) And what with object has this war been prosecuted? I hear that the Government has lately decided to change its course; but we have no proof that this Abolition scheme is dead. But what has been the whole object of the war previously? Has there been any other object?

There has been none, and if they could accomplish that object, where should we be with those four millions of blacks turned loose in the Northern States? Are we to marry them? to work with them? In what manner are these negroes to be disposed of? I will tell you. These poor negroes, whom the Abolitionists love less than you or I, would have their throats cut in a war of races, and that would be the end of this scheme of the Abolitionists. I say further, that more corruption under any Administration than that which now rules was never seen here, and seldom seen in any other country. Look at the fortunes made in contracts.

Look at the reports of the House and Senate Committees—all Republicans—and you will see the evidence that so corrupt a Government was never managed until Mr. Lincoln came into power. You recollect that one of the last acts of the Senate, as now composed, was to refuse to pass a vote of censure upon a Republican Senator, whom a committee reported against. Who is to say nay? (Cheers.) What are we told? Why that Democracy is treason; freedom is treason; the press is treason. They say it is treason for the Democratic party to organize; it is treason to vote against this Administration, or to do anything except to support the Government and the war, and I say that the idea that is now given out that we are not to organize against Abolitionism, is monstrous. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOHN BALL ROBINSON, spoke:—He said that he came before his fellow citizens with extreme embarrassment on such a momentous occasion. The country on the brink of ruin, they had assembled to take measures for its restoration. He trembled when he reflected on the work to be done ere that glorious achievement could be accomplished. How was it to be done? Where were we to begin? The re-establishment of the Union had hardly commenced, in fact it had not begun at all. Our army had been some sixteen months in the field and nothing was yet gained. We had spent some fifteen hundred millions of dollars, and lost perhaps about three or four hundred thousand men, and were just where we commenced.

Had it been promulgated among the Southern people that we were fighting solely for the Union, the Constitution and the laws, our army would have marched through to the Gulf of Mexico long ere this. (Great applause.) There is a Union sentiment in the South which only needs to be encouraged. But the negro needs to stand in the way of right wherever we attempt to move. The emancipation party had employed possible means to prevent the restoration of the Union. Everything seems to have been done with a view to the thwarting and repulse of our army. Thousands of our fellow citizens had been destroyed by the sword or disease.

The speaker wanted to know whether this was to continue through all time, simply for the emancipation of a few stinking niggers. The question was whether we were to be subjected to a despotism, with negroes on an equality with the white man. (Sighs of "Never.") In regard to the fitness of the colored people for self-government, he had seen them exercising the rights of freemen in South America, and they were manifestly incompetent. What could we do with five millions of people totally unfit for freedom suddenly liberated in this country? But there were men in the North who undertook to make their children associate with those of negroes, in order to remove what they considered their prejudices.

In conclusion, the speaker said that, the hour growing late, he could not make the speech he intended. At the coming election the truly loyal men of the country would deprive the Abolitionist of power, and prove that the party was in the majority which advocated the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. (Applause.)

After a few remarks from Mr. Joseph A. Clay, the Chairman read a letter from Col. James W. Wall, of New Jersey, expressing his accordance with the meeting, and his regret at not being able to be present. The meeting then adjourned.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproved by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. AYER's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discredit them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer & Co.'s inimitable remedies, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people through the newspapers.—[New Orleans Delta.]

The planing mill of Benjamin F. Williams, in the west end of our town, is quite a successful enterprise. This mill turns out thousands of dollars worth of ready worked lumber of every description which is being shipped to all parts of the country. Joiners and lumber dealers throughout this State would do well to purchase their materials from this establishment and save the unnecessary expense of transporting the waste and offalls. See the advertisement in another column.

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

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 3, 1862

Democratic Nominations

- Auditor General, ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County. Surveyor General, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny County. For Congress, ARCHIBALD M'CALLISTER, of Blair Co. State Senate, W. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield Co. Assembly, C. L. PERSHING, of Johnstown. Prothonotary, JOSEPH M'DONALD, of Ebensburg. District Attorney, PHIL S. NOON, of Ebensburg. Coroner, JAMES SHANNON, of Johnstown. Commissioner, JOHN CAMPBELL, of Conemaugh Boro. Poor House Director, IRVIN RUTLEDGE, of Johnstown.

