

# Democrat and Sentinel.

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

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1860.

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## NEW SERIES.

**TERMS:**  
DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL is published every Wednesday Morning at the office of the publisher, No. 100 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa. in advance. One Dollar and Sixty Cents per annum, if not paid within six months, and two Dollars if not paid until the termination of the year.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months, and no subscriber will be allowed to discontinue his paper until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

## VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the **QUITMAN TANNERY**, situated about three miles West of Ebensburg, and about 9 miles by Plank Road and Turpike from the Pennsylvania Rail Road. The tannery is situated on a beautiful tract of land, and is now in successful operation. The main building is 140 by 40 and 10 feet high, and the whole two stories high. A new **ENGINE and BOILERS** erected last summer and now in good order. There are all the necessary outbuildings on the premises, and a good house for the proprietor, Foreman and family. Also a **Blacksmith Shop**. There is also an excellent Saw Mill in connection with the tannery. There are about 700 acres of land well adapted, which will be sold in connection with the tannery. About 400 cords of Bark now on hand. Hemlock can be purchased at \$2.50 and Oak at \$4.50 per cord delivered. The property will be sold for cash or on easy terms. For further particulars address  
**C. P. MURRAY,**  
Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.  
Sept. 21, 1859.—44-1f.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The subscriber, for several years a resident of Cuba, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility. For the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, he is willing to make the following pills.

To those who desire it, he will send the Pills, with full directions (free of charge), and a copy of the medicine, which they will find a beneficial combination of Nature's simple remedies. Those desiring to receive the Pills, may do so by sending the name of the person to whom they are to be sent, by mail, by addressing  
**J. E. CUTHBERT,**  
RATONIC PHYSICIAN,  
No. 429 Broadway, New York.  
April 18, 1860.—3m.

## HOWARD ASSOCIATION. PHILADELPHIA.

Disseminating Institution established by special Appointment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Strains of the Sexual Organs.

## WAR IN MEXICO. D. J. EVANS & SON,

HAVE this day received from the East, and are now offering to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, a well selected assortment of **MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING,** consisting of a large lot of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of the following articles, viz: **SHIRTS, VESTS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATS, SATINETTS, TWEEDS, JEANS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS** of every style.

### D. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS & IRON.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON, purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctified by the highest Medicinal Authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

In cases of General Debility, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible.

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## JOHNSTOWN MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties that he has just received a fresh stock of the finest ITALIAN and other Marble, and has at his establishment on Franklin street, Johnstown, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE & BUREAU TOPS, manufactured of the most beautiful and finest quality of Foreign and Domestic Marble, always on hand and made to order as cheap as they can be purchased in the city, without the addition of carriage.

**PHILADELPHIA WOOD MOULDING MILL** Willow street, above Twelfth, north side. Mouldings suitable for Carpenters, Builders, Cabinet and Frame Makers, always on hand. Any Pattern worked from a drawing. Agents wanted in the various Towns in his portion of the State, to whom opportunities will be offered for large profits to themselves.  
**SILAS E. WEIR,**  
February 17, 1858:tf.

## POLITICAL.

### A DIALOGUE.

Between a Breckinridge Democrat and a Douglas Democrat.

The following is reported to us as a part of a conversation which recently occurred between a friend of Breckinridge and a friend of Douglas. We copy from the *Pennsylvaniaian*.

**Breckinridge Man**—The great leading objects of all who are not Abolitionists and have no sympathy with the Black Republicans, should be the defeat of Lincoln. It is a sectional candidate and his supporters are actuated by a spirit which prompts to acts of disloyalty to the Constitution and the Union. For one, I would like to see him defeated, and I trust the old Keystone State will not vote for him. But how shall we prevent him from carrying this State, and thereby becoming President? With the present unfortunate division in the party, I see but one way of carrying the State against him, and that is by all Democrats uniting on the same electoral ticket.

**Douglas Man**—I am certainly opposed to Lincoln, but I regard Douglas as the regular Democratic candidate, and don't see how I can go for any other than a straight out Douglas electoral ticket.

