



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY AUG. 26, 1863

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. Amilitor.

F. P. TIERNEY, of Cambria Tp. Poor House Director. GEO. M'CULLOUGH, of Munster Tp.

Notice.

The members of the Democratic County Committee, are requested to meet at the office of the andersigned, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on Tuesday the 8th day of Seps tember next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full atter dance is desired.

WM. KITTELL. Aug. 26, 1863 Chairman.

COUNTY COMMITTEE. WILLIAM KITTELL, Chairman.

M. M'Guire, John Smith, John Ferguson, John M'Bride, Thomas M'Kernan, Wm. P. Buck, Joseph Cole, Montgomerr Douglass Joseph Gill, E. R. Dunnegan, John Camp-William Murray, William Kittell, Thomas M'Breen, Irvin Rutledge, William M'Kee, John A. Barns, James F. Campbell, A. Kennedy, P. H. Shiels, James M'Coy, John Stull, Peter Dougherty, George W. Stalb, Joseph A. Dimond, William M'Gough George Walters, John M'Colgan, George

The One Thing Necessary.

It must be remembered, that the expenses of publishing a newspaper are very great. The high prices of paper and other printing materials, for the last year, have rendered the business one in which the publisher is required to use the strictest economy in order to make his "ends meet." While nearly all the publishers throughout the State have raised their prices, both in advertising and subscription, in order to meet the fluctuations in the rates of printing materials, we have have dunned them, will not spurn our power from the masses. just and modest appeal. We do not think

all our readers, many of whom have paid lute despotism. us in advance. It was chiefly to this support, together with the increasing paconfidence which has been bestowed upon | can be worked "-N. Y. Chronicle. as by the noble Democracy of Little Cambria, As the campaign advances, O. Kerr, Altoona, P.

the way before us brightens; and we look forward with eager and sanguine expectations to Pennsylvania's redemption-sincerely praying, that we may rejoice and shake hands with our political friends, over a Democratic triumph, at the October election.

A Word to Young Voters.

The present history of our country is so full of interest to every American freeman, that we venture an advice to those who for the first time, are about to exercise the political franchise of an American citizen. Circumstances, which too often make creatures of men, are apt to lead the young voter astray, unless he be guided by the experience of others and directed, without prejudice, to the true political landmarks, set up by our fathers, for the enhancement of our earthly happiness and to guide us onward in our march to national greatness.

At this particular time, when our country is convulsed to the centre, the blessed liberties of a free born people are seriously threatened, the young and inexperienced citizen should weigh well the responsibility he is about to assume. We appeal to honesty and candor, the natural attributes of youth, for an ear to our admonition.

It would be well to read the history of the two parties and contrast them, together with their widely differing principles, of the all important present. It is the rising youth who shall govern this country when the older shall have passed from the political stage. Consider, then, young men, the importance of sound principles as a basis of political faith. The want of space forbids us from entering into a long argument, and we reduce our article to a single word-Reflect! If we arrest the attention and inadvertency of youth, by the proclamation of that dissyllable, we shall have attained all that a logical argument could effect: for in reflecting and considering the differences between the two, argument will suggest itself in favor of that party which has best managed the affairs of our Governbell. Michael Berry, Richard Sanderson, ment. It will lead to an investigation of the motives which actuate the party now in power; and enable the young citizen to fairly decide, from his own convictions, whether he will become an Aoblitionist or a Democrat. We ask you, then, young voter to think before you act; to reflect before you take the final step.

