

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JULY 1, 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. TIERNEY, of Cambria Tp. Poor House Director, GEO. McCULLOUGH, of Munster Tp.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- WILLIAM KITTELL, Chairman. M. McGuire, John Smith, John Ferguson, John M'Bride, Thomas M'Kernan, Wm P. Buck, Joseph Cole, Montgomery Douglass, Joseph Gill, E. R. Dunnegan, John Campbell, Michael Berry, Richard Sanderson, William Murray, William Kittell, Thomas M'Breen, Irvin Rutledge, William M'Kee, John A. Barnes, James E. Campbell, John Kennedy, P. H. Shields, James M'Gow, John Stull, Peter Dongherthy, George W. Stall, Joseph A. Dimond, William M'Gough, George Walters, John M'Colgan, George Washburn.

Where Pennsylvania Stands.

Pennsylvania, though ranked as a sovereign State, not is altogether free from the shackles of a law-despising and a Constitution-ignoring Administration. The obstinate determination of the Abolition policy to break down State Governments, and convert the whole into a centralized power, so that Mr. Lincoln could manage it by the touch of his bell, is now being brought to bear upon Pennsylvania. With a delusive hue and cry about "supporting the Government" and "saving the Union," this policy seeks to deceive the people, until they lose sight of the very basis upon which the Federal Union was made. These State Governments existed before the Constitution, the great bond of the Union was written; and each State in adopting that Constitution, did it separately, without yielding any of its wonted rights. And it is not to the general Government alone, but to this principle of States' rights—to the State sovereignties themselves, that we owe much of our past greatness as a nation; and it is to these State Governments, sovereign within themselves, and having all their rights as such, that we must yet look for hope in this fearful calamity. If in our zeal to "support the Government," we allow our State sovereignties to be upturned, we lose those dearest rights of the citizen, upon which we place so much value. The general Government was created to benefit all the States alike, and to watch their interests and look over them as a family; but not to interfere with the "reserved rights" of any of the members of that family. State Governments give us our local laws, land titles, and protect us immediately in our civil and religious privileges. If it were not for these, the lumberman of Pennsylvania would be subject to the same local laws that govern the mechanic of New England. Local laws beneficial to Massachusetts, would be injurious to the citizens of many of her sister States; so that this centralizing the States into one grand dynasty is a dangerous experiment—one which the people should watch and guard against. Contrast the standing of our two sister States, New York and New Jersey with

our own. Why is it, when Pennsylvania's soil is invaded that our militia run helter skelter through the woods and that to-day an efficient force cannot be raised to protect our borders against the trespassers without seeking aid elsewhere? Why is it, that New York and the little State of New Jersey can send armed and disciplined men at the request of our Governor, for the protection of our firesides? Because the Governors of those States are statesmen, and had nerve and courage to stand up for the rights of the citizen and sovereignty of their States, against the "military necessity" of Abolitionism—because the people are secure, have confidence and feel that they have a government, while the people of Pennsylvania are insecure and might as well have no Governor at all, as to be afflicted with an Executive who has not the moral courage to resist the temptations of federal corruption, which are now menacing us; and which are far more dangerous than the open rebel enemies who trespass upon our soil.

Had Governor Curtin not sanctioned the arbitrary arrests of Mr. Lincoln, had he not been willing for the sake of party, to yield up the honor and sovereignty of Pennsylvania and every immunity near and dear to her citizens, but like the noble Seymour, of New York, have stood manfully against the spirit of sectionalism and the usurpations of a deluded Administration at Washington, he to-day, would not be quaking in his boots; nor would he have been forced to humiliate himself before these two Governors, whom his own party have been styling "traitors," "Secession sympathizers," "copperheads," etc., to ask for assistance to protect the capitol at Harrisburg.

After the rumor that the rebels were in Bedford, was learned to be false, the old Rhinoceros, said he was sorry and wished to God that they only had gone there and burned the town, because there were so many copperheads in it. Thus it is evident that these maw-mouthed Abolitionists would sooner be attending to copperheads than opposing the enemies of our country.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in Loretto by a grand picnic in a grove opposite the town. Great preparations have been made and a large turn out is expected. Visitors from the neighboring towns, no doubt, will find Loretto, with its rural enchantments, together with the pleasures of a grand festival, a most desirable place to spend the great national holiday.

