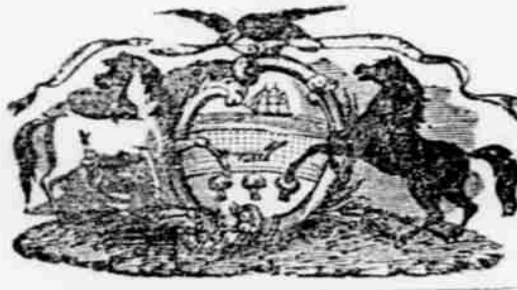


Democrat and Sentinel.



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY DEC. 11, 1861.

Our Paper.

With the beginning of a New Volume, present the "Democrat and Sentinel" our kind patrons in a new dress, and although reduced in size, considerably improved, we think, in appearance. We hope our readers will agree with us in the opinion, that what we have done is a change for the better. This is a point for them and not for us to positively decide. While pleasing ourselves we hope we have also succeeded in pleasing our patrons. The paper will contain as much, if not more, reading matter as heretofore, as we have considerably reduced the number of advertisements in our columns. We hope our friends will kindly appreciate our efforts to please them, and testify their approbation, by doing all they can to increase our subscription list. All favors of this kind will be gratefully remembered. We think it unnecessary to make any pledges for the future. Suffice it to say, that we will labor faithfully to keep the paper in the high place in the confidence of a large majority of the people of this County, which we are proud to say it now holds. It shall never be the organ of any clique or faction, while we conduct and control it. On the contrary, the Mountain Democracy will always find it a bold and faithful, if not an efficient organ.

One word more and we have done. Our subscribers have, as a general thing, been commendably prompt in paying us the amount of their subscriptions. For their promptness and thoughtfulness in this matter, they have our thanks. There are a few, however, who are still in arrears, and as times are now hard with us, they would confer a great favor by paying the trifles they owe us as early as they possibly can. The smallness of their respective indebtedness doubtless caused them to overlook it. But they should remember, that although small to them, the aggregate amount of such bills due us, amounts to a considerable sum, and if paid over would be of considerable use to us. This is all we think it necessary to say on the subject at present.

Simon Cameron.

This wily and unscrupulous demagogue, is playing, or at least endeavoring to play, a very sharp game just at the present time. After procuring the removal and disgrace of Gen. Fremont, he is endeavoring to steal his thunder. Having got the "Pathfinder" out of the road, he is trying to take his place as the leader of the ultra or Emancipation wing of the Republican party. By this course he expects to make his calling and election sure to the Presidency in 1864. A part of his Report to Congress was so ultra, so emphatically Abolition in tone and sentiment, that Lincoln compelled him to suppress it. It somehow or other got into the hands of the editors of the New York Tribune, who gave it to the world. The doctrines it sets forth, are emphatically worthy of a John Brown or a Joshua Giddings, but must excite the unqualified condemnation of every true patriot and friend of humanity in the land. The ultras we fear have a decided majority in the present Congress, and that the conservatives will not have even a respectful hearing. Even Lincoln is too conservative for the majority, and he seems to have lost their confidence entirely. Nothing but the arming of the slaves will satisfy them, and this at present Mr. Lincoln is not disposed to sanction. Heaven grant him the virtue of perseverance in the right course.

The Johnstown Tribune of last week, republished Mr. Conrad's letter to us, and very plainly hinted that we had slandered, or more correctly, libeled Mr. Conrad in having charged him with having once acted with the Know Nothing or American party. Does Bowman really think it "slanderous" to charge a man with once having acted with the Know Nothing or American party? He was once one of the leaders, and the editor of the organ of that party in this County. It's a dirty bird that befools its own nest.

Barker's Abolitionism.

