Democrat and Sentinel.

J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY SEPT., 9, 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.

Auditor,
F. P. TIERNEY, of Cambria Tp.

Poor House Director,
GEO. M'CULLOUGH, of Munster Tp.

Democrats Attend.

The Democracy of Washington township will have a grand rally at Hemlock, at the house of John Wilkins on Saturday, the 19th day of September, at 3 o'clock P. M. Messrs. Potts, Pershing, Noon, Fenlon, and other speakers will be present.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Sept, 9, 1863.

Tremendous Gathering of the People!!!

The Democracy of Little Cambria in Motion!!

2000 of the "Frosty Sons of Thunder" Assembled on the Mountain!

JOHN FENLON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Enthusiasm of the People—Their Determination to Vote for Woodward, and Stand by the Principles of the Democratic Faith.

Pursuant to a published call, the Democratic voters of Cambria assembled in vast numbers in front of the Public Buildings in this place, on yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of exchanging free sentiments; and like the three brave Swiss of Uri and Underwalden, to join hands and swear for the defence of our liberties.—Never before were the honest intentions of a free-born people so manifestly exhibited. This, indeed, is a harbinger of success. It was upon the eternal hills of Rome that Romulus and Remus taking omens from the flight of birds, conceived the idea of that grand and imperial city, which was to be the asylum of oppressed pilgrims from every clime. It was upon the mountains of Switzerland that a few cantons of brave men, breathing the air of freedom, hurled the tyrant Gesler from his throne, and maintained their independence against the pampered hirelings of a military despotism. It is from the mountains of Cambria, the banks of the Susquehanna and the valleys of Pennsylvania, that a voice strong and potent, must arise, which on the second Tuesday of October, shall hurl from power, the cringing sycophants of that old lantern-jawed monkey who sits gibbering and joking in the chair of Washington. The day of our country's salvation is at hand and the people in their power and majesty, will yet arise and show in unmistakeable terms, their determination to be free, and to chastise the unfaithful servants, who like Lucifer, stuffed with pride and pampered with self-conceit, claim homage of their true and legitimate sovereigns, the *people*.

After the people had assembled around the Speaker's stand, M. Hasson, Esq., arose and stated to the audiance, how the meeting had been brought about, and very pertinently spoke of the causes which had prompted it.

John Fenlon, Esq., was called to the chair. He ascended the stand, and after thanking the people for the honor done him, made an appropriate opening of the meeting.

P. S. Noon submitted the following organization, which was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN FENLON, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Chas. M'Manamy, Allegheny Township.
George Emfield, Blacklick Township.
Patrick Farren, Cambria Borough.
John Flick, Carroll Township.
Benjamin Wertner, Carroltown Borough.
Frances Glosser, Chest Township.
Daniel Litzinger, Chest Springs,
Daniel McDonald, Cambria City.
Michael Durbin, Clearfield Township.
David Farner, Conemaugh Township.
Christ Biffinger, Conemaugh Boro. 1 Wd.
John Cox, Esq. " " 2d
John Buck, Ebensburg Borough.
James Myers, do " "
M. J. Smith, Gallitzin.
John Singer, Jackson Township.
P. Fredericks, Johnstown 1st Ward.
John Crouse, " 2d
Michael Woods, " 3d
George Kuntz, " 4th
Adam Kuntz, " 5th
Francis O'Frick, Lorreto.
James McCay, Millville.
Edmund Farren, Munster.
George Orris, Richland.
George Pringle, Summerhill.
James Riffel, Summitville.
Jacob Johnston, Susquehanna.
John Coony, Taylor.
Paul George, Washington.
George Walters, White.
Patrick McDunn, Wilmore.
George Gates, Yoder.
William Murray, Croyle.

SECRETARIES.

Jas. F. Campbell,	Jas. S. Todd,
M. Douglass,	H. Scanlan,
John Porter,	William Ryan,
E. R. Dunnegan,	John F. Barns Esq.,
William Sechler,	Patrick Bracken,
John E. Scanlan,	J. A. Shoemaker,
Casper Easly,	Jas. A. Kittell.

