

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY SEPT 10, 1862

Democratic Nominations

- Auditor General, ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County. Surveyor General, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny County. For Congress, ARCHIBALD McCALLISTER, of Blair Co. State Senate, W. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield Co. Assembly, C. L. PERSHING, of Johnstown. Prothonotary, JOS. PH. McDONALD, 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.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- Chairman, Allegheny tp., Patrick Donahue; Blacklick tp., Geo. W. Einfeld; 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 Litzinger; Conemaugh tp., David Farrer; Conemaugh Boro., 1st Ward, John Campbell; Conemaugh Boro., 2d Ward, John Harker; Cambria City Boro., Owen McCaffrey; Ebensburg Boro., East Ward, Thomas M'Breen; Ebensburg Boro., West Ward, H. Kinkead; Gallitzin Election District, James McCloskey; Jackson tp., John Singer; Johnstown Boro., 1st Ward, S. H. Smith; 2d Ward, Stephen Couwell; 3d Ward, Jas. C. Noon; 4th Ward, Andrew Yeagly; 5th Ward, Daniel Morris; Loretto Boro., Sebastian Fry; Millville Boro., Thomas Scott; Munster tp., James Moreland; Richland tp., Jacob Dunne; Summerhill tp., Thomas M'Connell; Summitville Boro., Peter Dougherty; Susquehanna tp., John Mangus; Taylor tp., F. D. Barry; Washington tp., John C. Nash; White tp., George Walters; Wilmore Boro., Isaac Wike; Yoder tp., Charles Blaeslin.

To the Democratic County Committee!

The members of the Democratic County Committee are hereby notified that the former order, for assembling the Committee on the 13th, is now revoked; and I do extend the time till the 17th instant, as more expedient; in as much as members living at a distance, can come to the Mass Meeting and at the same time attend to the exigencies of the party.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Democratic State Central Committee, the Democratic citizens of Cambria county, are most respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Wednesday the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Every Democrat—every friend of the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was, is earnestly invited to attend.

Democratic Meeting in Loretto.

We are requested to announce that a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Loretto and surrounding country, will be held at the public house of Mr. Grimes, in said place, on Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock P. M. Speakers will be present, and it is hoped that every Democrat will turn out.

An order has just been issued this morning, by Governor Curtin, calling upon all the able-bodied men in Pennsylvania, to organize immediately and be in readiness to march upon an hour's notice for the defence of the State.

The Senatorial Conference of the People's party, have nominated Hon. L. W. Hall, of Altoona, for re-election.

We publish, on the fourth page, from the Hollidaysburg Standard, the detailed proceedings of the Senatorial and Congressional Conference.

Democratic Meeting.

We publish, to-day, the call and request of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, for a meeting of the members thereof, and the assembling of the people together in mass meeting on the 17th inst.

Upon the seventeenth day of this month, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, the Constitution of the United States was adopted and ratified in convention by the unanimous consent of the following named States then present: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The Government of the United States was formed by the consent and free will of its citizens, and the people of the American Colonies by mutual co-operation deliberately laid aside the old form of government, and peacefully constructed another. Over two hundred years ago the people of these Colonies united together and agreed upon the principle of mutual protection; and the great Democratic doctrine was then, in our earliest history, promulgated and made extant, that each Colony should hold and exercise exclusive privileges and jurisdiction within its own limits; and that a general Congress should be formed by all the Colonies to determine matters for the welfare of all by sending two Commissioners from each; and without infringing upon the particular and peculiar immunities of any Colony, to conclude and preside over matters of general concern.

Thus, many years before American Independence was declared, did the Plymouth pilgrims conceive and adopt one of the fundamental principles of confederation upon which our present Government was subsequently founded. Under this form of government our forefathers lived, and the strife and turmoil of the Revolution, and Congress after Congress assembled and assumed all the powers of national sovereignty, and by their acts marked a course of definite separation from the allegiance of despotic power; and by organizing into united States, they were enabled to free themselves from the yoke of foreign oppression.

