

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

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S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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Democratic Ticket.

Assembly,

CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown.

Sheriff,

JAMES MYERS, of Ebensburg.

Commissioner,

ED. R. DUNNEGAN, of Clearfield Tp.

Poor House Director,

GEORGE ORRIS, of Richland Tp.

Auditor,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, of Carrolltown.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

P. S. NOON, Chairman. George Delany, J. S. Mardis, George C. K. Zahm, Peter Huber, Philip Miller, John E. McKennie, Joseph Behr, John Durbin, David Farmer, Henry Friedhoof, John Stough, Elisha Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Gurley, John McDermitt, Simon Dummyer, W. A. Krise, Thos. P. McGrouch, Jacob Fronshter, J. F. Condon, John Hamilton, F. O'Friel, Michael Baldwin, Wm. C. Diver, John White, Henry Topper, Nicholas Canan, M. J. Platt, J. W. Condon, Daniel Confar, Wm. McCloskey, Daniel H. Donnelly, Anthony Long, John Marsh, John Ryan.

The War.

We cannot give our readers any satisfactory account of the progress of the war. They are fighting a little almost every day, but no decided advantage seems to be gained on either side yet. Grants army sometimes drove the rebels into their entrenchments, but our army is not able to hold any advantage gained in that way, and they retire speedily to the place of beginning. Then Grant tries a new base and a new place of attack, but generally with the same result.

It may be taken in the course of time. Troy, Jerusalem and Sebastopol have been taken, and why should not Richmond. Troy was besieged by the Greeks for ten years, and at last was taken by the turpitude of its own men who betrayed it into the hands of the enemy. This is the historian's account of its capture, though the poets tell us it was done by strategy. By filling a large wooden horse full of armed men, and getting the Trojans to bring him into the city. During the siege so great was the slaughter that the rivers of the country were filled with dead bodies and suits of armour.

Vespasian undertook the siege of Jerusalem, but he found it a rather tedious job, and left it as a legacy to his son Titus, who afterwards took it. But we hope our worthy President will not have to leave his son Bob the taking of Richmond. Indeed, there is a great similarity between those two men in many points of character. Vespasian was of lowly origin, originality of character, and fond of jokes. He commenced his career as a horse doctor, and by the freaks of fortune got to wear the imperial purple. So, Lincoln commenced his career as a rail-splitter, has got as near the imperial purple as any man ever got in this country. The former had a very extravagant cabinet, just as the present one at Washington, they were plundering the public treasury, and bleeding it at every pore. He was remonstrated with and requested to discharge them, but he made a joke of it, and said he used them as sponges, that he always wotted them when they were dry, and squeezed them when they were wet. Very much what Lincoln would say at present time. At that time they had Dealers buying everything that they could.

PRICES.—Large in the war and keep up double quantity). Doz \$5.00. Small Sixes He had put a half doz. \$4.00. son Titus counted at his mean- ment him-

self by putting a parcel of this gold before the young man's face asking him if it smelt offensively. Lincoln would make a joke fully as good as this. But Titus took Jerusalem at the cost of the lives of one hundred and ten thousand persons, and ninety-seven thousand prisoners, who were afterwards sold into slavery, or brought to the Amphitheatre to be given to wild beasts for the sport of their conquerors. You all recollect the taking of Sebastopol as well as we do. We will therefore say nothing about it.

Now since these places have been all taken what need Richmond expect, we have a force numerically as far beyond the rebels as any of these had beyond those they captured or destroyed. And still there is doubt, and may be, about the capture of Richmond.

Suppose Richmond is to be taken in the course of the summer, and two hundred thousand more men sacrificed in its capture, is this or is it not paying too dear for the whistle? These are grave questions on which the people are already seriously reflecting. The people don't go into the army now with the same volition that they did two or three years since, many of them will pay the commutation be it ever so high, if they are able, and many who are loose-footed will join the carpet sack brigade to parts unknown. The consequence will be that our army in a short time will be composed of negroes and foreigners, as the Baltimore platform holds out a flattering welcome to foreigners. Then the war becomes chronic, as the taking of Richmond would no more end the war, than the taking of New Orleans, Pittsburg Landing or Vicksburg did.