Pursuant to the published call last week, a portion of the Democratic County Committee met in the Court House, and after appointing H. Kinkead, Esq., temporary Chairman, concluded to adjourn until the 13th of this month, when a full meeting is expected. Business of importance will be transacted on that day. Below we publish the names of the Standing Committee.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- Chairman, Allegheny tp., Patrick Donahue; Blacklick tp., Geo. W. Enfield; Cambria tp., Robert Murray; Croyle tp., Wm. Murray; Carroll tp., Jerome Buck; Carrolltown Boro., Jos. ph. Behr; Chest tp., Joseph Gill; Clearfield tp., John H. Douglass; Chest Springs Boro., Daniel Litzing; Conemaugh tp., David Farren; Conemaugh Boro., 1st Ward, John Campbell; Conemaugh Boro., 2d Ward, John Barker; Cambria City Boro., Owen M'Callery; Ebensburg Boro., East Ward, Thomas M'Green; Ebensburg Boro., West Ward, H. Kinkead; Gallitzin Election District, James M'Cluskey; Jackson tp., John Singer; Johnstown Boro., 1st Ward, S. H. Smith; 2d Ward, Stephen Conwell; 3d Ward, Jas. C. Noon; 4th Ward, Andrew Yeagly; 5th Ward, Daniel Morris; Loretto Boro., Sebastian Fry; Millville Boro., Thomas Scott; Munster tp., James Morelan; Richland tp., Jacob Dunbar; Summerhill tp., Thomas M'Connell; Sunnyside Boro., Peter Dougherty; Susquehanna tp., John Mangus; Tybort tp., E. D. Barry; Washington tp., John C. Nook; White tp., George Walters; Wilmore Boro., Isaac Wike; Yoder tp., Charles Blstein.

How Long will Forbearance Continue to be a Virtue?

The bold usurpation and atrocious attempts of the Republican party, now in power, to nullify the Constitution and trample upon the sacred rights of the citizen, are becoming more flagrant every day; we can scarcely pick up an exchange paper, but what we read of the violent arrest and imprisonment of some Democrat who has been fearless enough to dare open his mouth in vindication of the authority and supremacy of the Constitution. How long are the honest people and submissive tax-payers going to endure this vigorous seizing of their guaranteed rights, (?) is an interrogative which is fast awakening the sovereigns to the fearful destiny of American liberty: the partiality and sorrowfulness with which the party in power, mete out government—the tyranny and military despotism extended over the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, are conducive to untold evils, and the Administration much mistake the patience of the American people, if they presume to curtail constitutional rights for base political purposes. The inconsistent partiality with which these arrests for "treason" are made, show the malignant and palpable baseness of them who wish to rule with sceptre and scorpion, a great republican people; because if it be "treason" in Democratic orbits to make extant or denounce the foul and corrupt acts of the Republican party, because, forsooth, it might prevent enlistments, why is it not "treason" for Greeley, Phillips, Forney, and other Abolition demagogues, who openly and intentionally discourage enlistments: why these men

