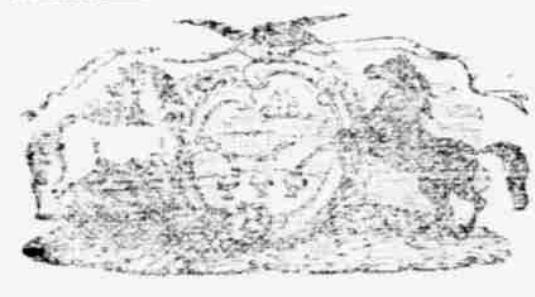


Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HAASON, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 10 State street, Boston...

FOR PRESIDENT,

George B. McClellan, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

George H. Pendleton, OF OHIO.

Presidential Electors.

- Electors at Large: Robert L. Johnston, Richard Vaux, SENATORIAL ELECTORS: William Loughlin, Abraham B. Dunning, Edw. R. Helmbold, Robert Swinford, Edward P. Dunn, John A. Hill, Thomas M'Callough, Henry G. Smith, Thaddeus Banks, Hugh Montgomery, Philip S. Gerhard, John M. Irvine, George G. Leiper, Michael Seltzer, Jos. M. Thompson, Patrick M'Avoy, Rasselas Brown, Thomas H. Walker, James P. Barr, Oliver S. Dimmick, William J. Kuntz, Paul Leidy, William Montgomery.

Democratic Ticket.

- Assembly: CYRUS L. FEISHING, of Johnston. Sheriff: JAMES MYERS, of Ebsenburg. 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. Marlis, George C. K. Zahm, Peter Huber, Philip Miller, John E. McKenzie, Joseph Behr, John Durbin, David Farmer, Henry Friedhoff, John Stough, Elisha Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Gurley, John McDermitt, Simon Dunmyer, W. A. Krise, Thos. F. McGough, Jacob Fronheiser, J. F. Conden, John Hamilton, F. O'Neil, Michael Bolin, Wm. C. Diver, John White, Henry Topper, Nicholas Cannon, M. J. Platt, J. W. Condon, Daniel Conlair, Wm. McCuskey, Daniel 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...

PHIL S. NOON.

Chairman of Dem. Co. Com. Ebsenburg Aug. 24, 1864.

He (McClellan) is the most popular candidate the Convention could have chosen. [Philadelphia Press.]

George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquirements and untainted private reputation. [New York Tribune.]

ACCIDENT.—Col. M'Dermitt, of this borough, met with a painful accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday, the 24 inst. Being employed as a Conductor on this Road, he was adjusting some matters about the train, at the Blairsville intersection, and was caught between the cars, and had his leg broken. He is now at home, and under the care of those eminent surgeons, Lowman and Lemon. He will soon get well.

The Chicago Convention.

The great National Convention is over, and its glorious result is now known through the length and breadth of the land. The aged wisdom of the United States were there—men who were prominent in the days of General Jackson...

There were also there, the young and vigorous, the brilliant and shining from all the Northern and Border States of the Union, all actuated in their labor by the same patriotic motive. Such men as Horatio Seymour, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Long, Harris, men known throughout the country, after sustaining their opinions powerfully, yielded them gracefully to the enthusiastic majority.

Our distinguished neighbor William Bigler was made temporary President, the Convention being called to order by August Belmont, of New York, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Governor Seymour was made President of the Convention, and we believe it was a most lucky selection. His dignified, manly presence added to his great National reputation gave him a very commanding influence in that Convention. We must not omit to remark that Vallandigham did as much as any man there to bring about a perfect reconciliation among the extremity of opinions uttered there.

It was reported and commanded universal applause. Its patriotic enunciation of principles, commanded the esteem and regard of all the Democrats present, and all the Union loving conservatives, no matter what their political predilections were heretofore can stand on it without a murmur of disapprobation.

On the third day the Convention prepared to ballot for President and on the first ballot George B. McClellan was nominated, having got more than two-thirds of all the States in the Union at the present time. Immediately Mr. Vallandigham moved that his nomination should be made unanimous which was forthwith done, and then the cheering and shouting was tremendous.

George H. Pendleton was declared unanimously nominated. That gentleman was then loudly called on, and made a neat, appropriate speech to the Convention, thanking them for the honor they had conferred on him, and promising that in the future as well as in the past, he would be faithful to the great principles of Democracy...

Thus passed off the Convention. They have done their work, and done it wisely and well. They have placed before the American people the ablest and most popular ticket ever placed before them for their suffrages. Both candidates are in the prime of life, of unsullied reputation, and marked ability.

The nomination of him even, already seems to have restored confidence in the people. They can see now, though at a distance some chance that this hellish butchering will have to stop some day or other, they can see that they will have a future leader on whom they can rely for the protection of their own liberties as well as fighting the South, should that ever have to be done.

The War News.

From the different seats of war the news of the success of our men seems to be more encouraging than heretofore. Atlanta has at last fallen into the possession of Sherman's army; by a flank movement a division of Sherman's army got into the town. He had been investing it for some time, but was harassed by the enemy cutting the railroads behind him.

The rebels have fallen back in the valley of the Shenandoah, and Gen. Sheridan's cavalry is in pursuit of them—so it would appear from the papers. It is also said that Lee has recalled Gen. Early, confident that the campaign in the Shenandoah valley is over for the present.

Gen. Page, of the rebel fort at Mobile, showed the white flag to Admiral Farragut, and surrendered the whole fort. It is said, that contrary to the usages in such cases made and provided, he spiked the guns, and destroyed a good deal of property, during the negotiations of the surrender. This property should have been left intact for the captors, after the first appearance of the flag.