Suppose on the other hand that Richmond cannot be taken, that all this slaughter goes for nothing. Is not the North then in a most pitiable condition. A nation drunk with the blood of her best citizens, staggering and reeling under a load of debt that the most sanguine human foresight could make no calculation that it could ever be liquidated. Add to this the cardinal virtue of the people gone. Instead of the doctrine of peace, love and truth, as inculcated by our Divine Redeemer, we have enforced by our Government the doctrine of the devil, blood, hatred and lies, and the man that does not promulgate this doctrine, he is no friend of the Government, he is a traitor to his country, he is a copperhead. A man that would say that blood should cease to flow, he is a traitor according to our Government, a man that would say the truth should be told on all occasions about this war, and carry out that doctrine, is a traitor also, a man that would say we should love the the Southern white people as well as the negroes, is a traitor. Is this not the doctrine of the devil, promulgated by the Government, and their preachers who mutilate the gospel of truth.

Then let us use our best endeavors to wrest this country from this "abomination of desolation" and place it in the hands of the Democratic party who have always showed themselves capable to administer the government in accordance with patriotism, and the happiness and good of the people.

County Committee.

We this week publish the first address of the Chairman of the County Committee. It is a good document, strong and well written. Read it and then lend it to your neighbors who don't take the paper, tell them to keep it clean and return it to you, as you want to preserve it. It contains solid truths eloquently told, and would be no disgrace to the Chicago Convention. Indeed we have men here as capable of doing things, as they will have there. Our own impression is, that this address for purity of style, elegance of diction and above all for the solid truths it contains is not easily surpassed. We hope he will favor us with many more of the same kind.

MORGAN.—Morgan and his men are making raids in Kentucky, of huge proportion. They made their first appearance at a place called Sterling. They divided into two or three columns some of them taking the road towards Lexington and some towards Cincinnati. They are destroying railroads and railroad property, and dont seem to meet with much opposition from the Federal troops.

FIRE.—A fine new barn of Jacob Nagle of Allegheny township was destroyed by fire on some day last week. We are not advised of the cause of the fire.

The Ball Opened.

The political ball was opened at Cleveland, by the nomination of Fremont and Cochrane, and a political platform made for them to stand, to dance and to run on. We here give you a synopsis of their doctrine, as laid down by the sages who composed that convention.

First.—That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

Second.—That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be observed and obeyed.

Third.—That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.

Fourth.—That the rights of free speech, free press and the habeas corpus be held inviolate, save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

Fifth.—That the rebellion has destroyed slavery, and the Federal Constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment and to secure to all men absolute equality before the law.

Sixth.—That integrity and economy are demanded at all times in the administration of the Government, and that in time of war the want of them is criminal.

Seventh.—That the right of asylum, except for crimes and subject to law, is a recognized principle of American liberty, that any violation of it cannot be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

Eighth.—That the national policy known as the "Monroe Doctrine," has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of an anti-republican government on this continent by any foreign Power cannot be tolerated.

Ninth.—That the gratitude and support of the nation are due to the faithful soldiers and the earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements and deathless valor in defense of our imperiled country and of civil liberty.

Tenth.—That the one term policy for the Presidency, adopted by the people, is strengthened by the force of the existing crisis, and should be maintained by constitutional amendments.

Eleventh.—That the Constitution should be so amended that the President and Vice President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people.

Twelfth.—That the re-construction of the rebellious States belongs to the people through their Representatives in Congress and not the Executive.

Thirteenth.—That the confiscation of the lands of the rebels and their distribution among the soldiers and actual settlers is a measure of justice.

The Baltimore convention was got up to order and a large collection of contractors and Shoddyites with a small sprinkling of negroes were in attendance and nominated Lincoln and Johnston of Tennessee, without much trouble. The following is a synopsis of their platform.

1st. They go in for the Union and the Constitution, and the paramount supremacy of the laws, that is the Constitution as they will amend it, and the laws as they will be promulgated by Lincoln's proclamations.

2d. An uncompromising prosecution of the war until the rebels make an unconditional surrender.

4th. They give thanks to the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, who have periled their lives in defense of the flag, and promise to hold in grateful remembrance, the memory of those who have fallen in its defense.

5th. They approve and applaud the wisdom and patriotism of Abraham Lincoln in his fidelity to the Constitution and particularly approve and applaud his emancipation proclamation and his employment of the blacks as Union soldiers.

6th. They deem it essential that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and no man should be worthy of confidence who would not cordially endorse the acts and proclamations of the President.