are left at liberty is mysterious and the only solution we can give, is because they are not Democrats. Now, we are not, by any means, in favor of having these or any other class of men kidnapped and incarcerated for their teachings, because we believe the Constitution guarantees to all, the privileges of free speech, and we are willing for the error of their opinions to be tolerated, while truth and reason are open to combat it; but we are in favor of having justice equally extended, and we do ask and demand of the Administration, that if they persist in making these arrests, that they will do it impartially by arresting Republican, as well as Democratic offenders. The arrest of Charles Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, for making the speech which we publish elsewhere in to-day's paper, is a gross outrage and an insult to Democrats who have enlisted in the army to fight for the Union cause, because Mr. Ingersoll is of the same political faith, and because he has always vindicated the authority of the Government to suppress Rebellion, and because the only "treason" he uttered in that speech, and we leave every one to judge, who will take the trouble to read it, was that of having referred to the extravagance and corruption of the Republican party, which are most amply corroborated by the testimony furnished by investigating committees appointed by Congress from their own party. We have read Mr. Ingersoll's speech with care and have failed to discover the alleged treason, unless it be disloyal to speak the truth or to point out the wicked deeds of the Abolition party—if it be treason for a Democrat to assert that which a Republican can speak with impunity—if it be treason to murmur against unnecessary oppression, or to contend for wanted rights, the sooner the people awake to the issue and shake off the tyranny the better it will be for them; and we warn this Administration against lawless oppression, prompted by no other motive than selfishness, and they need not think because the people have hitherto been submissive, rather than add to the disturbances of our unhappy country, that they can be made surfs of altogether; forbearance will cease to be a virtue and open resistance will follow; for a people long accustomed to constitutional privileges cannot be enslaved and if the rulers of this nation persist in these usurpations and abuses of power, they may yet find out in bitterness and in sorrow that they have played the despot too far. If Mr. Ingersoll or any other man be guilty of treason there is a way for punishment through the proper channel; let him be confronted by his accuser and after being fairly tried and convicted let him receive due punishment according to law; confine the military authority within its proper sphere and let the civil law have its way, for by its assistance—by the mutual co-operation of the civil and military authorities, can rebellion ever be crushed.

Gen. Jackson's Negro Regiment

It has been widely circulated and repeatedly asserted by the Liberator, that "Old Hickory" employed colored soldiers in his army, at the battle of New Orleans. Now this traitorous fabrication of the Abolition party, is out to be false—being an abominable and misrepresenting fact. The Republic's inventor who got up the falsehood, endeavored to slander the fair fame of "old hero of New Orleans," did not look back for enough, as we have, eye witnesses to the battle of New Orleans who have made statements from their personal knowledge, which bring "truth, like oil, to the top" and their utter want of principle, by endeavoring to create a precedent by false statements. We submit the following testimony of Mr. Thos. M. McReside, in the city of Philadelphia, says:—"I was on the spot at the time of the battle of New Orleans, and saw the small battalion of quadroons, (volunteers) commanded by Major Donn, a Frenchman. Quadroons are a race, about one fourth black, fourths white blood, generally fathers and quadroon mothers. At the time they were a respectable class, possessing some property and engaged themselves. They do not associate with the blacks."

A Celebration.

All Democrats and other loyal citizens throughout the county are, by authority of the Committee, respectfully invited to meet at the Court House, Ebensburg, on the 17th of this month, to celebrate the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. We hope that the citizens of Cambria will not forget on that day, as it will be most fitting at this time, to celebrate the anniversary of the great bulwark of our liberties—the Government of our fathers—assailed and corrupted and despised—endeavoring to usurp freedom and from the people the guaranteed protection of the Constitution. Speakers will be present, and the day will be celebrated in a becoming manner.

The "Constitutional Union"

The "Constitutional Union" a large Democratic paper, printed every morning in the city of Philadelphia, offered to subscribers at the low rate of \$4 a year, payable in advance, and further offered to campaign subscribers from now till after the election, at the extremely low price of 50 cents in advance. We are in receipt of this paper every day, and can truly say to our Democratic friends who may desire a paper during the campaign, that it is the fearless defender of Democratic measures, and most ably edited by Messrs. Thos. B. Florence & Co., No. 25 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Having attended the Democratic

conventions, in Altoona last week, stopped at the "Altoona House," with the Conference from the different counties composing the two District Senatorial and Congressional, which were welcomed and most courteously fed by that very popular Gen. J. Woods. Persons traveling toward will find this House a most desirable place to "wood and water." General has built a large brick addition to his already spacious hotel which is furnished with parlors fitted up in the most comfortable and tasteful manner.

Dr. Lowman, of Johnstown

has been appointed examining surgeon for the county, to determine from physical facts who are exempt from the draft.