

Democrat and Sentinel.

CLARK WILSON, Editor & Publisher. EBENSBURG, AUGUST 9, 1866.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HIESTER CLYMER.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS, 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 MBREEN, Ebensburg boro. AUDITOR, D. A. LUTHER, Carroll township.

The New Orleans Riot.

The riot which occurred at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Monday the 30th of July, says the Harrisburg Patriot and Union, was indirectly brought about by an attempt to usurp the functions of the State and people by the revolutionary convention which was brought into existence in 1864, at a bayonet "election" supervised by Gen. Massachusetts Banks, at which only Black Republicans and negroes were allowed to vote. The convention met under a strong guard of armed negroes, which was posted both inside and outside the hall. The convention forces had been marshalled, and drilled and wrought up to the highest pitch at several preliminary negro suffrage meetings.

Upon the previous Friday and Saturday evenings, mixed assemblies of conventionists (or revolutionists) and negroes had been addressed by the leading spirits in the negro rights movement—among whom were Dr. D'Ostie, a most violent advocate of negroism, Ex-Gov. Hahn, A. M. Fish, John Henderson, and others. Upon the termination of those meetings the negroes marched through the streets, armed with clubs and pistols, and threatened vengeance upon all opposers of negro rights.

When the convention met on the 30th the contemplated coup d'etat seemed to be upon the point of successful accomplishment, and the conspirators assembled evidently with high hopes of success, and little if any fears of opposition. A procession of negroes, however, in marching to the hall where the convention had assembled, fell into collision with some white men—originating in a single assault of one of the negroes in the procession upon a white man. The police followed the offenders to the hall and endeavored to make arrests, but were driven out and roughly handled—bricks, clubs, pistols and knives being freely used. After getting out they were met by another large body of negroes by whom they were driven down Dryades street to Canal street. There they rallied and drove the negroes back, but were, in turn, forced to retire. Getting reinforcements of police, and a large body of white men joining them, they drove the negroes from the street and appeared in front of the hall, from which a deadly fire was at once poured upon them from the negroes within. The ammunition of those within soon gave out, however, and the populace and police secured possession of the building, the people vowing vengeance against the revolutionists and their negro guards. Numbers of the negroes were killed before they could escape from the building and several members of the convention were wounded. The police, notwithstanding the hostility of the negroes to themselves, took possession of the members of the convention, and gave them what protection they could from the fury of the people, by temporarily locking them up. The rioting commenced at a quarter past twelve and was terminated at half past three.

Evidently the revolutionists and negroes had calculated too largely upon the intimidating process and negro courage, and mistook the quietness of the people as to their unlawful proceedings for indifference or fear. It required but a simple start to show how fallacious were those calculations and reliance, and the demagogues

who hoped to usurp the reins of power and hold the State of Louisiana under negro tyranny have been woefully disappointed and completely checkmated.

The following extract from President Johnson's instructions to the Attorney General of Louisiana, dated July 30th, will estop any future proceedings on their part, no matter how much encouragement they may receive from Northern negro suffrage sympathizers:

"You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State.

"If there is to be a convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted—no changing the organized laws of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order."

The coup d'etat would not have been so summarily squelched had not the negroes resisted the police in the ordinary duties, and thus given the populace an opportunity to assert the right of the white man to govern. The city contained in 1860 only 144,601 whites to 155,209 free colored and 13,385 slaves—a majority of 24,074 blacks. No doubt their numbers have made the negroes over ambitious and arrogant. It is to be hoped, now, that the lesson of the 30th ult. will profit them much, and show them that Sumner's recommendation to assert their "rights" with arms in their hands is the worst kind of counsel. It is to be hoped, also, that Hahn, Hamilton & Co. will stop their revolutionary attempts for all time to come, for negro suffrage usurpation will not be tolerated.

SOLDIERS STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention of honorably discharged soldiers, officers, and sailors of Pennsylvania, favorable to the restoration policy of President Johnson, and the election of the Hon. Hiester Clymer for Governor of the State, assembled in Harrisburg August 1st. The roll of delegates comprised full delegation from every county throughout the entire State. Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer, of Pittsburgh, was chosen Chairman of the Convention.