The principles of Democracy will always bear investigation and will grow brighter the more they are scanned; for upon her doctrines are based the fundamental principles of free government, always avowing that the people alone are capable of self-government, and that the Constitution, the great and only bond of the Union, is the supreme law of the land. Democracy teaches that States as well as individuals, have certain rights which no power on earth, except the brute force of endeavored to furnish the Democrat and tyranny, can obliterate. Not so with the SENTINEL at the old rates. We do not Abolition party. It teaches as a primary complain of this, nor do we intend to in- doctrine, that a creature of the people, is trease our prices, unless compelled to do the absolute ruler; that a finite officeso; but we make an earnest appeal to our holder, is the Government; that "milipatrons, some of whom are indebted to tary necessity" is paramount over the us over two years, to pay up. Although Constitution; that the property of the each ones indebtedness may not seem rich man and the liberties of the poor, much, yet these little accounts in the ag- must bend, alike, before its despotie sway. gregate, must at least, be equal to our It teaches the Utopian doctrines of "higher expenses. We shall increase our energiest law" and "negro equality;" and it seeks to make the Democrat and Sentinel a to wipe out State sovereignty and consoliwelcome visitor and a reliable newspaper; date our Government into a centralized but in order to defray the heavy expenses despotism. Such is a brief sketch of the of publication, we must insist upon our inevitable consequences of Abolitionism. subscribers paying off their arrearages. Since the days of Federalism that party The coming Court, will afford an excel- has arrayed itself against the people, allent opportunity; and we sincerely hope ways distrusting their capacity for selfthat our debtors, as it is the first time we government, and seeking to usurp all

The brief distinctions we have drawn, it necessary to say any more on this sub- will require but little reflection to convince ject; but hope that our subscribers who the candid young voter of the truthfulwe know are honest and intelligent men, ness and justness of our remarks: and who appreciate our efforts, will meet our as there is but two parties, he must decide in favor of Democracy and free Of course this article is not intended for government, or Abolitionism and abso-

"The Wheeler & Wilson Machine tronage of the paper, that we were ena- ranks high in the community for family bled to overcome the vici-situdes of the use, for which purpose it is admirably past two years. Being encouraged by adapted. Its advantages are, the perfectheir support, and endorsed in our course, tion of work,-both sides of the seam trouble we feel grateful, and shall lend anew our being alike and equally beautiful,-the energies in the future. It shall ever be strength and durability of the stitch, which our highest aim to speak the honest senti- when well done, it is impossible to ravel, ments and advance the interests of a free -its great rapidity,-the simplicity of its people; and we hope long to enjoy the construction, and the ease with which it

The above Machines are sold by R. A.

"Sustain the Administration." A number of our extremely "loyal" citizens were drawn from the fatal wheel

of destiny, in the late draft. These men have been denouncing Democrats as traitors and disloval men, and have incessantly cried out "sustain the President." Now let them act upon the suggestion of their own demands-let them show their undying patriotism to the old "rail splitter," not in words but in acts-let them cease their vociferations against Democrats and shoulder the musket at once, or forever hold their peace and acknowledge their insincerity and their cowardice.

The \$300 Clause.

There has been so many orders and decisions upon the conscription act, that it is hard for an ordinary man to determine the meaning of the law. We every day hear arguments and different opinions upon this or that clause of that hateful act. We, however, state for those most particularly interested, that it has finally been decided that a drafted man paying three hundred dollars, the equivalent for a substitute, is exempt for three years or during the term for which he is con-

Spelling Names.—Orthography is one of the four important branches of grammar, and relates to the spelling of words but as there are no fixed rules for spelling men's names, they could hardly be considered under that head: yet in enrolling and drafting men, wherein their happiness, their property and their lives are in jeopardy, it is presumed that their names would at least be spelled, so as to convey the sound. We were, several times, since our issue gibed for the awkward way in which the drafted men's names were spelled in our published list. We were well aware of this fact, but did not consider it our duty to make any corrections in what was not our business. We published the names as they were literary spelled, in precisely the same order they were drawn. It is not our business to determine whether one of those "jaw-breakers," means this individual or that other man. That is a discrimination discretionary with the understrappers who serve those death-warrants upon the people

Tobacco.-The attention of country dealers is directed to the card of G. W. HICKMAN & Co., wholesale dealers in manufactured tobacco, segars, &c. This well known tobacco house has an established reputation for being the best place in Philadelphia, for retail dealers, to purchase good and saleable tobacco and segars. The men of the firm are gentlemen of good character; and their clerks are whole souled and accommodating fel-

A superior quality of metalic pens can be bought, at the wholesale and retail stationery store of Henry Miner 71 and 73, Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa., for twenty-five cents per dozen.