**Breckinridge Man**—But you are aware that there are many, yet thousands of Democrats in this State—Democrats who never scratched a ticket—who believe that Douglas was not regularly nominated. We all know that the delegations of several of the States in the Convention which declared him nominated were bogus, and did not represent the regular Democratic organizations of their States; and that, even in a convention thus constituted, he failed to receive the votes of two-thirds of a full Convention, without which there could not be a regular nomination. We must, therefore, look at facts as they are; and when we do so we find that neither Douglas nor Breckinridge was regularly nominated. Under these circumstances, I feel myself free to be for Breckinridge, and I am for him, because he is a democrat, one of the Jefferson and Jackson school,—one whose ability, integrity, and patriotism are unquestionable; and in addition, the Platform on which he stands, is the only one that can sustain the Constitution and Union,—the Platform of equal rights to the States and to the citizens of the States, under the Constitution,—a Platform of no two faces, but thoroughly national, and incapable of but one and the same construction—alike in the North and the South.

**Doug.**—Is not Breckinridge a disunionist and a disunion candidate?

**Breckinridge Man**—He is neither. Every word and act of John C. Breckinridge's public life is for the Union and against disunion. Jackson and Clay differed in party matters, but on the question of National Union they agreed; and yet neither of them were more decided for the Union than Breckinridge's records prove him to be. And as to him being the disunion candidate, a glance at the leading Southern spirits who favor Douglas, should satisfy you that such is not the fact. Johnson, the Vice Presidential candidate on the Douglas ticket, was one of the leading disunionists of 1857; to Johnson you may add *Goldwin, Forsyth, Sibley* and others—all of the most ultra disunion and filibuster school. If Yancy's support of Breckinridge makes B. a disunionist, then those I have named as supporting Douglas, affix disunion upon D. still more strongly.

**Doug.**—Don't Breckinridge go for a slave code for the Territories?

**Breckinridge Man**—No more than a horse code. The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property. The Supreme Court has over and over again so decided, and in '57 that court further decided, what all must admit to be just, that slaves being property under the Constitution, slaveholders may take such property with them into the Territories, (which belong not to one State or to one section, but to all the States and all the sections,) and hold it there as property so long as the Territorial condition lasts, that this property is entitled to be protected the same as any other property, that Congress itself has no power to deprive a citizen of his property in the Territory, and consequently, that a Territorial Legislature, which is but the creature of Congress, has no such power. All property—the property of a citizen who goes from a Southern State into a Territory, alike with the property of the citizen who goes from the Northern States—should be protected by the Courts, Marshals, and other constituted authorities. You must admit that, were it otherwise, the Constitution would be a cheat sectional instead of national, and this is what the Abolitionists are aiming to make of it by Congressional intervention. Mr. Breckinridge's view is the national one. He asks no special Congressional laws or code for slave property, any more than he would ask them for any kind of property, but slaves being property, the Government should protect their owners from robbery by the John Browns and other underground operators, in the same way it would protect the owners of horses or any other kind of property. Equality of rights and privileges to all citizens, regardless of the section from which they emigrate to the Territories, demands this.

**Doug** I must admit that what you say appears to be just and proper. I, however, have been disposed to look favorably upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty, in the Territories, by which the people thereof may abolish or protect slavery, as they please. This seems to be the doctrine of Judge Douglas.

Judges, &c. are sent to it by the general Government, its expenses are paid by the National Treasury, by money collected from all sections of the Union, and all its powers are derived from the Act of Congress organizing it, and must be exercised in conformity to the Constitution, which is the Supreme law of States and Territories. Congress has repeatedly repealed Territorial laws. Judge Douglas proposed a repeal of the organic act of Utah, as a mode of teaching and suppressing the Mormon outrages in that Territory. The truth is, a Territory is not sovereign, but dependent. Judge Douglas has said so time and again. And besides, the decision of the Supreme Court, to which I have already referred, denies to both Congress and the Territorial Government, the right or power to abolish slavery in the Territory. Popular sovereignty commences with the organization of a State Government. States are sovereign—Territories are not.

**Doug.**—That does seem plain enough. But if I am not mistaken there is not a great deal of difference between the platform of the Douglas and Breckinridge Conventions. Did not the Convention that nominated Douglas pass a resolution to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court?

**Breckinridge Man**—Yes, and it may be said, that in so doing it pledged a support to the protection of slave property in the Territories—the same protection too, that Mr. Breckinridge's friends claim should be extended to that and all other kinds of property in the Territories. Mr. Douglas has accepted his nomination under that resolution, but still in his speeches through the Yankee States, he continues to advocate the doctrine that a Territory may rightfully abrogate or destroy the right of property in slaves. In this, it does strike me that he is not consistent. And at the same time, his friends in the South are advocating a directly contrary doctrine.

