

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

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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. Zahn, Peter Huber, Philip Miller, John E. McKenzie, Joseph Boho, John Durlin, David Farmer, Henry Friedhoff, John Stough, Filisha Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Garley, John McDermitt, Simon Danmyer, W. A. Kries, Thos. F. McLaugh, Jacob Froehner, J. F. Condon, John Hamilton, F. O'Friel, Michael Bohlin, Wm. C. Diver, John White, Henry Topper, Nicholas Cannon, M. J. Platt, J. W. Condon, Daniel Coufair, Wm. McCoskey, Daniel H. Donnelly, Anthony Long, John Marsh, John Ryan.

Election.

In another part of this paper will be seen the return of the special election of this county. This was not considered a party question in the State, nor did the State Central Committee nor any Democratic newspaper in the State, urge the people to vote on either side of the question. Partisan Abolition papers advocated this measure with extraordinary earnestness, and endeavored to make the vote on it a test of loyalty or treason. The Democratic party began to suspect that there was something at the bottom of this, beyond their new born zeal for the soldier. It was always the doctrine of the Democratic party to extend the privileges of the elective franchise as far as possible to the white race; twenty-five years ago a Democratic Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a Democratic Executive at their head, extended this right of voting to soldiers in the service of the United States. This right had been ever since accorded to them by the Democratic party until a Democratic Sheriff had been declared elected by the aid of the soldiers' vote. This same Abolition party attacked the constitutionality of the law and succeeded in getting a decision of the Supreme Court against it, and also in ousting the Sheriff who had got elected by the soldiers' vote. The Abolition party never before showed any liberality in extending the right of suffrage to any man except he was a black man, on the contrary they were always for abridging it, they even wanted the foreigner to remain twenty-one years here after being naturalized before voting. They would not if they could prevent it permit the soldiers to vote now, if they thought they could not use that vote for their own base partisan purpose.

The Democrats of this County knew, that that was their object, and were determined so far as this County was concerned, the Abolitionists would not dictate to them what to do. Besides they did not like to let an Abolition legislature tinker at the Constitution, it is too sacred an instrument, to be manipulated by polluted hands, it is "giving that which is holy unto dogs, and casting pearls before swine." They used their utmost endeavors at this election, brought in the main, the bait, the lame and the blind, and they have not very much to boast of.

Nomination.

The Republican conference, after their protracted labors, have nominated A. A. Barker, Esq., of this Borough, for Congress. We trust that our County will be remembered in the nominating conference which will shortly take place by the Democratic side of the question. We would be much rejoiced to have the two congressional candidates in this county, so that they could watch each other; tho' if the conference decide otherwise, we will submit as gracefully as we can. To be successful, a heavy part of the work will be left for Cambria county to do. Mr. Barker is a strong man and can run well, to this we can personally bear testimony. As to his strength we have seen it tested by lifting the 56's of the sealer of weights and measures, and if we recollect aright there was not a man in town stronger than he. And as to his running, we were present when he entered himself for the first prize at one of our agricultural fairs, and there were only two came out ahead of him at the first heat, and we believe that if the condition had been to run the best in three, without any rest or rubbing down, that his chance would have been good for the first prize. With these preliminary prestiges, he turned his attention to Congress, and has now succeeded in getting the nomination from that model party. We will handle him gently until his competitor comes into the field, and then we will scrutinize both their qualifications for the highest law making power in the country. He may have qualifications for that office that we are not aware of, and we will patiently await their development. He may be like our friend Peter Bortman, who, a few weeks ago, come into our office, and in the course of conversation, told us that he had received an excellent education along the river Rhine, where he was brought up; we asked him what became of it. He told us he had given it to his brother who was going out west and would need it there, and as he was to reside in Cambria county, he did not require it. We had not a word further to say. So Mr. Barker may have left his congressional accomplishments in the State of Maine, with some friend to whom they would be of service, as he would not require them here in Cambria county. We will not treat this matter very seriously at the present, indeed it is hard for us to realize it, and we will attend to it in the future. If we meddle the milk now, we can't get the cream; "No time to swap horses in crossing a stream."

Congress.

Whatever may be said of the candidate of the Abolitionists for Congress, they have done Cambria county but justice. She has never yet had one of her citizens in Congress, during the sixty years of her existence.

We trust the Democratic Conference will also concede the man to Cambria. If the Abolitionists with a majority of 1,000 against them in this County get the candidate, how much more should the Democracy with that majority in their favor!