We publish to-day, the address of the Democratic State Central Committee. It is a calm and dignified document Read it carefully.

Goods at City Prices -E. J. Mills & Co., do still continue to sell goods cheaper than their competitors. They have a very large assortment of all kinds of merchandise at low and uniform prices.

BUY A BROOM .- If you want to secure one of those indispensable household utensils, that always "sweeps clean," go to James P. Marray's grocery, where you will get a superior article, at a low price.

A GOOD DRINK .- A healthful and very pleasant summer beverage can be had at Mrs. Stahl's soda fountain.

Godey's Ladys Book for September is beautifully embellished, and contains entertaining literature and many valuable receipts.

The Draft in New York.

The Journal of Commerce in speaking of the draft in that city on Wednesday, says that from the beginning to the end of the performance there was not the first symptom disorder either in the street or the building. A meeting of Quakers could not have been more sedate and decorous. Both forenoon and afternoon business was going just as usual all along Sixth avenue; everybody took it for granted that there would be no

While the fremendous preparations, civil and military, far making short work of mobs, have done much towards bringing about this halcyon state of things, the chief credit is undoubtedly due to the proclama- measures should prove insufficient, I shall tion of Governor Seymour, kindly but firmly reasoning with the excited portion of our citizens, and assuring them that he, equally with the Federal authorities, was interested in preserving the peace, and was determined to maintain the laws at all bazards.

The Draft in New York. GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S PRO-CLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

August 18, 1863. I have received information that the Draft is about to be made in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; and I understand that there is danger of disorderly and riotous attacks upon those who are engaged in executing the law of Congress. I cannot believe that any considerable

number of citizens are disposed to renew the shameful and sad scenes of the past month, in which the lives of so many; as well of the innocent as of the guilty, were destroyed. Our courts are now consigning to severe punishment many of those who were then guilty of acts destructive of the lives and property of their fellow-citizens. These events should teach all that real or maginary wrongs cannot be corrected by unlawful violence. The liberties of our country and the rights of our citizens can only be preserved by a just regard for legal obligations and an acquiescence in the decision of judicial tribunals.

While I believe it would have been wise and humane policy to have procured a judicial decision with regard to the constitutionality of the Conscription act at an early day and by a summary process, yet the failure to do this in no degree justifies any violent opposition to an act of Congress. Until it is set aside by the decision of judicial tribunals, it must be obeyed like any other act of the State or National Legislature.

The following rule of duty in this reeet was laid down in the Farewell Address of Andrew Jackson. This view has always been accepted by the friends of our Union, and the upholders of our

"Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration. If they are in reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals, can be justified in assisting its execution."

The antagonistic doctrine that men may rightfully resist laws opposed to their own ideas of right or duty has not only led to great disorders and violence, but is one of the chief causes of the destructive civil war which has wasted the blood and treasure of our people. Disregard for the sacredness of the Constitution, for the majesty of the law, and for the decisions of the Judiciary, is at this time the greatest danger which threatens American liberty. This spirit of disloyalty must be put down. It is inconsistent with social order and social security, destructive to the safety of persons and property, and subversive of the liberty of the citizen and the freedom of the nation.

Those who fear that there are designs in any quarter to overthrow the rights of the citizen, or to obstruct the accustomed administration of our laws, or to usurp any power in violation of constitutional restraints, should bear in mind that all violence, all public disorders pave the way for these very usurpations, and that they will be regarded with satisfaction by those who, for any cause, may wish to destrict either the power or rights of our National or State Governments.

