

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

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Democratic Ticket.

- Assembly, CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown. Register and Recorder, JAMES GRIFFIN, of Johnstown. Treasurer, ISAAC WIKER, of Wilmore. Commissioner, E. GLASS, of Elensburg. Coroner, WM. FLATTERY, of Johnstown. Auditor, F. P. TIERNEY, of Canbria Tp. Poor House Director, GEO. McCULLOUGH, of Munster Tp.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- WILLIAM KITTELL, Chairman. M. McGuire, John Smith, John Ferguson, John McBride, Thomas McKernan, Wm P Buck, Joseph Cole, Montgomery Douglas, Joseph Gill, E. B. Dunnegan, John Campbell, Michael Berry, Richard Saunders, William Murray, William Kittell, Thomas McBreen, Irvin Rutledge, William McKee, John A. Barnes, James F. Campbell, A. Kennedy, P. H. Shields, James McToy, John Stull, Peter Dougherty, George W. Stahl, Joseph A. Dinoud, William McGuire, George Walters, John McColligan, George Washburn.

Union Leagues—Their Secrecy and Object.

The leaders of these secret and oath-bound organizations, are endeavoring to inveigle the people by the cry of "no party," "Union," "support the Administration," &c. But, we, again, warn the people against the snares of the enemy: assuring them, that it is Know-Nothingism disguised under a different cognomen. Their real designs are to consummate their diabolical schemes against free government, and to ravish the last vestige of American liberty; and it is through the agency of these "Union Leagues," that they mean to keep their grasp of abused power, and secure the election of another sectional candidate to the next Presidency. But they will tell you that their object is to restore the Union, but believe them not; for their great leader in this State has declared that "the Union never shall, with my consent or with my vote, be restored under the old Constitution!" And when they endeavor to palaver you with the "no party" dodge, you can refer them to another prominent leader, who is in constant and immediate communication with Lincoln and his co-workers; we mean John W. Forney, who is more of a blatherskite than a discreet man; for more than once, by his clattering, he has "let the cat out of the bag." But they are afraid of Forney, and are, therefore, forced to retain him in their confidence. In one of his "Occasionals" to the Press, a short time ago, he said:

"I stated in a recent letter that the campaign for the Presidency in 1864 had been opened by the Union men. I made that statement deliberately. I repeat it now. The Union men—in such organizations as Union Leagues, or in whatever capacity they may please to act—have opened the campaign, and intend to support the President in 1863, and, if possible, to control the election of a President in 1864."

What stronger evidence need be produced, unless the people are determined to be incredulous and again trust that party which is now ruining the country.

And now a word about the secrecy of these "Leagues." We know there are a great many Democrats, disposed to be liberal, who will hardly believe that there are any secret oaths, grips or passwords; because forsooth, they hold some of their meetings publicly. It is true they hold public meetings; and it is

equally true, that the majority of those who attend and profess to belong to those "leagues," know nothing of the secret oath, because they are not safe to be entrusted with it: and it is policy for their leaders to keep them in ignorance, as to the real purposes of the organization, because, they count on their votes as a sure thing any how. Thus, does this grand scheme work; while the leaders are "all sworn and bound together for certain specific purposes, the men who are allowed to attend those public demonstrations only, are duped and led to religiously believe, that the "Union League" is based upon the purest motives of assisting the Government in suppression of the rebellion. We submit the following letter from the New York Syracuse Courier, furnished by the gentlemen to whom it was addressed, which will give the reader some idea of the secret workings of this midnight organization. Although a Republican in politics, he was not so far depraved as to secretly connive with his more ultra brethren for the destruction of this government and the annihilation of American liberty. Democrats, be on your guard: for we assure you, that such secret societies are everywhere being organized in your midst:

UTICA, April 9, 1863. Mr. —, N. Y.—You will excuse me for addressing you, a stranger to me, but from what I hear of you we need no formal introduction. We are both loyal men, and as such are friends at sight. My object in addressing you on this occasion is to learn if there can be organized in your town a loyal League rendezvous. You are perhaps aware that our Loyal Leagues of this State are to hold a State Convention at this place, on the 27th instant. I am informed that your League is in process of formation. I dare say you know there are two Leagues—one public, another secret—the former civic and the latter military in its plans; and from what I am told of your peculiar abilities, I especially wish you to take part in the latter.