We still have rumors of rebels and rebel raids being in Pennsylvania but they are so conflicting and contradictory that little reliance is to be placed upon any of them.

There is for sale at the Drug store of Dr. Bunn, a medicated Band to be worn around the waist somewhat resembling a gentleman's suspender, which is said to be an infallible cure for rheumatism. It costs only \$2, and will not interfere with a persons dress, and is so harmless as not to cause the patient to quit his ordinary business. Many persons in our midst are afflicted with this dread disease who should at once avail themselves of a remedy so cheap, and said to be so beneficial.

It is rumored that Gen. Hooker has been removed; and that Gen. Meade has succeeded him in his command.

Senator Trumbull denounced. Mr. Trumbull, a Republican Senator, for a recent speech, which we publish on the first page, has incurred the wrath of the whole tribe of negro worshippers; and because he defended the Constitution and would not spout Abolition treason he has been sneeringly denounced. One of the nigger papers of Chicago speaks of him thus:

Senator Trumbull takes his stand by the side of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood! Freedom of speech to utter treason and destroy the Union is now his doctrine.

It is just such conduct as that of Mr. Trumbull in Chicago that will put a Copperhead in the Presidential chair. It is this contemptible, sneaking cowardice of leading men, who should stand up for the right, that makes the cause of the traitors strong.

Mr. Trumbull is recognized as the champion of Copperheadism; and he can have the satisfaction of reflecting that he and his friends have done more injury to the authority of the President in one hour than they can ever remedy in the balance of their worthless lives.

"We prefer the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines for family use. They will force the industry of woman into a thousand new channels, and emancipate her from the cramped posture and slow starvation of needle work. Ultimately nearly every comfortable household will have its sewing Machine."—New York Tribune.

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

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR—My Dear Sir:—Notwithstanding the "emergencies," the young ladies of Loretto have issued a "proclamation" to celebrate the 4th of July at the "Brother's Grove," in a becoming manner.

This celebration is intended to be a general one, and all are invited to attend. From the light-hearted, rosy cheeked boy and girl, down to the venerable citizen who heard the last booming of the cannon of the revolution. Every person who has sung "Hail Columbia,"—whistled "Yankee Doodle," or listened to the triumphant strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," can mingle in the scene of general rejoicing, commemorative of the great day which the lover of his country delighted to honor.

The respect which the presence of ladies always inspires is a warrant that the pleasures of this occasion will not be carried to an improper excess. So Tillie put us down for two tickets. X. Ebensburg, July 1st, 1863.

A Raid from the North.

The Bedford Gazette of the 26th ult., says that on Friday night last, when the excitement over the expected visit of the rebel cavalry, was at its highest pitch, a body of about 1500 militia men from Blair and Cambria counties, were marched into our quiet borough and took up their quarters around the town and in the immediate neighborhood. The citizens of this place did all that was in their power to feed them and make them comfortable. But what was the surprise of our people when they found that instead of friends, they were really harboring foes! For no sooner had they arrived than they began to plunder the stores and to scatter abroad through the country, stealing horses, shooting cattle, and destroying property generally. They seem to be under no restraint from their officers; some of the latter, as we are informed, encouraged the men in their lawless conduct. True, there were many well-behaved and quiet men among these militia, and we, of course, except such in our animadversions upon the conduct of their rowdy companions. A company from Ebensburg was an honorable exception and we make this mention so that injustice may not be done them. Nor do we advert to this matter in anger or with any desire to disparage the military. We speak of it in sorrow and in shame, for how are our people better than the rebels, when they rob and pillage and destroy, instead of defending and protecting the country? May heaven protect us from both rebel and rabble raids!

Ratification Meeting.