A committee of five, composed of Messrs. P. Collins, Jas. Potts, M. M. Adams, Wm. Murray, of Summerhill, and F. Bearer, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks Co., was then introduced who made a long argumentative and practical speech.

Geo. Northrop, Esq., of Philadelphia, was next introduced. He spoke long and eloquently, dealing roughly with this Administration.

Mr. Northrop was followed by our noble Senator, Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, after which the meeting adjourned one hour for supper.

After supper the meeting was again called to order, and the committee on resolutions reported the following:—

PREAMBLE.

That we approve the resolutions, upon the State of the country, passed 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 for 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 blessing of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Constitution embodies the only guarrantees we have for public liberty and private right, as without it we can have no hope of protection from bloodshed, spoilation and anarchy—the man who sneers at "the Constitution as it is" proves himself to be deficient in the first element of patriotism, and any officer of the State or Federal Government who swears to support the Constitution, and afterwards, with that oath on his conscience, willfully violates it, is wholly unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That among the rights which the Constitution provides to every citizen, is that of being secure in his life, liberty and property, so that he cannot be deprived of either without due process of law, and a fair trial by a competent judge and jury of his neighbors, with witnesses to confront him and counsel to defend him. This is so just in itself, so necessary to the happiness of the people for whom all government is made, and so plainly written down in the Federal Constitution, and in all the State Constitutions, that any person who can misunderstand it has not, in our opinion, the mental capacity which fits him for public station.

Resolved, That we heard with intense alarm and deep indignation that some of our political opponents claim for the President of the United States a power hitherto wholly unknown in America and never exercised in Europe or Asia, except by the most despotic monarchs, namely: the power to arrest free citizens for the expression of their honest opinion on public affairs: and that the President has not only presumed to exercise this power himself with the moderation and mercy which his own nature might prompt, but has delegated it to many subordinates, and they again to others in every part of the country, until its presence is seen and felt all over the land.

Resolved, That among the numerous officers to whom the President has given this terrible power above the laws and above the people, there must, in the nature of things, be a proportion who are totally incapable of wielding it either honestly or wisely—low polititicians filled with partisan rancor, knaves who do not care for justice and ruffians who delight in trampling it under foot; and therefore we are not surprised to learn that the worthiest men have been torn from their families, Judges knocked down on the bench, ministers of the Gospels imprisoned in loathesome dungeons, and respectable women treated with a brutality which it would be indiscreet even to mention—and all this, in many cases, without a pretence that the victims were guilty even of a political offence, much less of any crime against the laws.

Resolved, That free Government cannot exist without a free press, and the Constitution of this State, as well as that of the United States, has declared that it shall be free. Those persons, therefore, in office or out of office, who attempt to suppress books or newspapers by violence are the enemies of this government and should be themselves suppressed.

Resolved, That we heartily thank the lion-hearted Democracy of Ohio for the manly vindication they have given to the Constitution against the great crime committed upon it in the arrest and deportation of Clement Vallandigham and we assure them of our cordial sympathy in the great struggle they are making for their undoubted rights.

Resolved, That the plain duty of the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth requires him to use every power the law has placed in his hand to protect the State and the people from lawless outrages, come from what quarter they may, and no man is fit to be Governor of this State who will consent to hold his own liberties and let the people hold theirs at the mere will of the Federal Executive.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania has ever been true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name, and for the sake of the Union, that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic rebellion, or with traitors in arms against the Government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust: and in proof of this, we point with evident exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure, heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens, who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union, and peril their lives in its defence.

Resolved, That as the true friends of the Union, and feeling a profound anxiety for its fate, we claim, and will exercise, the right to consider, discuss, ascertain and urge in becoming terms upon the people, and upon the constituted authorities, whatever measures will, in our judgment, be most likely to please and keep the whole nation and Union together, under our Federal Government.