The last number of the snarl machine down street, contains even more than the usual amount of personal abuse of the editor of this paper, arrayed in the choicest billingsgate of the deputy editors. As they are the only individuals who can possibly be injured by their present course, we can well afford to despise their personalities. They every week furnish abundant proof, that they are possessed of weak heads, as well as malicious hearts; consequently they mistake vulgarity for wit, fish market slang for refined and pointed sarcasm, and superlative nonsense for pure logic. They therefore naturally suppose they are witty when vulgar, sarcastical when dealing out low billingsgate by the column, and logical when boring the public with a long rignarole of absurd nonsense. Fortunately, they are the only individuals in this county who think so, if we except the ignorant but egotistical old Mountebank, who pays them for their trash and tries to make the public believe that it is the legitimate offspring of his own brain.

Mr. Barker through his deputies, denies that he voted for John Tyler in 1840. We heard him on a certain occasion, as we stated two weeks ago, declare that he supported Harrison & Tyler in 1840, and opposed Van Buren and Johnson. We are not positive that he said anything about voting for Tyler, but supporting a man in a political campaign amounts to the same thing. An energetic politician, can do infinitely more for a candidate by electeering than by voting for him. Mr. Barker still seems to hold, that it is impossible for us to have once sustained a man for an important office while he was still a loyal citizen, without becoming a traitor when he became one. Well, sir, you once supported John Tyler, now a prominent traitor. You must, therefore, according to your own logic, be the worst traitor in Pennsylvania. By our neighbors course of argument, it would be an easy matter to prove that the Apostles were all traitors, because they once recognized and associated with Judas Iscariot as a brother, and that Gen. Washington was an enemy of his country, because Benedict Arnold once stood high on his list of friends. What profound philosophers and acute reasoners, Barker and his deputies are!

But enough on this point. Let us now proceed to one of infinitely more importance. Mr. Barker denies that he is now, or ever was an Abolitionist. We know that he is, and always has been an Abolitionist of the John Brown School. We have never made any charges against him with regard to his Abolitionism, that we are not prepared to prove, and we will prove them all when he is once fairly in the field for Congress. The people shall then be fully posted with regard to the incendiary and fanatical principles of this ignorant demagogue, who is impudent enough to aspire to a seat in the high places of the Nation. We will then prove that this fellow, Barker, at a meeting in Chest Springs Borough, in this County, said, in a speech which he delivered on the occasion, "I AM AN ABOLITIONIST FROM THE CROWN OF MY HEAD TO THE SOLE OF MY FEET."

But it will probably, even at this early day, be asked by whom we will prove the utterance of the above words. We are ready to answer. Daniel Litzinger of Chest Springs, a man whose reputation for truth and veracity, we think even Mr. Barker will admit, is second to that of no man in the County, is our authority. He heard Barker utter the words which we have designated by quotation marks, and placed in big letters. Will Mr. Barker dare question the veracity of Mr. Litzinger? When he does so we will be prepared for him. Mr. Barker has been vile and malicious enough to charge us with being a Secessionist. Let him produce evidence to convict us of the charge, like that which we are prepared to produce to convict him of Abolitionism. We dare him to the encounter. While he was a fanatical Abolitionist, we were a Union loving patriot. While he was laboring to elevate the negro to an equality with the white man, we were battling for the American Constitution as it was transmitted to us by Washington and his compeers. While he maintained the cause of sectionalism, we adopted as our motto, and the motto of the Democrat and Sentinel, which we then edited, the immortal words of Rufus Choate—"I will attach myself to no party, that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." While Barker was nothing but a fanatical nigger worshipper, we were among the boldest defenders of the Constitution. When Barker is nominated for Congress (of which according to the boasting of his friends around town "he has a sure thing") we will have something more to say concerning his Abolitionism, although the evidence of Mr. Litzinger as we have produced it in this article, would be sufficient for the purpose. But beyond this we will then have something to say about the occasion on which he insisted on bringing a Buck Negro, to the public table of a Hotel, in Wilmore, in this County.—We will also have something to say about the famous expedition out North with a nigger-nugly under a Buffalo Robe—

Mr. Barker undoubtedly possesses the right to be an Abolitionist. If he honestly believes that the principles of that party are right, he is right in upholding them.—But there is something emphatically mean and cowardly, after his talk at Chest Springs in his denying his Abolitionism, merely because he finds it won't take in little Cambria. Come Mr. Barker. Be either a man or a mouse or a long tailed rat. You are in heart and soul an Abolitionist. Therefore dance up to the music like a man.

