

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 17, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 37 PARK ROW New York, and 19 State street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "Democrat and Sentinel," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Democratic Ticket.

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

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM KITTELL, Chairman. M. McGuire, John Smith, John Ferguson, John McBride, Thomas McKernan, Wm. P. Buck, Joseph Cole, Montgomery Douglass, Joseph Gill, E. R. Dunnegan, John Campbell, Michael Berry, Richard Sanderson, William Murray, William Kittell, Thomas M'Green, Irvin Rutledge, William M'Kee, John A. Barnes, James F. Campbell, A. Kennedy, P. H. Shields, James M' Coy, John Stall, Peter Dougherty, George W. Stahl, Joseph A. Diamond, William M'Gough, George Walters, John M'Colgan, George Washburn.

Senatorial Conference.

The Conferees from Blair Cambria and Clearfield counties, met in Altoona, on the 12th inst., and elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, which meets in Harrisburg to-day. The Conference was full: Blair voting for Dr. J. M. Gemmill; Cambria for Wm. Kittell, Esq.; Clearfield for James T. Leonard, Esq., until the third ballot, the gentlemen from Clearfield abandoned their candidate, and voted as follows: which resulted in the election of Wm. Kittell, Esq., from Cambria. J. G. Hall, Esq., voted with Blair, for Dr. Gemmill, and Messrs. Gidar Bell and W. P. Chambers voted with Cambria for Mr. Kittell. On motion of A. J. Crisman, of Blair, the election of Mr. Kittell was declared unanimous, after which the Conference adjourned.

A Rebuke to Mr. Lincoln.

By reference to the proceedings of the Ohio State Convention, published in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the people of that State are not only unanimously opposed to arbitrary arrests, but have, in the nomination of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham for Governor, administered a most withering rebuke to Mr. Lincoln. The people of Ohio, although embarrassed by the insolence of shoulder-strapped monkeys, who are willing to do the bidding of the Lincoln dynasty are determined to stand up, and if necessary fight for those rights, which the highest law of the land guarantees to each and every citizen. We are heartily gratified at the result, not only because it will elevate Mr. Vallandigham to the Chief Magistracy of Ohio, but more particularly, because the people of one of the largest and most populous States have signified their abhorrence and utter detestation of those dangerous freaks of Abolition fanaticism.

J. B. Sansom, Esq., of the Indiana Democrat, paid us a pop visit last week. Although not long a permanent resident of that county, he has done much to promote the cause of Democracy amongst a people who have been led astray by the teachers of Abolitionism. Mr. Sansom is the Senatorial delegate from Armstrong and Indiana counties to the Democratic State Convention, which meets in Harrisburg to-day.

The Democratic State Convention.

To-day the Delegates from the different counties and districts throughout the State, meet in Harrisburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor. We predict not the result, but hope that whomsoever they agree upon, will be a man worthy of the support of freemen; that the State of Pennsylvania may come out of the troubled sea with a Seymour at her head.

Many anxious hearts are turned towards the Democracy of this State; and the election of a man, like Governor Seymour of New York, to the Executive chair of this State, may yet be the means preserving American liberty from the ravishment of Abolition fanaticism.

Carelessness of Postmasters.

We hear very frequently, from our subscribers, throughout the county and elsewhere, complaints that they do not get their papers. Now this is not alone injurious to us but very annoying to our patrons; and although it is with reluctance we speak of this matter, we are determined that justice shall be done to us, even we are forced to expose those officials against whom these complaints are made. Our papers are mailed to each subscriber with his or her name legibly printed on the margin, and Postmasters have no excuse whatever, if our patrons do not get them. We know not whether to attribute it to carelessness or to a disposition to suppress Democratic papers: either is inexcusable in a Postmaster; and the officer who is found to violate his oath and neglect his business should at once be removed from office. By some blundering or carelessness among these Government officials, the Ebensburg mails were sent to Chest Springs and Loretto, yesterday, to the annoyance of the whole community.

We had a shake hands with Lieutenant Dunegan in the beginning of the week. Although exposed to many hardships, he looks none the worse of the wear. Clearfield township, his native heath, is a credit to the country. Her brave sons are to be found among the rolls of honor, from the army of the Potomac to South Carolina and New Orleans, some of whom have bled in the cause of their country. Clearfield township is a Democratic district; and although she is willing to help fight the battles of the country, she will never consent to have the great immunities of the Constitution taken from the people; nor will she threaten and menace of this Administration intimidate her from doing their duty and exercising a freeman's right at the ballot-box in October next.

