

Democrat and Sentinel.

W. H. M'ENRUE, Editor & Publisher. EBENSBURG, AUGUST 30, 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 twp. POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR. HENRY BYRNE, Carroll township. CORONER. THOMAS MBREEN, Ebensburg boro. AUDITOR. D. A. LUTHER, Carroll township.

The Coming Man.

The nigger caucus is over. Daniel is the man. Not Daniel the Prophet, but Daniel the receiver of profits. Daniel the manager of the Cambria Iron Company, the oppressor of white men, the friend of negroes, the endorser and sustainer of the "Rump" Congress, the enemy of Andrew Johnson, the tool of unprincipled men, the slanderer of Union soldiers, the stay-at-home patriot, who was willing to sacrifice the "last man and the last dollar," in defence of the Union, rather than sacrifice his own precious life. He is the Radical candidate for Congress in this District. He claims your votes. He solicits your influence in the coming campaign. Can you support him. Will you support him relate freemen of the 17th Congressional District? These are questions that must be answered, not through the Radical organs of the District but through the popular voice of the people, on the Second Tuesday of next October. As yet we have no candidate in the field; but ere another week shall be recorded on the annals of time, a name will be presented by the Democracy of this District that will meet with the approval of every white citizen. We have no idea who will be nominated. We would prefer to see Daniel's opponent a resident of this county. One who has labored for the success of the Democratic party since Know-Nothingism, Republicanism and Radicalism have taken possession of the county. One who has stood by the Constitution—fearlessly and defiantly in the last six years, and who now upholds the restoration policy of President Johnson, with the greatest firmness. It would afford us extreme satisfaction to chronicle his nomination; not only for his qualifications as a legislator but as his popularity as a citizen. All that is required, and that is desired is his nomination and it will be the harbinger of victory. Victory that will redeem our country from the shoddy lords who now rule our land, and who are oppressing our citizens with taxes and negro appropriations.

At the request of many prominent Democrats, we withdraw from a controversy inaugurated by us a couple of weeks ago. It was our intention, in this week's issue, to give the proprietors of the Alleghenian the benefit of the largest portion of our paper. We have the material on hand; but not wishing to make enemies of friends, and friends of enemies, we refrain from giving publicity to facts. We will now stand on the defensive. We made the attack, or at least it was considered an attack by them. Two or three small local notices aroused their anger, and they pitched into us to an alarming extent. In conclusion we would say that it is not through fear that we relinquish the subject. We are capable of taking our own part without the assistance of friends. We write our own editorials, collect our own locals, and ask no man to assist us. Although any communication of a political character will be thankfully received by us at the present time. If the controversy is resumed it will have to be commenced by them. As we stated before, we now stand on the defensive, and await the re-opening of the "ball." Although we would have willingly continued the subject, if by so doing we could please all our readers and further the interests of the party, upon which we depend on for support and patronage.

Grand Rally of the Citizens of Johnstown and Vicinity.

Over 2000 Persons in Attendance—The Greatest Enthusiasm Prevails—Hon. Heister Clymer in Attendance.

Agreeably to announcement, the Democracy of Johnstown and vicinity assembled on the public square, on Saturday, the 25th instant. The meeting was organized by calling Maj. James Potts of Johnstown to the chair. The Major responded in an eloquent and appropriate address, suitable to the occasion. After which he introduced Hon. Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor to the vast audience. He was received with loud and continued applause. After thanking the audience for the manner in which he was received, he proceeded to address them. He unfolded the doings and actions of the Republicans in Congress, in such a thrilling and eloquent manner that it must have struck terror into the hearts of the Radical bystanders. Of his adversary he said but little. Whether it was that he did not think him worthy of a passing notice or through respect for his high qualifications as a statesman or his daring feats of arms at Chapultepec and Snickerville, we could not say, but judging from the hopeful manner in which he speaks of the coming election, we suppose it was the former. After entertaining the audience for about two hours, he retired to a seat on the speakers stand, while the eyes of every person present seemed riveted upon him.

Our fellow-townsmen, R. L. Johnston, Esq., was next called upon, and received with deafening cheers. He addressed the meeting in his usual happy style, and was often interrupted with bursts of applause. So great was the popular excitement while Mr. Johnston was speaking, that a stranger coming upon the ground and hearing that the next Governor of Pennsylvania was in attendance, would have readily supposed that he was then addressing the meeting.

