

## Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor &amp; Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 24, 1863.

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## Democratic Ticket.

Governor,  
GEO. W. WOODWARD of Luzerne Co.  
Judge of the Supreme Court,  
WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny Co.  
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. TIERNY, of Cambria Tp.  
Poor House Director,  
GEO. McCULLOUGH, of Monaster Tp.

## COUNTY COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM KITTELL, Chairman.  
M. McGuire, John Smith, John Ferguson,  
John McBride, Thomas McKernin, Wm. P.  
Buck, Joseph Cole, Montgonmer Douglass,  
Joseph Gill, E. R. Dunagan, John Campbell,  
Michael Berry, Richard Sanders, William Murray,  
William Kittell, Thomas McGee, Irvin Rutledge,  
William McKee, John A. Barnes, James F. Campbell, A. Koneely,  
P. H. Shields, James McGowan, John Stall,  
Peter Dougherty, George W. Stahl, Joseph A. Dimond, William M. G. uth, George Walters,  
John McCulgan, George Washburn.

## A Big Scare.

For the past week the people of Pennsylvania have kept in fear and excitement, by the lying reports of our telegraph lines, which said the rebels under Gen. Lee were invading our State. The most extravagant and unreliable rumors passed over the wires, which seemed to frighten our people, many of whom are intelligent enough to know better, but somehow or other, they seemed to give way under the lying breath of the telegraph wires. We don't believe that there was, or is any danger, or that the rebels contemplate entering the interior of this State; at least the rumors and telegraphic despatches of the past ten days have proved to be all false; and the Administration at Washington who have control of the telegraph wires have again been guilty of circulating falsehoods the most wily, for a purpose which is left for the people to conjecture.

The Administration is responsible for this wholesale lying, and again deceiving the people; because they have usurped and hold under their control, all the telegraph lines within their reach. Governor Curtin too it appears, has been made the willing dupe of the same dynasty at Washington. While stamping a portion of the State he allowed Mr. Lincoln to extend his despotism and form two military departments out of Pennsylvania, under command of Generals Couch and Brooks. Mr. Curtin by his ardent appeals, induced the people for the "emergency," to rally in defense of the State, promising them that they should be trained and equipped as State militia in defense of our borders, and that as soon as the rebels were driven beyond our lines, the "emergency" forces would be disbanded and allowed to return to their homes. But what does this modest, weak-kneed Governor tell these men who have come forward in defense of the State? Instead of organizing and forming them into regiments for that purpose, he indirectly tells them that he has yielded up all his rights to the Administration at Washington, and that if they desire to defend

Pennsylvania, they must enlist in the regular service and become subservient to the vacillating will of Mr. Lincoln. If it is a political dodge of Abolitionism, to inveigle men into the service of his majesty, to be "held at the will of Mr. Lincoln," we warn the people to beware; but if there be really any danger of Pennsylvania being invaded by armed rebels, let the people know the truth; and let Gov. Curtin receive them properly, and assume that command with which the Constitution of Pennsylvania empowers him. Let the men be properly armed and equipped for that purpose; and as soon as it is ascertained that our borders are in no danger, and that their services are no longer required, let them be disbanded and allowed to return to their homes.

Governor Curtin in a speech to the troops, assured them that as soon as the rebels were driven out of the State, they should be mustered out of service; but urged them to be mustered into the service of Mr. Lincoln, alleging that there was no provisions, arms or equipments wherewith he could furnish them. Here is not only persuasion but a direct requirement, as the militia before they can be armed or receive rations, must submit to be put into the service of Mr. Lincoln, to be disposed of as his majesty sees fit. But our good Governor has promised as soon as the "emergency" is past, that the militia shall be mustered out of the service, and allowed to go about their own business, reserving the right to himself to judge of when that time shall have come.

Allowing Mr. Curtin to be honest in his pledges, how is he going to disband the troops after they have been handed over to the general government and sworn into the service of Mr. Lincoln? The truth of it is Mr. Curtin appears a little weak in the knees. The Constitution of Pennsylvania clothes him with power and authority, which his timidity will not allow him to exercise. He, by virtue of his office, is Commander-in-chief of the militia of the State; and surely the resources of Pennsylvania can afford arms and equipments for the defence of her own borders, without dependency on the compassion of Father Abraham. Governor Curtin has already sought assistance from the Federal Government and been refused; where then has he the assurance that his word will be respected, by an Administration that ignores State rights and pays little respect to State governors, when he shall ask the disbandment of these men? We have no faith in this Administration which is styled the Government, and do not believe it will be faithful in its promises to Mr. Curtin, when it has so often deceived the people. This same Government, which affords no protection for the poor man or his sacred rights, will be willing to receive our men for slaughter, but we doubt whether they will pay any respect to Mr. Curtin, when he comes to muster them out of service.