Short addresses were made by William H. Albright, of York; Colonel Levi Marsh, of York; Hon. William H. Miller, of Dauphin; Captain C. B. Brockway, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and Colonel J. S. McCalmont, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, from the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following:

RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, The Convention managed and controlled by politicians, which assembled in Pittsburgh on the 5th of June last, pledged the officers, soldiers, and sailors of Pennsylvania to the support of the Radical disunion members of Congress, and as opposed to the just and constitutional restoration policy of President Johnson; and

WHEREAS, The members of the said Convention falsely styled themselves the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania, and presumed to speak for them without authority; and

WHEREAS, The proceedings of the said Convention misrepresented the true sentiments of the great mass of the returned soldiers and sailors of this State, and do great injustice to the late defenders of the Constitution and the Union; thereof be it

RESOLVED, That we, the authorized representatives of our late companions in arms, do repudiate the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Convention of the 5th of June, because they do not represent the true sentiments of the officers, soldiers, and seamen of Pennsylvania.

RESOLVED, That we hold the same belief now that we did when we took up arms in 1861, that the war was a war for the Union, and for no other purpose; that the agreement we made with the government when we took up arms to defend her against armed rebellion is found in the joint resolution of Congress, adopted July 22, 1861, which declares that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired. This is the bond many sealed with their lives, and many others signed in blood.

RESOLVED, That the failure of Congress to carry into effect this joint resolution after the war is over, and to restore the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States, unimpaired, is a gross violation of a solemn compact made with the defenders of the government at her time of greatest need and peril.

RESOLVED, That we repudiate the action of the Radical Congress, which is an insult to every officer, soldier and seaman who served in the Federal army during the rebellion. Their policy asserts that our victories accomplished what the enemy could not, divided the Union, and the fruits of our toil and blood-bought victories turned to ashes in their hands.

RESOLVED, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, so announced in his annual, special and veto messages and as further made known to the country in his treatment of the States lately in rebellion. We believe it to be just and humane, and better adapted than any other known policy to restore those States to their constitutional relations to the Union, and bring renewed peace, happiness and prosperity to the country. It is in keeping with the generous treatment which a magnanimous victor awards to a brave foe.

RESOLVED, That the action of Congress in refusing seats to the Senators and members from the South, who bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws, while that body is engaged in changing the fundamental law of the country in an important particular, is revolutionary in its action; while their conduct in taxing the South without her consent strikes at the vital principle of constitutional liberty—that there can be no taxation without representation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, and all legislation that has for its object the raising of the negro to social and political equality with the white man, or to make him the pet of the nation, needs our unqualified disapproval. He and his friends should be satisfied that the war has given his race their boon of freedom, and should not aim to control the destinies of the country.

Resolved, That we return thanks to God for giving victory to the Federal armies over armed insurgents, and we congratulate the country upon a return of peace. It is as much our duty now to use our best endeavors to heal up the wounds of the rebellion, as it was to take up arms in defense of the Union.

Resolved, That we deny that John W. Geary is the soldiers' candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is the choice of the Radicals, who are seeking to destroy the Union we perilled our lives to preserve. The men who placed him in nomination and who are now his most active supporters, repudiate the objects of the war by declaring the South out of the Union, and by accepting their nomination, he assumes their principles, which violate every thing he contended for in the field.

Resolved, That we endorse the nomination of the Hon. Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, because he is a man of integrity and a statesman of experience, and approves the principles we advocate. We call upon our late companions in arms in this State to rally to his support, for his election will be an endorsement of the cause for which we fought and bled, while his defeat will be a defeat of the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That the Radicals in Congress, professing to speak for the majority of the people, have recently testified their preference for the negro by appropriating money to support him in idleness, by the payment to him of a bounty of \$300, and their repudiation of the white soldier and his claims by the passage of a bounty bill allowing but \$100 to him without even a provision appropriating money for the payment of the same, thus disregarding his faithful and patriotic services, demonstrates to the country their belief in the assertion that the negro bears the palm.

