

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 27 PARK ROW, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the 'DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL,' and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are empowered to contract for us at our LOWEST TERMS.

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. Marlin, George C. K. Zahn, Peter Huber, Philip Miller, John E. McKean, Joseph Bohe, John Durbin, David Farmer, Henry Friedhoff, John Stough, Eliza Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Gurley, John McDermott, Simon Dummyer, W. A. Kriss, Thos. P. McGough, Jacob Froehner, J. F. Gordon, John Hamilton, F. O'Neil, Michael Bello, Wm. G. Diver, John White, Henry Rappert, Nicholas Canman, M. J. Platt, J. W. Gordon, Daniel Conair, Wm. McCroskey, David H. Donnelly, Anthony Long, John Marsh, John Ryan.

Mass Meeting.

The people of Cambria County, who are opposed to the despotic and tyrannical administration of Abraham Lincoln, and his whole and repeated violations of the Constitution of the United States, and who are in favor of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and the liberty of the citizen, and who desire an honorable peace, based upon a fair, just and constitutional adjustment of our National difficulties, without further drafts or more bloodshed, are requested to meet in mass convention in the borough of Ebensburg, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER next, at one o'clock P. M., to give expression to their hostility to the outrages which have been perpetrated upon a free people, and their contempt for an Administration which refuses to entertain propositions of peace unless slavery be abolished.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. W. H. WITTEE, Hon. H. D. FOSTER, Hon. WM. A. WALLACE, and other distinguished advocates of the rights of the people.

PHIL S. NOON, Chairman of Dem. Co. Com. Ebensburg Aug. 24, 1864.

The Chicago Convention.

Heretofore, when the country was pursuing its peaceful and prosperous career, the assembling of a national Democratic Convention, never failed to excite a deep interest among the people. The deliberations and final result of the Convention, which, in a few days will convene at Chicago, at a time when the ship of the Republic is tempest tossed on the angry billows of an unnatural civil war, will as a matter of course, create a feeling of the most intense solicitude. From the time of the organization of the Democratic party under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson, no political convention has been held in this country, upon which devolved such a weighty responsibility, as will rest upon the body which is about to meet at Chicago. The ordeal through which it will have to pass, will test the wisdom and purity of the Democratic party by a more severe standard of political morality, than it has ever been subjected to before. A generous spirit of conciliation should characterize all its deliberations and if any delegate to that Convention manifests any symptoms of the rife or ruin policy, he should be indignantly frowned down by his fellow members, as unworthy of a seat in a Democratic council where reason and not passion should hold the sway. The people expect the Convention to "hasten slowly," to act calmly, cautiously and with more than ordinary deliberation. The issues to be decided in the person of its nominee being of vast and transcendent magnitude,

it becomes of vital importance that the utmost prudence should be exercised in the selection of the candidate. The names of many of the ablest and most prominent Democrats in the Country have been suggested as worthy of the honor, there to be conferred. We have our own preferences, but do not deem it necessary at this time to indicate them. We confide in the wisdom and patriotic motives of the Convention, and if it will nominate an honest man, one who is capable of discharging the responsible duties of the office, and will place him on a sound, orthodox platform, which is of as much importance as any merit the candidate himself may possess, we will yield him a cordial and hearty support. We distinctly announce however, in advance, that we are unwilling to lend our columns to the support of a political goida, called a Democratic war candidate. There is a full blooded war candidate now before the people in the person of Abraham Lincoln, and if the Chicago Convention should be stricken with judicial blindness and should unfortunately commend to our lips, the poisoned chalice of a "Constitutional war," then we prefer that Lincoln himself should run the machine to the bitter and the bloody end; but we have no fears that such will be the case.