Resolved, That when this war began, had the solemn pledge of the federal administration and of the party that placed it in power, as expressed in the resolution passed by Congress on July 22d 1861 that it "is not waged on their part in spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the Supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." But the federal administration, acting under the influence of a small faction of ultra-Abolitionists, always opposed to the Union and without the consent of the great mass of the people, has totally changed its ground, avowing and proclaiming its purpose to be wholly different, and thus it has greatly allayed our just hope of peace.

Resolved, That we adopt the sentiments of the resolution of the Democratic Convention of Northampton county, calling upon the Legislature to repeal the charters of all corporations that shall have been engaged in proscribing men for the exercise of their political opinions, or excluding from the institutions and public conveyances under their control, the Democratic press of the country, and we request the member from this county, to aid this laudable effort in behalf of constitutional freedom.

Resolved, That we have the nomination of Hon. GEORGE W WOODWARD for Governor, with peculiar pleasure, his election will restore to Pennsylvania the character she has lost by the base subserviency of the present executive to all the unconstitutional acts of the Federal Administration, and by the shameless plunder of the Treasury by Gov. Curtin's political favorites. In Judge Woodward we recognize a tried statesman, whose purity of character and pre-eminent ability, will adorn the executive chair.

Resolved, That the nomination of Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, for Judge of the Supreme Court was one eminently "fit to be made." Chief Justice Lowrie has ever maintained the character of an able, upright and fearless jurist, and his election is demanded by the highest interests of the people.

Resolved, That the ticket nominated with great unanimity, by the last County Convention, merits, and will receive our united and enthusiastic support. In these times of peril to the liberties bequeathed to us by revolutionary ancestors, straggles from the old Democratic camp, should receive no encouragement from any lover of our free institutions.

Joseph M. Thompson, Esq., of Indiana Co, was then introduced, who made an excellent speech, followed by C. L. Pershing Esq., who spoke in his usually logical style.

The meeting adjourned by giving three cheers for the Democracy and the Democratic ticket.

Frequent cheering and much enthusiasm prevailed during the entire occasion.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—We were presented on last Monday, by Mr. William Kaylor, of Cambria township, with a bunch of *twenty* well formed pears, which had matured on a stem of not more than two inches in length much resembling a cluster of grapes.

This is certainly, a freak of nature, no less tempting than it is curious. If every twig of Mr. Kaylor's pear tree yield in proportionate abundance, he would be able to supply an ordinary market with the delicious fruit, from a single tree.

We thank Mr. Kaylor for the gift, and hope, he may realize a renumeration sufficient from his pears, to purchase his life from the fate which Lincoln's wheel of destiny has assigned him.

☞ An unsophisticated young lass, from one of the rural districts, who had never before been from home, nor witnessed the ostenation of fashionable life, visited one of her relatives in this place, a short time ago, and on her return home, was, very naturally, interrogated by her younger sister as to how she liked Ebensburg.

"Oh My!" exclaimed the girl with disgust, "I dont like it at all: everybody's so proud up there. The people live in big white houses, the men wear their 'Sunday clothes' every day, and the girls are so lazy they carry their hair in bags."

FLOWERS.—We had presented to us, by a young Miss from Bedford, a most exquisite boquette, composed of nature's choisest flowers, which not only reflect the goodness and Omnipotence of God, but bear evidence that the fair donoress of the fragrant gift, is possessed of refined taste, and a high appreciation of the truly beautiful.

As an acknowledgement of the compliment, we return our thanks, and hope that her countenance may ever wear an innocent smile; and that her pathway through life may be strewn with flowers.

A FREE LECTURE.—A doctrinal lecture will be delivered in the Catholic Church of this place, by the RIGHT REV. DR. DOMENEC, Bishop of Pittsburg, on next Sunday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. A general invitation is extended to all who wish to attend.

