Democrat and Sentinel.

CLARK WILSON, Editor & Proprietor.

EBENSBURG, JUNE 28,::::::::1866.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HIESTER CLYMER.

DISTRICT TICKET.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, Ebensburg.
Subject to decision of District Convention.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
Col. JOHN P. LINTON, Johnstown.
REGISTER AND RECORDER,
JAMES GRIFFIN, Johnstown borough.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JAMES MURRAY, Ebensburg borough.
GEORGE W. EASLEY, Johnstown.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN FERGUSON, Blacklick tw'p.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
HENRY BYRNE, Carroll township.
CORONER,
THOMAS M'BREEN, Ebensburg boro.
AUDITOR,
D. A. LUTHER, Carroll township.

Democratic State Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Committee will be held at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of JULY, 1866, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Attention--A Proposition.

The undersigned proposes to furnish the *Democrat and Sentinel*, during the approaching campaign to new subscribers at a reduced price to clubs, for the period of *four months*—July, August, September and October upon the following terms.

5 copies to one address, - - - -	$3 00
10 " " " - - - -	5 00
20 " " " - - - -	8 00

We thus offer the paper below cost, being at the rate of $1 80, $1 50 and $1 20 per year, for the purpose of getting it into more general circulation. There are 1500 Democrats in the county, who do not take a county paper. This can all be avoided; if our Democratic friends sacrifice a little time in trying to get their neighbors to subscribe for the paper. A Club of ten ($5 00) can be raised in any township in the county if some one will make the effort. We hope our friends in the different boroughs and townships will bring this matter before their neighbors.

No attention will be paid to orders, unless accompanied by the cash. Address,

CLARK WILSON,
Ebensburg, Pa.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to the published call of the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Cambria county, delegates from the different election districts assembled in the Court House, at Ebensburg, on Monday, the 25th of June, 1866, at one o'clock, p. m.

Gen. Joseph McDonald was chosen as President of the Convention, and Peter McDermit, Michael McColgan, J. A. Harold and John E. Scanlan, Esqs., Secretaries.

The following delegates presented their credentials and were admitted as members of the Convention:

Allegheny twp., James E. McGough, Wm. J. Back.

Blacklick twp., Joseph S. Mardis, L. R. Bradlier.

Cambria twp., G. C. K. Zahm, A. Martz.

Carrolltown borough, John Buck, J. A. Kennedy.

Carroll twp., D. A. Luther, Henry Bender.

Cambria borough, Daniel McDonald, Daniel McPike.

Chest Springs borough, S. M. Douglas, P. J. McKenzie.

Chest twp., John G. Gill, C. Warner.

Conemaugh twp., Jacob Snyder, David Farner.

Clearfield twp., Thomas Wilt, John E. McMullen.

Conemaugh borough, 1st Ward, John Campbell, Albert Brindle.

Conemaugh borough, 2d Ward, William Grant, Edward Connery.

Croyle twp., E. Plummer, Wm. Lloyd.

Ebensburg borough, East Ward, Jas. Myers, Jos. McDonald.

Ebensburg borough, West Ward, B. McDermit, John E. Scanlan.

Gallitzin borough, John Porter, John Bradley.

Jackson township, S. Dunmire, D. F. A. Greer.

Johnstown borough, 1st Ward, Hugh Bradley, J. A. Harrold.

2d Ward, J. B. McCreight, Joseph Crouse.

3d Ward, Morris McNamara, Joseph Boxler.

4th Ward, Andrew Yeagley, James King.

5th Ward, George Shaffer, Daniel Berthold.

Loretto borough, P. H. Shields, F. O'Friel.

Millville borough, Peter McDermott, Michael Boland.

Munster twp., A. Durbin, Jno Carney.

Prospect borough, Robt. Dimond, Hugh McMonigle.

Richland twp., Charles Helsel, Henry Topper.

Summerhill twp., E. McGlade, Patrick Lynch.

Summitville borough, Jos. McCloskey, Wesley Spires.

Susquehanna twp., Jno. Bearer, G. W. Lloyd.

Taylor twp., John Cooney, W. Hedrick.

Washington twp., F. M. George, P. F. Lynch.

White twp., Perry Troxell, Christian Walters.

Wilmore borough, I. Wike, M. McColgan.

Yoder twp., Joseph Strayer, John P. Strayer.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a County ticket, with the following result:

CONGRESS.

1st ballot, Johnston 63; Pershing 7.

The nomination of R. L. Johnston, Esq., was then made unanimous.