## Latest Rumors.

On last Wednesday the rebels left Chambersburg at 8 o'clock. They burned a railroad bridge and fired a frame house. While in Chambersburg, they respected all private property, except drugs, the stores containing drugs were cleaned out and paid for in Confederate scrip.

Rebels have been scouring around McConnellsburg, Fulton county, taking with them horses and cattle.

Large numbers of confederate troops linger in Hagerstown and Williamsport; but there are indications of a retreat to the other side of the Potomac, yet fears are entertained in the direction of McConnellsburg and Bedford. Gen. Milroy is waiting for them. The news from Vicksburg states the rebels in strong numbers, attacked Wilkies Bend where a quantity of army stores were being guarded by two negro regiments. The rebels made the attack early on the morning of the seventh inst.; a desperate fight ensued and our men were forced to retreat, being followed closely by the rebels. The slaughter was dreadful.

GEN. MILROY A "LOYAL" MAN—This military hero while stopping at the Jones House, in Harrisburg, gratified a band of scoundrels, who waited upon him at a late hour on Thursday night last. He said he was a Democrat of the Gen. Butler style. He denounced the Democratic Convention, and considered those engaged in it, at such times as these, to be no better than traitors and that they belonged to the Jeff Davis stripe.

## A Fizzle.

The great Union League Convention, called for by the Abolition papers of the county, to place in nomination a county ticket, turned out to be a fizzle. Only one district in the county responded to the call. They were on the ground at the appointed time; but finding no reinforcements forthcoming, they held a caucus with a few disappointed elders of this place, on one of the street corners, and adjourned to Barker's sluck shop to fix up matters; but after a limited session, finding their numbers too few, and a difficulty to agree, they adjourned till some future day for the further consideration of the people. Of course there were many long faces and gloomy countenances at this failure, which resulted either from the slim hope of success at the October election, or from the fact that the people are getting tired of Abolitionism and its trickery. Some of the Leaguers are wonderfully "down in the mouth" but hopes are entertained for their recovery.

## Attention, Able Bodied Men

"To your tents O Israel!" and harken to the voice of authority. Geo. S. King "Chief Burgess and Commander-in-Chief" of the Borough of Johnstown, has issued a proclamation calling upon all muscular and stalwart men to expell the rebels. Truly the strong hearts will obey; and the "Chief Burgess and Commander-in-Chief" of the ancient Borough will lead the van.

The disposition of men holding little Borough offices to ape after Mr. Lincoln and issue proclamations, is becoming very contagious.

Whether the Burgess of Johnstown intends to frighten the people or take all power out of the hands of the President is not fully understood.

## The State Ticket.

We place at the head of our columns the nominations of the Democratic State Convention. The unimpeachable character of the two gentlemen nominated, GEO. W. WOODWARD and W. H. LOWRIE, will insure for them not only the confidence, but the support of every honest Democrat. They are both Statesmen worthy of the respective positions, and the entire party are pleased with the candidates. They are both public servants, true and tried; and with such men at the head of our ticket, success is certain.

MR. LINCOLN DISAPPOINTED.—It appears that the rebels did not perform their part according to Mr. Lincoln's expectations. After removing Hooker and placing our armies in a position to give the rebels a fair chance to make a successful raid into Pennsylvania, they only entered our border taking with them forage and such other things as they needed. It was expected by this grand scheme that the rebels would penetrate Pennsylvania so far as to arouse the people to action and cause them to enlist. Upon the strength of this expectation, simultaneous proclamations from Mr. Lincoln, Governor Curtin and others, calling on the people to bestir themselves, were issued.