The Bishop is pleasing in his his manner and forcible in his address; and his words will no doubt, be both instructive and entertaining.

FIRE IN DUNCANSVILLE.—A double frame dwelling house, belonging to D. C. Gibboney, of Duncansville, was destroyed by fire on Friday afternoon last. When first discovered, the flames had made but little progress, but owing to the lack of water and other conveniences, but little or no effort could be made to subdue them. The house was occupied by two Welsh families, who succeded in saving the major part of their household effects.

OUR MARKET HOUSE.—We linked arms with a basket yesterday morning and proceeded to the new market place, to procure some of the substantial necessaries of life, and were pleased with the appearance and spirit of competition manifested.

SENSIBLE.—The Johnstown Cambria Iron Company have concluded to issue no more scrip. Their employees will hereafter, be paid in cash, or its representation, Lincoln greenbacks. The world does move.

☞ Edward Davis of Blacklick township, who enlisted in the Pennsylvania Reserve corps and was discharged on account of ill health, died on last Thursday. His corpse was interred in Lloyd's Cemetry.

ABOLITION AUTHORITY.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* told its readers before the nomination of Andy Curtin, that, "*his nomination would be a disgrace to the party and his election impossible.*"

☞ Right Rev. Dr. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburg will administer Confirmation in St. Patrick's Church in this place, on Sunday, the 13, inst., after last Mass.

☞ We commend the resolutions in today's paper, adopted by the Democratic meeting yesterday. They are sound and patriotic; and should be read and preserved by every Democrat.

☞ "There is not an invention of this inventive age which honors American genius more than the Sewing machine. No family ought to be deprived of its benefits. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine is unrivaled in all the excellencies that constitute a good machine, while, in artistic finish, it vies with the piano in the boudoir."—*Independent.*

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

Read It!

JUDGE WOODWARD ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The slanderers of Judge Woodward's fair reputation are again busy in circulating misrepresentations in order to deceive the people. Desperate, indeed, are the means resorted too, by the opposition to defeat the Democratic candidate for Governor.

In 1852, they boldly assailed Judge Woodward's character through the public print, charging him with Know-Nothingism, but facts and the searching light of truth, soon convinced the people that the accusation was false, and they showed their appreciation of his merits by elevating him to the Supreme Bench. Fearing to attack him openly, they now whisper the same old slanders, and endeavor to secure the foreign vote for Curtin. But our citizens of foreign birth in this county are, we trust, too intelligent to be caught by such a bait.

For the benefit of those who might be deceived, we publish the following correspondence between prominent men and Judge Woodward, during the campaign of 1852, when he was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. It speaks for itself. If any one, after reading it, suspects him of Know-Nothing proclivities, he is too firmly wedded to falsehood to understand the truth:

Hon. Geo W. Woodward:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned members of the Democratic party beg leave to call your attention to certain charges now frequently made by the Whig presses, in regard to your views upon the naturalization laws, and alledged hostility to the naturalized citizens. We are aware that you may justly regard your life and conduct in the high station you have occupied, and the boundless confidence of the Democratic party which you enjoy, as a sufficient answer to such calumnies.

But the charges are intended to operate and mislead persons to whom the truth is unknown. We would, therefore, solicit from you an expression of your views on the subject, if your time will permit, not doubting that every candid mind will thus be satisfied, that by no act of your life have you been justly chargeable with having entertained men or measures favoring illiberal or proscriptive policy towards adopted citizens, on account of the place of their or their religious opinions.

Very respectively, yours, &c.,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
CHARLES SHALER,
SAMUEL W. BLACK,
WM. WILKINS,
JAS. ROSS SNOWDEN, and others.

JUDGE WOODWARD'S REPLY.

Pittsburg, September 14, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—The official duties which brought me to Pittsburg, keep me constantly engaged. My answer to your letter must therefore be brief.