After the conclusion of his speech, he was loudly applauded. The meeting then adjourned until half-past seven. When it was again organized. Speeches were made by Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, Col. John P. Linton and Capt. Woodruff. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Clymer and the whole Democratic ticket. Taking everything into consideration the meeting was a success and reflects great credit upon the citizens of Johnstown and vicinity. We think we have never seen a more orderly or respectable gathering in Johnstown. There was a striking contrast between this meeting and one that assembled there some three years ago, when citizens were mobbed and abused because they would not sustain the President, and sing "Rally Round the Flag Boys." The Democracy are now sustaining the President, and rallying around the flag of Liberty, carried by Heister Clymer, for the protection of every white citizen, whether he be of English, Irish, Scotch, or German origin.

Congressional.

The Democratic Congressional Conference for this District will meet in Huntingdon on Saturday the 1st inst., for the purpose of nominating a Congressman. The Conference of this county are Hon. C. L. Pershing, Mr. Philip Collins and Sheriff Myers. We hope they will do their business well.

Those opposed to President Johnson ask, why don't he punish the traitors? We answer, for the simple reason that he has not got the power. According to the Constitution, Congress has power to punish treason in individuals, and when it met, President Johnson had nothing to do with the punishment of Jeff. Davis or any other leading criminal. Congress adjourned without even sanctioning the trial of Jeff. Davis. Now, what was their reason for so doing, if they had no sympathy for traitors. But President Johnson has to take the blame. This is unjust. Let Congress take the blame for not making treason odious.—Globe.

THE GEARY MEETING AT READING.—The following, from a "Lehigh" member of a band—who was at Reading, whose eye was blackened, and whose horse was broken, explains, in his way, some of the "pleasures" of that gathering: "Now guck amoldo do. Ich hab immer so guete uf mi horn achtgeva, und now sane wies verbrocha is. So oppes stand ich net. Es war anes von sella kerl mit da ruda bossa. Ich verlos die band, wan ich so getret soll werra. Des is gewiss immer und ewig zu arg so ending zu verhaus."—Patriot and Union.

The Work Goes Bravely On.

The great conservative gathering at Philadelphia, did their work well. As the New York Times remarks difficulties no doubt remain to obstruct the easy working of the movement and crippling its usefulness, but none that should occasion serious apprehension. The formidable task of organization having been completed with marvelous ease, the minor labors that are before us ought not to excite fear or even uneasiness. The work is transferred in detail to each of the States and Territories, and upon the people of each depends the question of failure or triumph. To secure the latter beyond peradventure, all that is necessary to manifest on a small scale the forbearance, the sagacity, the hearty unanimity of the Philadelphia assemblage. Let this be done, and the national Union movement will sweep everything before it.

The battle of the Union, be it always remembered, must now be fought on Northern ground. The danger to our national existence no longer comes from Southern politicians or soldiers, but from sectional politicians among ourselves. We are not required to fight theoretical Secessionists, disciples of Calhoun, but, instead, practical disunionists under the guidance of Northern Radicals. It is not a struggle between sections, but a struggle between the Unionists and the Disunionists of the same section, and that the Northern. By a revolutionary usurpation of power, the disunionists have excluded the South from the arena, but the sympathies of the Southern people are on the side of the National Unionists, whose duty it is to prepare for purifying and nationalizing Congress. This is the work which devolves upon us, and these are the circumstances under which we are required to begin it. We, of the North, are called upon to maintain the integrity of the Union and supremacy of the Constitution; and to do this effectually we must expel the radical disunionists from Congress, and elect loyal Unionists as their successors.

The process is simple. As matters stand, names and nicknames amounts to little. We are fighting for the substance, not the shadow, and can recognize only the distinctions that rests upon reality. Is a candidate for the Union, as defined by the Constitution, or for disunion after the fashion of the Radicals? This is the one overshadowing question. In the States where nominations have already been made, there can be no hesitancy in determining as between the candidates. He that is not for the Union as established by the fathers, is against it, and should be dealt with accordingly, under whatsoever pretence he solicits votes. In the States where nominations are yet to be made a moderate degree of attention to the spirit which animated the Philadelphia Convention, and the principles it enunciated, will secure alike harmony and success. The people of the North have the issue in their own hands, and we will not libel their patriotism by doubting the result.—Pittsburg Post.

