

Democrat and Sentinel.

W. H. M'ENRUE, Editor & Publisher. EBENSBURG, AUGUST 23, 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 M'BREEN, Ebensburg boro.

AUDITOR. D. A. LUTHER, Carroll township.

Congressional Conference.

The Cambria County Democratic Conference suggest Friday, the 31st instant, as the time; and the Exchange Hotel, in Huntingdon, as the place for the meeting of the Democratic Conference.

The National Union Convention.

The National Convention held in Philadelphia concluded its labors and adjourned on last Thursday. It was a perfect success. Contrary to the predictions of the radical organs, and in spite of their efforts to create disturbance, arouse the jealousies of the delegations, and excite wranglings in the proceedings, no Convention ever assembled in this country where harmony, good feeling and mutual confidence existed to the extent that was manifested at this gathering from the hour of the arrival of the delegates down through all its proceedings, including the adoption of the declaration of principles and the address, the most perfect harmony was exhibited. No untoward circumstance arose to mar the occasion. All persons seemed to feel the importance of the movements and realize that momentous questions were at stake, involving the peace, the prosperity and the future greatness of the republic.

The Test of Unionism.

The following admonition from the great National Union Convention, which has just closed its sessions in Philadelphia, should be heeded and acted upon by every citizen and citizen soldier in Pennsylvania:

"We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State to secure the election of members who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal Representative from every State in allegiance to the Government who may be found by each House, in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, and to have been duly elected, returned, and qualified for a seat therein."

If the Union is of any value; if the Constitution is to be respected and retained as the supreme law, and if the war is not to be made barren of great and beneficial results, this call must be responded to, by the election of good and true men, who are not alone for party and plunder and power against the rights, well-being and happiness of the whole people. The time has arrived for a change in the administration of the legislative branch of the Government. Reckless expenditure, corruption, tyranny and lust of power have made Congress literally a den of thieves and a stronghold for petty despots. It needs cleansing and thorough reformation. The bloated leeches of the war period must be cast off and a new and pure material, which has withstood the trials of persecution and allurements of bribes, must be brought up to represent the people. Let the people, therefore, take the matter in hand—for it vitally concerns their interests—and nominate such men and none others.

For the benefit of Jaytod and his master Abraham, "Big Belly" we publish the "Jolly Shook Maker." It was written by us some months ago and published in the Johnstown Democrat shortly afterwards. Of course Jaytod will appreciate it, and quote several beautiful passages from it, for the edification of the readers of the Alleghenian next week.

THE JOLLY SHOOK MAKER.

I am a jolly shook maker that has left my native home. Away up in the swamps of Maine, where wild beasts freely roam; Where I oft-times was compelled my humble meals to cook. And to earn an honest living by making Red Oak Shook.

My father was not satisfied for me to go away. And with tears trickling down his cheeks he urged me to stay; To comfort him and mother in the lonely cabin home. And to renounce the foolish thought of leaving them alone.

I parted with my parents all in the month of May. And as I passed the cottage door, I heard my father say: "Oh, Betsy! dearest Betsy! Oh, Betsy! I will bet That our lovely Aminidad will be in Congress yet."

With nothing but my trusty axe, I traveled day and night, And being strong and hearty my burden was quite light; I journeyed on in solitude until one evening late. I found myself upon the soil of Pennsylvania State.

And here I thought I'd stop awhile, and rest my weary frame. And give the folks a chance to see a Yankee from old Maine; The people gathered around all anxious to see The man who swore that Southern slaves would by him be set free.

Many a bright eyed damsel would have gladly been my cook. Many a true and loving heart was by my beauty shook. But their winning smiles and loving looks were all of no avail. They couldn't catch a rhinoceros by grabbing at the tail.

A few short years and fortune cast her laurels at my feet; I tried to go to Congress then, but I was badly beat. My friends did not sustain me—for they all thought me insane— So Pennsylvania was not honored by a Congressman from Maine.

Soon the rebellion started, but I could not get to go. Into the Southern climate to meet the rebel foe. Although I was strong and hearty and would the quack doctors pass. And would do my country service by coming down EN MASSE.

But I thought it would be better to stay at home and pray. That Democratic soldiers might not survive the fray; But that each Southern bullet might spill their cowardly blood. Till every darkey in the South could swim in the crimson flood.

But to Congress I was bound to go, so I "rallied once again." And gave our State another chance for a Congressman from Maine; I offered money freely, and it was freely took. And I was sent to Congress to keep the tax off shook.

I have not time at present to tell you any more. About things that happened lately or in the days of yore. For my darling toothless boy will for his papa look. And my driver is coming with a stavin' load of shook.