ATTEND TO YOUR TEETH BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.—With bitterness do we often hear persons exclaim, "my teeth are all decayed." This too may be your misfortune, reader, if you neglect your teeth. Experience has shown that by proper attention to the teeth, they may be preserved to ripe old age. It behooves those who are blessed with good teeth to take care of them. Dr. Belford is in town; and we advise you to go to him and have your teeth examined. He will be a better judge of their condition than yourself; and if you have teeth that are beginning to decay, he will plug them so effectually as to prevent further decomposition.

HOW TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK.—Buy your goods at the store of E. J. Mills and Co; where you can save from fifteen to twenty per cent. They have an assortment from which you can select any article in the dry goods or grocery line. Hats and caps, boots and shoes, ready made clothing, form a part of their stock.

By economy in the purchase of family necessities, the hard working man may increase his luxury or lighten the burden of his responsibilities.

Last Sunday the Sun crossed the line, consequently it was the longest day in the year. This is the beginning of the summer season, yet the weather continues cold and disagreeable.

MARRIED—In Altoona, on the 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Taig, Mr. GEORGE MINTOSH to Miss MAURY MCCONNELL all of Altoona.

The above notice should have appeared last week; but was mislaid by the foreman, in whose care we left everything, to attend the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg.

The young couple have our best wishes; and we hope they may long enjoy the earthly comforts of a happy marriage.

Any person having occasion to stop in Altoona, will find the Altoona House the most convenient and desirable place to put up at. Gen. J. Woods, the proprietor is a Democrat, and knows how to keep hotel. His table is always well furnished; and every accommodation usually expected in a hotel, is at the convenience of the guest.

A freight and passenger train came in collision on the Northern Central Railroad, near Harrisburg, killing six passengers and wounding twenty others.

THE OTHER EXTREME—From present indications, the cold wet weather we are now receiving, will be as likely to injure the crops as much as the drouth.

A large number of our young men having left to join the forces in defence of the State, makes our streets appear lonesome.

The fortifications opposite the city of Harrisburg are now about finished and are considered impregnable.

IN FRONT OF HIS MEN—Gen. Milroy when pursued by the rebels.

## Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

The triennial Convention of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, met in Harrisburg on the 17th inst. The Convention was full; every county and district in the State was represented. We omit the names of the delegates and publish the proceedings, together with the resolutions in full.

FRANCIS W. HUGHES, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the delegates to order, and informed them that he was now prepared to hear nominations for temporary President of the Convention.

JAMES M. RICHARDS nominated R. BRUCE PETRIKIN.

Mr. CAMPBELL nominated GEORGE W. NEBINGER.

Mr. NOON nominated Wm. KITTELL, of Cambria county.

A vote on the substitution of Mr. Kittell was taken, and the Chair announced the substitute as lost.

On the motion to substitute Mr. Nebinger for Mr. Petrikin, the yeas and nays were called, and were taken with the following result:—yeas, (for Nebinger,) 76; noes, (for Petrikin,) 50.

Wm. H. Butler, of Cambria, was then chosen temporary Secretary.

Messrs. Wm. Kittell and R. Bruce Petrikin were thereupon appointed to conduct the temporary President to the chair.

On taking the chair, Mr. NEBINGER was greeted with cheers and applause. He said:

Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention, I thank you kindly for the high honor you have been pleased to confer upon me, and I shall endeavor, to the best of my ability, to discharge the temporary duties imposed upon me to your entire satisfaction.

A motion was made that the printed list be taken to call the ayes and noes.

Hon. CHARLES L. LAMBERTON moved to amend to receive it, except when there were objections, in which case the contestants shall both show their credentials. This amendment was accepted by the mover, and agreed to by the Convention.

LEWIS C. CASSIDAY moved that the gentlemen now acting as Secretaries, (Messrs. J. Barr, E. Karns and Wm. H. Butler,) continue so to act until a permanent organization be effected. Agreed to.

Some discussion took place relative to contested seats, when it was decided to pass them for the present.

The credentials of members were then received.

Mr. HAGENMAN moved that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed to select a permanent President.

Mr. PETRIKIN moved to amend by electing a permanent President at once.

Mr. NOON moved to elect Mr. Hughes by acclamation.

Hon. FRANCIS W. HUGHES said that he should decline the honor.

There was no vote upon the nomination of Mr. Noon.

Hon. PHILIP JOHNSTON was in favor of adhering to the custom of referring the choice to a committee.