The Message.

On our outside this week, we publish the Message of President Lincoln to Congress. Our readers can peruse it and judge of its merits for themselves. In our opinion, brevity is its only merit, although it is but just to say, that it is by no means an Abolition document. The entire newspaper press of the Abolition party, repudiate it as a flat and unprofitable. The perusal of it has confirmed us in an opinion we have long entertained of the President—that he is a weak and timid, but not a bad man, and that if left to himself he would do nothing to aid in carrying out the emancipation scheme of the leaders of the party which elected him. But he is too timid to dissolve partnership with them altogether, and take high and national grounds in the present fearful crisis, by arraying himself on the side of the Union and the Constitution. He should have wisdom enough to know, that he cannot secure for himself the reputation of being either a fearless patriot or an able statesman, by continuing to write such milk and water messages as this one certainly is.

We are not in the habit of noticing the typographical or other mistakes, that we happen to discover in the columns of our exchanges. From the haste in which newspapers are generally prepared for the press, mistakes are unavoidable. But as our neighbors of the Alleganians have not imitated our example in this matter, we take the liberty of calling their attention to a very ridiculous blunder they were guilty of last week. In a local article with regard to the County Commissioners, they gravely inform their readers, that "the Board is at present composed of Dr. D. T. Storm, Jas. Conrad and Peter J. Little." Now, they ought to, and we presume do know, that the place they have thus so unceremoniously assigned to James Conrad, is very ably filled by Col. James Cooper, of Johnstown. This ridiculous and almost inexcusable blunder should convince them, that as they live in glass houses they should not throw stones.

Congress.—Congress met on the second inst. The old organization, effected at the special session, holding over, no election for officers was necessary. The inevitable nigger and his emancipation was the first thing brought up, and will probably occupy the floor to the exclusion of almost everything else during the continuance of the session. Should anything else be talked about acted upon, we will make a note of it. "Holidaysburg Standard"

Why England Avoids a War.

The London Herald thus remarks: A war between England and America at the present moment, would be a calamity to the world. In its immediate and material effects, indeed, it might be a gain to this country; for we should reopen our vast trade with the South; and with the North since the Morrill tariff, we have no trade to lose. But such a war would leave behind it feelings fatal to good relations between the two countries. It would throw the federal government into the hands of the despotic powers, whose alliance they have always shown a disposition to court—a disposition natural to all democracies, and England. And such a war would force us into a closer alliance with the Confederate States than we ever ought to entertain with a power resting on the basis of slavery. Unless manifestly forced upon us, it would be regarded in Europe, and by a section of our own people, as a war for the sake of cotton on behalf of slavery. There is only one thing worse than such a war, namely, a submission to insult, menace and outrage. We are not a little afraid that we may incur both. It is possible that after Lord Russell has alternated for a while between impertinent lectures on the Federal Constitution and quiet endurance of robbery and outrage on British vessels and citizens, he may find that he has "drifted into war" again; again dishonored his country, as he dishonored her at Vienna; again imperiled her interests, as he helped to do in 1854; again assisted this time as a principal agent to involve her in a struggle which might have been avoided. ("Chronicle.")

A Daring Nocturnal Exploit.

Among the many instances where the bravery of our officers and men have shown conspicuous, the one we copy from the Boston Gazette is almost unequalled. Captain Spencer, Aid to General Wool, received information from two ladies, who went from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce, that near midnight a six oared boat was to leave Norfolk for Richmond with money for the payment of Rebel soldiers. He requested permission of Maj. General Wool to attempt their capture, and was told not to place too much confidence in the information received. Nevertheless, permission was granted, and selecting two good oarsmen on whom he could rely, with their oars muffled, he started at dark and awaited the coming of the enemy's boat. He had previously given directions to his men to pull directly for the boat, and