SAD AND BEAUTIFUL.—Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, in a recent address before the literary societies of the North Carolina University, spoke as follows: No moments of victory are for us, no national jubilee can we celebrate, no songs of triumph can our maidens sing, or garlands of glory weave; there is no welcoming of returning conquerors nor erecting of triumphal arches for us, to console us for our great suffering. We are all alone with our great defeat and that heavy sorrow which, never fitting, still is sitting in our household; and all that we have left for our comfort is the sad yet tender light which plays around the memory of those who died to make it otherwise.

ADDRESS. Of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, 828 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 20, 1866.

To the People of Pennsylvania: The issues of the canvass are made up. The restoration of the Union and the preservation of your form of government are the vital questions that now confront you. Secession is dead, but disunion still lives. Slavery is extinct, but fanaticism survives.

The rights of the white man are submerged in efforts to elevate the negro, and the black man is sought to be made a controlling element in the politics of the Republic. Centralization seeks to rear its despotic power upon the ruins of the Constitution, and foreshadows a war of races for its accomplishment.

Proscription and disfranchisement usurp the places of magnanimity and clemency, and discord and hate combat Christian charity and national concord. Congress refuses to nourish the resources necessary for payment of the debt of the Republic, and loads with taxation the industrial interests of the North. Congressional extravagance is the rule; economy in public affairs, the exception.

A Convention of representative men from each of the United States has met within the past week; they have forecast the future, agreed in sentiment, and dispersed to their homes. Their work has passed into history; to the impartial mind that work is a perfect answer to the charge that the South is not ready for restoration.

Composed of men of every section, holding every shade of political opinion, they have re-ennunciated the eternal principles that lie at the base of our institutions, have renewed their vows of fealty and of brotherhood, and have joined hands in an united effort to restore the Union and preserve the government created by the Constitution.

No man need err in this contest: Support Congress and you sustain disunion, attack your government, and elevate the negro at the expense of your own race. Support the President and you restore the Union, preserve your government, and protect the white man.

On the one side are Stevens, Sumner, agitation and disunion. On the other, the President, the Union, peace and order. By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman. ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT.—At a Radical meeting held at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 15th, and at which Horace Greeley presided, a negro preacher, Rev. H. Garnet, in commenting upon the telegraphic correspondence between President Johnson and General Baird, previous to the New Orleans riot, said: "One end of that telegraph line was in New Orleans; the other, at which Johnson worked, was in hell." Another "colored gentleman" addressed the audience—a Dr. P. T. Randolph, who recently received \$200 from President Johnson in behalf of negro education in New Orleans; here's a specimen of his ravings: "The Tribune abused me for drinking President Johnson's wine and eating his bread. Mr. Greeley should know that sometimes 'my policy' is to use for a good purpose even the most abject creatures, who are infinitely below your contempt. I did so. [Great laughter.] Two years from now Andy Johnson's race will be run. Then not the meanest, lowest nigger in the South but will shun him as a dirty, low-lived puppy dog. [Immense applause.]"

A DESERTED CITY.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Germany, thus speaks of Antwerp: "It is melancholy to see a city once so wealthy and powerful as Antwerp, now so decayed and deserted. Miles of the streets are empty and silent as a campaign; the churches have half a dozen worshippers; shopkeepers all wear a depressed and hungry look, as if customers were rare articles, and I certainly believe there were more streets than horses. I dressed myself for the table d'hote dinner at the hotel, expecting to meet a large company, but to my astonishment I saw only a forlorn and solitary Englishman eating his soup. He told me that for two days he had had the table d'hote all to himself, and was rejoiced to have some one to talk to besides the waiter."

Owing to the limited amount of space left, since the "upper smut machine" made its appearance, we cannot reply to their favorable recommendation of us in this weeks issue. We will however try to satisfy them next week. Till then they have our best wishes and kindest considerations.

Persons visiting Johnstown, will find it to their advantage to call in at the New Clothing Store, of Mr. Stephen Conwell, on Clinton street, and provide themselves with a suitable outfit. Stephen sells Cheap.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 17, 1866. By the President of the United States:

Whereas, A war is existing in the Republic of Mexico, aggravated by foreign military intervention; and Whereas, The United States, in accordance with their settled habits and policy are a neutral power in regard to the war which thus afflicts the Republic of Mexico; and Whereas, It has become known that one of the belligerents in the said war, namely, the Prince Maximilian who asserts himself to be the Emperor of Mexico, has issued a decree in regard to the port of Matamoras and other Mexican ports which are in the occupation or possession of another of the said belligerents, namely, the United States of Mexico, which decree is in the following words: "The ports of Matamoras, and all those of the Northern frontier which have withdrawn from their obedience to the Government, are closed to foreign and coasting traffic during such time as the laws of the Empire shall not be therein reinstated."