But the Lewistown True Democrat says that neither Huntingdon nor Cambria has presented a candidate. Neither has Blair nor Millin, say we. The convention in those Counties has not even been called yet. Good men in all the Counties have been spoken of, by their friends, but no County as such, has yet named her man. No man should press his claims at this time, neither should any good Democrat decline the position on account of the unequal contest.

Cambria county alone has appointed her conferees. They are true Democrats, and go uninstructed. They were not appointed with reference to any man, but to carry out the best interests of the party.

They will doubtless present a man, not inferior in capacity or popularity to those that may be presented by the other Counties. They will we doubt not, urge the claims of Cambria county by all fair and honorable means; and, we trust, will "have their claim allowed."

Should the conference, however, think that some gentleman from another portion of the district, will be better calculated to insure success; or more able to vindicate Constitutional liberty, than the candidate they present, our people will with equal cheerfulness, respond to the nomination; and roll up the usual Cambria county majority without regard to the birth place or home of the candidate.

Governor Curtin.

Governor Curtin is out in two proclamations, calling on the people to organize for the defence of the State. The proclamations are very ambiguous. The men are called out for the emergency, and get transportation, uniforms and equipments from the United States. We can't tell what disposition will be made of these emergency men if they were collected together in the State. But it is likely they would receive the same fate of the other brave soldiers of Pennsylvania—gobbled up by the Secretary of War and sent to help Grant. Our State, that was once the pride and Keystone of the Union, since the incumbency of our present Governor, has become, so far as defence is concerned, a mere province of the United States. The Governor, who should have a well regulated militia force at all times at his command, sufficient for the defence of the State in any emergency, seems to have forgotten that there is any such clause in the Constitution. He cries to Lincoln and Stanton, always, when the rebels make their periodical visits to our fertile State. He sometimes calls on the Governors of New York and New Jersey for relief, and these copperhead Governors did not withhold it from the loyal Curtin. Lincoln and Stanton could not spare one man to save the State of Pennsylvania from ruin, notwithstanding they had got from Pennsylvania regiment upon regiment, and battalion upon battalion, and besides her sons are scattered around among every regiment of the federal army. Not a Union soldier to protect her soil from invasion. Who is to blame for all this? Are the rebels to blame entirely for these incursions? They are certainly to blame for acts of vandalism and cruelty when they commit them, because no action of our soldiers, however base and degraded, even is a justification for acts of barbarism. They have burned down a great part of that beautiful and opulent town of Chambersburg, situate in that fertile valley of the Cumberland. They had visited it twice before, and behaved as honorable warriors would do; took what they wanted, and destroyed nothing. But at this time they declared they would give them a small taste of the mode of General Hunter's warfare. It is not to the rebels we are to look for protection, it is to the Governor, and there is no excuse for him whatever. Why does he not now, after Pennsylvania has been thrice disgraced by the rebel visits with as much impunity as if they had the warrant of Abe Lincoln in their pockets, tell the Administration that they should not have another man from our State until her own soil would be protected. He is the executive of a sovereign State, or once a sovereign State, and holds his office with as firm a tenure as Abraham Lincoln does, none of them would be there except by the provisions of the constitution, and they are now trampling under foot. Perhaps Curtin likes not to disoblige Lincoln and Stanton, as the latter boasted it was he elected him, as he sent thirty thousand soldiers to Pennsylvania at the last gubernatorial election to vote for him, and he had only fifteen thousand of a majority. Could he only spare five thousand to watch that war path near Chambersburg, we would not have these periodical humiliations that we are getting so well accustomed to.

War News.

The Confederates have again crossed the Potomac. They advanced in two columns. One body crossed at Hancock. Averil tried to prevent them, but was not able, and ran away, with a loss of seventy-nine men. The other column crossed the Potomac at Shepardstown, and captured Hagerstown. They advanced to the Pennsylvania border, but did not cross. Gov. Curtin calls out the militia for State defense and the State service. There is nothing doing at Petersburg. Picket firing has almost ceased there.

The capture of Atlanta has been a failure. The greater part of General Stoneman's division of cavalry was captured on the raid on the railroad at Atlanta. The Federal loss was, twenty-seven hundred, killed and captured, with all the wagon trains of the expedition.—This is a synopsis of the news so far as we have it. We must have more men and more money.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne county, Ky., have twenty two children. This is perhaps the most extensive brewery in the west.

Election Returns.