Twelve years afterwards when the desolation and ravages of war had gone by, and the millennium of peace was about to spread the tranquil dawn of prosperity and happiness over the United States, and before the unfinished structure was allowed to totter, the illustrious men of that day made a step towards making a more perfect government, and forming an alliance between the then existing States. And a proposal for the Convention which framed our present constitution, was promptly responded to by the twelve aforesaid States, and upon the seventeenth day of this month, three quarters of a century ago, this Convention assembled having for its grand mission the great object of forming and constructing a new government, upon the wide basis of popular equality. Over its deliberations presided the revered George Washington, and upon the scroll attached to the Constitution, we find the illustrious names of Madison, Franklin, Hamilton, Ingersoll and other great men who had shared in the privations of the Revolution and from experience had known and tasted the bitter oppression of a despotic government. It is upon the anniversary of this day, on which the great bulwark of our freedom was established, which was to secure the blessings of liberty to us and our posterity after us, that the Democracy of Cambria are requested to meet, that they may sustain and declare themselves in favor of that sacred instrument as our fathers bequeathed it—for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. You are invited—Come then, Democrats, in the spirit of freemen and proclaim and declare your principles openly, that the light of Democracy may shine forth, as a beacon to the honest voters who have been drifting upon the shipwreck of the old Whig party—who have been lured from the teachings of Washington, by the false promises of designing demagogues; come, not as crouching minions, but as sovereigns, in the myriads of your strength and let your voice be heard—let a sound go out from the top of the Alleghenies, that will echo through the land the sentiments of freemen: come! Democrats, the salvation of your country is at hand—the perpetuity of your liberties demands it! Come from the plough and the anvil—from the

work-shop and the counting-desk! Come, one and all, in superlative numbers from every hamlet and habitation within the county. Remember that a mighty responsibility rests upon each and every one of you—that the authority of free government rests upon the consent of the governed, and if you speak not now—if you take not the "tide in the flood," the time will go by, and your future efforts will be "bound in shallows."

"Ignore Party Politics."

Last year the Republican party beguiled Democrats by palavering them with the opinion that there should be none but a "Union ticket" voted, just as though the Democratic party was against the Union, and by their fair promises and masterly cheat, succeeded in carrying, last fall, the elections in this State and saving the Republican party from a complete overthrow. But how was it after the election—did these "Union" men remember how, or on what issue they were elected? Did they ignore and obliterate party lines or share appointments and spoils with Democrats? Did not the men who were elected by the confiding simplicity of Democrats, last year, draw tight the party lines and pursue in the extreme the most ultra and bigoted measures? Is it not plain that these deceptive Republicans cared for nothing but plunder and the spoil of office, and that the inveigling and unceasing cry of "no party" was nothing else but an artifice by which to ride into power? Who will look carefully at the past and gainsay it? We ask you, then, Democrats, to think and profit by the lesson: that having learned it in the school of experience you will not forget it, and when the serpentine adder of Abolitionism tempts you again be deceived not—be on your guard, for we warn and foretel you that a like fraud will be practiced, a similar artifice is put forward. The wild cry of "People's Party" is a bait wherewith to catch the unsuspecting; it is a stumbling block thrown in the way of Democrats. People's party or no party, means that the Republicans shall be elected to another term of office. Are you willing, then, Democrats, that there shall be no party? Are you willing to obliterate your political faith—to become apostates to the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson, and to trust again, the Government into the hands of the party which so wantonly deceived you? If you elect Republicans again, they will finish their devilish job of destroying the Constitution and the sacred privileges thereof. If you elect Democrats, they cannot do worse. Is it disloyal to be a Democrat—is it impolitic to keep up party organizations and party usages? If so let us hear some logical argument from these men; if we ignore party politics let us have some good and substantial reason for so doing. Unless that Democrats are disloyal, there can be no harm in voting for a Democratic ticket: two-thirds of our army are Democrats, and if they can be trusted to General and fight the battles of our country—if they be competent to take charge of our military affairs, we cannot see any good reason why they should not be permitted to participate in the civil authorities.

Success and prosperity have crowned the efforts of the Democratic party—the infancy of the Republic was nursed, nurtured and baptized in her faith; and the history of the past shows that the country prospered under her rule. In 1812 the Democratic party beat back the hirings of a foreign despotic power and in 1847 they conquered the myriads of Mexico, and this too without violating law or the Constitution.

Be not, then, Democrats, ashamed of your principles, but come forward now in the hour of trial and sustain them manfully and fearlessly proclaim them to the world. The ticket at our mast head is composed of good and reliable men—men who have been selected from amongst you—men who have stood steadfast by the truths of Democracy whilst the wavering fell from her early teachings. Vote, then, for the whole ticket. It is worthy of your unstinted support: And on the second Tuesday of next month let us roll up such a Democratic majority as will frighten Northern fanaticism and Southern secessionism into the vats of everlasting infamy and oblivion.

The second Fair of the Highland Agricultural Society will be held at Johnstown, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of this Month.

Evading the Draft.