Resolved, That the soldiers of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, do return our sincere thanks to the Hon. Edgar Cowan Charles R. Buckalew, our representatives in the Senate of the United States, for their noble conduct in sustaining the President's policy of restoration.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by the hearty and prolonged applause of the Convention, and were unanimously adopted.

The Convention, after the transaction of some business of minor importance, adjourned in a body to the quarters of Mr. Clymer, at the Bolton House, where they were addressed by that gentleman and others, and then adjourned sine die.

HONESTY AND ENTERPRISE.—About a month ago a ragged little urchin called upon one of our East Water Street merchants and asked the loan of fifty cents, for which he promised to give his note bearing interest at ten per cent. The merchant, struck with the novelty of the proposition, and with the evident straightforwardness of the boy, gave him the money and took his note, as the boy insisted upon giving it. He had almost forgotten the occurrence, when he was surprised to see the little fellow walk into the store yesterday and ask to redeem his note. Upon inquiry, the merchant learned from the boy that he had invested the money in papers and oranges, and had already made about forty dollars which he was about placing in the savings bank. He had no father nor mother, and did chores at a friend's house for board. We regret that we have not his name.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Sheridan vs Banks. General Banks, the Red River hero, has written a letter to the Washington National Republican on the New Orleans riots, in which he says:

The Convention was the ostensible and, not the latent cause of the outbreak. It was a peaceful and lawful assembly. One word from the recognized authorities of the United States in New Orleans would have secured its adjournment.

General Sheridan—commonly called "fighting Phil"—whose word the Radicals certainly will not doubt, thus disposes of the matter:

NEW ORLEANS, 1:30 P. M. August 1. To General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C. You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body styling itself the Convention of 1864, met here on the 30th, for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodeling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding. We are inclined to think the people generally will prefer Sheridan to Banks!

An Abolition paper "down east" copies the following from the New York Independent, which it terms a sublime sentence:

The military skill and prudence of General Scott were all-powerful in Mexico, as his gallantry had been on the Canadian frontier; but the name that nerved our volunteers, and gave us victory at last over rebellion, was the saintly one of old John Brown.

We read that item to a white soldier, and though not a profanist, he oathed heavy for the space of about five minutes. "The infernal old horse thief!" said he—"If he is saintly, then the Devil should be transferred to Heaven. His name might have nerved niggers, but never strengthened the arm of a white man!"

FORNEY FEELS GLOOMY.—Mrs. Swiss-helm, a garrulous old woman's rights champion, of the ranting disunion abolition school, in a recent letter from Washington to the Chambersburg Repository says:

John W. Forney, Wilkinson, late correspondent of the New York Tribune here, and other men of that stamp, have been feeling gloomy during the past week, and talking of "stormy times" ahead. The country will rejoice to hear that—"The dead duck" is beginning to realize that he is really a defunct ornithological specimen. He sees the near approach of the downfall of the corrupt political organization which has enabled him to wax fat on public plunder. When such men as Forney feel gloomy in regard to the political situation, the people have good cause to rejoice. The reign of the thieves is drawing to a close.—Easton Sentinel.

CHASING THE GREENBACKS.—The New York Herald and the Ledger published a statement that the Department of the Treasury under Chase was minus thirty millions of greenbacks. Why did not the Black Republican Committee on the Conduct of the War investigate this statement? Why did not some "loyal" Senator express surprise at this statement? Did the Senate agree to adjourn so soon in order to prevent investigation? Is this statement like that in regard to "cotton frauds" to be hushed up under the Radical cry of the negro is better than the white man, and ought to vote? Is the negro to elect Congressmen who will not investigate into the corruption of the "loyal" administration? It seems so. This is the best way to pay National debt.

The gutter grub organ says Jack Hamilton's negro suffrage meeting was "actually monstrous" compared with the Clymer Soldiers' Convention, but strange to say it takes only 115 lines of the grub organ to describe and report Jack's meeting, whilst it requires 629 lines—more than three of its longest columns—to sputter, growl, snarl and lie about the soldiers' "fizzle." The fact is the Soldiers' Convention has given the death blow to Geary's prospects in October. The noisy clatter made by his central organ is only designed to conceal from the disunion faction in other parts of the State the fact patent to all in this locality that Geary is repudiated by the knapsack soldiers of Pennsylvania! There is not a decent Republican in Harrisburg who will not admit that the grub organ most maliciously and falsely misrepresented both the numbers and material of the Soldiers' Convention.