After the close of the Democratic State Convention the mass in attendance as delegates and spectators resolved themselves into a ratification meeting. Judge Hepburn was called upon to preside. On taking the chair he congratulated the Convention on the result of their action. Their candidate was unexceptionable, morally and politically, and their platform was unimpeachably sound. The times demanded action. Never until this administration had the iron heel of the despotic been placed upon the neck of an American citizen. On the coming contest might depend the stability of our Government. Col. Carr, of Venango, was called upon for some remarks, and made a speech congratulating the Convention that they had taken the first step in relieving Pennsylvania from the oppression now put upon her by an administration that seeks to establish a despotism on the ruins of our Republic. A committee having been previously appointed to wait on Messrs. Witte and Clymer, and invite them to address the Convention, Mr. W. H. Witte was now introduced, and was received with much enthusiasm. He said that he was glad that the Convention had begun a work which would teach the powers at Washington that there is a point beyond which they must not go; that there is a sovereignty here in this State, independent and separate, which by the help of God, will be maintained indestructible. The day is not far distant when we shall no longer have a servile, truckling Executive, content to be the mere tool of the President of the United States. Referring to his failure to receive the nomination, the speaker said that if, in aspiring to the office of Governor, he had no higher motive than his own ambition, he would have been unworthy the position. He thanked the friends who had supported him, and also those who, in the exercise of their undoubted right and their views of duty, had supported others. He could say that no one of his friends had been called upon to make any explanation or apology with regard to his fealty to the Democratic party. That fealty nothing could shake. He referred feelingly and

indignantly to the attacks that had been made upon him, but he had no word of complaint to utter with regard to those who had been his competitors for the nomination. He yielded, he said, as gracefully as could be expected from a man who had twice before been called upon to yield. In regard to Judge Woodward, his character was so high that it would scarcely be just to praise him, since that might imply that commendation was necessary. With him as Governor, there would be no kidnapping under his nose. The rights of the citizen would be protected at all hazards.

Hon. Hiester Clymer was then introduced. He returned his thanks for the support which had been given to him. He had never had any personal ambition in regard to the nomination. He had felt that in the midst of this crisis he, personally, was nothing, while principle was everything. The standard-bearer whom they had chosen had illustrated Democratic principles through a long lifetime, and in the future, with God's help, he would be a safeguard and protector to the people of this Commonwealth. [Applause.] My friends (said the speaker) have claimed for me a precedence in the affections of Berks county; but I pledge that county to give more votes for George W. Woodward than she would for me. [Cheers.] If any man would be a friend of mine, he must be a friend of George W. Woodward. With him in the gubernatorial chair, whatever the emergency, we shall have a man with shoulders broad enough, head stout enough and brain big enough to meet that emergency. If we had in the Executive chair at this time a man true to Pennsylvania and to her sons who are now unjustly the discarded officers of the federal government, there would now be 20,000 men here to defend the State. If the present Governor of Pennsylvania were true to his duty, he would have summoned in this emergency George B. McClellan, who would again have defended the State as he did at Antietam. [At this point earnest cheers were given for McClellan and Franklin.]

The speaker concluded by expressing his belief that the nominees of the Convention would be triumphantly elected.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin.

60,000 THREE MONTHS MEN CALLED OUT. HARRISBURG, June 26.—The following important proclamation of the Governor has just been issued: PENNSYLVANIANS!—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth;

A PROCLAMATION.

The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within twenty-three miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress. The calls already made for volunteer militia in the exigency have not been met as fully as the crisis requires. I therefore now issue this, my proclamation, calling for sixty thousand men to come promptly forward to defend the State. They will be mustered into the service of the State for the period of ninety days, but will be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and honor of our State may require. They will rendezvous at points to be designated in the General Order to be issued this day by the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, which order will also set forth the details of the arrangements for organization, clothing, subsistence, equipments and supplies.

I will not insult you by inflammatory appeals. A people who want the heart to defend their soil, their families and their firesides, are not worthy to be accounted men. Heed not the counsels of evil disposed persons, if such there be in your midst. Show yourselves what you are—a free, loyal, spirited, brave vigorous race. Do not undergo the disgrace of leaving your defense mainly to the citizens of other States. In defending the soil of Pennsylvania, we are contributing to the support of our National Government, and vindicating our fidelity to the national cause. Pennsylvania has always heretofore responded promptly to all the calls made by the Federal Government, and I appeal to you now not to be unmindful that the foe that strikes at our State, strikes through our desolation at the life of the Republic. Our people are plundered and driven from their homes, solely because of their loyalty and fidelity to our free institutions.

