

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

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Dec. 4 1863

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One door West of R. L. Johnson's Residence.
[Dec. 4, 1861.] ix*

JOHN FENLON, Esq. Attorney at
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Select Poetry.

McClellan Campaign Song.

Hark! hear ye the bugle that rouses the people,
To save this great Nation from ruin and shame!
When loud notes are ringing o'er hill and dale,
Proclaiming our faith in McClellan's proud name.
Then up with our banner! Our gallant young leader
Is our best and our bravest—his deeds are our fame.
No jokes from his lips, when our whole land is sodden
With the blood that has burst from the hearts of our braves;
When the face of our country 'neath the hot breath of battle,
Where our heroes have struggled, is blistered up to graves.
Then up with our banner! Embazon upon it
"We will give to our country the man that she craves."

He will carry the flag he has led on to bat-
tle—
Not a star would he tear from its broad field of blue;
The flag that 'mid sorrows, privations and troubles,
O'er the heads of our fathers triumphantly flew.
Then up with our banner! Our hero and statesman
Can conquer all storms that fanatics can brew.
We don't label him "Lonest"—experience teaches
That trumpeting trademarks but e'er de-
ceit.
No rebuke from his lips of his senseless de-
tractors;
His glorious record all falsehood can meet.
Then up with our banner for George B. Mc-
Clellan!

Our hopes and our honors we follow at his feet.
He tells us no stories to suit the occasion,
When gravest of destinies balance the scale,
He acts like a man, and he talks like a statesman.
Though we never yet heard of his "splitting a rail,"
Then up with our banner for George B. Mc-
Clellan!

With him for our leader, say, how can we fail?

SPEECH OF

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

NEW YORK,

At the Chicago Convention.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I thank you for the high honor you have conferred upon me, in making me President of this body. The importance of the occasion has already been expressed in fitting words by your temporary Chairman. I have not language to tell with what anxious solicitude the people of this country watch our proceedings. The prayers of men and women in ten thousand homes go up to heaven that we may be so guided in our deliberations that our action may conduce to the restoration of our Union, to the return of peace, and the maintenance of liberty in this land. [Applause.] It is not for me to forecast your action—it is not for me to say what methods may be adopted to relieve this afflicted country of ours. But while I may not speak on that subject, I can, with propriety, allude to the sentiments which animate you all. There is no man here who does not love the Union. [Cheers.] There is no man here who does not desire peace. [Cheers.] There is no man here who is not resolved to uphold the great principles of constitutional freedom. [Applause.] I know that the utmost importance attaches to all your proceedings. I know it is of vital consequence that you should select such men as your candidates, as enjoy the confidence of the American people. But beyond platforms, and beyond candidates, there are other considerations of still greater significance and importance. When you wish to know what the policy of a party will be, you must strive to learn the passions and sentiments which animate that party. Four years ago, in this city, there was an assemblage of citizens from the different parts of our country, who met here for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for the Presidency. They put forth declarations that they would not interfere with the rights of the States of this Union. They did not intend to destroy our country—they did not mean to break down its institutions. But unhappily they were influenced by sectional prejudices, by fanaticism, by bigotry, and by intolerance, and we have found in the course of the last four years that their animating sentiments