THE THREE MONTHS EXTRA PAY.—Congress lately passed an act giving three months extra pay to all officers in service at the close of the rebellion. We'd like to know why the privates were left off the list. The amount the officers get amounts to over a million dollars. While not one dollar is voted to the poor private.

Infantry, nett tax off—Colonels, \$260-75; lieutenant colonels, \$228 00; majors, \$199 50, captains, adjutants, regimental quartermasters, \$171 00; 1st lieutenants, \$142 50; 2d lieutenants, \$128 25.

Cavalry—Colonels, \$313 50; lieutenant colonels, \$170 74; majors and surgeons, \$228 00; captains, a. a. generals, com. of subsistence and assistant quartermasters, \$199 50; regimental quartermasters, \$180 50; lieutenants and assistant surgeons, \$152 00.

The New York Weekly Magazine, published by the "American News Company," in the last number, July 7, makes this most astounding statement:

"It has been discovered that the men recently employed by the Government to disinter the bodies of our dead soldiers on the battle fields near Richmond, after having searched the bodies for money and jewelry, pulled open the mouths of the corpses, punched out the teeth, examined if they were plugged, and if they were, cracked the teeth to pieces for the sake of the gold fillings. No insult that the rebels have offered to the loyal dead can approach in atrocity this most incredible desecration."

AMONG hundreds of other useless and extravagant expenditures of the people's money by the Rump Congress may be found the following: Education Bureau, \$5,000,000; Negro Bureau, \$20,000,000; (not counting the regular expenses;) National Bank interest \$30,000,000; increased internal revenue \$8,000,000; Mississippi and Yazoo appropriation \$50,000,000; Pacific Railroad subsidy \$60,000,000; increase of Rump salaries \$600,000, &c. A total, in even these few items, of \$173,600,000—one hundred and seventy-three million six hundred thousand dollars! How do the tax-payers like it?

REJOICING OVER THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The conservative men of Patterson, N. J., celebrated the adjournment of Congress on Saturday afternoon by firing a national salute. The salute was fired by returned soldiers. The people of Patterson favor the restoration of the Union, and are opposed to the Radicals very generally. Transparencies were exhibited in the evening complimentary to the Union policy of the President. Much excitement prevailed in the crowded streets, and all classes heartily rejoiced.—New York Times.

The Democracy of Oregon have given their Disunion opponents so close a race that they haven't breath enough left to tell us how the State really has gone. About a month has elapsed since the election, and it is not yet certainly known which party has carried the State. At last accounts, however, the Democracy were slightly ahead. The Oregon Reporter says that "Kelly, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is probably elected, in spite of the frauds practiced in many counties, and that if all the illegal votes are thrown out, the entire Democratic ticket is elected."

There is little or no cable excitement—no jollification, no unusual manifestations of any kind. This does not prove that the cable is less appreciated now than when everybody ran crazy, eight years ago. New York, the most easily excited place on the continent, took the thing with apparent indifference, and only wanted to know what news it brought, the effect on stocks, and the price of gold.

A soldiers' convention in Bucks county resolved that "we are opposed to negro suffrage; opposed to the Freedmen's Bureau; opposed to the Civil Rights Bill, and opposed to all manner of contrivances and plans that have a tendency to make the negro the social or political equal of the white man." This the Philadelphia Bulletin considers to be "grossly and ridiculously unjust to a large element of the regular army of the United States"—the colored portion, who "bore off the palm" so often—"a repudiation of the commonest dictates of humanity and Christianity," and "an offense, a disgrace, an insult to the intelligent patriotism of the State of Pennsylvania." Notwithstanding nine-tenths of the Disunion organs of Pennsylvania express themselves in a similar strain, Geary, forsooth, is not upon a negro suffrage platform! Is there any voter so simple as to believe that?

JUDGE CURTIS, formerly one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, and who dissented from the Dred Scott decision, has written a letter favoring the objects of the Philadelphia Convention.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Princess Anne county, Va., have decided that a negro who stole a gentleman's breeding sow and kept her until she had pigs, is entitled to the pigs if he returns the sow.