Hon. KAMERLEY said. In peculiar times like these this Convention ought to be satisfied in detail. I know it has been heretofore the custom that the permanent organization has been referred to a com-

mittee. But circumstances alter cases. Every member of this Convention should have the right of expression upon this floor; that the privilege should be uniform and universal, extended to everybody, and therefore it is the province of every man in this chamber to cast his vote for the permanent organization. It is our duty under the circumstances to forego precedent. I agree with the gentleman from Huntingdon that we should present a direct vote upon the question. He was opposed to secrecy. The principles of the Convention should receive the consideration of all.

Mr. PETRIKIN, to avoid further debate, withdrew his proposition.

Mr. SEARIGHT wanted to know if he was to be allowed a voice in this Convention. He had made numerous vain attempts to attract attention from the Chair. It had been decided at the Reading Convention in 1856, and the system of electing officers of the permanent organization was adopted there. It has been the usual way to elect the permanent President by a majority of the delegates of the Convention; the other officers have generally been selected by committee. The times did not require any change in the usual fair and impartial usage of the party.

Mr. KAMERLEY renewed the motion to proceed to the election of permanent President of this body.

Mr. LAMBERTON moved to amend by adding, "and that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed to select other officers, and that a committee of one from each Senatorial district be appointed to frame resolutions."

Mr. LAMBERTON afterwards, in order to promote harmony, withdrew his resolution.

Hon. ARNOLD PLUMMER regretted to see so much feeling about the matter of the election of a President. No matter who might be chosen, he, (the speaker) was satisfied that he would be a good Democrat, and that should be sufficient.

Mr. PILOT said that it would be an advantage not to be obliged to vote against any Democrat.

The matter of the choice of a President was finally adjusted by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee corresponding with the Senatorial representation of each Senatorial district shall be appointed by the delegates of the district, to report officers for a permanent organization of this Convention.

A recess was taken for ten minutes, after which the following committee on permanent organization was chosen:

COMMITTEE OF ORGANIZATION.  
1. G. K. Kamerley, N. R. Shoemaker, James Donnelly, C. F. Miller,  
2. J. B. Rhodes,  
3. John A. Martin,  
4. Jos. Morrison,  
5. Wm. H. Butler,  
6. J. Hagenman,  
7. J. H. Walker,  
8. Charles D. Bristolhead,  
9. John B. Smith,  
10. M. Hannon,  
11. R. Brown,  
12. J. M. McKen,  
13. Peter Ent,  
14. E. D. Crawford,  
15. C. Sailer,  
16. J. K. Lamb, J. S. Kerns,  
17. Henry Lettner,  
18. D. W. C. Siga,  
19. A. J. Culbain,  
20. O. A. Vaughn,  
21. J. G. Steele,  
22. Wesley Frost,  
23. Wm. S. Callahan,  
24. Wm. H. McGee, A. J. B. Keer,  
25. Samuel Marshall,  
26. Arnold Plummer,  
27. Thomas N. Brooks,  
28. Kennedy J. Blood.  
A motion to adjourn until two o'clock was lost.

Hon. PHILIP JOHNSTON moved that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as far as practicable. Adopted.

A discussion ensued as to the propriety of appointing a Committee on Resolutions at once, or of waiting until a permanent organization was effected.

Adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.  
The Chair called the meeting together at 2 o'clock.

The roll of delegates was called.

Hon. ARNOLD PLUMMER, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following as the officers of the Convention.

PRESIDENT.  
FINDLEY PATTERSON.  
VICE PRESIDENTS.  
Alex. Drummond, A. Brumaker, B. F. Kelly, Wm. J. Gans, Chas. D. Manley, Jacob S. Yost, Dr. A. P. James, Jacob Erdman, Adam W. Kaufman, F. P. Dewees, P. Arnold, General J. B. Blanning, John M. Haller, Miles White, John T. Hoover, Dr. George B. Mitchell, Jacob Lescenting, D. S. Cooper, Richard M. Gamm, Henry A. Wade, Dr. John A. H. McCullough, John George, Johnathan Green, Johnathan Garrett, Dr. A. M. Quaid, Dr. G. S. Hays, Samuel B. Wilson, C. L. Leidnerman, C. R. Early.

Sec. retaries.—F. M. Hutchinson, Allegheny; C. L. Wolf, Philadelphia; J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon; Benjamin F. Whitman, Erie; W. C. Stein, Adams; J. C. Barr, Allegheny; C. S. M. Hill, Luzerne.