There is what is called an under-tone at work in public sentiment, which from unmistakable indications throughout the Northern States, will sweep Abraham Lincoln and his pitiable crew, beyond the hope of redemption, far out into the political sea. Can it be, that after more than three years of blood and slaughter, without any substantial gain, the people will again invest with the executive power of the Government, the chief actor in this bloody drama. For unmitigated infamy and open disregard of all legal restraint, this administration has not had its prototype, since the worst days of the Roman Empire. All the invasions of personal rights and public liberty which brought the head of Charles the First to the block and which drove James the Second from his throne, pale their inefficacy fires before it. None but itself can be its parallel. It has failed to extort honor at home and cannot even command respect abroad, while its manifold sins and iniquities have passed into a proverb. It is a bye-word and reproach among the nations of the earth. As night's darkness is more intense just before the dawn of day, so will the political darkness that now envelops the country, as with a pall, disappear before the bright advent of the "coming man" at Chicago. Weary, and soul heart-stricken, with the terrible throes of this civil war, the people, in tones of thunder, demand peace and they will have it. You might as well attempt to dam up the Mississippi with bullrushes as to prevent it, for all but fools and fanatical Abolitionists are convinced, that war can never conquer a peace, even were it possible for it to continue, until "the Jews return to Jerusalem." Let the Chicago Convention do its duty—let it re-echo in the platform which it will adopt, the plain demands of public opinion and then after the Fourth of March next, with a Democratic President installed in office, let Abraham Lincoln retire to his home in Springfield and there meditate in sullen gloom, over the high crimes he has committed against the Constitution and laws of a once glorious Republic.

Rais Deserting the Leaking Ship.

Wherever we turn our eyes to view the Horizon of Politics, we behold the star of the Illinois rail-splitter, and the Tennessee tailor treading downward. The one half of their campaign is nearly over, and there has not been a respectable assembly of the people, or of their own party, to ratify their nomination. The office holders and shoddy contractors tenaciously cling to them yet, but with that exception the names of Lincoln and Johnson are only mentioned to be execrated by the masses. One after another of the leading Republicans is deserting the standard of this functionary, and denouncing him in terms more violent than ever was used by the copperheads who suffered incarceration for the use of such language. In the West, we see them engineering to get up a new convention, to be held at Buffalo, to make a new nomination, and get the rail-splitter off the tract. We find Senator Wade and Chase and a host of other lesser spirits, not only giving the rail-splitter the cold shoulder, but openly denouncing him as a usurper and a tyrant.

In Pennsylvania we have Thaddeus Stevens and his own dog Forney throwing a wet blanket over him. Forney, who is shrewd enough to observe the rising and sinking fortunes of men, and to trim his sails accordingly, in a recent article, has condemned the administration. Thaddeus Stephens, that bold and bad man, whom the people of Pennsylvania should know well, says, "that he regards Abe as the worst kind of a failure, and if the Republican party wish to succeed, they must get him off the track." Thaddeus is sharp and unscrupulous. He had no scruples to make the State of Pennsylvania build him a tape worm railroad to his farm in Adams county. He did not scruple to endeavor to treat the election of David R. Porter as if it had not happened, but he had scruples to sign the Constitution of Pennsylvania, because the word *white* was in it. To carry out his doctrine he got a negro wench and lived with her as his wife. He never was married—has no offsprings but mulattoes, and cares nothing for the country, except so far as it would be beneficial to the colored race. He declared, last winter, that he would not stultify himself by pretending to legislate in Congress according to the Constitution. This was the great leader of the Republican party in Congress last winter, and he also is gone.

In New York there is no newspaper but one that gives a hearty support to the administration, and that one is very well paid. Greely is lake-warm, and it can't be told whether he will support the Baltimore nomination or not. Many of the country newspapers have heaped square jaws, and taken the names of Lincoln and Johnson from the head of their columns. The falling against them is increasing every day, and their defeat is a foregone conclusion. So Lincoln will again have to resume the Scotch cap and cloak when retiring from office, in order to avoid the curses and insults of an outraged and insulted people.

Senator Cowan.

We clip the following well merited compliment from the constitution of an article in the "National Intelligencer," bringing out Senator Cowan for the Presidency, and urging the Chicago Convention to nominate him on his own principles.

We cordially endorse everything that can be said of him in support of his pure patriotism, his integrity and his exalted ability. He is a credit to his country in these degenerate times. He was elected a Republican to the United States Senate, and has changed no principles since; he is a conservative, union-loving man, in whose hands the country would be safe. But the Chicago Convention will look to its own party for a nominee, whose pure man, of the caste of Senator Cowan is bound, and they will have no difficulty in getting the right man.