The Chicago Nomination.

We this week place at the head of our paper, the nominees for President and Vice President of the Chicago Convention. In doing so we wish to give them an introduction to our readers in order that they may know something of the men they are expected to vote for.

George Brinton McClellan, the nominee for President, was born in Philadelphia, on the 3d of December 1826 and is now only 38 years of age. His father was one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia or indeed of the American Continent. He was one of the first professors of the Medical College of Philadelphia, and his fame had reached London, Paris, Leydon and Edinburgh as pre-eminent in his profession.

Young George was sent by his father to the University of Pennsylvania at the age of thirteen, and there pursued his studies vigorously and successfully until he got a cadetship at West Point, in 1842. He graduated with high honors and was placed in the engineer company in active service on the Rio Grande, and reached his post at the close of the battle of Monterey.

From thence he was transferred to superintend the works at Fort Delaware. From thence he was transferred to service in the far West, where he was actively engaged in various places in the United States service till March, 1855. When he was ordered to proceed to Europe, in company with Major DeLafield and Major Mordecai, to study the operations of the great war then raging between the Western Allies and the Russian Empire.

He was appointed chief-engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on the completion of that great enterprise was elected Vice-President of the Company, which he continued to fill, residing at Chicago, till August, 1860, when he was chosen President of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and removed to Cincinnati. There he was found at the breaking out of this rebellion.

His growing fame and popularity gave the alarm to the dynasty at Washington, who were endeavoring at all hazards to perpetuate their own power. They took every opportunity to blacken his fame and ruin his reputation, but the fiercer that corrupt clique attacked him the more he grew in the affections of the people.

our candidate for the Presidency. Here follows our Vice-President:

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.—The Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency is a distinguished lawyer of the city of Cincinnati, and a Democrat of tried integrity. He was born in Cincinnati, in July, 1826, and is consequently but thirty-eight years of age.

Mr. Pendleton occupied from the first a prominent position in the House. He was always placed on important committees, and discharged the duties pertaining to such positions with rare ability and fidelity. He is a man of pleasing appearance and a fluent speaker. His popularity is proverbial among his political opponents, as well as those attached to the same party with himself.

The Platform.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Chicago Convention: Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of government equality, conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union, and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State Rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the rights of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army who are, and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Mr. Long offered an amendment to come in after the first resolution, the first Kentucky resolution of 1798, drafted by Thomas Jefferson, which was adopted with only four dissenting votes.

Special attention is invited to John Fareira's advertisement in this issue. His assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children's wear is very large and of a superior quality. Give him a call.

Congress.

In our next issue we will be enabled to place our whole ticket before the public, by adding to the head of our columns the name of our distinguished townsman, R. L. Johnston, Esq., for Congress. He has already the confidences of three counties out of four, Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, these counties he has got without any effort of his own, and we are satisfied that he, as well as Cambria county, feel sensibly the compliment paid to them. Milfin has instructed for her own man. To this we will not now find any fault. We believe after the nomination is made this county will be found where she always has been found going in vigorously for the nominee as Cambria will do if Milfin succeeds.

We have treated our opponent for Congress with a great deal of forbearance on account that we did not know to whom to compare him, and besides we did not wish to write him into distinction before we had the campaign fairly opened. We were sometime before we could realize that he was the candidate, and suspected that he was put there for the purpose of filling up until the party could do better, but on reflection we are satisfied they will let him stay on the course, when we look at the balance of their ticket. Verily that party is not very squamish about candidates. They had better take George Settlemyer for Congress, and Mr. Barker for Poor House Director, and then if elected, there would be only one of them wrong shipped.

Come to our Mass Meeting on next Tuesday, and from henceforth prepare to organize in the best manner possible. Let every man see that there be no deficiency in his immediate neighborhood. It is by action at home that great results will be accomplished. The Mass Meeting will confirm us in the truth, and we will be able to promulgate it to our neighbors. The campaign now opened, will be short. Let it be sharp and decisive.

One of our government officials just returned from Peru, tells us that among the first and most frequent inquiries made of him there about our public men was, whether he knew or had ever seen the celebrated American Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell. His remedies are found in every village from the elevated slopes of the Andes down to the coast, and their remarkable cures seem to attract even more attention there than in this country. The sentiment of wonder at their effects, takes a far deeper hold on a half civilized and superstitious people than it does with us where the rationale of medical problems is so much more generally understood. No other American has made himself so familiarly known to the masses of the people in foreign countries or excited in them so lively an interest in himself as the Doctor has by his skillful application of chemical science to the treatment of disease.

That must be a dull man who does not feel some pride of country when he finds among distant nations that he is already known and welcome there, through the labors of our Statesmen, Merchants and Scholars, whose renown has become national property, and consequently in some measure his own. Whether Dr. Ayer's remedies do actually cure more than others or not, they have secured the reputation of being a God-send to those afflicted with disease, and where great numbers in any community believe that they owe their health and lives to one's skill, they are sure to feel an interest in him which will find expression when they meet his countrymen.—National Era, Washington, District Columbia.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS!—GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT!—There seems to be universal rejoicing all over the country, over the nomination of McClellan for the next President. We hear of large meetings in every city, even our own town, although it has made no particular demonstration seems to be very much pleased, but while our people in the town and country, are rejoicing over the nomination, they should not forget the fact that E. J. Mills & Co., are selling goods just as cheap as ever, and have on hand a large and complete assortment of goods, and are still filling up with new goods. Don't forget to call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

The immortal J. N. Free, the Philosopher, Statesman and Orator, will visit this town on the 14th inst., Wilmore on the 15th, and Johnstown on the 16th, and deliver a lecture on the State of the Country.