on the moment of striking to "back water" instantly. About midnight the boat was heard approaching, and taking his station in the bows, with a nine inch shell in his hands he gave the order to "give away." The moment his bows struck the rebel boat, he threw the shell into the middle of it, and was himself drawn back, luckily receiving no injury from the explosion. Not so the boat and the occupants, however, the former of which was broken in two, and the latter were scattered in all directions in the water, not, however, before discharging their pistols at him, two balls going through his hat and three perforating his coat.—The men were then told that if they submitted quietly they would be saved otherwise they would be left to their fate. They preferred the former, and arming himself with a pistol in one hand, a dirk—taken by him at the battle of Bull Run from a "Secesh"—in the other, he took them in the boat one by one, handcuffing them as he took them. In addition to which from the stern of the enemy's boat, which floated he took \$1,100 in gold, and \$5,000 in their worthless money. It was with some difficulty that he reached the fort, the wale of the boat being almost level with the water with its increased freight.

The Port Royal Affair and what the Rebels are going to do.

We extract the following paragraph from a late number of the Charleston Mercury: Our enemies have invaded South Carolina for two purposes. First, to gratify their hate and revenge; and second, to gratify their avarice. The first we have to meet with fighting; but the last must be defeated by policy, where fighting fails. To defeat their avarice, our policy should be to destroy the objects their avarice proposes to feed on. General plunder is undoubtedly designed; but the special objects of their appropriation will undoubtedly be our slaves and cotton. What shall we do with them? Shall we leave them on our plantations to be appropriated by our invaders? It appears to us, our true policy is, to take off our plantations our slaves, horses and cattle, and to burn up our cotton. To leave our horses to arm them, our cattle to feed them, our slaves to strengthen them, and our cotton to enrich them, or to run their factories, appears to us to be the worst possible policy.

We imagine the Lincolnites hate all portions of the South alike, and that they would count it as many atrocities on the coast of Louisiana, if ever they obtain possession, as they will in that part of South Carolina now unfortunately under their malign control. Their malignity is unparalleled; it extends to all the Confederate States in equal proportion, and it leads them to violate all the rules of civilized warfare.

That they contemplate wholesale plunder is unquestionable. Hence, as the exposed planters are bound to lose more or less of property, it is not altogether better that they should destroy what they cannot remove, than to allow it to fall into the hands of relentless enemies, and thus to permit them to reap substantial "aid and comfort" in consequence? We think so; and, therefore, heartily endorse the suggestion thrown out by our Charleston contemporary. Let every bale of cotton be burned before a single flake is allowed to go into the grasp of the ruthless invader. Indeed, some of the planters on Hilton Head Island have already set the noble example of destroying every particle of property they could not transport to a place of safety.

If the cotton or other property falls into the hands of the Lincolnites the planters lose, while the Lincolnites are correspondingly advantaged; but if the planters burn their cotton their loss will be the same and the Abolitionists will not be benefited.—Neither horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, corn nor cotton, should be permitted to pass into their possession. All should be removed as far as practicable, and the remainder destroyed, the moment the fact becomes apparent that the enemy cannot be successfully repulsed. By adopting such a course as this, the common foe will be compelled to draw all his supplies from points some thousands of miles distant, through a costly and hazardous process. The case is a hard one all round; but to our mind, as the Yankees are hovering about our coasts on marauding expeditions, and as they will never pay for anything they steal or ruin, it is best to inconvenience them as much as possible, by destroying all things they are bound to capture, rather than let them take, appropriate and enjoy, effects thus villainously obtained.

By way of illustration:—There are twelve or fourteen millions of coin in the vaults of the banks of New Orleans. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that New Orleans was bound to succumb before the overwhelming forces of the enemy. Would it not be the part of wisdom, policy and patriotism, to sink this twelve or fourteen millions of coin to the bottom of the Mississippi, rather than to let it go into the coffers of the "Gorilla" at Washington, to aid them in enslaving and robbing the people of Louisiana and the South? We pause for a reply.—N. O. Crescent.

Army Movements West.