have overruled their declarations and their promises, and swept them on, step by step, until they have been carried on to actions from which at the outset they would have shrunk away with horror. Even now, when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burdens upon labor, when bankruptcy and ruin overwhelm us, they will not have union except upon conditions unknown to our Constitution; they will not let the shedding of blood cease, even for a little time, to see if Christian charity or the wisdom of Statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country. Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this Government has no right to ask. This Administration cannot now save this Union, if it would. It has, by its proclamation, by vindictive legislation, by displays of hate and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot overcome, and has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutional acts. It cannot be said that the failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies. [Cheers.] Never in the world's history have soldiers given up their lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States. The world will hold that they have done all that arms can do, and had wise Statesmanship secured the fruits of their victories, to-day there would have been peace in our land. [Much applause.] But while our soldiers have desperately struggled to carry our banner southward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the Government declares that rebellious discontent has worked northward to the shores of the great lakes. The guaranteed right of the people to bear arms has been suspended up to the very borders of Canada—so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty. This Administration thus declares to the world it has now no faith in the people of States whose votes placed it in power; and it also admits, by such edict, that those people have no faith in this Administration, while those in power, without remorse, sacrifice the blood and treasures of our people, they will not give up their own passions for the public good. This Union is not held asunder by military ambition. If our political troubles could be referred to the peaceful arbitrament of the contending armies in the field, our Union would be restored, the rights of States would be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes and persons again respected, and an insulted Judiciary would again administer the laws of the land. Let not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In my constant official intercourse with them, I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred toward the people of the South. Beyond all men, they value the blessings of peace, and the virtues of mercy, of kindness, and of charity; while many who stay at home cry havoc, and demand that no mercy shall be shown. The bigotry of fanatics, and the intrigues of place-men, have made the bloody news of the history of the past three years. But, if the Administration cannot save this Union, we can. [Loud applause.] Mr. Lincoln values many things above the Union; we put it first of all. [Continued cheering.] He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace; we think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of the President. [Cheers.] There are no hindrances in our pathways to Union and to peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of our Union; we are shackled with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relationships with the people of the South. [Applause.] We demand for them what we demand for ourselves—the full recognition of the rights of States. We mean that every star on our nation's banner shall shine with an equal luster. In the coming election, men must decide with which of the two parties into which our people are divided they will act. If they wish for Union, they will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence that Union. If they wish for peace, they will act with those who sought to avert this war, and who now seek to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country. If they care for their rights as persons, and the sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation, and the overthrow of the Judiciary. [Loud and continued applause.] If, upon the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country. And there are many good men who will be led to do this by their passions and

their prejudices; and our land swarms with placemen, who will hold upon power and plunder with a deadly grasp. But, as for us, we are resolved that the party who have made the history of our country since their advent to power seem like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown. [Applause.] Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see, by our action, that it shall die here, where it was born. [Loud and continued cheering.] In the political contest in which we are now engaged, we do not seek partisan advantages. We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations. We mean that their rights of speech shall be unimpaired, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that rights of conscience shall be protected, although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theatres for partisan denunciation. We mean that home rights and the sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof-trees. When the Democratic party shall have gained power, we shall not be less, but more tenacious upon these subjects. We have forborne much, because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs knew but little about the principles of our Government. We are unwilling to present an appearance of factious opposition. But when we shall have gained power, that official who shall violate one principle of law, one single right of the humblest man in our land, shall be punished by the full rigor of the law; it matters not if he sits in the Presidential chair, or holds a humble office under our Government. [Cheers.] We have had upon this floor a touching and significant proof of the fidelity of our support those upon whom it did fly leaned at the outset of this rebellion. When their hopes, even for their own personal safety, hung upon the noble men of the Border States, (loud and continued cheering,) who, under circumstances most trying, severed family relations and ancient associations, to uphold the flag of our Union. Many of these men are members of this Convention. They bear impressed upon their countenances, and manifest in their persons, the high and generous purposes which animate them; and yet it is true (great God, that it should be true,) that they are stung with a sense of the injustice and ingratitude of low and unworthy men, who have insulted and wronged them, their families, and their rights, by vindictive legislation, or through the agency of miserable, dishonest subordinates. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I trust that our proceedings will be marked by harmony. I believe we shall all be animated by the greatness of this occasion. It may be—in all probability it is true—that the future destinies of our country hang upon our action. Let this consideration inspire us with a spirit of harmony. God of our fathers bless us now; lift us above all personal considerations; fill us with a just sense of the great responsibilities which rest upon us, and give again to our land its Union, its peace, and its liberty.