[It is but proper to remark in this connection, that Mr. Pershing was not recognized as a candidate seeking a nomination]

ASSEMBLY.

Ballots	1st	2d	3d	4th
Linton,	25	25	27	47
Rhey,	8	3	4	*
Feulon,	18	24	23	25
Dunnegan,	19	18	16	*

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

1st ballot, McGough 12; Oatman 21; Griffin 37.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Ballots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Flattery,	15	14						
Murray,	28	31	28	33	28	33	31	36
Lloyd,	7	8	6	3	1			
Easley,	34	38 nominated.						
Hasson,	12	14	12	16	19	21	24	21
Devine,	13	15	13	18	22	16	14	8
Storm,	3							
Flannegan,	18							

COMMISSIONERS.

Ballots	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Buck,	13	15	12	17	14	15	13	10
Skelly,	6	7	5					
Kittell,	7	5	5	2	3			
Nagel,	2	3	3	0	1			
O'Friel,	8	3	6	9	*	11	13	16
Detling,	11	11	11	13	12	11	7	4
Ferguson,	8	15	15	5	10	10	5	16
Bearer,	2	2	2	2				
Harris,	2	1						
Pringle,	7	6	9	12	18	20	26	32

On the 9th ballot, O'Friel 14; Ferguson 16; Pribgle 32. 10th ballot, O'Friel 10; Ferguson 20; Pringle 22. 11th ballot, Ferguson 10; Pringle 21.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.

Ballots	1	2	3
Durben,	13	20	10
Farren,	8	12	9
Byrne,	22	20	30
Snyder,	5	*	
Flanegan,	5	*	

CORONER.

1st ballot, Flattery 12; McBreen 21.

AUDITOR.

1st ballot, McConnell 2; Criste 3; Luther 23; McCormick 4.

The star [*] indicates that the candidate withdrew his name at that ballot.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Cambria county, in Convention assembled, that we congratulate the people of our great and growing country, that the wicked rebellion lately existing in the Southern States has been subdued and ended—that peace has been firmly and permanently established—and that all over the country, North and South, the people after four years of the horrors of war, are now engaged in the avocations of peace.

Resolved, That we believe the restoration policy inaugurated by President Lincoln, and now pursued by his successor, affords the safest as well as the speediest method of restoring the States to a "more perfect Union." And that while we claim neither power nor patronage from President Johnston, we are willing to unite heartily with conservative men of all parties, to secure an early restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That while the Judiciary of the United States has full and peaceable jurisdiction in the Southern States, to try questions between its citizens, and to try and punish offenders against the law; and the Executive has full power to execute the laws and collect the taxes from Southern citizens, it is anti-republican to deny them a voice in the other branch of the government—the Legislature—if they send Members of Congress loyal to the Government, and willing to abide the requirements of the Constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That we believe with the soldier and patriot, General Grant, "that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible," "and that any course not humiliating to them as citizens, would be pursued by them in good faith."

Resolved, That believing with the late lamented Judge Douglas, that our Government was "framed by white people, and for white people and their children forever;" and, while we would extend to the negro kindness and protection, we are opposed to his elevation to an equality with ourselves, socially or politically.

Resolved, That we will give an undivided support to Hon. Heister Clymer, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the ticket this day nominated.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Cambria county are emphatically opposed to any dismemberment of the County.

Resolved, That we are also opposed to any Legislative enactment which will change the time, place, or manner of holding the Courts of Cambria county.

The European War.

As we have steadily maintained, war is inevitable in Europe. It has been evident for some time that there was nothing to ground any hopes of peace upon. If Austria had chosen to give up Venetia, she might have had things her own way. Prussia would have been left without a friend, and Louis Napoleon would have been deprived of a ghost of a pretext for putting his long finger into the pie. But there has not been enough wisdom at Vienna to adopt this course, and the eight hundred thousand men called out by the Emperor will have an abundant opportunity of discharging their muskets.

These powers have been, in a measure, driven by events to war. So many troops have been levied, such armaments organized, so enormous an outlay of money been made, and such an excitement arousoused amongst the people, that it was idle to talk of all this accumulated enginery and passion dissolving before the soft speeches of a few diplomatists. There is no alternative now but to give over verbosities and come at once to a trial of strength. The chances between Austria and the German States on the one side and Prussia and Italy on the other, is not so unequal, and unless the French mingle in the *melee* it will be an exceedingly doubtful contest. The most serious disadvantage that Prussia labors under is the popular discontent. This may fade away when the cannons open their mouths, and a national pride usurps its place. But at present the feeling against Bismark is nearly strong enough for a revolution.