IMPORTANT TO CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MAKERS.—In another column, will be found a card of Messrs. MARK & DAVISON, of Pittsburg, wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of findings appertaining to Carriage and Harness making. We are personally acquainted with the gentlemen, and have been all through their establishment from the cellar to the garret; and can, with sincerity, recommend their goods to the public. We assure our country dealers that they will find no better establishment whereto purchase their stocks. They will find, not only every variety of goods, both in price and quality, to suit the economy and tastes of all, but they will be cordially received by the members of the firm, who we must say, have in their employ, very gentlemanly clerks.

Since the introduction of Sewing Machines, several of the New York houses confine a great deal of their attention to the making up of fine shirt trimmings almost exclusively, and are, by the aid of the machine, enabled to do the work much cheaper and with greater uniformity than could otherwise be done; as, for instance, while one female operator on a machine, such as is generally used by shirt manufacturers, [Wheeler & Wilson's], can with ease stitch from two to three dozen shirt bosoms per day, the same woman, although she might be an extremely good and quick hand at the needle, would have great difficulty, by constant work, to stitch three of the same kind of bosoms in the same time, if indeed she could do it at all.—New York Herald.

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

DIED.—In Cambria township, on the 11th inst., MRS. MARY GRIFFITH, wife of Thomas Griffith, aged about 35 years.

Captain W. W. Ivory, of the 1st Nebraska regiment, is now at his home in Loretto, on sick leave for a short time. For the last few months he was stationed at St. Louis with Gen. Davidson's Staff; but owing to the hardships and discipline of military life, he was obliged to obtain a furlough that he might regain his health, by breathing the pure mountain air.

The remains of Lieut. E. Davis, who was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, and since died in one of the hospitals, were brought home and interred in the cemetery east of this place. His corpse was followed to the grave by a large concourse of people.

We received one number of the Daily Constitutional Union, printed in Washington city. It is just the kind of a paper the people want; and should be well supported by the Democracy everywhere.

Proclamation of the Governor.

FIFTY THOUSAND PENNSYLVANIANS CALLED FOR TO REPEL INVASION.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following Proclamation has just been issued, and spread as early as possible.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion, and an army of rebels is again approaching our border. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling upon the State for fifty thousand men.

I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania, who love liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of our Revolutionary Fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, and do invoke them to rise in their might and rush to the rescue in the hour of imminent peril.

The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency, and all questions of local interest, all ties social and political, all impulses of a personal and partisan character sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength it can command, is now apparent. Our only dependence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth.

I now, therefore, call upon the people of Pennsylvania, capable of bearing arms, to enrol themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Latest from Vicksburg. SEMI-OFFICIAL NEWS FROM GRANT—HE IS WITH BANKS—SIEGE PROGRESSING.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Two dispatches were received to-night from Major General Grant, addressed to different gentlemen in high official positions. They are dated Monday, 8th instant, a much shorter time in obtaining news from Vicksburg than heretofore. An important fact, and which has occasioned much anxiety, is derived from them, namely, that General Grant was in communication with General Banks as late as the 4th instant, at which time Fort Hudson was closely invested. General Grant reports what is already known or believed, that Johnston is concentrating troops with whom to operate against him, and mentions a report that three divisions are moving from Bragg to reinforce that rebel General. Breckinridge is known to have joined him. Vicksburg is still closely invested and the siege is progressing favorably. The tone of the dispatches is represented to be such as to show that General Grant fears not the enemy either in its front or rear, and that he will protect his lines at all hazards.

It is presumed that he did not know at the date of the dispatch whether or not he was to be reinforced. The information inspires increasing hope and confidence in the final success of the siege. [The foregoing news was filed in the Washington telegraph office on Wednesday evening, but was not received in this city until yesterday afternoon, on the arrival of the mail.]

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

IMMENSE GATHERING.

VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR BY ACCLAMATION.

George E. Pugh for Lieutenant-Governor by Acclamation.

[From the New York Daily News.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11, 1863.—The Democratic State Convention was organized this morning in this city. The attendance is immense. All preceding Conventions of all parties sink into insignificance compared with this. Probably one hundred thousand persons are here. Speeches have been made from almost every available position in the city.

The feeling in Vallandigham's favor is overwhelming, and no one else is talked of. There have been no unpleasant incidents. The military are invisible, and many of the soldiers in the crowd are shouting for Vallandigham.