**Doug.**—I thought myself, that that resolution was introduced at Baltimore, and passed to secure Louisiana and other Southern States. But, to come back to the matter on which we started, what is best to be done by us Democrats to carry Pennsylvania against Lincoln, and thus defeat him? I certainly do not feel like letting him be elected, if I can do anything to prevent it. And I confess I feel more anxious for Lincoln's defeat, now that *Hickman* has so glaringly played the traitor and joined the Abolitionists, than I did before. His treason shall not benefit either himself or Lincoln, if I can help it. I was anti-Lecompton; think Mr. Buchanan erred in his policy; but I am still a Democrat and against the Abolitionists.

**Breckinridge Man**—The course to be pursued in plain to my mind, and has already been pointed out by the regular Democratic State Executive Committee; upon *Foster*, the regular candidate for Governor, in October, and upon the regular electoral ticket in November, with the understanding that if elected, shall cast the vote of the State for Douglas, if it will elect him, or cast it for Breckinridge if it will elect him.

**Doug.**—Why not have the Electors pledged to Douglas alone?

**Breckinridge Man**—I will explain why. Suppose Breckinridge should have one hundred and twenty five votes without Pennsylvania, and the rest were divided among Lincoln, Bell and Douglas. It requires 152 votes to elect Our Doug. In such a case, the effect could only be to send the election to the House, where, by bribery and corruption, Lincoln might be elected. Better, by far, that they should be thrown to Breckinridge, and Lincoln's defeat be thus certainly effected. It would be unreasonable to ask or expect Democrats who are favorable to Breckinridge, to vote for electors pledged to vote against him, when their vote for Douglas can do him no good, and can only benefit Lincoln.

**Doug.**—Why, I confess, strongly as I am inclined to Douglas, that should it so happen that the 27 votes of our State cannot elect Douglas, but will elect Breckinridge, I as a Democrat, feel bound to say that they should be given to Breckinridge. Better, far better, that Breckinridge, Bell, or anybody else not an Abolitionist, should be elected, than that Lincoln should become President.

**Breckinridge Man**—Certainly. And the sooner all Pennsylvania Democrats come to this understanding, the better, for it opens the way for certain success in the contest for Governor, and will to harmony on county and congressional tickets. *Forney* and his followers don't want this. They desire by keeping up bad blood and division among Democrats, to defeat *Forney*—to elect Abolition Congressmen like *Hickman*, and to throw the State to Lincoln. *Forney's* interests are against a Democratic victory. He is now making his thousands yearly as Clerk of the Black Republican Congress, and he hopes by defeating the Democracy, to get another lease of two years in the same money making position.

**Doug.**—I think you are right about *Forney*, and in taking a view of the whole ground, I do think that the best chance of electing *Forney* and defeating Lincoln, is as you represent, by a union of all Democrats on *Foster*, and one Electoral ticket. Douglas can't lose anything by it, and if it succeeds, the triumph will be the election of a Democratic Governor in whom we all have confidence, and a President who will save the Constitution from Abolition outrage, and continue our national Union on that basis of State and citizen equality, on which it was placed by Washington and his patriotic associates. But, I must now leave and when we again meet, we can review the subject.

"I ain't going to be called prairie devil any longer—no more, I ain't," exclaimed our imp the other day.  
"What shall we call you?"  
"Call me typographic spirit of evil, if you please."

## Life of Gen. Joseph Lane.

Joseph Lane, the second son of John Lane and Elizabeth Street, was born in North Carolina, on the 14th of December, 1801. In 1804, the father emigrated to Kentucky and settled in Henderson County. He had the benefit of having sprung from a Revolutionary stock, and, if he learned little else, imbibed many stirring lessons of patriotism and its glorious results from the elders who surrounded the hearthstone of his boyhood. At an early age he shifted for himself, and entered the employ of Nathaniel Hart, Clerk of the County Court. In 1815, he went into Warwick County, Indiana, became a clerk in a mercantile house, married, in 1820, a young girl of French and Irish extraction, and settled on the banks of the Ohio, in Vanderburg County.