The Mode in which Soldiers shall Vote.

The following is an abstract of the bill prescribing the manner in which the soldiers shall vote:

Sec. 1. Provides that whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service under requisition from the President or Governor, and consequently absent on the day of holding general, special or Presidential elections, they shall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage as fully as if they were present, at their proper places of voting, and the right of such voter is not to be impaired by reason of his being credited for bounty in any other locality than his actual residence.

Sec. 2. A poll is to be opened in each company, composed in whole or part of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the captain or other officer, and all electors of said company who shall be within one mile of such quarters on the day of election, and not be prevented from returning by the proximity of the enemy or orders of commanders, shall vote at such headquarters, and no other place. Officers others than those of a company, the other voters detached and absent from their companies, or in any military and naval hospital, or in any vessel or navy yard, may vote at such other polls as are most convenient to them. When there are ten or more electors unable to attend at the company polls or proper places of election they may open a poll at such place as they may select.

Sec. 3. The polls are not to be opened

before 7 o'clock, and must be kept open three hours, or, if deemed necessary in order to receive all the votes, until seven o'clock in the evening.

Sec. 4. Before opening the polls the electors present shall, *vox vocis*, three persons for judges, and the judges shall appoint to clerks, and prepare boxes for the ballots.

Sec. 5. Before receiving any votes the judges and clerks shall be sworn to observe the law and guard against fraud and deceit, and this oath must be entered on the poll-book and signed by the judges and clerks.

Sec. 6. All voting shall be by ballot, and the applicant to vote, if challenged, must be examined under oath by the judges as to his right to vote in the precinct in which he claims residence.

Sec. 7. Separate poll-books shall be kept, and separate returns made, for the voters of each city or county. The poll-books shall name the company and regiment, and post, place or hospital in which the election is held. The county and township, city, borough, ward, precinct, or election district of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll-books, of which each clerk shall keep one.

Sec. 8. The tickets shall have upon them the names of all the officers for whom the elector desires to vote.

Sec. 9. On receiving the ticket the judges must pronounce audibly the name of the elector presenting it, and if satisfied of the right of the elector to vote, and he is not challenged, shall deposit the ballot in the proper box, while the clerks register the name and legal residence of the voter in their poll-books.

Sec. 10. At the close of the polls the number of voters must be counted, set down, and certified to at the foot of the poll-books.

Sec. 11. After the poll-books are signed the ballots are to be counted, each judge reading the names thereon, and the third stringing the vote of each county on a separate string, and carefully preserving the same.

Sec. 12. Where two tickets are folded together, both are to be thrown out, and where two ballots are voted together for the same office, neither is to be counted for that office.

Sec. 13. Each clerk shall keep, in addition to the poll-book, a list of the voters for each county, which shall constitute part of the poll-books.

Sec. 14. The number of voters on these county poll lists must be set down and certified.

Sec. 15 and 16 prescribe the form of poll-book, and the manner of entering the returns.

Sec. 17. After canvassing the votes, the judges will send up and send the poll-book lists, and ballots to the Prothonotary of the proper county, and secure the other poll-book and lists, to be called for by the Commissioner appointed under the act. If not called for within ten days, the second book, &c., are to be sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 18. The Prothonotary must furnish the Return Judges with a certified copy of returns so received.

Sec. 19 and 20. The Return Judges are to meet on the Second Tuesday of November to count and enter the vote of soldiers thus returned.

Sec. 21. In Presidential elections, all returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth are to be compared with the county returns, for the correction of the latter.

Sec. 22. All elections are to be subject to contest as under present laws.

Sec. 23. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is required to provide a sufficient number of copies of this law, together with extracts from the general election laws, blank forms of poll-books, tally lists, and returns, postage stamps, &c., and forward the same by commissioners, or otherwise, to the commanding officers of companies, detached posts and hospitals, who shall deliver the same to the election judges on the day of election, to be invalidated by reason of such blanks not being received.