The report was adopted.

President PATTERSON on taking the chair said:

Fellow Democrats:—My heart beats with gratitude to be called on to preside over the deliberations of the selected representatives of the Democracy, of the great State of Pennsylvania. It is an honor for which I feel grateful. Fellow delegates, never—never since the formation of this State, have the proceedings of any deliberative body been looked for with so great a solicitude as that of the present. To be the standard bearer for the great Democratic party at any time is a great work, but at the present time, when the people of the whole world are looking upon the success and prosperity of the party for the restora-

tion of our oppressed and bleeding country to its once happy and peaceful state, to do a great work. You are all aware that money, good will and dignity are necessary on the part of every deliberative body, and are needed to give weight and character to its deliberations. I trust and hope that you will enter upon this important duty, with an eye single to the prosperity of the country, which is truly for the best interests of our country. Let our motto be, *Principles*, and our platform be the *Star Spangled Banner*, which has gone through many vicissitudes of land and sea, and victory will ever crown our efforts.

(Cheers.)

Hon. FRANCIS W. HUGHES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee on Resolutions shall be selected in the same manner as the Committee on Permanent Organization, and that all resolutions offered in this Convention pertaining to platform shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, and that said Committee shall have the power to select their own Chairman.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Phila.) objected to the resolution—he protested against its adoption; he did not wish to be gagged in that manner.

The resolution was finally agreed to, and the Convention adjourned for a few minutes to allow time for the selection of the committee.

When the Convention was again called to order, the following named gentlemen were announced as having been appointed on the Committee on Resolutions:

1. E. C. Kamerley, G. W. Ives,  
2. Lewis C. Cassidy, John Conway,  
3. John H. Brinton,  
4. Henry McMillen,  
5. O. K. James,  
6. Philip Johnson,  
7. F. W. Hughes,  
8. Thos. J. Ham,  
9. V. E. Piolett,  
10. S. S. Winchester,  
11. R. Brown,  
12. C. A. Mayer,  
13. Isaac D. Baker,  
14. Samuel Heppburn,  
15. W. Bressler,  
16. J. E. Heister and Henry Capner.

17. David Small,  
18. A. C. McNeil,  
19. R. Bruce Petrikin,  
20. Wm. Kittell,  
21. J. B. Sansont,  
22. T. B. Searight,  
23. W. T. H. Parker,  
24. Hugh McAfee and Dr. J. E. Harvey,  
25. T. B. Wilson,  
26. M. C. Trout,  
27. W. A. Galbraith,  
28. C. L. Lamberton.

The credentials of D. W. Deinet and D. W. Moore, contestants from Chester, Jefferson and Elk counties, were discussed, and D. W. Moore was finally admitted.

The credentials of Joseph Maudslai and Theodore Cuyler, contestants from the Fourth district of Philadelphia were discussed.

Dr. NEBINGER moved that the subject be referred to the adjournment from the city of Philadelphia.

Messrs. LAMBERTON, KAMERLEY and JOHNSTON spoke and were sustained, and Messrs. NEBINGER and CAMPBELL spoke in favor of the adjournment. In the case were sustained.

Mr. LAMBERTON moved that Theodore Cuyler be admitted as a delegate.

On the question the yeas and nays were demanded. Result—yeas, 50; noes, 72. So Joseph Maudslai was admitted.

Adjourned until 5 1/2 o'clock, p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled this evening at five and a half o'clock.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, a committee was appointed to wait on the committee on Resolutions, to ascertain when they would be prepared to report to the Convention.

The committee, after some time returned and informed the Convention that they had performed their duty, and had to report that the committee on resolutions would not be able to report to the Convention before eight o'clock.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL the Convention adjourned to re-assemble at seven and a half o'clock the Convention again assembled.

Hon. F. W. HUGHES, from the committee on resolutions, which were unanimously adopted in committee:

PREAMBLE.

That we approve the resolutions, adopted by the state of the country, passed by the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth on the 13th day of April last, and in addition thereto, and as a further expression of our views upon public affairs, do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That we again renew our vows of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, the great charter by which our fathers struggled and fought, and which was established, as they themselves expressed, "to form a perfect Union, establish justice ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarantee we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoliation and anarchy—the man who speaks against the Constitution as it is "proves him-