The excitement continued even without regard to the recess. No one seemed to care for anything more than the grand result which will be known this afternoon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock P. M. The Committee on permanent Organization reported Ex-Governor Medill, of Fairfield, who was selected as the President of the Convention, and his appearance upon the stand was greeted with prolonged cheers. Amos Lyon was made Secretary. One Vice President and one Secretary from each Congressional District were then appointed.

Gov. Medill, upon taking the chair, said it was the purpose of this vast assemblage to show that there is no cowardice in the people of which power could take advantage, and to place Ohio upon the same platform with the State of New York, which she would have always occupied but for the subserviency of their State officials. [Prolonged cheers for New York.] It was the purpose of this Convention to bring back the gallant Vallandigham, [immense cheering] and he believed that the powers that be would quake and recede before this mighty, terrific demonstration, as they did in Chicago the other day.

Mr. James, of Muskingum, the friend of Jewett, then nominated Clement L. Vallandigham as the candidate for Governor. The nomination was immediately made unanimous, amid the prolonged cheers of the crowd. The counties were called, and Vallandigham received the solid vote of every county. The whole city rang with cheers upon the announcement of this result. When the enthusiasm had comparatively subsided, ex-United States Senator George E. Pugh mounted the stand and addressed the multitude in a thrilling speech, which was received with cheer after cheer. He could not be expected to agree upon terms of peace or upon anything else, without freedom of discussion, which was denied in Burnside's infamous Order No. 38. We cannot undertake to decide for peace or war until we achieve our own liberties. If Mr. Vallandigham can convince me that we can settle this quarrel, I am with him heart and hand; but until we have heard him we cannot judge; and when the military tell me that he cannot speak, it is a farce to talk of a free government. The Democracy are not responsible for this war. Our adversaries are simple slaves. They say the quarrel could not have been settled, but I know that it could, and the Union maintained in its integrity. They shall be held responsible for all this bloodshed in the face of God. In the face of men, and in the face of history. They shall have men and money, all they want; but if they fail to accomplish the restoration of the Union, the judgment of God, of man, and of history will be against them. He would utter no word which they could construe into an excuse for their failure. If they restore the Union he was a false prophet; if they fail, they shall not put on us any excuse for their failure. But he would not submit to arbitrary and tyrannical power. The Democracy have borne more outrage than was ever borne by a people before. If they insist upon martial law, if we are to hold our property, and the right to protect our wives and children, at the whim of military commanders like Burnside, it is time to call a convention that never will adjourn until our own liberties are achieved. A man can die but once, and it is glorious to pay the penalty of life in defence of liberty. I spurn Burnside's Order No. 38. I trample it under foot. Come what will—imprisonment, exile or death—I defy the power and its minions. We will not hold our rights at the whim of any man. I may not agree with Mr. Vallandigham, but I maintain his right to express his opinions. I will express mine at the hazard of my life. This despotism must be stopped—peaceably, if possible—but stopped at all events. If we had a Governor in Ohio we would have been saved this disgrace; but we have a creature, a thing that sold himself for a great office, which he has dragged in the dust. An honest man can be pardoned for changing his belief, but Governor Tod's infamy is indescribable. He has the audacity to say he will again belong to the Democratic party, but if he ever

appears in a Democratic Convention I will move to expel him. Mr. Pugh denounced the cowardice and perfidy of Judges Leavitt and Swaine as infamous. Mr. Vallandigham had authorized him to say that the choice of imprisonment had not been allowed to him, as he would rather a thousand times have gone to Fort Warren than into the lines of those in rebellion against the Constitution. Mr. Pugh concluded his speech by saying he would listen to nothing, think of nothing, consent to nothing until Vallandigham was returned to us. If we failed at the ballot-box in October, he counseled freemen to seek in some other and happier country the liberties they could no longer enjoy in this. At the conclusion of Mr. Pugh's speech he was nominated as Lieutenant-Governor, and in spite of his earnest and sincere protestations against it, the nomination was conferred unanimously, and the people carried off the orator upon their shoulders in triumph. A resolution was passed that the members of this Convention would maintain and defend the sentiments uttered by Mr. Pugh, if it required every man to carry a musket upon his shoulder.

The enthusiasm of the multitude at this point was so great, that the business of the Convention was for the time being suspended. After the tumult abated, the Convention proceeded to nominate the following gentlemen to complete the State ticket.