Secs. 24, 25, 26, 27. The Governor is to appoint such commissioners, not exceeding one to each Pennsylvania regiment in service, as shall be necessary to carry out the law. Said commissioners are to be sworn to fulfill their duties, under penalty of \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year. They are to deliver four copies of the laws and at least two sets of blanks, to the commanding officer of every company and part of company; provide for opening polls, and call for one copy of the poll-book after the election. They are to be paid ten cents per mile for traveling to and from their respective regiments, and may vote at one of the company polls. No failure of commissioners to visit regi-

ments shall invalidate any election under the act.

Secs. 28, 29. The officers authorized to conduct elections are to be subject to the usual penalties for non-fulfillment of duties. They are to receive no compensation.

Sec. 30. When the Sheriff issues his proclamation for an election, he shall transmit immediately copies of the same to the troops in the field from the county.

Sec. 31. \$31,000 is appropriated to carry the law into effect.

Secs. 32, 33. Where less than ten persons are separated from their proper company, they are to vote as follows: Each voter is authorized, before the day of the election, to place his ballot, properly folded, in a sealed envelope, together with a statement signed by the voter and his commanding officers, or some other competent person. This statement must set forth the following facts:

The name and proper residence of the voter.

An authority to some qualified voter at the place of his residence, to cast the ballot for him.

That he is a qualified voter in the precinct where he proposes to vote.

That he is in the active military service, and give the name of the organization of which he is a member.

That he has not sent his ballots to any other person than the one so authorized.

That he will not attempt to vote at any poll opened on said election day, at any place whatsoever.

That he has not been dishonorably dismissed from service.

And that he is now stationed at ——— State of ———.

Said sealed envelope, ballots and statement are to be sent by mail, or otherwise to the proper person, with the endorsement on the sealed part thereof, "Soldier's ballot for ——— township, (ward or borough,) in the county of ———," &c.

Sec. 34, 35, 36, 37. The elector to whom this is sent shall deliver it *unopened*, on the day of election, at the proper polls. The election officer shall open it in the presence of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited. The person delivering the ballot shall be compelled to testify on oath that he has delivered it in the same state as when received, and that he has not opened it or changed or altered the contents. Without such oath the vote shall not be received. The right to vote of the person sending the ballot may be challenged the same as if he was personally present. Any election officer refusing to receive and count such vote, excepting when fraudulent, and any elector to whom such ballot is sent refusing to present it at the proper poll, are punishable by \$500 fine and one year's imprisonment. Any person making false oath touching these matters is subject to a penalty of \$1,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

Sec. 38. The Secretary of State shall prepare and furnish the necessary blanks to carry out this act.

Sec. 39. In case of an elector in military service on a vessel, the master of said vessel shall be competent to take affidavit and written statement of said elector.

Sec. 40. Assessors are required to assess a county tax of ten cents on every non-commissioned officer and private, and the usual tax on every commissioned officer, known by them to be in the military service of the United States or of the State, in the army or navy, and when names shall have been omitted they must be added on application of any resident of the district. Non-commissioned officers and privates are to be exempt from all other personal taxes while in service. Assessors must receive this tax from, and furnish a certificate of payment to any citizen offering to pay the same for said soldier. Where the name has been entered on the assessment books no certificate of assessment shall be required. The certificate of payment shall set forth the name of the person for whom the tax is paid, the date of payment, and year for which it is assessed. The certificate shall only be evidence of payment of taxes, and shall not preclude a demand for other evidence of a right to vote. The penalty for non-compliance on the part of the assessors, collectors, or treasurers shall not be less than \$20, nor more than \$200.

QUESTIONS FOR DEBATE.—If the traveler who took the course of human events has been heard of since?

If the hollow of a log can be heard?

If twelve inches make a foot, how many will make a leg?

Do potatoes ever wear out, as we often hear of potato patches?

Will the Cape of Good Hope fit a fashionable lady?