GEARY AT NEWVILLE.—The hero in still another point of view.—The Perry county Democrat relates the following of Geary's visit to Newville. "The Negro Suffrage candidate Johnny Geary O, visited Newville a few days ago, personally begging for votes. He walked the street hat in hand, kissing the babies and flattered their mammies, and was sweet on the poor people generally. He presented the albert spectacle, the first seen in the history of our State, of a candidate for the first magistracy soliciting votes from door to door. Sensible men, even of his own party, were disgusted, and he failed to create the enthusiasm that his gallant (?) achievements in Mexico and at Snickerville might have warranted. He went into the tailor shop of our friend C., and meeting there some six of the white "boys in blue," he inquired—"well, how many votes will I get here?" There was a general smile on the countenances of the boys when one of them who had formerly served in the redoubtable General's regiment and knew of his tricks at Chance-ville and Lookout Mountain, and how he skulked and then claimed honors that belonged to others, replied, "can't see it, General, you might mate a good Provost Marshal but you are too well known to be made Governor." The rest joined in the laugh and the negro candidate bolted. He had enough."

In reply to the falsehoods constantly printed by Disunion organs that President Johnson has been and is appointing Democrats and "rebels to office, and that he is constantly besieged by them, the Washington "special" of the Philadelphia "Inquirer," under date of the 22, says that representatives of the Democrats from all the Northern States have called upon the President within the past five days, and they unanimously concur in the recommendation that Federal offices should be bestowed upon Conservative Republicans only. He says further that "The Democrats do not ask for office, but request Mr. Johnson to remove such office-holders as oppose the policy of the administration or abuse the President personally. And it may be added here that the Democrats are not applying for preferment, and as yet, none have been appointed."

Soldiers' Friends.

Forney bawls loudly for the nomination of soldiers by the Republican party, but he has not yet brought forward a soldier for the United States Senate. He proposes to take that position himself. He thinks soldiers good enough to fill the county offices, but in all this great Commonwealth, which sent from two to three hundred thousand men to the field, he has not yet found one soldier as well fitted for and as well entitled to a seat in the Senate as himself! Modest Man! Great friend of Soldiers!

Curtin is afflicted in the same way. His friendship for the soldiers is unbounded. There is nothing he would not give them, except what he wants himself. He would give them the right to vote alongside of a negro; to sit in the jury-box with "American citizens of African descent," or to send their children to school with picanninies. He would even allow them to be elected to the Legislature, if they would pledge themselves in advance to vote for him for the Senate. But out of the thousands of officers to whom he issued commissions during the war, and out of the hundreds and thousands of privates whose names are enrolled in the Adjutant General's office at Harrisburg, Curtin has not been able to find a single man whom he prefers to himself for Senator. Disinterested soul! With all his bad health, he is willing to take upon himself the labor of representing Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, rather than see the position imposed upon some poor soldier!

These republicans were sincere in their professions, would they not propose some soldier of distinction for the Senate, instead of struggling to secure their own election?—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Thad. Stevens on Foreigners.

"After having been nominated for Congress Thad. Stevens made a speech from which the following is an extract:

We have not yet done justice to the oppressed race. We have not gone as far as the Emperor of Russia, when he ordered the freedom of thousands of his oppressed people and endowed them with the right of citizenship. We have been too much governed by our prejudices. We have listened too much to those whose cry is "Negro Equality"—"Nigger"—"Nigger"—"Nigger!" We are influenced too much by those persons from foreign lands who, while in search of freedom, deny that blessed boon to them who are their equals."

There is a plain manifestation of the real feeling of the Radicals toward the foreign population of this country. If they could they would deprive every adopted citizen of the right to vote, and confer that sacred franchise on the negro instead. While some men are trying to deceive a few simple-hearted Irishmen into the belief that they are the friends of green Erin, "Old Thad" comes out at his own home and speaks the honest sentiment of the Radical wing of the Republican party. He boldly declares his preference for the negro over the foreign-born white citizen, and avows his belief that the negro is superior to the Irish or the German races.