Senator Cowan's whole public career has been marked by the loftiest and purest principles of public policy. In all his discussions of great national issues he has ever promulgated true and correct principles, and defended them with signal ability and fearlessness. In all parliamentary discussions his earnest honesty of purpose won for him a proud distinction among the members of the Senate. By his great ability and purity of character he has gained the confidence and esteem of every correct thinking and proper feeling man in the land. His whole course has been watched with the deepest interest and pleasure by every loyal citizen, and his eloquent utterances on all occasions of the words of truth and soberness has found a lodgment in every honest breast, and stamped him as the master-spirit of the U. S. Senate.

If the Union and Constitution loving members of the National Convention which assembles at Chicago on the 29th instant will study the good of the country, they will nominate EDWARD COWAN. If wisdom guides their deliberations, they will nominate him, and place him on his own platform of principles, as enunciated in the U. S. Senate. Such a nominee and such a platform would be greeted by the warmest enthusiasm throughout the entire country, and that both would be triumphantly sustained by the people is beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

— We this day publish the call of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, for a Mass Meeting, to be held on the second week of our Court. We have no doubt there will be a large attendance; we will have fine speakers who will neither be ashamed nor afraid to tell the truth, no matter how unpalatable it may be to our shoddy brethren. Make preparations all and come. We will advertise the meeting by conspicuous hand-bills next week.

Another National Convention.

Below we publish a call for another National Convention to be held at Chicago, just two days before our convention. Verily, these are the days of Conventions. Ben. Wade, H. Winter Davis and Lew. D. Campbell have issued a call for a convention to assemble at Buffalo. These two conventions, together with the two nominations they have already made, ought to give the Republican and Abolition wings of the party a fine chance for a choice. Although old Abe thought "it was no time to swap horses in crossing a stream," these men are determined to swap, if they should have nothing but the halter left. They are aware that the creature has been a miserable failure, and if he or they should come to the halter, it would be what they richly deserved. We always had an idea if these cormorants would get rope enough they would hang each other, and so it turns out.

A Conservative Convention.

The Union Conservative National Convention will be held in the city of Chicago, Ill., on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the auspices of the "Union Conservative National Committee," of which the Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington, D. C., is chairman.

All citizens of the United States who believe in the paramount necessity of a-handling conflicting issues, to secure the election of a new administration, that will re-ignite the government, save the country from financial ruin, and perpetuate our constitutional liberties, are invited to attend as individuals or by delegations, and participate in the deliberations and action of the convention.

The main business of the convention will relate to the nomination and support of candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

By direction of the chairman and members of the National Committee.

R. F. SNEYD, National Secretary, New York City.

P. S.—Those who design attending the convention are requested to communicate their names and residences to the national secretary at Chicago, after the 20th inst. New York, July 1st 1864.

The War.

We take the war news from the Philadelphia *Ages*, which seems to be always the best looked up of any of our exchanges, and always truthful and reliable.—We hereto append it:

There is very little definite information from Grant's camp. We see no reason for changing our opinion that the movement to the north bank of the James has been repulsed and that the siege of Petersburg has been suspended. The Confederates allow no progress to be made by Hancock and Dinwiddie. It is reported that Grant has sent a reconnaissance from his northern flank to the Fair Oaks battlefield, six miles east of Richmond. We have a strong suspicion that he intends to abandon Petersburg and attempt to get into Richmond by the only way yet untried—along the York River Railroad which approaches Richmond from the east. Everything is so mysterious, however, that nothing definite can be ascertained. The Confederates, on Thursday, made an artillery attack upon General Parke's [Barnside's] Corps near Port Walthall. It resulted only in an artillery duel.

We have Federal advices from Mobile to August 11th, and Confederate advices to August 15th. On the 10th, Farragut began an attack on Fort Morgan. He demanded its unconditional surrender, but its commander refused. He said he had six months provisions and would hold out. Farragut then began his operations. A land force advanced along the peninsula from the east side of the bay, and cut off all communication with Mobile. The monitors and gunboats then engaged the fort. On August 15th, the date of our latest intelligence, no impression seems to have been made on the fort. On that day, Farragut sent two monitors and five gunboats towards Mobile. They passed the lower end of Dog River Bar and advanced to within seven miles of the city. Here they engaged the Confederate batteries and gunboats, but after a contest of three hours desisted. No damage was done by them.