Article 2. Merchandise proceeding from the said ports on arriving at any other where the excise of the Empire is collected, shall pay the duties on importation, introduction, and consumption, and as satisfactory proof of contravention shall be irrepressibly confiscated. "Our Minister of the Treasury is charged with the punctual execution of this decree. "Given at Mexico the 9th of July, 1866."

And whereas, The decree thus recited by declaring a belligerent blockade, unsupported by competent military or naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, as defined by the law of nations as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the aforesaid decree is held, and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, on the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

In accordance with the President's proclamation of the 17th inst., declaring null and void Maximilian's paper blockade of Matamoras and other Mexican ports, the Navy Department has detached two men-of-war to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande. The commander of the Pacific squadron has also received orders to send two men-of-war to Mazatlan and Guaymas to protect United States interests on the Pacific coast.

FOREIGN ITEMS.—A bill is under discussion in the Prussian Chambers, which has for its object the annexation to Prussia of the Kingdom of Hanover, the Protectorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the city of Frankfurt.

The Emperor Napoleon denies having entertained any design of annexing any of the territory of Belgium to France. The Peace Congress is in session at Prague, and the negotiations are making favorable progress.

The ratifications of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in ten days. The Paris papers keep silent in regard to the question of the rectification of the frontiers of France.

It is rumored that the Italian government will soon treat directly with the Pope for the cession of his temporal dominions, and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy.

INDIAN DEPREDATE.—A letter received from Fort Bend, dated July 31, which arrived at Leavenworth Aug. 11, fully sustains the reports of Indian hostilities, and the inefficiency of the military force present. The troops have fought the Indians four times.

From the Platte we learn that in one train eight men were killed, and others wounded. Mr. Flood, of Leavenworth, was killed and his head cut off and set up in the dirt by the road-side. No mails had been received for three weeks. The escort accompanying Sawyer's party were attacked, and five soldiers killed and a large number wounded. The wounded who fell into the hands of the savages were scalped and tortured. An emigrant train was attacked by the Sioux, and all the white men of the party killed. The women and children were carried off. A large number of persons were killed on Reno Creek. The massacre occurred between the 17th and 20th of July.

Resolutions of the National Union Convention.

It is with the greatest of pleasure that we lay before our readers the resolutions of the great National Convention. Every person who believes in the supremacy of the Constitution and the enactment of the laws will heartily endorse them and give them this approval.

In view of the prolonged and persistent effort of the dominant party in the Congress which has just adjourned, to prevent a restoration of the Union upon any other terms than the political equalization of the negro with the white men, in defiance of the right of each State to regulate its local affairs in its own way, and to determine who shall and who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage within the limits of its own territory; and in view of the other revolutionary tendencies of that party, its recklessness and extravagance, its disregard of all constitutional restraints, its lavish expenditure of the public money, the appropriation to Congress of extra pay for services already rendered, added to the increase of taxation in every possible shape in which can be made to absorb the honest industry of the people, it becomes the duty of all good citizens, who desire an early return of the peace and prosperity which blessed the whole country in former years, to speak out their sentiments boldly and to prepare by all legitimate action to save our free institutions from the ruin with which they are now threatened by Congressional despotism; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, to be the supreme law as well to the rulers as to the people. Such was the doctrine of our Fathers in the earlier and purer days of the Republic; and, if true to their wise precepts and patriotic example, we will unflinchingly adhere to it.

Resolved, That the Union of the States under and in accordance with the Constitution, with all the States as equals in right and power, has ever been and is now the doctrine of true patriotism, and we therefore cordially endorse the Union Restoration policy of President Johnson, as laid down in his vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills, and tender to him our thanks for his noble and patriotic stand in defence of Constitutional liberty and the rights of the States and the people.

Resolved, That the conduct of the disunion majority in Congress in trampling upon the Constitutional rights of States admitted and claimed by themselves time and again during the last five years to be States in the Union, is strong and controlling evidence that the leaders of that majority and those who sustain them, favored the recent war not from patriotic motives, or a desire to preserve the Union under the Constitution, but because of the long cherished hostility to the Southern section of our country and its white citizens, and a desire to damage their property, and to make the emancipation of their slaves the opening door for forcing the odious doctrine of negro equality not only upon the Southern States, but upon Pennsylvania and the entire North and West.

Resolved, That the action of the present Republican Congress at the close of the late session, increasing their pay, was like similar action in our Republican Legislature, a base and mercenary outrage upon the people, deserving the condemnation of all honest and honorable men; and every member who voted for the measure, or by a cowardly dodge permitted its passage, is unworthy of and should fail to receive re-election.