The Constitution and statutes of the State and nation contain ample remedies for all wrongs which may be committed either by rulers and eitizens; and those who wish to preserve their rights or to punish offenders, whether in public or in private life, should themselves carefully perform their duty, abstain from all illegal acts, generously support the Government, and then calmly and resolutely claim their rights. I again repeat the warning which I gave to you during the riotous proceeding of the past month, that "the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the

"The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the courts must be respected and obeyed by the rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city, and safety of its inhabitants.

"Riotous proceedings must, and will be put down. The laws of the State of New York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all citizens protected at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the chief magistrate of the

the law and preserve public order, that they take vigorous and effective measures to put down any riotous or unlawful assemblages; and if they find their power insufficient for that purpose, to call upon the military in the manner pointed out by that it has been almost impossible to get the by the statutes of the State. If these then exert the full power of the State, in order that the public order may be preserved and the persons and property of the citizens be fully protected.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

From Charleston.

New York, Aug. 23 .- The U. S. steamer Arkansas arrived at the Navy Yard this morning.

The following dispatch is from the agent of the Associated Press with the fleet off Charleston:

"FLAG SHIP DINSMORE,

"Tuesday Morning, Aug. 18, 1863. "The attack on Fort Sumter was commenced at daybreak, yesterday morning, by the siege of Gen. Gillmore and the naval battery on shore. "At 6 o'clock Admiral Dahlgren pro-

ceeded on board the Weehawken, and with the Ironsides and entire Monitor fleet attacked Forts Wagner and Gregg with great fury, completely silencing Fort Wagner, and almost silencing Fort Gregg.

"The wooden gunboats, seven in number, also joined in the assault, and enabled all of the shore batteries to pour their shot and shell into Sumter.

"At 10 o'clock, the Admiral changed his flag to the Passaic and with the Patapsco, proceeded to within about 1,400 yards of Fort Sumter, and shelled the sea wall with two rifle guns of those vessels, for about an hour, with marked effect. Sumter fired almost fifty return shots doing no damage to the vessels, whilst the wall of Sumter was badly scarred

"Fleet Captain George W. Rodgers took command of his old vessel, the monitor Catskill, and went up into the fight. going within a hundred and fifty yards of the beach front of Fort Wagner. After trying a number of shot, a shot from Wagner broke loose a piece of the interior lining of the pilot-house, which struck on the head of Commander Rodgers, instantly killing him, as well as Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing at his side. Both of their heads were split open. These were the only persons injured on land or water during the six hours' en-

"The damage done to Fort Sumpter by the siege batteries of General Gilmore visable without the aid of a glass. The rebels had erected a false wall against the wall exposed to the army batteries. It extended to within ten feet of the top of the wall, was over forty feet high and ten feet thick. This wall is now a mass. of ruics, while the old wall is bored full of deep holes-the parapet crushed and ragged, and the northwest corner gashed and cracked, down almost to the

"The harbor and Stono river are filled with torpedoes, about a dozen of which LOWEST TERMS. have been picked up in Stono, and one was exploded under the Patapsco, raising | G. W. HICKMAN her a foot out of water, but doing no harm to the vessel.

"None of the vessels were injured in the least, and the Admiral and his officers are confident in the ability of the Monitors to batter down Sumpter. The Admiral is anxious, however, to save the vessels for the heavy work required of them after Sumpter is taken, and to let the army reduce Fort Sumpter if possible.

"The fleet, except the Weehawken and Nahant, all retired before two belock, but they remained to keep Wagner silent during the afternoon, and to prevent the remounting of the guns.

"The shore butteries continued firing all the afternoon and night on the walls of Sumpter with good effect.

"This morning the weather is cool and clear, and the batteries steadily at work. The Weehawken and Passaic are keeping Forts Wagner and Gregg silent; and up to noon, when the Arkansas sailed, the remainder of the fleet are lying at their

"The bodies of Captain Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury have been embalmed, and will go North on the Ar-

"General Gilmore announces that the work thus far has been entirely satisfactory; that the fort is badly damaged, and the work progressing finely. "Admiral Dahlgren is much depressed

by the loss of his fleet captain, but is highly gratified by the operations of the fleet and army, and very hopeful of ultimate successs. "Up to the moment of the sailing of

the Arkansas, at noon, the siege guns have been hurling about 3 shell per minute during the morning at Fort Sumpter. Auditor or be debarred from or with marked effect.