People of Pennsylvania, I owe to you all my faculties, my labors, my life. You owe to your country your prompt and zealous services and efforts. The time has now come when we must all stand or fall together, in the defense of State, and in the support of our Government; let us discharge our duty, that posterity shall not blush for us. Come heartily and cheerfully to the rescue of our noble Commonwealth. Maintain now your honor and freedom. Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-

three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh. A. G. CURTIN, By the Governor.

ELI SLIPPER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Military Necessity.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The doctrine of "Military necessity," which has been used by the radical party to justify whatever the President sees fit to do, may require and receive some modification in the view of its most ardent supporters if matters continue as now. Suppose, for example, that Mr. Vallandigham should be elected Governor of Ohio, as he is very likely to be, and then imagine a rebel raid into Ohio such as is reported in Indiana. It has already taken place near the Kanawha, and may happen again. Now read the Constitution of the United States, and it will be found that when a State is actually invaded, or even in imminent danger of an invasion, the State may make war. All the war-making powers are at once vested in the State. For all purposes of war the State has then every power necessary to carrying on the war, and the only limits imposed on that are by the Constitution of the United States and of the State itself.—The Governor then becomes commander-in-chief of the forces, and if there were anything in the radical doctrines of "military necessity," Mr. Vallandigham would at once be in a position to declare martial law, suspend newspapers, arrest citizens, and do all that he, from his political point of view, might regard as necessary for the safety of the State according to his notions, nor could a radical open his mouth to object. Will any radical newspaper undertake to dispute this proposition? No.—Its too plain to be doubted. Now if the doctrine were a correct one, what ought he to do in such a case, as a conscientious, honest governor? He believes, (if he does not, we do,) that the radical press is laboring to destroy the power of the States, and to affect the disruption of the Union; that they do infinitely more harm than good by their ravings about the negro, their accusations of disloyalty and treason leveled at the loyal majorities of the country, and that they are aiding and abetting the enemy by everybody's labors. What would the radicals have him do then?

It is well for them that the opposition do not believe in this absurd doctrine. The executive power of Governor Curtin to-day is in this respect fully equal, within his State, to that of the President of the United States. If a Democratic Governor is elected in Pennsylvania this fall, shall he claim and exercise this arbitrary power because of the "imminent danger" of invasion which "will not admit of delay"? Recollect that the President told the Governor that Pennsylvania must take care of herself. In such case there could not be a question as to the war power residing in the Governor. He would exercise it with full authority to do all that the war power implies. Could he, by proclamation, enslave all the negroes enslave all the negroes in Pennsylvania? Could he confiscate radical property? Is he the absolute ruler, with power over the persons and property of citizens? Perhaps some of the gentlemen who have written replies to Judge Curtis' able pamphlet on "Executive Power" will discuss this matter and give us some light on Mr. Vallandigham's executive power in Ohio in case of invasion. Query—Whether he could suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*? Let us hear the opinion of our contemporaries on this interesting point.

It may even arise with reference to Gov. Seymour in New York. Suppose this confederate privateer reported off Nantucket should run into Sag Harbor or Greenport and land a few marines to seize provisions, &c. All invasion of one part of the country would, according to radical reasoning, extend the President's war power to all parts of the country. This is the doctrine maintained in the recent letter of the President. He says there is no difference in that respect between persons within the lines of the army and persons in the remotest States. Because the enemy was on the east end of Long Island, would Governor Seymour then acquire power to suppress the *Times*, *Tribune*, *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Evening Post*, &c., forbid the circulation of the *Liberator*, use Fort Lafayette for the board and lodging of the editors and their Abolition brethren? If they continued to pour out such radical billingsgate as the *Time* and *Tribune* have been indulging in toward him, shall he try the editors by court martial for treason, and hang or shoot them, or banish them to the Southern States? How about those gentlemen of the Abolition persuasion who held a meeting a few years ago near Syracuse, resolved that the Union ought to be dissolved, and opened a correspondence with Southern Democrats on the subject? Should they be summarily dealt with? We respectfully submit to the advocates of the war power doctrine overriding Constitution and law, that pressing events render necessary a new chapter in their theory. Who will write it?