It is essentially necessary that this organization should be secretly effected, the increasing business and numbers of the Copperheads in this State are such that they must be put down before the next Presidential election, or they may out vote us at the polls. Their clamor about free speech, arbitrary arrests and the Constitution is misleading the people. We must not be too careful or timid about the measures necessary to keep them under. It may be that the military forces of our inner Loyal Leagues, in co-operation with the Government, may be effectively used against them in certain localities.

Having been chosen by our friends in New York city as travelling agent for Central New York, I shall soon give you a call. I am not able to name the day at this time, but will advise you of my visit in time for you to call in reliable friends for consultation. Do not invite any squeamish Republican—only the most radical. I shall then communicate to you the signs, mystic grips and other workings of our order. Let me hear from you. Yours truly, E. L. ROBERTS.

The Snares of the Enemy.

The Union Leaguers of this place, after considerable conniving, issued a call for another of their ostensible meetings, which was held in the Court House on Monday evening last. After a great deal of debate and whispering about on the street corners, it was thought most advisable to call it a Union meeting implying no party, in order, the more effectually to deceive the people. John Scott, Esq., of Huntington, who, we are told, is an aspirant for gubernatorial honors at the hands of the Leaguers, was selected as the big gun.

The invitation suiting Mr. Scott's economy and political aspirations, was, of course, readily accepted. In due time, the speaker was on the arena with a huge pile of old books, consisting of text books, Benton's works, pamphlets, speeches &c., from which he occasionally read a verse. He said he was a no party man. He differed a little with the Administration, but he believed the acts and whims of Mr. Lincoln were paramount over the liberties of the people, because this rebellion must be put down and the people must not oppose the Administration. He contended that Gen. Jackson's conduct at the battle of New Orleans, was a precedent for Mr. Lincoln; and that the President had a right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus wherever and whenever he pleased; to make arrests of traitors wherever he found them; and if the safety of the country required it, Mr. Lincoln had a right even to do away with the Constitution, for a time, in order to crush this unholy rebellion. He endorsed all the acts of this Administration, and defended the illegal arrests of Mr. Lincoln. His speech in all, which was about two hours long, was a carefully studied piece of sophistry, well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting.

We were since told by a gentleman who is intimate with Mr. Scott, that his private

views are quite different from those he publicly enunciated in that meeting. Why Mr. Scott speaks in public to the people one way, and in his private conversation entertains different views, we are unable to say; and unless the speaker mistake the temper and intelligence of the people of the mountain county, we are unable to conjecture what designs he had in coming here to abuse and vilify the Democratic party, other than to ensnare unsuspecting Democrats into the enthrallment of the "Union League."

We had the pleasure of taking by the hand, Captain and Lieutenant Downey, of Johnstown. They were out in the three month's service, and afterwards, when the call was made for nine month's men, they willingly volunteered to serve their country. They behaved gallantly during their enlistment; and merited, not only that distinction which their rank gave to them, but they won for themselves, the affections and good wishes of those who were in subordination to them. Their personal appearance, fine social qualities and sterling Democracy, are accomplishments sufficient for their recommendation anywhere. May success attend them.

We learn from the Clearfield Republican, that Daniel Ullman, who used to figure a conspicuous part in the politics of Clearfield county, is now in New Orleans operating under Gen. Banks; and it is announced that he is to be put in command of 200,000 negro soldiers, which the Secretary of War promises to raise and furnish. The same paper remarks that Ullman is well calculated for the business; and thinks it would be a capital idea for the North to get rid of their free negroes by giving Ullman full control over them.

By some misunderstanding, we missed the name of Mr. John E. McKenzie, who was appointed one of the Vice Presidents of the mass meeting last week. Mr. McKenzie is a good man and a working Democrat, and we are glad to state that he was among the officers of that meeting.

FIRE.—The store room and dwelling house of Mr. Jas. Fagan, of Carrolltown, were, with all their contents, on last Saturday night, destroyed by fire. The store of Mr. Crook, which was in the same building, was also destroyed. We did not learn the cause of the fire nor the estimated loss, but suppose it to be quite heavy.

Wheeler & Wilson's Machines are the favorites for families, being especially adapted to that purpose. They work more rapidly, with less friction, and with a greater economy of thread than most, if not all others.—N. Y. Tribune.

The above Machines are sold by R. A. O. Kerr, Altoona, Pa.

DIED.—On Thursday morning, May 21st, in Allegheny township, AGNES REGINA, daughter of Augustine and Aenes Walters, aged 1 year, 1 month and 20 days.

Farewell darling, thou art gone. Early must we mourn for you, But thy worldly cares are done. And thou hast found that home so true.

Yes, thou hast sought thy native home. That bright celestial shore. Where cares and trials are unknown, And parting is no more.