"Two of the monitors, the Ironsides and some of the gunboats are shelling Forts Wagner and Gregg.'

Money Wanted Rather than Driskell, James Driskell, and Michael Men.

It is a curious circumstance that the provost marshals in Massachusetts discouraged the biring of substitutes, and used their influence with the conscripts to induce them pay the \$300 exemption fee instead. Thus, the Springfield district there were less than a dozen substitutes procured out of I hereby admonish all judicial and ex- over a thousand conscripts drawn. Indeed, ecutive officers, whose duty it is to enforce the board in that district forced the conscripts to pay the money rather than procure substitutes, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter in the Republican :

"There are but very few substitutes re ported in the district, not a dozen out of a whole thousand examined, and the reason is attention of the board to their examination or acceptance. At least twenty cases have come under my knowledge where men have been anxious to furnish substitutes, but when they reported with them on the day assigned, they were told that the board had no time to attend to them, and they had better pay their \$300.

The Prospect Brightens The Abolitionists have n teries of detraction and; WOODWARD, in most gran could be more cheering to Democracy. It is proof already see that their fate they know it. Judge Wobeen in public life for more ; of a century; yet his villifier two errors that he has neither of which are fault

guilty of neither of them. The first is, that he sough chisement of naturalized citizber of the Reform Convention This charge was clearly refuted when Judge W. to the Supreme Bench. There word of truth in it. No man and liberal in his views on this Judge W. and none know than our foreign-born citizens

the Judges of the Supreme C sylvania, decided against the ality of the soldiers' vote, and in favor of the "disfranch soldier." This too, is false. decide, that there being provision for any votes to sylvania civil officers outside of the Pennsylvania, and beyond the her laws, that therefore her limits could not vote. be it remembered, a Den Philadelphia was turned publican Sheriff put in offiase falsehood to say that Indecided that " Soldiers that they were "disfranchinal pox. Abolitionism would receive buke as no party ever yet

A seembly.

Loretto, Aug. 26, 1863-7:

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents of Post New York, and 10 State stress is are the anthorized Agent- for the ochar & Sentinut," and the most the United States and Canadis. are empowered to contract for the

JAMES DOUGHERTY

G. W. HICKMAN & CO

Wood Sire

PAD SKINS, BEST OAK TAN HARNESS, SKIRTING AND III DLE LEATHERS.

June 17, 1863 ly. YEORGE ENGLEBACH for

William Liermann Common Pleas of Cambria county

Sept. Term, 1861, E. D. The undersigned baving been an Auditor to distribute the interfrom the sale of the defendant's fell property, hereby, gives notice that h his office in the Borough of Johnston Friday the 4th day of September 1823 all o'clock, P. M. at which time all pet required to make their claims

Johnstown, Aug. 5,-8t. Votice.

said fund. CYRUS L. PERSIL

Francis A. Kaylor, Robert Kaylot, kell, heirs and legal representatives dis Kaylor, late of Allegheny township (as bria county, deceased TAKE NOTICE, that by virtue of a st

of partition or valuation issued out da Orphan's Court of the County of Carl in the State of Pennsylvania, an Blanch will be held at the late dwelling said Jacob Kaylor, in the Towns Allegheny, County aforesaid, on Mondar ! 24th day of August next, at one o'clest the afternoon of that day, for the purpose making partition of the Real Estate said deceased, to, and among his c said deceased, to, and among his and representatives, if the same can be without prejudice to, or spelling whole or otherwise, to value and appear the same, according to law-at which and place you are required to attend and

JOHN BUCK, Share Sheriff's Office, July 1, 1863

D. MAGEHAN, Esq Arrest L Ebensburg Pa.