Below you have the election returns in this County. In another column we have spoken of them according to our own opinion. It will show you that the people are alive to their own interest with regard to the elections hereafter. No person told them to vote either for the amendment or against the amendments. But it is to be seen in every Democratic township in the county they voted simultaneously against the amendments, without knowing what any portion of the State was doing on the subject. They saw that the administration of Lincoln and Curtin was in for them to the death, and that was sufficient for them to take the alarm—because they knew that never was the party that went in for the country. They knew they went in for themselves and let the country go to the dogs.

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, For the First Amendment, Against the First Amendment. Lists various townships like Allegheny, Blacklick, Cambria, etc., with their respective vote counts.

Elect Lincoln and the Nation Dies.

The recuperative power of this country are extraordinary, we believe if they had peace and the Union, that the nation might still survive. Time and energy and industry might worm through the immense national debt. The evil effect arising from the infringements on the individual rights of the people, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the arrests without trial and without jury, through length of time, might be entirely forgotten, except as a curious reminiscence, like the blue laws of Connecticut. The wickedness and cruelty of this administration, and their unbounded extravagance would be nearly obliterated in another generation. The malignant legislation may be swept from the statute books which these abolition invaders of the constitution have passed for the last three years. Lincoln's proclamations may be remembered in execration of his memory. In centuries hence, all that mischief that abolition has done, may be only a matter of history. Elect Lincoln again and the nation dies, and with it dies forever any effort to establish a popular government on the face of the globe. We have no doubt the abolitionists will try to elect him; but they are sewing the wind to reap the whirlwind.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.—We feel under obligations to our correspondents for their articles. They are generally well and tastefully gotten up, particularly those of our correspondents, "D. A. C." "Cal." and "Northwest." We, however, sometimes receive communications from others with a request to correct and publish them. To those we would say it would be much easier to make them in the new as patch them up. Besides we don't wish to make our office a house of correction. We have not heard from our correspondent "Old Buck" for some time. We fear the height of the thermometer in the dog days has effected him somewhat.

C. T. Roberts, has moved his Jeweller's shop to his own new building on High street. His store looks exceedingly well, it is an acquisition to this end of the town; from his habits of business and honesty of purpose, his success is inevitable. Ye lovers of jewelry give him a call.

Correspondence.

LORETO, Penn'a. Aug 8, 1864. FRIEND HASSON:—In my last letter, I endeavored to show that the management of the Government by our present rulers, was fast bringing the country to ruin; the people to such a pitch of despair, as that the greatest apprehensions are entertained that their power and influence can no longer be commanded to the support and promotion of the policy that has led to such results. I believe there is no man, however indifferent about the interests of this country, who will not readily confess, that the situation to which we are now reduced, whether it has arisen from the violence of party spirit, or from an arbitrary system of government, justifies the most melancholy apprehension, and calls for the exertions of whatever wisdom or vigor is left among us. What people in any age or any country, has borne with so much patience, so many and such violent encroachments upon their natural and constitutional rights as we have for the last three years! The right of speech, the right of a free press, the right of free elections for our representatives, under the restrictions of the law and Constitution, the sacred right of domicile, the right of trial by our country, and the great right of that great writ that is most valuable and valued by every people in every country having a voice in their government, all set at defiance, all repudiated, all denied, under the specious pretext of a "military necessity." In such times, no honest man can remain silent or inactive, however great by wealth or humble in life, here we are all equal as Americans, the least considerable man among us has an interest equal to the proselit, in the laws and Constitution of the country, and is called upon to make a generous contribution in support of them, whether it be the heart to cause, the understanding to direct or the hand to execute. When our rulers cease to administer the Government within the spirit of laws and the Constitution as defined by the proper tribunal, under our system of government, the people as the last source of power, should make it common cause, in which all are interested, in which all should be engaged. The man who deserts it at this alarming crisis, is an enemy to his country, and should be discarded by his fellow man. The time is come, when the body of the American people, must assert their own cause, conscious of their own strength, and animated by a sense of their duty, they will not surrender their birth-right to an administration claiming by any false maxim of government policy, to be the government itself. There is just ground for alarm as to the future, behold a nation overwhelmed with debt, her revenue wasted, her trade at home and abroad stagnated if not destroyed; her industrial pursuits neglected and forsaken in the pursuit of arms, the afflictions of the people from the sad and sickening results of an unnecessary and bloody war, alienated from their once happy country. The duty of the magistrate transferred to the court martial, and a brave and gallant army wasting away for the want of proper military spirit to command it, and though last not least an Administration that has violated every law and principle of constitutional right, so much that it has become odious to the whole body of the people—from such councils we can expect no remedy except poison, no relief but death. Some very "loyal" man Republican or Abolitionist may say, "What has our President done to forfeit the confidence and esteem of the people." I answer, the President has not been honest or truthful to the people, upon any measure of his administration, but especially has he been false to every promise and pledge he made upon the policy of the war. In his message July 4, 1861, he states that the powers and duties of the Federal Government relative to the rights of the States and people under the Constitution, should be preserved and administered as it was administered by the men who made it—that coercion, conquest or subjugation was not to be the object of the prosecution of the war.