From my earliest youth to this present moment, I have been an earnest and hearty supporter of the Democratic party, and an equally zealous opponent, so far as my political action could decorously and properly go, of whatever has opposed it. I am not and never have been a "Native American" in any political sense, any more than I am or have been a Whig, Anti-Mason or Abolitionist.

The charge of "Nativism" is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a Whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in a majority in the Convention,) to come up to the mark or back out. They chose the latter branch of the alternative, and my motion having answered its purpose, was withdrawn. The sin of introducing the subject into that body lies at the door of a whig, and not at mine.

The speech so often quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body which required him to submit it for revission before publication, and which he never did. I made some observations explanatory of my amendment of Thomas' motion, but that speech is not a fair report of them. My other speeches were submitted for revision; this one I never saw till the book was printed, and I never ceased to condemn it.

During the session of the Convention, namely, on the 18th day of January, 1838, a member in debate alluded to the motion, not the speech, as indicative of hostility to foreigners. I promptly denounced the imputation there, in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation. See debate of the Convention, vol. 10, p. 23, 34.

I have retained the undiminished confidence of the Democratic members of the Reform Convenion, several of whom were adopted citizens, and all of them opposed to Nativism. Would this have been possible if the Whig reports of my sayings and doings had been true? The native American party itself is my witness. Seven years ago I was the caucus nominee for United States Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented by Natives. They asked me, whether, if elected by their votes, I would forward their own measures for changing the naturalization laws. I answered them no, and they threw every vote they could command against me and raised a shout of triumph over their victory.

You refer to statements in the Whig papers of this city. One of them was shown me a few days ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago, in which I repelled the imputation of Nativism as clearly as I deny it now. Yet the editor tells his readers that the letter contains an admission that my sentiments were at the time adverse to the rights of foreign born citizens. A copy of the letter thus misrepresented by the Pittsburg *Gazette*, I send you herewith, in the *Keystone* of Sept. 23d, 1851.

When men will allow their political passions to get the better of their sense so far as to impel them to acts and associations like this, it is easy enough to understand how and why I was misrepresented by a reporter of the Convention whose natives for doing so were just as strong as those which actuate my political opponents now.

Another allegation, that I opposed Judge Campbell last fall, is as false as any other of the numerous misstatements recently made against me. I never opposed any nominee on account of birth or religion, and I supported no nominee last fall more heartily than I did Judge Campbell.

It is with infinite reluctance I appear before the public at this time, even in self-defence. A candidate for judicial office is, perhaps, more than any other candidate, required to await quietly the decision of the people. I am as sensitive as any man can be, that politics ought to be kept away as far as possible from judicial elections, but the terms of your judicial elections, but the terms of your letter leave me no choice but to answer. I do it because it is the truth, and I accompany it with no appeal to party passion or prejudice.

If industrious defamation can succeed in representing me as having ever sustained any illiberal or proscriptive idea, then *Truth* and a *life* are powerless against slander.

There are some presses, and many men opposed to me in political sentiments, who are disposed to treat me fairly, and who will not descend to low appliances to accomplish a party purpose. Such men and presses command my respect. Against others who are less scrupulous, I have no shield but the truth and my life: and relying on these, I can afford to await, in patience, the verdict of the people. Thanking you gentlemen, for the kind feelings manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. WOODWARD

THE $300 COMMUTATION.—Below we publish a letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, addressed to a citizen of Lancaster, giving his opinion in regard to the $300 exemption clause in the conscription law:

LANCASTER, Aug. 57, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiry, my opinion is that the payment of the $300 commutation and the furnishing a substitute have precisely the same effect. Either of them frees the drafted man from further draft for three years. He is in effect in service, either by himself or another. The payment of $300 makes the government his agent to procure a substitute. The Government has consented to act as such agent. The law says he may "on or before the day fixed for his appearance furnish an acceptable substitute, or pay such sum not exceeding $300 for the procuration of such substitute, and thereupon the person furnishing the substitute, *or paying the money*, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft." No one doubt that furnishing a substitute excuses for three