Resolved, That in Hiester Clymer, of Old Berks, the people of Pennsylvania have a candidate for Governor, who has justly earned for himself in his private and public life the title of an honest man and a faithful public servant. Familiar by legislative and business experience with all the great interests of the Commonwealth, and closely identified with the tax-payers, his elevation to the Executive chair should be the desire and command the votes of all citizens who would have our good old State once more under the protection and care of a prudent, firm and economical Governor of the Snyder and Shunk stamp. Earnestly devoted to the Union Restoration Policy of President Johnson, unalterably opposed to the efforts of Yankee politicians to force the negro to a social and political equality with the white man, and reliably favorable to a rigid economy in all departments of the Government, Hiester Clymer is preeminently the man for the people of this State in the present crisis.

Resolved, That the Democratic organization now, as in the days of Jefferson and Jackson, presents the best and surest means for the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the Constitution, for the protection of the rights of the States, for securing the liberties of the people, and the maintenance of our Governments, State and National, as they were framed by our fathers, and that as such it appeals confidently to an intelligent people.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the "Foster House" in our new advertisements. The proprietor is an old resident of this county and should be patronized.

Our prayers and God's mercy be like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.

The United States and Mexico.

The President has issued a proclamation with reference to the blockade of the port of Matamoras, by the French Imperialists of Mexico, which will attract the attention of the people, not only of our country, but also of Europe. The proclamation declares that a belligerent blockade, unsupported by competent military and naval force, is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States as defined by the law of nations, as well as of the treaties existing between the United States of America and the aforesaid United States of Mexico, and then proclaims that the Imperial decree shutting up the port of Matamoras is held and will be held by the United States to be absolutely null and void as against the government and citizens of the United States, and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the government or citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

This is the first official manifesto of a government of the United States against the illegal and high-handed measures of Maximilian in Mexico, and as such a startling and commanding importance. The President, in proclaiming that a war exists in the Republic of Mexico, significantly adds that it is "aggravated by foreign military intervention," thus giving expression to his opinion of the effect that French intervention has had upon the contest now taking place in the Empire of the Montezumas. If Maximilian means to rely upon French ally in this difference between himself and the United States, intervention will have to assume another shape and far more gigantic proportions. The President has now declared that a certain act performed by Maximilian in his character of "Emperor of Mexico" is illegal, and will not be acknowledged by the United States government. The port of Matamoras will be kept open to American commerce, and any attempt, by either the Mexican or French forces, to enforce the decree of Maximilian, will be attended with consequences of a serious nature to the peace of all the parties to the controversy. This movement on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the United States will meet the hearty approval of the people of the nation. There must be some limit to the usurpations of the assumed Emperor of Mexico. The United States has preserved a strict and impartial neutrality in regard to the war between the opposing parties in Mexico, and when the consequences of that war are attempted to be forced upon the people of this country by means of illegal blockades, then neutrality is no longer possible.

The ultimate consequences of that interference will depend upon the conduct of Maximilian and his auxiliaries. It becomes necessary to support the decision of the President, and the application that force should stimulate the revolutionary element of the country, and thus hasten the expulsion of Maximilian, that the result will be owing to no illegal or wrongful act on the part of the United States, but the fruits of that system of oppression and misrule which placed a usurper upon the throne of Mexico, and keeps him there in opposition to the will of a majority of the people.

It is not probable that France will break up her peaceful relations with the United States upon this question. The time is unpropitious for such a result. The condition of Europe is such as to oblige Napoleon to husband his strength for purposes nearer home. But apart from all considerations of consequence near or remote, the President is right in resisting the attempted paper blockade, and the people will support him in his national position he has assumed and announced in his official proclamation.

A STORY ON GEARY.—A gentleman whose word may be implicitly believed, tells us the following characteristic story on Geary, the loyal candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania: When Geary turned from his Kansas mission, he was taken ill with fever, somewhere across a river, but not far from Steubenville. A physician was called, to whom Geary said: "Doctor, you know my life is worth more than that of all the farmers in the vicinity, and so I beg that you will discontinue your visits to other patients and give your whole attention exclusively to me."

"My dear sir," replied the physician, "the lives of those farmers are as precious to them as your's is to you. I will give you the attention you need, but I cannot neglect the good friends who have entrusted their health to my care. I will do the best I can for all."

Some years afterward, the doctor was telling the story, and added: "Now I have turned out that all those farmers whose lives were of so little value in the estimation of Geary, have honestly and faithfully paid me their bills, but that the high-priced Governor remains indebted to this day!"

No physician should vote for Geary until he pays that bill, and no farmer should vote for him under any circumstances.—Greensburg Democrat.

Our prayers and God's mercy be like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.