Queen Victoria has just had the whooping cough. She took it from some of her children.

Cholera is still on the increase in New York and Philadelphia. Michael Greenawalt, an aged citizen of Chambersburg, died suddenly on the 6th ult. The fire at Pithole destroyed 16,000 barrels of oil, engines, tanks, barrels, etc., amounting altogether to \$150,000. The United States Oil Company will be \$80,000.

A young Schenectady lady has become insane in consequence of the opposition of her friends to a match upon which she had set her heart. They are constructing an immense wigwam for the accommodation of the Convention in Philadelphia on the 14th inst. It is located at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets, and covers the entire block. Gen. Santa Anna was arrested, on Friday, and held in bail in \$50,000. He is charged by Mr. Montgomery with acting maliciously in having him arrested and imprisoned. Montgomery lays his damages at \$25,000.

The revenue officers in New York seized 164 packages of tobacco, manufactured at Danville, Va., which had been deposited in a warehouse in that city, and upon which no duty has been paid. It was all confiscated. For several nights after the New Orleans riot, white men were fired upon the streets by concealed negroes. In several instances the assassins were arrested and imprisoned. The Soldiers' Convention at Harrisburg don't please the Radicals. We are not surprised at this. People generally don't admire the clubs which are intended to beat their brains out.

News Items.

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Orphans' Court Sale.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY virtue of a pluries order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria County, to be directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Wednesday, the 14th day of September, 1866, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate of which John Noel, late of Washington tw'p., died seized, to wit:

A certain piece or parcel of land situated in Washington twp., Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas McGough, Wm. McGough, Daniel Oskely, Austin Thomas and others, containing one hundred and forty-six acres, more or less, about one hundred acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a small PLANK HOUSE, as mentioned and described in the inquisition on the real estate of said deceased. ALSO: A piece or parcel of land situated in Munster twp., Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Brown, James Brown and others, containing Two Hundred and Twenty-one Acres, more or less, well timbered being premises No. 2, mentioned and described in the inquisition aforesaid.

TERMS OF SALE: One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. JOHN E. SCANLAN, Trustee. August 9, 1866.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following accounts have been passed & filed in the Register's office, at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the Third day of September next, to wit:

The partial account of M. A. Will, Adm. of Anthony Will, late of Allegheny tw'p., dec'd. The account of P. H. Roberts, Trustee of the Estate of Jacob Shaffer, late of Summit tw'p., dec'd. The final account of J. M. Campbell, surviving Administrator of James S. Clark, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.

The first and final account of George R. Read and Alexander Sinclair, Administrators of Gordon Sinclair, late of Carroll tw'p., dec'd. The first and final account of Wm. D. Gardner, Guardian of the minor heirs of Nancy Baker, late of Richland tw'p., dec'd.

The first account of Samuel S. Paul, Administrator of Polly Paul, late of Carroll tw'p., dec'd. The first and final account of Jacob Strayer, Guardian of the minor children of George Strayer, late of Richland tw'p., dec'd. The first account of Enoch Fitzpatrick, Administrator of William B. Lloyd, late of White tw'p., dec'd.

The account of Bernard Smith, Administrator of John Smith, late of Gallatin tw'p., dec'd. JAMES GRIFFIN, Register's Office, Ebensburg, Pa. August 9th, 1866-4t.

Auditor's Notice.

I have undersigned, appointed Auditor, I hear and pass upon the exceptions to the account of Joseph A. Dimond, Administrator of Dan Dimond, dec'd, and to report distributed the balance in the hands of said Auditor, hereby give notice, that he will attend for that purpose, at the office of Wm. Kittle, Esq., in Ebensburg, on Thursday the 30th of August, inst., at one o'clock, p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend. Aug. 9, 1866-3t. JOHN S. DITTEL.

Trial List.

LIST of Causes set down for Trial for the 10th day of September, 1866, commencing on Monday the third day of September next: Benton vs. Zimmerman's Administrator; McCornell, vs. Huber. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Prorogator's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 6, 1866.