7th. That full and ample redress should be given to the colored soldiers when the rebels make any distinction between him and a white soldier.

8th. They encourage foreign immigration, particularly while the war lasts.

9th. They are in favor of the construction of the Pacific railroad.

10th. They recommend that public faith for the payment of debt be kept up, by a system of economical expenditure and vigorous taxation.

11th. They approve of the Monroe doctrine.

Our correspondent D. A. C. writes a good letter. We are always thankful for favors of that kind. We trust he will use many of his leisure moments in edifying our readers with his logical and truthful correspondence.

Rebel ladies in the South pay fifty-five dollars for a hoop skirt.

ADDRESS

OF THE Democratic County Committee.

To the Democracy of Cambria County:

FELLOW DEMOCRATS:—Your County Committee congratulate you upon the result of the deliberations of the Convention held in this place on the 30th ultimo. No more orderly, dignified and intelligent political assemblage ever convened in the county; its proceedings were characterized by good sense and unanimity, which give prestige of the glorious victory that awaits us at the termination of the approaching contest. The standard bearers are eminently fit for the responsible positions for which they have, severally, been nominated; and, although gentlemen of equal worth and capacity who had been supported by their respective friends were unsuccessful, the utmost good feeling was manifested, and all the delegates departed for their homes determined to give the ticket nominated their earnest, hearty, energetic support.

Never was a ticket composed of truer and better men presented for your suffrages. In CYRUS L. PERSHING, our nominee for the Legislature, you recognize a firm, unflinching Democrat—a moral, unassuming gentleman—an intelligent legislator of vast experience and unswerving reputation. A ready and logical debater, a ripe scholar, a pure patriot and an honest man, he was the trusted and honored leader of our party during the last session. It is a fit tribute to his manhood and worth, that the Democracy, without any solicitation on his part, should again nominate him for the position which, with so much ability and such great acceptance, he has for the last three years filled.

JAMES MYERS, our candidate for Sheriff, a gentleman well and very favorably known to the people of our county, is in every way well qualified for the arduous and responsible duties of the office. A native of our county, he has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength. A hard working mechanic, he is a man of the people, and one whose integrity has never been questioned, or whose honor has never been doubted.

EDWARD R. DUNNEGAN has been nominated for the office of Commissioner. He is a native of Clearfield township, of whom the unwavering Democracy of that sterling district are justly proud. He is a young man of marked ability and excellent business qualifications and habits, as well as well attested by the remarkable manner in which he performed the responsible duties of the office of County Auditor. When the call was made for nine months troops to fill up the depleted ranks of the Federal army, he was among the first to respond. Having left his quiet, peaceful home with its charms and endearments, he was unanimously elected First Lieutenant of Co., F 125th Reg., Pa. Vols, and soon after, with his company, participated under the gallant McClellan, in the bloody battle of Antietam. Generous and brave, he returned to his mountain home and his peaceful pursuits, at the expiration of his term of enlistment, esteemed and honored by his companions in arms. Having a thorough practical business education and being fully acquainted with the details of the office, he is exactly the man for Commissioner.

For Poor House Director, GEORGE ORRIS, of Richland township, has been nominated. The office has become a very responsible one, and no better man to fill it could have been selected. Mr. Orris is a modest and intelligent farmer, who will give his attention to the duties of the office. His nomination was unsolicited and is a just compliment to a worthy Democrat.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, of Carrolltown, our nominee for Auditor, is a young Democrat of energy and ability, who will make an excellent officer.

Such, fellow-Democrats, are the men who have been chosen as your standard bearers in the coming contest,—all honest, all capable. For them we ask your hearty, earnest, unwavering, united support.