We have frequently commented on the military enthusiasm in Italy. It is not abating. The people are at fever heat for the strife to begin, and if there had ever been the slightest chance of an adjustment by the proposed Congress Italy would have destroyed it by striking the first blow. We may now expect by any foreign steamer news of actual hostilities. —*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A Good Effect of Fenianism.

The English government is beginning at last to discern—what experience ought long ago to have taught it—that severity and oppression are the most costly and unsuccessful of all means for cementing and strengthening the empire. England has for two centuries treated Ireland very much as the Thad. Stevens malignants insist on treating the South. The consequence is, that the Irish people, whether remaining in Ireland or scattered over the world, are in a state of chronic alienation and bitterness. The late Fenian movements have demonstrated, that if England should be drawn into a war with the United States, the hatred so long harbored in the Irish breast, would cripple her energies, and perhaps endanger her existence. By the aid of the Fenians, Canada, and perhaps Ireland itself, would easily be wrenched from her grasp.

Mr. Gladstone, like an enlightened statesman, has lately announced his belief in the necessity of a new and more liberal policy, accomodated to the feelings, interests, and wishes of the Irish people. To inaugurate such a policy, he has introduced bills on tenant rights, on the oaths of Catholic members of Parliament, and for the relief of Irish educational establishments from religious disabilities; and he is said to be willing to place the established and Roman Catholic Churches on an equality, and to provide endowments for the Catholic clergy.

It is a great pity that our Government cannot learn by example, what that of England is beginning to learn by a costly and perilous experience. We cannot afford to make an Ireland of the South. It is not wise to sow in that section the seeds of undying hatred, to ripen into such a harvest as Fenianism may prove for England. If, by illiberal and oppressive treatment, we drive the South into settled estrangement, the first thing the enemy will do, when we are next engaged in a foreign war, will be to foment a new rebellion, and enlist it in a class of men hating our Government as the Fenians hate England. Let us be warned by the past, and instructed by the present, example of that country; and grow wise, by the experience of others, instead of too late by our own.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

☞The M. E. Church, at Bound Brook, N. J., was robbed, on the 3d inst., of the bread and wine which had been provided for a communion. The sexton spread the table, went home to dress, and on his return found the robbery had taken place.

Ten Reasons Why Hiester Clymer Should be Elected Governor in Preference to John W. Geary.

1. Because he is more capable to discharge the duties of the office than Geary.

2. Because he is a gentleman of fixed and correct political principles, which Geary is not.

3. Because he is thoroughly acquainted with the wants and interests of the people of Pennsylvania. Geary is not.

4. Because he is opposed to Negro Suffrage and Negro Equality in every shape. Geary is in favor of these outrageous measures.

5. Because he sustains the patriotic policy of President Johnson. Geary don't.

6. Because he regards the war as ended, and desires the people of every State to dwell together, once more, in unity and peace. Geary, on the other hand, has promised to support old Thad. Stevens and Sumner in their efforts to keep the Union divided and the country in everlasting turmoil.

7. Because, as Governor, Mr. Clymer will uphold and respect the Constitutions of the country and the State. Geary will be the tool of designing and corrupt politicians, who will throw conscience to the "d—l" and have no regard for Constitutions.

8. Mr. Clymer has established an unblemished character for honesty and integrity. He is a pure man. Geary can lay claim to no such character.

9. Because Mr. Clymer, if elected, will oppose any alteration of our State Constitution. Geary will prostitute the position to have the word "white" stricken from the Constitution, which will give negroes the right to vote, to hold office, to sit on juries and to enjoy all the rights and privileges of white people. Wm. D. Kelley, John W. Forney and other leading Disunionists have publicly declared that it is their purpose to do this, when they have the power.

10. To elect Mr. Clymer would be to return to the good old days of Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk. He is descended from an old-fashioned Pennsylvania German family. To elect Geary would be to reinstate into power men of the Thad. Stevens stripe, when plunder and roguery would be the order of the day.

No good man—no patriot, should hesitate how to vote next fall.—*Easton Argus.*

Recontre Between Congressmen.