The St. Louis "Republican" says: General Nelson, in command of 5,000 men, had arrived at Louisville from Eastern Kentucky. The men were conveyed in seven boats, and will immediately proceed to a position assigned them on the Nashville road. General Nelson, before leaving Eastern Kentucky, restored entire peace to that section of the State, every rebel command having been driven out, and the loyal people will keep it purged of the Disunionists. General Buell is making exertions to commence at a very early day offensive movements against the rebels, and Tennessee will see the war, with all its horrors carried into its own Territory. In the future the battle field will be on her own soil, and Nashville and Memphis will be scourged as they deserve, for their disloyalty. At present there are 70,000 Federal troops in Kentucky—nine regiments from Illinois, sixteen from Indiana, seventeen from Ohio, three from Pennsylvania, one from Michigan, three from Wisconsin, and two from Minnesota—and at least 25,000 of her own soldiers. The army is well appointed, and squadrons of cavalry and batteries of artillery go along to give it greater efficiency.

It is safe to calculate on 25,000 more troops from Western Virginia, where there will be no use for them this winter, thus swelling this grand division of the army to 100,000 men. Nashville is now palpable, it is to be the first object of the attack of Buell's command, and that it will be successful can hardly be doubted. Kentucky will be redeemed from the tramp of armed invaders, and Nashville having been taken, Memphis will be invested on that side; and General Halleck's forces will be sent forward by water and land, and with a concentrated attack, a speedy capture of that city opens us a highway to New Orleans.—What amount of force General Halleck will put into the field on this line, is unnecessary to state with any particularity. It is enough that it will answer all purposes.—The fleet to be used in this movement will soon be ready and concentrated at Cairo, and then we may look for stirring times in the rebellious States.

The idea that there is to be no winter campaign is a fallacious one, and as our men are better equipped, better clothed, and better fed, and quite as willing to do battle as the badly clothed, badly fed and badly paid soldiers of the rebel army, they would hardly consent to remain inactive for a whole winter. They want this war over and the exhibition of their power, and their earnestness, is the surest way to accomplish it. If, as the telegraph advises us, the seat of the General Government is to be removed from Richmond to Nashville, it would be well for the rebels to calculate whether that city will not be in the hands of the Unionists before their archives can be transported thither. It is very likely to happen.

News From the South—Talk on Change.

Saturday being the general day for settling, the flags were partially deserted at a very early hour. The quiet times were few and far between. The correspondence between a body of merchants in Liverpool and Lord John Russell, an extract of which has been published, took some of the habitues of the flags by surprise. The general feeling has prevailed that the British industry would regard the re-transport upon the exportation of cotton as something worthy of their immediate attention, but Lord John coolly replies, as to say that is none of his business. Although the stock of American cotton may be nearly exhausted by the close of next month (Dec) it may as well be considered that with the increase of the receipts of East India, the mills can be kept in operation on short time until the first day of May next or greater. The demand for goods falls off each succeeding week, and all the British Government can do to frustrate the starving of the millions of operatives who are depending on cotton, is to contribute to their support.

In the year 1800 the importation of cotton from the United States into Great Britain was 59,299 bales. In 1810 it had increased to 210,871. In 1811 there was a slight increase. In 1812 war was declared by the United States against Great Britain and the importation of cotton ceased, and was not resumed until the month of April, 1815. It will be seen that England got along with out American cotton for a space of nearly three years. The relative bearing of circumstances are, of course, in favor of the present era.

There has been some talk of entirely pre-empting the planting of cotton seed the next season; that it will be the wisest policy for cotton fields to be turned into corn, wheat and potatoes. Then we shall have a large over production, and a complete surfeit of products, perishable in their nature, while cotton will maintain its own without deterioration. A division of planting or raising can be successfully carried out—that is, much less than usual can be planted and cereals and esculents in general be largely increased, also beans and peas.—Among the most unreasonable and unwise suggestions recently broached is that before the Legislature of Mississippi, to prohibit by statute, any cotton seed from being planted until the present crop is sold. This reminds us of fudge and flake sticks.—N. O. Crescent.

The Floating Battery.