Young Lane soon became the man of the people among whom he had cast his lot. In 1822, when barely eligible, he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, and took his seat, to the astonishment of many older worthies. Hon. Oliver H. Smith, a new member likewise, and since a United States Senator from 1837 to 1843, describes, in a work recently published, the appearance of Lane on the occasion. "The roll-calling progressed as I stood by the side of the clerk. 'The county of Vanderburg and Warwick!' said the clerk. 'I saw advancing a slender, freckle-faced boy, in appearance eighteen or twenty years of age. I marked his step as he came up to my side, and have often noticed his air since; it was Gen. Joseph Lane, of Mexico and Oregon fame in after years.'

On the Ohio, Lane became extremely popular as a good neighbor and a man of enlarged hospitality. Near his dwelling, the river has a bar, which never fails at low water to detain a small fleet of boats. Lane's farm house had over its doors open; an invitation was extended to all to come and help themselves, the host never consenting to receive remuneration, though hundreds have partaken of his store. Such was Joseph Lane on his homestead.

In politics Gen. Lane has always been of the Jefferson and Jackson school. Possessing a strong intellect, and a memory retentive of facts and quick to use them he has become thoroughly acquainted with the history and politics of the country. Mr. Yulee well observes: "He has written with his plough and sword, and spoken by his deeds and, though used to the ornaments of rhetoric and literature, he is, nevertheless, powerful in debate, and especially well qualified in political and Presidential conflicts on the stump to overwhelm the opponents of Democracy." He supported Jackson in 1824 '28 and '32; gave his voice and energies for Van Buren, in 1836 and '40, "as long as the latter followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," and went for Polk in 1844. His activity and earnestness were contagious, and could not but infuse into those about him and into the public mind of the State generally, the spirit which had led him to so honorable a prominence.

In the spring of 1846, the war commenced between the United States and Mexico, and a call was made upon Indiana for volunteers. Lane, then a member of the State Senate, immediately resigned, and entered Captain Walker's company as a private. He chose Walker as his commander, having a high opinion of his bravery,—"an opinion which that gallant officer's conduct at Buena Vista completely justified. When the regiment met at the rendezvous, New Albany, Joseph Lane was taken from the ranks by the unanimous voice of the men, and placed at the head as Colonel; and in a very few days afterwards he received—unsought and unexpected by him—a commission from President Polk as Brigadier-General.

The famous battle of Buena Vista was fought on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847. General Lane was third in command, and served on the left wing. From the beginning to the end he was in the hottest of the fight. On the morning of the 23d, Lane had the honor of opening the continuation of the battle, on the plain, where he was attacked by a force of four to five thousand infantry, artillery and lancers, under General Anagnón. At this crisis, Lane's force was reduced to four hundred men; and with this phalanx he received the Mexican onset—"Nothing," writes an eye-witness, "could exceed the imposing, and fearful appearance of the torrent of assailants, which at this moment swept along toward the little band of Lane. The long lines of infantry presented a continuous and unbroken sheet of fire. But their opponents, though few in number, were undismayed, and defended their position with a gallantry worthy of the highest praise. Several times I observed the Mexican lines, galled by the American musketry, and shattered by the fearful discharges from O'Brian's battery, break and fall back; but their successive formations behind the ridge, enabled them to force the men back to their position and quickly replace those who were slain."

All the printed authorities of this great fight as well as parties who served with the gallant brigadier from Indiana, unite in extolling his conduct in glowing terms. As Lane commenced the fight on the 23d, so was he "at the death." The Illinois and Kentucky regiments, suffering sorely, were falling back under a terrible charge by the collected infantry of Santa Anna, when Lane thought wounded, came up with the Indiana men, and with the Mississippi regiment under Colonel Jefferson Davis, opened a destructive fire upon the Mexicans, checked their advance, and enabled the retreating regiments to form and return to the contest. Failing to perceive the American centre, Santa Anna retreated from the field.

In this battle, where all were heroes, it is the more honorable to find Lane, with four or five others, particularly noticed. Here is a picture of him: "When the grape and musket shot flew as thick as hail over and through the lines of our volunteers, who began to waver before the fiery storm, their brave general could be seen fifty yards in advance of the line, waving his sword with an arm already shattered by a musket-ball, streaming with blood, and mounted on a noble charger, which was gradually sinking under the loss of blood from five distinct wounds. A brave sight indeed was this!"