General Rosseau, a member of Congress from Kentucky, is a staunch friend to the President, and during the war gained quite a reputation for his bravery in the field, second to no other officer in the Southwest. For his position in sustaining the President, one Mr. Grinnell, a member from Iowa, formerly a preacher of some kind or other, has assailed the General at every opportunity with a coarseness that would shame Parson Brownlow, and when assailed in return, the low bred coward shields himself behind his piety. This state of affairs has been running on for some time, greatly to the delight of a number of radicals, who hissed on this cur to the attack. Patience will cease to be a virtue in all cases when the thing is run into the ground, as it has in this case. On Monday Grinnell attacked the courage of Rosseau, which was more than any honorable gentleman could brook, and on Thursday afternoon, just after the adjournment of Congress, Grinnell and Rosseau met under the portico of the east front of the south wing of the Capitol, which is now being finished by the contractors. The General at once made for Grinnell and touched him on the arm, and at the same time saying, "I have been waiting for four days for you to apologize for the abusive remarks you made against me on the floor of the House. Do you intend to apologize, sir?" Grinnell sneakingly replied, "I don't know anything about it." General Rosseau then said, "I'll teach you then, sir," and at once commenced thrashing the white livered knave with a rattan cane, and continued to do so until the cane broke. The General told him that he did not intend to hurt him, but only wanted to disgrace him, and show up his pusillanimity. A bystander who witnessed the scrimmage asked Grinnell why he did not pitch in, when he replied that "it was not practical, nor was it in the creed," which completely disgusted his would-be second. Grinnell picked up a piece of the cane, which, he said to some of his friends whom he met in a street car, he intended to present to his wife when he returned home. A pretty present to his wife—a mark of his pusillanimity and disgrace. Some folks may blame Gen. Rosseau for this whipping of an ex-clergyman, but they must remember that there is such a thing as being goaded on to madness by a louse or flea, and the continually barking and snapping of Grinnell became unbearable, hence his castigation. We are sorry the affair occurred, as it will result in no benefit to any one except that it shows up what sort of mettle some of the radicals are made of.—*Sunday Mercury.*

SAID Wendell Phillips in a recent lecture:

One thousand men conceived and engineered the rebellion. And if five years ago God had been pleased to take them to himself, or drop them the other way, there would have been no rebellion.

And we suspect that there would have been no Phillipses either.

Decision of the Supreme Court--The Disfranchisement "Acts" Go Under.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now sitting at Wilkesbarre, on the 20th inst., decided, by a majority, against the act of Congress of March 3, 1864—which act was intended to disfranchise deserters from the military service and non-reporting drafted men. This decision also operates against the State disfranchisement act, lately signed by Gov. Curtin, and both acts fall together. We understand that Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson and Strong rendered the decision against the act, while Justices Read and Agnew dissented.

This, then, settles the long vexed question,, and establishes the fact that Pennsylvania's citizens cannot be deprived of their political rights without trial and conviction for heinous crimes. The unconstitutionality of both the act of Congress and of the Legislature appeared to be so clearly apparent from both a constitutional and common law stand point, that it cannot possibly be comprehended how any judge of an ordinary court, much less two justices on the Supreme Bench, could for a moment hesitate about their condemnation. Both the Federal Constitution and our State Constitution declare emphatically and undisguisedly that "No *ex post facto* law shall be passed." The act of Congress of March 3, 1864, and the act of the Legislature signed June, 1866, were both *ex post facto*, inasmuch as they were retrospective, and undertook to punish for crimes previously committed. Again; no provision was made in either act for the trial of accused persons previous to the infliction of the penalties; and hence in that they were in conflict with both Constitutions, which are perfectly clear in demanding that a fair and impartial trial and *conviction* of crime shall precede the infliction of punishment or penalties.

Perhaps the two justices, who were elected to the Supreme Bench more particularly because of their warmth of partisan views, may, satisfactorily to their friends, be able to wriggle around the Constitutions, or, like Thad. Stevens, take the ground that the war had for the time-being abrogated those instruments, but both the legal talent of the country, and the common sense of the people must ever be against them.

We do not believe that either political party would have been much affected in its poll of votes by those acts; certainly not to the extent of twenty or thirty thousand votes, as stated by Disunion organs. We do not believe that the acts would have affected a thousand ballots. With the Democracy, however, the question was not of votes, but of principle. If but one man was thus to have been unlawfully deprived of his political rights as a citizen of Pennsylvania, it was our duty as a party of principle, as a party governed by Constitutional law, to forfend the contemplated wrong. Let the number of citizens who were to have been deprived of their political rights without trial—upon the mere clerical record of a partisan provost marshal's clerk—be great or small, the importance of the decision of the Supreme Court is of none the less consequence, and the thanks of every right-minded, unbiased, and law-abiding man should be tendered to Justices Woodward, Thompson and Strong, for they are eminently deserving of that noble title—Defenders of the Constitution.