Thy true we mourn our little one. That made our home so bright. Who was called away as life begun. To share eternal light.

Why should we idly mourn for you. Who was but lent not given. Remembering that God's words are true. Of such is the kingdom of Heaven." M. Allegheny Tp.

In Loretto, on the 5th instant, Miss MARY R. STORM, daughter of Dr. D. T. Storm, aged 19 years.

We were not personally acquainted with the deceased, but learn that she was beloved by all who knew her, and that her premature death, will be a deep affliction on the bereaved family. We sympathize with the relatives, and trust that one whose lot it was to be called away so young, has exchanged this life for a better one.

In Carrolltown, on the 4th instant, FRANCIS PATRICK, son of Henry and Ellen Scanlan, aged 8 months and 2 days.

We shall give the proceedings of Court next week.

Little cyrus elder, late of Somerset, is now assistant editor of the Johnstown Tribune.

The New York World Addresses the President on Mr. Vallandigham's Arrest.

To the President of the United States:

SIR:—When, something less than a year ago, a public journal in this city made through its editorial columns, a personal address to you under the proper signature of its editor, and you honored it by a respectful, argumentative reply, the dignity that hedges around the First Magistrate of the country were so far relaxed, by your gratuitous condescension, as to relieve a similar address by another public journal from the imputation of presumptuous impertinence which might otherwise attach to it. Our purpose in taking recourse to this unusual form of comment on a public transaction is not to make an insolent claim to address you on an assumed level of equality, unmindful of the respect due to your high office, but simply to avail ourselves of a sort of conventional support in the difficult observance of the decorum which befits a discussion of the public acts of the President of the United States. The form of a direct address brings us, as it were, into the executive presence, and puts us, by not a very difficult effort of the imagination, under the restraints which good breeding would impose on a citizen remonstrating with you to your face against proceedings of which it is difficult for a FREEMAN to speak with becoming command of temper.

Your revision of the proceedings of the military commission by which Mr. Vallandigham was tried and sentenced has resulted in an act which amounts to an expression of your full approval of the whole course of these proceedings from their inception in setting disguised officers as spies on his track, through the dragging him from his bed in the night time, the trial without indictment or jury, and the protest against the issue of a writ of habeas corpus, down to the declaration of a heavy penalty for an act which is not only a violation of any existing law, but is a right sacredly guaranteed by the Constitution, which, at your inauguration, with becoming appearance of sensibility to its obligations, you took a solemn oath to preserve, protect and defend. The fact that you have changed the sentence, changes no essential aspect in the case. It is merely the difference between confinement and transportation. To draw an illustration from English history, it is substitution of Botany Bay for the Tower. The essential fact remains unchanged, that a citizen is punished for the exercise of a right; that the law has been violated not by him who suffers the penalty, but by him who declares it. Your approval of the proceedings implied in your fixing the penalty, absolves all the lesser agents and brings home the whole responsibility to you. Their acts thus become your acts: their spies your spies; their soldiers, skulking in darkness to perpetrate a deed which slurs the light of day, your instruments; their military commission, your Star Chamber; G. moral Burn-side's silly protest, your exposition of the nullity, under your administration, of the most sacred guarantees of the Constitution. By making the sentence and its execution your sole act, you indorse, and give the sanction of your high office to all the extraordinary proceedings which terminated in Mr. Vallandigham's conviction.

You have read, Mr. Lincoln, in the quiet shades of Springfield, where you passed so large a portion of your life in the unostentatious practice of the private virtues which gained you the esteem of your neighbors, and in the honest performance of useful duties which gave them a favorable opinion of your abilities—in that tranquil retreat, sir, with the horror natural to an ingenious mind, you have read of the Roman Emperor who placed his edicts so high in the air that they could not be deciphered by the keenest eye, and yet severely punished any breach of them. Why, was it sir, that by a sure moral instinct, producing an instant conviction that which no resources of logic could either shake or confirm—why was it that your sense of justice revolted, with the whole strength of your honest nature, against so execrable an instance of tyranny? Pray, sir, do not be startled; but, with the steadiness of perception of which we know you to be capable, analyze the judgment you spontaneously pronounced against the Roman tyrant, and define to yourself what it is in this act of his that made it so abhorrent to your moral sense. When the Roman ruler fixed his code on the height of a column there was still a possibility that, by extraordinary pains, men might come to know what it contained. But how are men, in this free country, and under your well-meaning administration, to know what actions are consistent with their personal safety, when the laws which they are punished for violating are no longer written in the statute books, but lie buried in the inscrutable discretion or unaccountable caprice of your military agents?