Is that enough for naturalized citizens? Do they need more convincing proofs that the infernal spirit of Know-Nothingism still exists in the hearts of Thaddeus Stevens and all his followers? If they do, let them vote for Geary, himself an original Know-Nothing, and they will repent of their folly when it shall be too late. No foreign-born citizen can vote for a radical candidate unless he is willing to be reduced to a condition below the negro. That is what Stevens and all the Radicals wish to see done.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

We stated, shortly after Geary was nominated, that being an ignorant and illiterate man, the campaign would be conducted for him entirely upon clap-trap tactics. The result has demonstrated our prediction. At York a big cake enabled the General to master the "situation;" at Mechanicsburg Mrs. Geary was brought up as a reserve; and at Reading, when he got into his usual blow about his "achievements," two argumental battle flags were brought out and planted on each side of him. Of course these things are supposed to go right to the soft places in the heads of the ignorant and simple-minded masses; taking the place of sense, reason and principles; and relieving the candidate of all the "pressure," while, at the same time, they "bring down the house." Then the "Boys in blue," (some of whom never smelled gunpowder,) with their nice clean togger, is another piece of clap-trap, intended to take the piece of Geary's brains. Humbug certainly is a great thing when "done up brown;" and if Three Thousand Dollar Jordan and Negro Regiment Collis and Court Marshal Owens don't understand that, then Phineas T. Barnum don't know anything about woolly horses and Fejee mermaids.—Patriot & Union.

A wrathful husband publicly horse-whipped a traveling photographer at Plymouth, Conn., a few days ago, for distributing photographs of his wife, which had been disguised by the addition of whiskers and moustaches. The artist went to law, and was comforted to the extent of six cents.

The Rejection of Yankee Schoolbooks. An Evidence of Treason.

By virtue of having "conquered the South" the Disunionists assume that the North—and especially New England—must be allowed not only to have sole political control of the people there, but to establish their religion for them and shape the minds of their children. Here is a case in point. The Richmond Whig lately stated that a Southern publishing house was issuing a new series of school-books, which it advised Southern families to use, because, as it said:

"Two-thirds of the schoolbooks are gotten up in New England, by radical politicians, whose aim it is to poison the minds of the young against the South, Southern men, Southern women, and Southern customs and ideas," and for the reason that "it is our duty to see that our young people shall not be corrupted and poisoned by New England infidelity, radicalism and heresy."

This gospel truth and sterling advice, which should be profited by in Pennsylvania as well as in Richmond, is quoted by the Armstrong Republican, "to give the reader an idea of the working of the President's plan of reconstruction in the Southern States!" Great God! Must the Southern people submit not only to the confiscation of their property; to the deprivation of legislative representation; to disfranchisement; to grievous taxation and to the government of negroes and demagogues, but must they also be compelled to throw their children beneath the grinding wheels of the juggernaut of New England niggerism! Yes, this is the demand of the Disunionists. To all this must those people submit, and more. They must not have separate church organizations from the North—for that is "treason." They must not refuse to sell the remnant of land left those of them who have escaped confiscation—for that is "treason." They must not set up manufactories to supply themselves with cloths, wares and machinery—for that, too, is "treason." They must not refuse to employ Yankee schoolmarmes—for that is "rank treason." They must not refuse to receive newspapers and books printed at the North, for that exhibits "latent treason," evidencing their unfitness for self-government. They may have children, but New England must have the training of them. To live, to breathe, and to move in circumscribed circles are about all the rights to which a Southern man is entitled, according to the code of Disunion.

Thus we see these Disunionists, while welcoming the negro race from the "black night of bondage," consigning the white people of the South to a condition of slavery equally as bad, if not worse. Are they philanthropists who talk and act thus for one race and against another? Most assuredly not. The true philanthropist is the friend and helper of all—the hater and enemy of none.—Patriot and Union.

A Persecuting Spirit.

Thaddeus Stevens appears to have an insatiable appetite for persecution. He is happy only when he has somebody to worry. He first made himself conspicuous in Pennsylvania by persecuting the Freemasons. An emigrant from the frozen hills of Vermont, he had hardly got warm in the nest of his adoption before he entered upon a crusade against a benevolent order that was distinguished for its charities and for its favorable influence upon the cause of morality. In this crusade he acted as Provost Marshal General. He ordered the oldest and best men of this commonwealth to be arrested and dragged before his inquisition, and the order was executed by his satraps. Insults that must have made their blood boil were heaped by this Yankee intermeddler upon the heads of native citizens of Pennsylvania, whose locks were whitened with the snows of more than sixty winters. To such an extent was this persecution carried, that for many years a large number of the Masonic Lodges in the State were closed. His utterances against the members of that order, very many of whom were among the best men in the whole country, were as fiendishly malignant as his denunciations of the Southern People at the present time.