In relation to the private characters of the gentlemen nominated by the Abolition convention, we have not one word to say; but they are the representatives of a fanatical organization, composed of the fig ends of all the isms of the country, which are kept together only "by the cohesive power of public plunder." By voting for them, you endorse the destructive policy of the present National Administration by which our country has well nigh been destroyed; an Administration which has openly, publicly, boastingly, and defiantly disregarded and violated the Constitution, which they were sworn to support, it being the priceless legacy which was bequeathed by the patriotic heroes and sages of the Revolution. Under the tyrannical rule of the Administration of President Lincoln the liberties of the people have been trampled under foot, and their most sacred inalienable rights entirely disregarded. When he assumed power our country was peaceful, prosperous and happy—the admiration of the world—the asylum of the oppressed—the home of liberty. Our government was at peace with all the world—our ships sailing o'er every sea and anchored in every port—our power acknowledged by every people—respected abroad, beloved at home. Alas, alas, how sad the change! Over three years

of blood and slaughter—of rapine and murder—homes made desolate—families ruined—fresides destroyed! Father against son—brother meeting brother in deadly conflict—hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens, the flower and pride of the land, killed and maimed for life. This country then so free, so peaceful, so prosperous and so happy, now, intoxicated with the blood of her own sons, staggers and totters to her ruin. At home and abroad, everywhere, we hear the wails of woe, we behold the habiliments of mourning, our hearts sicken as we witness the terrible grief of the mother left childless, the widow made desolate, the orphan left fatherless by this wicked, cruel, insane, inhuman struggle. What good has resulted, what good can result from all this misery? Are our people more wealthy because billions of money have been expended; are they more prosperous because hundreds of thousands of our brave soldiers have bitten the dust, or more happy because hundreds of thousands of families have been ruined? Surely, surely, not! Has the cause of human freedom gained anything from this bloodshed and misery? It is said a hundred thousand negro slaves have been freed. Grant it. Five hundred thousand chivalrous white men have been slaughtered in their behalf; and at the end of three years the people are coolly told the war shall continue until all the slaves are free. But, how stand the institutions of our country? Without cause and without reason, our fellow-citizens have been illegally arrested, denied a fair trial by a jury of their countrymen, condemned by military tribunals, at the discretion of the Executive, to exile, or to bastilles and dungeons, from which, in the elegant and expressive language of Secretary Seward, "no power on earth can release them save that of the President."

The freedom of the press has been trampled under foot, and newspapers have been suspended and editors imprisoned, without trial, for no other cause than that they dared to criticize the corruption and tyranny of the Administration. The sacred right of asylum has been most grossly violated in the person of Col. Arguelles, who was arrested, and without a hearing, by order of the President was placed on board a ship and sent to Cuba, there being no extradition treaty for the rendition of fugitives from justice between this country and Spain, and in his case there was no evidence that any crime had been committed. The "Monroe Doctrine," which our people had learned to regard as a cardinal and vital principle, has been treated with contempt; and upon the ruins of our sister Republic of Mexico a monarchy has been established by foreign bayonets.

It has been attempted to drag the white man down to the degraded level of the negro; and the repulsive doctrine of amalgamation, under the new and euphonious name of miscegenation, has been publicly and unblushingly advocated. And to crown all, the operation of the great writ of Habeas Corpus has been suspended; and any petty Provost Marshal, with cause or without cause, upon oath or without oath, may arrest and consign to a bastille any citizen who may happen to offend his official majesty. That great writ of liberty never was intended to, and did not, screen the guilty, but was intended for the protection of, and did protect the innocent. Under its benign influence no guilty culprit escaped—no innocent victim could long suffer. It is the embodiment of our liberties—the only protection of our rights; without it our Constitution is a cheat, our form of government a lie, our boasted freedom a bubble, a dream, a wild fancy without substance or reality. And all this is the consideration we receive for the loss of our fathers, brothers and sons; the destruction of our liberties is the price paid for our blood. This Government was made for the protection of human liberty; for that the hardships, privations and suffering of seven long years of the Revolutionary struggle were cheerfully endured; and when that protection fails, when freedom has become a mere subject for a vulgar President's smutty joke—a plaything in the hands of a childish Secretary of State—a foot-ball to be kicked round by a Secretary of War, who is as tyrannical as incompetent, it behooves all true patriots irrespective of party, nationality, or religion to rally as one man round the broken and shattered columns of the Constitution, gather up the fragments, re-erect the grand old monument and cement it with the blood of the patriot martyrs who have died in its defense, that it may forever stand as a mighty bulwark between freedom and slavery, the oppressor and the oppressed, the despot and the citizen. When that is done, then indeed may we soon expect an honorable and lasting peace.