The Augusta (Georgia) powder mills have furnished the rebels one million of pounds of powder during the past year.

Latest War News. PROGRESS OF THE INVASION.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—News—Gen. Knipe, deeming his forces not strong enough to meet the enemy, evacuated Carlisle last night. At this writing it is not known whether the town has been occupied by the rebels or not. Gen. Knipe reports them advancing about 10,000 strong. The drinking houses were all closed this morning, in obedience to the Mayor's proclamation. Many of the dry goods stores are also closed. Large numbers of refugees continue to arrive from Cumberland Valley.

A PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. EWELL.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—Gen. Ewell, on entering Chambersburg, issued the following order: HEADQUARTERS 2d CORPS, ARMY OF NORTH VIRGINIA, June 22, 1863. General Orders: The sale of intoxicating liquors to this command without written order from a Major General is strictly prohibited.

2d. Persons having liquors in possession are required to report to the Provost Marshals or nearest general officer, stating the amount and kind, that a guard may be placed over it and the men prevented from getting it. 3d. Any violation of part 1 of these orders, or failure to comply with part 2 will be punished by the immediate confiscation of all liquors in the possession of the offending parties, besides rendering their other property liable to seizure. The citizens of the country through which this army may pass, who are not in the military service, are admonished to abstain from all acts of hostility, and the penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner. A ready submission to the demands of the military authorities will serve greatly to lessen the rigour of war.

By command of Lieutenant General R. E. WELLS. A. L. PENDELTON, A. A. General.

THE REBELS OCCUPYING GETTYSBURG.

HARRISBURG, June 26.—General Curtin has received information that the rebels occupied Gettysburg, to-day, with ten regiments of infantry, with cannon and artillery. The operator at that point, while sending a dispatch to Gen. Canby, was forced to leave before finishing it, to prevent being captured. It is believed that this force intends to strike the Northern Central Railroad, either at Hanover Junction or York, which is distant about thirty miles. The Governor has received information that the rebels hold all the passes of South Mountain. Hundreds of horses are being driven over the bridge of the Susquehanna, followed by men, women and children—the defenseless inhabitants of Cumberland Valley.

To Democratic Editors.

At the recent Editorial Convention in Harrisburg an Executive Committee was appointed, which was instructed to obtain the names and Post Office address of every Democratic Journal in the State. Our Editorial friends will confer a favor by giving this notice publication and forwarding the required information at earliest moment to HENRY WARD, office Patriot and Union, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—Pittsburg Post.

A Bishop's Ghost.

Henry Burgwash, who became Bishop of Lincoln on the 28th of May, 1829, is chiefly memorable on account of a curious ghost story recorded of him in connection with the manor of Fingest, in Bucks. Until the year 1845, Buckinghamshire was in the diocese of Lincoln, and formerly the bishops of that see possessed considerable estates and two places of residence in the county. They had the palace of Woodburn, near Marlow, and a smaller residence at Fingest, a small secluded village near Wycombe. Their manor-house of Fingest, the ruins of which still exist, stood near the church, and was built a plain mansion, of no great size or pretensions. And why those princely prelates, who possessed three or four baronial palaces, and scores of manor-house superior to this, chose so often to reside here, is unknown. Perhaps it was on account of its sheltered situation, or from its suitability for meditation, or because the surrounding country was thickly wooded and well stocked with deer, for in the "merry days of Old England," bishops thought no harm in heading a hunting party. Be this as it may, certain it is that of the early prelates of Lincoln, although their places of Woodburn was near at hand, often preferred to reside at their humble manor-house of Fingest. One of these was Henry Burgwash, who has left reminiscences of his residence here more amusing to posterity than creditable to himself. "He was," said Fuller, "a very good for church nor state, sovereign nor subjects; but was covetous, ambitious, rebellious, injurious. Yet he was once lord treasurer, once chancellor, and twice sent ambassador to Bavaria. He died A. D. 1834. Such as wish to be merry," continues Fuller, "may read the pleasant story of his apparition being condemned after death to be crabs withered."