Having been transferred to General Scott's line of operations, he reached Vera Cruz with his command on the 16th of September, 1847. On the 25th, he set out for the city of Mexico, at the head of two thousand five hundred men. At Jalapa this force was increased by Major Jolly's column of one thousand men, and at Perote by a company of mounted riflemen, two of volunteer infantry, and two pieces of artillery. At this time Col. Childs, of the regular army, was besieged in Puebla by a large force of Santa Anna. Childs, knowing the importance of the post, nobly held out; and his officers and soldiers, animated by a like spirit, exhibited the most heroic fortitude under numerous privations. They knew that to gain time was to gain victory; for Lane was marching to their relief. Santa Anna, also aware of Lane's approach, used every exertion to carry the place by storm.

Failing in this, he cautiously withdrew the main body of his troops towards Huamantla, intending to attack Gen. Lane in the rear when he had passed that point, while another force would assault him from the direction of Puebla. Lane's scouts, however, were neither deaf nor blind. He perceived the Mexican's plan, and frustrated it. Leaving his train at San Antonio Tamaris with a suitable defence, Lane marched against Huamantla with over two thousand men. On the morning of the 9th of October the people were startled by the approach of the soldiers. White flags were immediately displayed; but no sooner had the advanced guard, under Capt. Walker, entered the town, than volley after volley assailed it. A deadly combat ensued. Walker gallantly charged upon a body of five hundred lancers and two pieces of artillery on the plaza. Gen. Lane advancing at the head of his column, encountered the reinforcement of Santa Anna, who had arrived with his full force. Soon the roar of battle resounded from street to street. For a short time the Mexicans confronted their assailants with the energy of despair, but the terrible decisions of the Americans prevailed, and their flag soon waved over the treacherous town.

For this victory Lane was brevetted Major-General. Having rejoined his train, General Lane arrived at Puebla on the 12th of October, compelling Gen. Rea to retire. On the 19th Lane was in pursuit of Rea, under a burning sun. At Santa Isabella about thirteen miles from Puebla, he met the Mexican advance guards. A running fight was kept up for four miles, when, discovering the enemy strongly posted on a hill, within a mile and a half of Atlixco, a severe fight took place. The Mexicans were driven into the town. Not wishing to enter a strange place at night, Lane commanded the approaches, and opened a telling cannonade. Lane's campaign, from the departure from Vera Cruz up to the end of the war, was a series of brilliant movements and victories. About the 1st of August, 1848, General Lane reached Indiana. His fellow-citizens were rejoiced to see him, but he had no time to respond to the favors extended to him, for on the 18th he without any solicitation on his part, was appointed Governor of Oregon. Upon the accession of Gen. Taylor, he was superseded. The people, however, sent him to Congress, as Delegate, in which position he remained until the admission of Oregon into the Union, when he took his seat as a United States Senator, having been previously elected to that eminence.

While Governor Lane was in Oregon, he was named for the Presidency by the Convention assembled at Indianapolis, to revise the State Constitution of Indiana. The Democratic State Convention which met February 24, 1852, formally presented his claims for the Chief Magistracy, pledging the vote of the State to him. On his arrival in Indiana from Oregon he had a public reception, at which, in the course of an address of welcome, Governor Wright briefly reviewed the career of the guest of the day: "He has been the artificer of his own fortunes; and, in his progress from the farmer on the banks of the Ohio, and the commandant of a flatboat to posts of honorable distinction—to a seat in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate of Indiana—to the command of a brigade upon the fields of Buena Vista, Huamantla, and Atlixco—to the Governorship of Oregon and thence to a seat in Congress—he has displayed the same high characteristics, perseverance and energy. The annals of our country present no parallel for these facts. You entered the army a volunteer in the ranks, looking forward only to the career of a common soldier. You left it a Major-General, closing your ardent and brilliant services in that memorable campaign by fighting its last battle and capturing the last enemy."

Gen. Lane was steadily voted for, from first to last, as the candidate for the Presidency by the Indiana delegation in the Democratic Convention of 1852, and by the delegates from Indiana and Oregon in the Convention of 1856.

Pardoned.—President Buchanan has, we are informed, pardoned James McCleary, a young man, convicted last summer, in the United States District Court, of counterfeiting, and sentenced to the penitentiary for term of years.

An early Texan Judge gave as a reason for ordering a man to be jailed the same day he was sentenced, that the jail was very unclean, and so very uncomfortable that he did not think any man ought to be kept longer than was necessary.