Our foes are as cunning and wily as they are unprincipled. To perpetuate the despotism which they have inaugurated no means, however dishonorable, will be spared. Many of them are held by secret leagues and oath bound associations; money without stint will be used and funds without number will be attempted. But let us to work, and at once. Organize in your respective election districts now; no time is to be lost. There is power and energy and patriotism enough in the Democratic organization to yet save our beloved country. Waste none of them in futile quarrels among yourselves. Let no differences on minor questions of policy, or in regard to men for a moment divide

you:—remember, principles are eternal, men the creatures of an hour. Let our time-worn battle-flag, bearing still upon its folds the motto: "THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION," be again flung to the breeze, and let us again march proudly under it to the salvation of our Country.

To all the nefarious schemes and repulsive doctrines heretofore enumerated, the Democratic party has ever been—ever will be—opposed. It has, at all times, and under all circumstances, protected the rights and maintained the liberty of the citizen, whether the same were assailed by the fanatical spirit of political Antimasonry, religious bigotry, or intolerant hatred of foreigners. Never was its mission more holy than it is to-day. While our gallant soldiers bravely meet armed rebels, who are boldly urging their cause upon the bloody field, it is our sacred duty to jealously guard the Constitution from the wicked, insidious attacks of cowardly traitors who occupy high places in the Government—from the assaults of men who are growing rich and powerful over the wreck of the liberties of our people.

Let not the blustering threats of bloated army contractors and other hired minions of power, who are coming into gold the blood of our fallen heroes and the tears of their heart-broken widows and orphans, deter you for a single instant from the performance of your solemn duty—a duty which you owe to yourselves, your families, your country and your God.

P. H. S. NOON, Chairman Dem. Co. Com. EBENSBURG, June 14, 1864.

[FOR THE DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL.]

MR. EDITOR:—The present unhappy condition of the country is the only excuse I offer for writing to you on this occasion. The war which has afflicted our land for over three years, does not seem to be effecting the purpose ostensibly designed by the Administration at Washington. I have no doubt every well thinking man in the country has long since concluded that the war could have been averted, and the terrible bloody consequences of its continuance might have been spared, had the management of the political affairs of the country been in other and wiser hands! But why need we, as a people wonder that such has been our unhappy lot. We were told long ago by those now in power, that the days of our "placid" was not to last long. The "irrepressible conflict" was about to be tested, the question of half free and half slave must be solved, or in other words, the rights of sovereign States in the Union, must be ignored, that the progressive principles which the Abolitionists of the North have been preaching for years must be fulfilled even though it costs the life of the first man and mortgage every foot of ground in the country to raise the best dollar to perfect that end. The advent of Mr. Lincoln to the management of the affairs of the country seemed to be designed for an honest purpose, the war was to be conducted upon Constitutional grounds, the Union preserved, the rights of the States respected under the Constitution, the rebellion suppressed in that way, the war should cease, has this been faithfully carried out?

No man who has any regard for the truth will pretend that any one important principle of the Constitution has been regarded or respected by the present Administration, the most sacred rights have been set at defiance, the dearest privileges of the American citizen have been denied him under the spurious and newly born doctrine of "Military necessity." Why, sir, in the days gone by when our Government was honest, when the people were not partially subjugated, when the Constitution meant something, when the rights of the States were respected—such violations of the Constitution, such disregard of the rights of the citizen, and contempt for the supreme law, as expounded by the legally constitutional power, would not be borne or submitted for an hour, and yet all this has been done; and upon a people claiming to be free, boasting they are under the protection of a Constitution that defines their rights and privileges as Americans. I say most emphatically they are fast losing their rights, and unless they wake up to a sense of their duty, the day is not far distant, when the country will not be half free and half slave, but the whole slave, no matter how the party in power may talk of the Constitution and the Union; the one they despise as a covenant with hell, and the other they would not preserve or respect unless slavery was abolished and the slave made equal to the white man in all respects. Had I time and space in this article I would prove most conclusively that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln has been marked by a wanton outrage on the rights of the people, for which he should be arraigned and tried as a traitor, that his re-nomination by the office-holders and contractors at Baltimore is an insult to the intelligence and virtue of the American character. The platform, as it is called on which he again demands a re-election, has been in part repudiated by his every act, and now only regards the action of the Convention as a Dutch story. Trading horses while they were swimming across a creek, in other words, he says to the Convention, there is no other man can be nominated but myself, I have got into the contract for abolishing slavery, the only cause of the war, the principle on which our Administration came into power, and I will ignore the Constitution, let