It is of the essence, not of liberty, but of justice, that the laws shall be made by one body of men and executed by another. In the institutions of the great Anglican race, to which we are proud to belong, the legislative and judicial departments of government are carefully separated; the parliament, congress or legislature ordaining the law, without knowing whom it may affect, and the courts applying it to individual cases without any power to bend or warp it, by conscious or uncon-

scious bias, for or against the particular prisoner before them. The offense is defined, the penalty declared, the mode of trial ordained, by men who, knowing nothing of the persons to be affected by them, are governed by a strict sense of abstract justice. The citizen has a perfect knowledge of his rights, remedies and liabilities; the law is in the statute book, neither posted on a tall column nor rendered still more illegible by concealment in the future caprices of a discretion which makes light of long established precedents, and classes as crimes what our fathers inscribed in the Constitution as inviolable rights. Under the just and beneficent system we have heretofore enjoyed, no man, even in the nightmare of a diseased imagination, ever dreamed that the day would so soon come when the arbitrary will of one man would clothe itself with the combined functions of legislator, judge and jury, making the law for cases after they have arisen, and varying the penalty by a strange and unaccountable freak, interpreted by a friendly pen as a significant practical joke. Such grim and grotesque jokes, where the thing sported with is so precious as the rights of American citizen, may remind the world of another incident in the life of a Roman Emperor, which our respect for the high office you hold will not allow us to mention.

Mr. Lincoln, you were educated a lawyer, and from the great amount of leisure you must have enjoyed during the interval of your rural practice to qualify yourself, by fit studies, for your present exalted station, it is to be presumed that you are well read in the literature of your noble profession. Permit us to carry your mind back to those assiduous and emulating studies, and recall to your recollection that light of English jurisprudence, Lord Sumner. The great constitutional lawyer bore witness, as you, Sir, must well remember, against the tyranny and corruption of his age. It has been said of him in a figure too smart and ornate to satisfy a severe taste, but still with entire justice, that "like a chapel in a palace, he alone remained unpolluted, whilst all around was profanation and uproar." Our purpose in mentioning this great lawyer and statesman, who stood up with such masculine strength against the tools and parasites of the last two Stuarts, is to ask your attention to some very brief extracts from his description of a tribunal famous in English history, and which has done more to color the current of subsequent English thought, and of the political thought of the offshoots of the English race (among which we occupy the first place) than any other one thing that ever had an abiding place among men: your quick legal and historical perception already sees that we can mean nothing else than the Star Chamber, which we but now termed famous, but to which your deeper detection of its character and better sense of fitness, will apply the epithet, infamous. But let us make way for the impressive language of Lord Somers:

"We had a privy council in England, with great and mixed powers; we suffered under it long and much. All the rolls of Parliament are full of complaints and remedies; but none of them effectual till Charles the First's time. The Star Chamber was but a spawn of our council, and was called so only because it sat in the usual council chamber. It was set up as a formal court in the third year of Henry the Eighth, in very soft words, 'to punish great riots, to restrain offenders to big for ordinary justice.'

"But in a little time it made the nation tremble. The privy council came at last to MAKE LAWS BY PROCLAMATION, and the Star Chamber rained those that would not obey."

We allude, Sir, to that justly odious tribunal to recall to your notice a peculiarity of the jealous, liberty-loving Anglo-Saxon race, with which your studies in the principles and history of the illustrious patriots who brought the Star Chamber to ruin and its abettors to the block, must have made you familiar. The peculiarity of the Anglican mind to which we allude in this: that it will bear twice the injustice from the regular tribunals that it will put up with from mock courts. The ordinary fountains of justice, in the early times we allude to, were, as you well know, shockingly corrupt; a single judge in a single riding—the infamous and atrocious Jeffries—perpetrated instances of brutal injustice that proceed from the Star Chamber during the whole period of its existence. But Jeffries did not so arouse the people and sting them into infuriated and determined resistance. In the one case, the principle of the proceedings was subversive of the ends of justice; in the other, the law and the jury remained, and a servile or a brutal judge was subject to the restraints of publicity, and might soon die. Just so, John Hamden resisted the ship money not because the imposition was burdensome, but because the principle was dangerous. Just so, as Mr. Webster said, our fathers went to war against a preamble—against the mere assertion of a right to tax them, when the tax actually levied was a trifle. Thus you see, Sir, that there are things which the jealous race from which we are sprung will resolutely oppose to the death, more from the peril which they see in them as precedents, than from the pressure of a present and