General Wheeler, of the Confederate cavalry, has left Dalton. He has gone northward towards Cleveland to destroy the road leading to Knoxville. Guerrilla bands have attacked the railroad north of Chattanooga and fired upon the Federal pickets. No despatches have been received from Atlanta.

There is but little from the Sherman-doan Valley. Sheridan has withdrawn to Winchester and Berryville, near Saickor's Gap. Early is close upon him. It looks very much as if Sheridan would have to abandon the valley and retreat to Harper's Ferry.

The Tallahassee was yesterday ordered out of Halifax by the British Admiral Hope. She sailed at noon.

There have been numerous guerrilla fights in Kentucky, near the Tennessee line.

The Indian War.

We have news from reliable sources from the great west regarding the Indian outrages inaugurated there. They seem to annoy the whole country from a point about seventy-five miles east of Fort Kearney, to a fork on the Platte river, and from thence south to the Arkansas river. They have captured a number of trains, killed the conductors, and destroyed a large amount of property. General Curtis is at Omaha city, organizing an expedition against them, and the militia of Kansas and Nebraska are pursuing them along the overland stage route. It is unfortunate that these dusky sons of the forest would take this particular time to wage a war on the whites, whilst we have so much fighting to do at home.

The Seven Thirties--What are They?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the people of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to effect which every man unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land.—The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was \$16,150,000,000, of which 10,957,448,056 was in the loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12 6-10 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have certainly earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 2900 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the people who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it in to money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small saving. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses

of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits this same sum in the National Savings Bank he receives 75 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date—the Government may elect. For 36 months past these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold for 109 to-day, [August 12], thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent; and besides, to make the interest even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from State and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so lucrally rewarded?—Harper's Magazine.

Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, August 22d, 1864.

Dear Col:

From Johnstown you have the usual chapter of accidents and incidents, as follows:

Several boys were severely injured respectively in the breast, head and limbs, at the Company's Coalings, by being thrown from a coal-car they had started down grade, and which had gained such velocity that they were unable to climb or control it, and which only stopped its career after jumping from the track, striking some distance, injuring the legs to the number of four or five, as above.

The monotonous quiet of our town was again disturbed on Friday last, by a knowledge occurring between two soldiers, near the Scott House, on Main street. The combatants were separated before they had his eyes scratched out, and the case of the guard appeared to be, subsequently, amicably adjusted.

The brick-making machine, under the charge of A. J. Hawes, of which we have already heard, doubtless, is now a successful operation, and is said to be admirably.

An accident, I am informed, occurred on the P. R. R., near Greensburg, on Thursday last, causing the death of a fireman whose name I have forgotten. Do not so many accidents, without a parent other cause, indicate carelessly on the part of employees as criminal in the dangerous to the public?

The Pie-Nic for the benefit of the new Catholic church, comes off on Sunday next. Of this building, now rapidly approaching completion, I shall speak length in a future epistle.

Yours, &c., Croyle tp., Cambria Co., August 18, 1864.

Michael Hasson, Esq.

Dear Sir:—I received the enclosed notice through the post office. I expect the author of it has a mind to destroy his property and then take mine in the place of it. I would like to inform him or them that they had better take care of their own property, as I am determined to do with mine. I think if you would publish the notice, you would confer favor on the public by letting them see what honorable men "Law and Order" are. JOSEPH LEKEY.

P. S.—You may publish this if you like, and any comments you think proper.

We have no comments to make of such poll-cats as they have at Wilmore. The time is fast approaching when they will be flicked into shape or leave the diggins.

Wilmore, Cambria Co., Pa., August 5th, 1864. WHEREAS, Certain property in the townships of Summerhill and Croyle, in the Borough of Wilmore, in said County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, has been threatened with destruction, it is therefore, on motion,

Resolved, That we have no other means of protecting ourselves, than by retaliation. It is on motion,

Resolved, That we select by ballot property for property, and that we notify owners at the earliest possible moment of the result of the drawing.

Mr. JOSEPH LEKEY.—Sir: You are hereby informed that your property will be held responsible for the destruction of one other property, drawn in connection with yours. Should said property be destroyed, yours will be held for the proper opportunity to arrive. Yours, LAW AND ORDER.