We visited the Drafting Commissioner's office on last Monday, and was exceedingly amused at the exemplary manifestation of crutches and limping auxiliaries apparent, from the common thorn edged to the patent spring cork leg, which reminded us of the lingering remnant of Napoleon Bonaparte's great army, each claiming exemption and "legging" for himself; nor was this all; there appeared the suppliant infirm and decrepit of all statures under the age of forty-five, from the dwarf to the overgrown—from the lean to the lusty—from the shriveled to the drooping—from the orange-out-tang to the smooth-skinned—from the sexton to the divine—from the police to the judiciary; and there were invalids with complaints the most various, exhibiting a collection of all the ailments and maladies with which biped man was ever afflicted, from the ancient distempers of the antediluvian world to the fashionable gout and the modern pale-evil. These with innumerable school directors, edged thick and fast upon the embarrassed officer, who with good nature and better judgment was endeavoring to apply the red ink as freely as the law would allow. We did not stay to see who was exempted or who was not, but from the amount of "Lager," and "Snake-root," exhausted on that day, we concluded that the most of them had been pretty well draughted. The Draft is a strange malady; the disease does not prove fatal, yet its contagion has a big circulation. It has already made more sick men and cripples than would fill our hospitals or outnumber our wounded soldiers.

APPOINTMENTS.—From the blundering and partiality with which the Governor and his advisers have made appointments to draw the militia, they appear to have been actuated by the most bitter partisan feelings. From the lowest scrivener to the highest deputy, the appointments have been, where it was possible, made from the Republicans who at the last election cried "no party." The appointment of examining Surgeon for this county has been marked with a series of most annoying blunders; first John Lowman, M. D., of Johnstown, was commissioned for that purpose, next William Lemmon, M. D., of this place, was duly commissioned and sworn to make these examinations. Dr. Lowman accordingly went home. Since then Dr. Lemmon's appointment has been revoked and Dr. Lowman ordered on duty. This is unfair, as Dr. Lemmon has already served three days and incurred considerable expense, and to be thus fooled is not right. If this blunder was unintentional, let the authorities make it right by paying each, or at least by daily compensating Dr. Lemmon for his services. As Dr. Lowman has not yet come on, Dr. Lemmon is, under the necessity of the Commission, Mr. Harr, still acting. And it is to be hoped that he will accordingly be remunerated.

WHAT IS LINT.—As many persons who are willing to make donations of this useful article in the army, are at a loss to know how to prepare it, we give some information as to how it is done: lint is obtained by scraping old muslin, but is not so good as that which is had by unraveling strips of old sheets or any other old linen. The proper way to prepare it is to tear the goods in strips from four to twelve inches in length and by simply unraveling these pieces thread by thread and rolling them up in skeins with a separate piece of paper around each, you will have an article preferable to scraped lint, and with much less trouble.

We learn from a private letter, some intelligence from the Cambria Guards who participated in the late terrific battles near Bull Run: Adjutant McCoy was wounded in the hip and bruised in the abdomen by a piece of shell; Sergt. Daniel D. Jones, disabled from duty by a piece of shell; Lieut. Rowland M. Jones, and privates John Jones and J. Edgar Evans were also wounded, but none of them seriously.

On the first page we publish a letter from Hon. Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in vindication of his acts while Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Scott's public character has been very openly assailed but we direct our readers to his epistle which speaks for itself.

We direct the attention of the Democracy of Cambria to the call of the Chairman for a grand mass meet on the 17th inst.

DIED.—On the 5th, MARY O'CONNELL, wife of William O'Connell, deceased, in the 64th year of her age.

One by one, the aged pioneers of this county drop off and are lost from our midst in the dark shadows of death, soon to be forgotten, perhaps, even by the nearest and dearest surviving friends, who thronged with the cares of life or raised with hopes of ambition and preferment, push onward and amongst the turmoil and pleasures of a busy world, where only the living and the present are remembered, soon exchange the sable garments of sorrow for the more gaudy habiliments of fashion and pleasure.

The deceased was a good and pious christian, an exemplar of virtue and a neighbor beloved by all who knew her; she leaves behind her, children who can truly call her "blessed and profit by her example." Two of her sons are now in the Northern army fighting for their country; one a cadet and graduate of West Point bearing the rank of Captain, the other a private in the 11th Pa. R. C., who have our deep sympathy for their bereavement of the dearest friend on earth, a kind mother.

OBITUARY.—We announce the death of Joseph A. Pfoff, of Loretto, who died in the army of the Potomac on the 19th of July last. He was aged 25 years, and was among the first to enlist in the "Cambria Guards" in this place; he entered the service as a private in the 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, but was afterwards taken on board one of the gun boats and participated in the battle at Island No. 10, where he won for himself some distinction; but after having braved the storms of battle and faced the cannon's mouth while bright prospects were before him and the future was full of hope, disease and death interfered.