- Auditor of State—Wm. Hubbard. Supreme Judge—Peter Van Trump. Treasurer of State—H. S. Knapp. Public Works—J. H. Heaton.

These nominations were made unanimously. The President of the Convention was instructed to telegraph Mrs. Vallandigham of the nomination of her husband for Governor. A dispatch from Judge Parker of New York was read, counselling the Democracy to rebuke despotism by electing Mr. Vallandigham Governor. The committee on resolutions made a lengthy and unanimous report setting forth the principles of the Democracy of Ohio, by which they were to be guided. They protest against the emancipation proclamation and the entire negro policy of the war, and the dogma that the Administration is the Government. Among others the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

"That we declare the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended, or asserts the right to proclaim or extend martial law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government; that we deem it proper further to declare that we, together with the truly loyal people of the State, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestations of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and in such an event we would cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights; that the soldiers composing our armies merit the thanks of the nation; their country called and nobly did they respond; living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar; that whenever it becomes practicable to obtain a Convention of all or three-fourths of the States, such body should be convened for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the Federal Constitution as experience has proved to be necessary to maintain that instrument in the spirit and meaning intended by its founders, and to provide against future convulsions and wars; that the arrest, imprisonment and pretended trial and actual banishment of C. L. Vallandigham, citizen of the State of Ohio, not belonging to the land and naval forces of the United States, nor to the militia in actual service, by alleged military authority, for no other pretended crime than that of uttering words of legitimate criticism upon the conduct of the Administration, and appealing to the ballot box for a change of policy, said arrest and military trial, taking place of law, where the courts are open and unobstructed, and for no act done within the sphere of active military operations in carrying on the war, we regard as a palpable violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; and we furthermore denounce said arrest, trial and banishment, as a direct insult offered to the sovereignty of the people of Ohio, by whose organization and law it is declared that no person shall be transported out of the State for any offence committed within the same; that C. L. Vallandigham was, at the time of his arrest, a prominent candidate for nomination by the Democratic party for the office of Governor of the State; that the Democratic party was fully competent to decide whether he was a man fit for the nomination, and that the attempt to deprive them of that right, by his arrest and banishment, was an unmerited imputation upon their intelligence

and loyalty, as well as a violation of the Constitution; that we respectfully but most earnestly call upon the President of the United States to restore C. L. Vallandigham to his home in Ohio, and that a Committee of one from each Congressional District of the State, to be selected by the presiding officer of this Convention, is hereby appointed to present this application to the President; that the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, for his noble letter in the relation to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and the President of the Convention is hereby directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to Governor Seymour, that it is the sworn duty of the Governors of States to protect their citizens in the enjoyment and exercise of all their Constitutional rights, and we have faith with deep humiliation and regret not only the failure of David Tod, Governor of Ohio, to perform that duty, but what is worse, his active participation in violation of those rights; that we denounce as traitors to the country the Abolition Jacobins who are seeking to bring about civil war in the loyal States with the view of turning if possible, the bayonets of the army against the breasts of our fathers, brothers and friends of the soldiers, and subjecting those States to a military surveillance and domination; that the conduct of Brig. Gen. Mason, military commandant at Columbus, and of the officer commanding the Provost Guard, in preventing all appearance of military restraint upon the proceedings of this Convention, show that they have a just appreciation of the Constitution of this country and the rights of the people, and that their conduct on this occasion is in striking contrast with the contrary conduct of the military authorities upon the occasion of the late Democratic meeting at Indianapolis, and we take pleasure in expressing our confidence in Gen. Mason, and the officers and soldiers under his command.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid the wildest enthusiasm. After some further business, the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Defence of Pennsylvania.

Proclamation of Governor Curtin—appointing General Order from Gen. Curtin.

HARRISBURG, June 12.—The following proclamation has just been issued: A. G. CURTIN.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

Information has been obtained by the War Department that a large body of force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania.

The President has therefore created two new Departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, commanded by Major Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major General Brooks.

I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments.

The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State cannot be overrated. The extra now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders.

I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend the measure to the people, and urgently urge them to respond to the call of the General Government, and fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our homes, firesides and property from devastation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

War Department, Adj't Gen's Office, WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 172.—The Department of the Monongahela will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, and Belmont, in the State of Ohio.

Major General Wm. T. H. Brooks is assigned to the command of this Department; headquarters at Pittsburg. The Department of the Susquehanna will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains. Major General Couch is assigned to the