From the N. O. True Delta. We do not affect much knowledge of affairs nautical, and to confess a full developed skepticism regarding all extraordinary inventions by way of destructive experiment; nevertheless, we think we are safe in averring that if the floating battery now moored at our levee be only half as good as Capt. James Ohara and his command, Company 2, Pelican Guards, in the fighting line, Commander Higgins will have no reason to be ashamed of its performance. Speaking of naval operations reminds us of the disappearance from that arm of Capt. Higgins, and his translation to some other service, where his versatile talents are no doubt in active requisition. He is the kind of jacket falls off the river—the sailor man who, in conjunction with the every ready Colonel J. K. Duncan, will give the Yankee boys a belly full of hard knocks, should they try the Port Royal operations about the mouth of "Old Muddy." The Pelican lads are, too, the stuff such leaders as their own Captain as those we have named will be worthy any proud of. Hurrah for the floating battery.

Gen. Halleck has published an order which gives general satisfaction in Missouri. Hereafter nothing shall be taken from an individual except what is necessary for the transport and subsistence of the troops, and except he is actually in arms against the government, and such property must in all cases be taken by intelligent and responsible officers specially detailed for the purpose who will give the owner a receipt.

A letter received by a mercantile firm in Boston, dated Surinam October 19 states that the United States gun boat "Iriquois" was then in port receiving coal, and would soon sail in search of the Rebel steamer "Stumpter."

A battle is daily expected on the Potomac.

CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT

The undersigned, respectfully informs the public, that he is constantly manufacturing, and has at all times for sale

WHOLESALE & RETAIL ALL KINDS OF CONFECTIONARY

of the best quality; His Toys can be prepared in the highest style of the art, and are well calculated to please customers, and sell rapidly.

HE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS

the patronage of the retail dealers throughout the County and elsewhere. Having facilities

TO COMPETE

with Pittsburgh and other cities, he is prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State. Retailers in this County will save the difference in freight by buying from him, to enable them to visit personally and make their own selections.

ANTHONY WEIMAN, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. Nov. 20, 1861.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM P. PATTON, JOHNSTOWN PA.

ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS

such as common Windsor Chairs, First Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Braided Chairs, High Backed Chairs, Seating Chairs.

Cane Seat Chairs

ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE

SPRING SEAT CHAIRS

Settee, Lounges, &c. &c.

MADE CABINET FURNITURE

of every description, and of the latest STYLE, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE Tastes of All.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. November 20th, 1861. J. B. FROMALD.

FOSTER HOUSE.

WILLIAM RICHTER, Proprietor.

Corner of Clinton and Second Streets, Johnstown Cambria county Pa. Coaches, Carriages, will convey passengers from and to the Rail Road Depot.

JOHN B. FROMALD,

DEALER IN

MILLINERY & FANCY DRESS GOODS.

TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES,

RECORDS & CLOAKS & SHAWLS,

Gowns, Hooped Skirts, Perfumery, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, notions, &c. &c.

MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PA. Nov. 20, 1861. J. B. FROMALD.

THE CARBON OIL LAMP.

HAVE NOW BEEN

MADE PERFECT

DITTRIDGE'S

XX FLINT GLASS OVAL

GHIMNEYS.

THESE CHIMNEYS HAVE NOW BEEN brought fairly before the public, and everywhere the verdict is unanimous they are the best to withstand the temperature of any that have been tried by the public. In other places the favor with which they have been received has been so less marked and gratifying, we deem it unnecessary to speak of their peculiar merits, for all who make a trial of them will afterwards have no other. Throughout the West, and other places, they threaten to supersede all others, such is their adaptation to the Carbon Oil Lamps.

Patented Oct. 8th 1861

The undersigned having purchased the sole right, and being the sole agent of this county is prepared to sell wholesale or retail as cheap as any of the manufacturing establishments in the larger cities.

Nov. 20, 1860—3 mo.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELRY STORE

MAIN STREET, JOHNSTOWN PA.

LEWIS LUCKHART, begs leave to announce that he has always a large and varied assortment of all the various articles peculiar to his business. Repairs promptly and carefully attended to. Johnstown April, 17 1861. J. F. W. HAY.