This is the state of man: to-day he puts forth the tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blisssoms, And bears his blushing honors thick upon him; The third day there comes a frost, a killing frost, And—nips his root—

Price, the inimitable horse tamer, who, a few weeks ago, performed in our streets, feats of wonder with the quadruped horse, has proved himself, not only an efficient master of that four-footed beast, but has succeeded in taming the more untractable, lovely biped woman. Last Monday, he passed via our village to Carrolltown, with one of these priceless prizes, a young and beautiful female, who had consented and become his wife, (a few days before.) May happiness attend him, and in the evening of life, may he, with the poet, truly exclaim, "The world well tried—the sweetest thing in life Is the unclouded welcome of a wife."

"Come in out of the draft" is a sign above a New York recruiting office, where many persons have substantially avoided the Draft. There is now, in this county, a similar opportunity offered to persons who wish to avoid being drafted and, at the same time get the Government bounty, by enlisting with Capt. J. Murray or Sergeant E. Davis who are back on a short parole from the 115th regiment.

AMUSING.—The most ridiculous part of Monday's incidents was a party of yeomanry, who after having applied and been indemnified from the Draft, came down through High street singing the "Star Spangled Banner—long may it wave." But notwithstanding the excitement and tumult on that day, E. J. Mills & Co., continue to sell large quantities of goods from their immense stock.

Matthias S. Harr has entered upon the duties of his commission, and is being considerably annoyed at the numerous invalids who seek exemption. Mr. Harr, though sharp in politics, is, nevertheless, a good citizen and an honest man, and we have every reason to believe and assure the people, that he will make the Draft impartially—that he will act fairly and squarely.

Occupation of Frederick, Md. Forty Thousand Rebel Troops in possession—Movements of their Forces—Their designs on Washington and Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The intelligence received last night, and additionally confirmed this morning, of the occupation of Frederick City, Md. by the rebel forces, naturally excited much surprise mingled with indignation and alarm. Frederick is about sixty miles from Baltimore by the railroad line, and forty overland from Washington by way of Rockville, Darnes-

town and Poolesville, Md. There but limited opportunities here of obtaining information from that point, and all the intelligence coming by way of Baltimore. The Government authorities received the news yesterday, in a written documentary form.

During last night immense bodies of troops were in motion for the upper Potomac and elsewhere, and to-day the military operations continue. Nearly all rebel troops have apparently been drawn from our front, certainly no large force remain. Their next movement is a matter of conjecture, but cautious have been taken to guard the main quarters against probable attacks by them.

There is no doubt but that large reinforcements of rebels were yesterday being sent from Ashby's Gap, South of Leesburg, as if intending to cross at Snake's Foot, which is between Point of Rocks and the ward's Ferry. The rebels move in column, a first cavalry and next another infantry with the baggage in the rear and these again are followed in the rear by similar descriptions of troops. The people of the valley have endeavored to their sustenance, and doubtless furnished them with all needful information.

Nothing has been heard from the rebels at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, are cut off from reinforcements, and movement of the enemy towards Frederick. A gentleman who arrived here yesterday having left Frederick between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, on horseback saw the rebel force there estimated at 4000 under Jackson. From his conversation with the rebel soldiers, he derived the impression that one of their objects is to destroy the Northern Central Pennsylvania Railroad, or otherwise operate in that direction and that they have ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore. The informant was glad to leave the neighborhood of Frederick, without carrying anything to verify his data.

Governor Curtin's late Proclamation.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, I, G. CURTIN, GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in the present position of affairs it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people in defence:

Now, therefore, I do earnestly request the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organizations so formed, agreeable to the provisions of that act. It is further recommended, that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock, p. m., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, at liberty to attend to their military duties. The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto committed themselves to the service of the country has pressed heavily on her military sources. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their best interest that I should recommend herein contained, and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the Commonwealth the eighty-second. BY THE GOVERNOR, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE LEAVE WESTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Through Express, Fast, Mail, and other train types. Rows include Altoona, Kittanning, Gallitzin, Cresson, Lilly's, Portage, Wilmore, Summerhill, Mineral Point, Conemaugh, and Johnstown.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Through Express, Fast, Mail, and other train types. Rows include Johnstown, Conemaugh, Mineral Point, Summerhill, Wilmore, Portage, Lilly's, Cresson, Gallitzin, Kittanning, and Altoona.

*Trains will stop at stations marked "F," only when signal is given. Valuable Democratic papers at the office for free distribution. Call and get them.