On the 23d of August 1862, in his letter to H. Greeley, he says: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it. And if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would do that." In the proclamation of freedom issued on the 22, Sept. 1862, he says, "That hereafter as heretofore the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States the relations is or may be suspended or disturbed." In his letter to the Springfield convention in 1863 he repudiates the object of the war being for emancipation, he says, "Whenever we shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I should urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare you will not fight to free the negroes."

Abraham Lincoln says July 1864, to whom it may concern "any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, will be met by liberal terms." From the foregoing declarations

and promises made in the most solemn manner, the President did not mean to keep his pledged faith to the people, nor did he regard his consistency any more than his word, he now declares that this war, shall only be terminated by the abandonment of slavery, and peace only can be had on these terms. According to the pledge of the President, all men are now called upon to demand peace, and that this war shall not be longer prosecuted for the abolition of slavery. No man be he Democrat or Republican, can without violating every political principle give any countenance to any measure, whether under an act of Congress or otherwise to the prosecution of this war solely for the purpose to free the negroes. And in the language of his message to Congress in 1861, "that loyal citizens everywhere had the right to claim that the Government should be preserved, that it might be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it." As a "loyal citizen" I make this demand, and the President at the same time, said, "that the President had no right to withhold or neglect this claim."

Yours Respectfully, HEN & X.

JOHNSTOWN, August 8th, 1864.

Dear Col: General "Fusillade" arrived in our town a few hours after General Couch made his timely exit from the Cumberland Valley, and caused quite an excitement among the loyal.

Our "Chief Burgess and Commander-in-Chief" also, has been a while absent for some time, immediately upon his proclamation to these places of business, and particularly drinking saloons, hotels, which ending a meeting immediately after breakfast Monday morning. Candidates were then appointed, and officers for companies—but everybody had it coming, not as privates—and all the companies that characterizes the loyal cavalry was gone through with.

The following is the substance of the dispatches sent from "the front" by the scout sent out: "Near Somerset, August 1st, 1864. To Commander-in-Chief: We arrived here safely, feeling our way along the fences, and capturing some turkeys. Will halt for the night. Yours, COL. KUBERMAN, Comdr.

P. S.—We have lifted the pike and carried it to the top of an impassable hill to guard against surprise. COL. K. P.—particular—S.—A picket post—says the hogs and sheep are holding an indignation meeting, and appointing a committee of safety—the same as you have done. LATER! SECOND DISPATCH. One mile south of Somerset. To Commander-in-Chief: Send out ambulances. One man shot in neck, and wagon wheel passed over his leg. Expect more will be shot the same way. Yours, COL. K. P. S.—The farmers ain't scared, but the chickens roost high. K. N. B.—All quiet in the barn-yard. K. STILL LATER!! Somerset, August 2. To Commander: An intelligent Omaha woman just in—reported the rebels advancing,—we like to go home to vote. A "reliable gentleman," who has spent some time in picking blackberries in the region, just arrived in camp—says the farmers are blockading the pike so we cannot advance. We want whiskey and tobacco. COL. K. VERY LATEST!!! 20 miles from Johnstown. Four pioneers have blockaded our road home. Stop the mill and send out all the teams, or all will not get a vote—Four men sick, one drunk, one in low one crazy, and the rest demoralized by want of lager. K. P. S.—Picket firing in the kitchen proves the men to be "in arms." They love "guard duty" in such places. K. By Wednesday morning the great scare had "had its day," and operations at the mill and in our work shops were renewed. It will not be as easy to find our people again methinks. On Friday, by particular arrangement of the leaguers, as we are told, the exemption board sat in our town to examine those claiming exemption through permanent disability. It is positively asserted that the fact of its coming was not known by a single democrat, and also that the league payed the costs of their visit. I give the report for what it is worth. true, it is but in keeping with their cowardly meanness, exhibited when called upon to "rally around the flag," that they affect to love so dearly. Nothing new—save the old story of fights and spees since pay day. Yours, &c. COL.