felt evil. In the present case, the people see that if you can suppress free criticism of your administration by Mr. Vallandigham you can crush out such criticism by ever citizen of the loyal States for you have no more legal power over one citizen than you have over any other. If you can break through the Constitution to infringe the freedom of speech, the people see that you can equally break through it to destroy every other right which the Constitution guarantees; for one part is no more binding upon you than every other.—The principle of your late action—however you may intend it—makes you the absolute master of our lives and liberties. As if you were as pure, as wise, and as just as the first of your predecessors in the great office you hold, the precedent you are setting for some less virtuous and more unscrupulous successor, would cause it to be fraught with such fearful dangers as would bind all freemen to resist it.

Unless this dangerous action of yours is reversed and you Sir, in your high station, set the country an example of the steady homage to the LAW, which is our only sure anchor in the great storm, you have overtaken us, he must be a sanguine man who will venture to predict that you will lay down your power as quietly as you assumed it. Whatever, Sir, may be your own estimate of your recent proceedings, they viewed by the country, and will be judged by history, in the light they are now regarded by

Outpouring of the Democracy at Huntingtondon County.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of the Democratic masses of Old Huntingdon was held at the court house, in the borough of Huntingtondon, on Friday, the 29th inst., for the purpose of considering the late outrage upon the Monitor newspaper, and to assert the right of the speech and the freedom of the press.—It was the largest political meeting ever held in Huntingtondon, the court being being too small to admit the vast number present.

The assemblage was called to order by the selection of Major Geo. W. Spear, Mount Union, as President, who, after taking the chair, announced the object of the meeting, and in an eloquent and able manner described the present unpopular and distracted condition of our country, and showed the imperative necessity of adhering to the time-honored landmarks of the Democratic party. Having reviewed his country in the present war against the Southern rebellion as long as the health would permit, he scorned the putative in that Democratic were those of the Constitution and the Union, and substituted a "withering rebuke to the 'stay-at-home patriots' who manifest their patriotism by designing 'peace' offices, and find employment in 'lingering treason.'"

- The following named persons were selected as VICE PRESIDENTS: Nicholas Crosswell, Cairns Paterson, Daniel Massey, Thomas Stewart, A. Campbell, John K. Metz, J. M. Stonerod, Lewis Stever, David Hill, Charles Greenland, John S. Galt, Daniel J. Logan, Edward M. Hill, Thos. Brooks, Thomas Maher, Thomas Fagan, Dennis M. High, Capt. William Riley, Maj. John Z. Attnitt, James H. J. Murray, Simpson, Adam Bell, Sr., James Wilson, Adam Spick, Geo. Jackson, Wm. H. Harper, James H. Jackson, Samuel Miller, H. P. Hader, M. C. Caslin, Job Plympt, Daniel Hill, Jr., Charles Porter, N. Ingersoll, Crosswell, H. Helfright, David M. Vevey, John Lukens, Dr. Wm. P. M. A. M. Sloop, Robert Gosborn, Thos. Irvin, John Mearl, John Noll, Mearl, Henry, Jacob Porter, Geo. W. Paterson, Thomas K. Henderson.

- SECRETARIES: David Caldwell, A. D. Crist, Dr. G. Mears, Mordcaen B. Massey, John E. Lightner, H. H. Zapple, James McCord, Dr. David P. Miller, Geo. B. C. Mearl, Dr. A. F. Neely, Jacob Huger, M. Crum, Wm. McCartney, John Mearl, John McGrath, Alex. Norris, J. G. Samuel G. Simpson, David P. Henderson.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of twenty-five to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following persons were named as the Committee: R. Bruce Petriken, Albert Owen, Milton Spear, J. Simpson Africa, Geo. B. Wallace, A. J. Postlethwaite, M. B. Hugh, Mathew Murray, David G. Jates, Mahlon T. Stryker, Peter H. G. John, John Penderon, Jesse Henry, Ewing, Thos. Bell, J. Heddling, Geo. Wilson, Jacob Longenecker, Thos. Turner, A. P. Wilson, William Henderson, John B. Frazier, Wm. A. Simpson, Thomas P. M'Nite.

The assemblage was then ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. Robert Johnston, of Cambria, Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster, John H. Esq. of Centre, S. M. Woodblock, Esq. of Blair, and others. The speeches were all distinguished by their coolness, clearness and power. For four hours the hall of the court house was densely packed by the Democracy of the county. Cheers and cheer greeted the speakers, as words