☞"The pen *is* mightier than the sword," for it has achieved military reputation for Geary which no sword ever did or could do.

☞Advices from Western Colorado represent that the grasshoppers have made their appearance in vast numbers, and are making sad havoc among the crops.

THE Cleveland (O.) *Herald* asserts that the lake steamboats now use fish for fuel. Huge sixty pound sturgeon are flung headforemost into the furnace. The oil assists the combustion of the wood' twenty sturgeon being equal to a cord of wood, in the production of heat.

DECISION IN REGARD TO DESERTERS.—In the Supreme Court of Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday, in the case of Huber vs. Reily, the Court affirmed the judgement of the Franklin Common Pleas, that a deserter must be convicted by court martial, else an election officer cannot refuse his vote.

A SERIOUS JOKE.—A man named Robert Kelly was tried in Beaver last week, and sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, for the larceny of a pocket-book, which he alleged he had taken in a joke. The Courts during the last term have had their hands full of such jokers.

☞Rev. Munson and Father Murphy were recently fined $500 each at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, for preaching without having taken the Abolition test-oath. The radical crew hope soon to be able to announce the entire Abolition of religion in that State.

☞It is stated, for the protection of the holders of the notes of the Petroleum and Venango County banks, that sufficient securities remain in the hands of the Auditor General to redeem the whole of them in circulation.

Disunion Slander Rebuked.

At a meeting of the Soldiers' Johnson and Clymer Club of York, held at their rooms on the evening of June 8th, 1866, Col. Levi Maish, President called the attention of the meeting to the misrepresentations of Forney's *Press* respecting the organization of the Club, and other matters connected with the same, and requested the sense of the meeting in regard thereto. H. Clay McIntyre moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the soldiers on the subject: whereupon the chair appointed the following committee for that purpose: H. Clay McIntyre, Wm. E. Patterson, George Bierman, W. H. Stallman, Jas. C. Metzel, Henry Benstock, Geo. Odenwalt, Jr., Thomas Powell, Wm. I. Reisinger, John Fabs, J. Wesley Baum, Edward Helfrich, Lafayette Slusser, Jerome Heidler, Franz Keller, Joseph Gleason, Dennis Crimmins, Daniel Laumaster, George S. Frey, Conrad Keene, and Henry Boll.

The committee retired and after deliberation reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Our attentiont has lately been called to certain statements originally published in Forney's *Press*, and since widely republished by Disunion papers throughout the country, setting forth that twenty of the signers to the Johnson and Clymer Soldiers Club of York have been dead over one year, and that at least many others are deserters and substitutes; therefore.

"*Resolved*, That we denounce the above statement as a base and impudent falsehood, and well known to be such, alike by those who first coined it, and by those who have since given it currency; that every name on the list of members of the club represents a true and living man of this borough, and whose record as a soldiers and whose character as a citizen has never heretofore been assailed or doubted, and who, if opportunity offered, would furnish to these malignant slanderers such palpable evidences of their courage and true *soldierly* qualities, as would not be likely to be soon forgotten.

"*Resolved*, That it ill becomes Colonel John W. Forney, whose sham military title accorded by a wide stretch of courtesy, constitutes the only connection between his name and the manly virtues of a soldiers—who *was* always found, during *the long* years of war in places of ease and safety, distant equally from the privations of the camp and the perils of the field—whose patriotism was of the kind which achieved fat offices and lucrative pay for himself, instead of victory for his country's arms; it ill becomes him to libel the soldiers of the Johnson and Clymer club of York, who rendered honorable service to their country in the field, and many of whom bear upon their bodies the scars of honorable wounds received in battle.

"*Resolved*, That we reiterate our determination to support the reconstruction policy of President Johnson as embodying the only true and practical mode of adjusting our national difficulties and restoring the Union of these States on the basis of the Constitution; and that we will, with equal activity, promote the election of Heister Clymer as Governor of Pennsylvania, in the full assurance that he will administer the Government as our fathers made it, and zealously co-opperate with us in sustaining the policy of the President."

LEVI MAISH, President.
WM. H. ALBRIGHT, Secretary.

THE following is the regular official statement of the arrival of emigrants at New York. Number of emigrants arrived to June 13, 1866, 13,999. Total 104,863. To same date in 1865, 32,657.