The attitude of unrelenting hostility that he has assumed towards the South, is but a fresh and more malignant manifestation of the Satanic spirit of persecution that animated him in the days of anti-masonry. Growing more cruel as he has grown older, he delights more than ever in the use of his hot pitchers. He would torture the subdued and repentant people of the South merely to enjoy their misery. He would goad them into a new rebellion, if such a thing were possible, in order to get an excuse to massacre the whole of them.

Against this infernal spirit of persecution every honest-minded man in the Union ought to set his face. The boasted enlightenment of the nineteenth century should not be disgraced, in free and Christian America, by deeds that would have shamed a darker age. He who catches and shares the malignant temper of Thaddeus Stevens, in effect burns his Bible and blots all its precepts from his mind.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

The People Must be Trusted.

The Brooklyn Eagle discusses the question of "What are the True Issues before the Country?" It charges, with great truth, that the more moderate Republican journals, which still acknowledge the leadership of the Radicals who have ruined their party, attempted to deceive their readers by reiterating that the issue in the elections is on the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendments—Every man knows that these amendments were not satisfactory to Congress. They were adopted in the hope that the election could be carried upon them. If the Senators and Stevens receive a popular endorsement, they will go further. They will be emboldened with a renewed sense of power, to lay down their ultimatum, which is, avowedly, that the Southern States shall not be controlled by the people who live in them. If only the constitutional amendments were at stake, it would be impossible to get up a heated political campaign upon them. The amendments provide for the national debt, for the repudiation of the rebel debt, and for a pretended equality in representation. Now upon the first two questions there is no difference of opinion. Congress could not have asked any pledge that the South would not have acquiesced in on two of these three points. Is it pretended that if the South will be unfaithful in its obligations to support the Constitution, that there is any guarantee for future safety in the proposed "equality in representation?"

The amendment proposes that in those States in which any distinction is made between their inhabitants on account of color, the class laboring under political disabilities shall not count as a basis of representation. In every Northern State with two or, perhaps three exceptions, a distinction is preserved. The right of such State to make such distinction has never until now been questioned. Under the Radical policy, no inducement will be held out to the Southern States, to admit their negroes, under certain qualifications, into the ruling political body. To some the right that Pennsylvania now enjoys, South Carolina must enfranchise her negroes en masse. If Pennsylvania, which has held no negro slaves for two generations, deems it wise still to make a distinction on account of color, is it fair to ask South Carolina to purchase her political rights in the Union by compelling her to enfranchise hundreds of thousands of negroes utterly incapable, as every honest man must admit, of exercising the highest right of citizenship? Let us bring the question home to ourselves. Would we, if residents of South Carolina, be willing to vest the political power of that State in the hands of negroes embraced by slavery from which they have just been emancipated?

But suppose the South yielded to the amendment. What additional guarantee for the public safety would the government secure under it? The representation of the South would be reduced from seventy-six to fifty-eight members of the House of Representatives. If it is destructive to admit seventy-six members, we secure full safety in letting in fifty-eight? Does the future safety of the country depend on the exclusion of sixteen Southern members of Congress? It is not for this petty advantage that the Radicals discovered themselves from the President—yielded reluctantly to the laws and fishes, and staked their political future on the chance of defeating the President before the people? Does any honest man believe it? But if it is dangerous, as the Radicals pretend, to admit a full representation from the South on the floor of the House, how will it be in the Senate, from which it is not proposed to exclude the Southern Senators?

The truth is the Radicals do not desire any settlement between the sections. In the States in which they hold control they have taken no steps to endorse the Constitutional Amendment. It is intended for a political issue and for nothing else. If the Radicals succeed in this, the other schemes will follow, so long as the people are content to wrangle for the benefit of a faction. The New York Tribune is honest enough to declare that it will be satisfied with nothing less than negro equality, but it fails to tell its readers that military government will be required in every State outside of New England to maintain it. Less honest Radicals than Greeley say they will be content if the government of the Southern States can be placed in the hands of the so-called Unionists. They know that this scheme involves military governments, for there is not one of the States in which the men whose patriotism was displayed in running away from our section and seeking place in another, would be able to support a government for an hour unless they were backed up by outside force. Military government for the Southern States is, under one pretense or another, what the Radicals want, and they rejoice in every disturbance which affords a pretext for them. The President, on the other hand, proclaims the broad Republican doctrine. "The people must be trusted." If they cannot be, Republican government is at an end in this country. Let us not concede as much until we make the trial at all events.—Pittsburg Republic.

Henry Ward Beecher returns to income of \$9,000