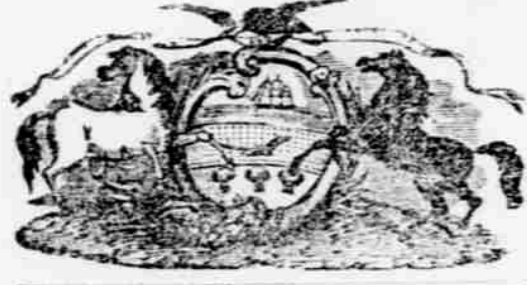


Democrat and Sentinel.



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

WEDNESDAY DEC. 25, 1861.

Blow a Trumpet.

'Upon what means does this our Caesar feed, That he has grown so great?' Truth like murder, will out. Aminadab Agony Barker last week announced through the columns of the Alleghenian, that he is a candidate for Congress. 'Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.' Whisper it not in the ears of National Union-loving Democrats, lest they laugh you to scorn; and breathe it not to conservative Republicans, lest they turn from you with a sneer of mingled scorn and contempt. Tell it only to the true blue nigger worshipping Abolitionists—the men who cherish the memory of old John Brown as a martyr in the cause of humanity, and regard Horace Greely as the great man of the age. When we, several weeks ago, told our readers that the old Political Mountebank, was agitated and self-conceited enough, to aspire to a seat in our National Congress, the statement was apparently so absurd, that they supposed we were only joking. They now find that we knew that "whereof we affirmed," and that we were better posted in regard to the secret movements of the "great Apostle of Abolitionism," all the way from the State of Maine, than they supposed. We knew from the beginning of the controversy, that we would soon succeed in drawing the fellow out, and afford the community an opportunity of enjoying a hearty laugh at his overreaching vanity and self-conceit.

Now that brother Barker has announced himself in the world as a candidate for an important public office, we deem it our duty to assist in taking the light from under the bushel that hath concealed it so long, in order that it may shine before men. Wherefore we beseech our readers to hear us patiently, while we present them with a correct analysis of the character of this political monster. It is true the subject is an odious and disgusting one, but its consideration at the present time is necessary. When the Owl attempts to rear to the eagle's eye, it is our duty to pull him down; and when the Ass attempts to frighten the community, by sticking himself to the lion's skin, it is our duty to strip him, and expose his long ears to the world. So, brother Barker, dearly beloved here's at you.

This fellow—Barker—is a politician engendered by the corruption and fanaticism of the times. Many persons composing the community are carried away, at the present time, by the excitement which agitates society in every portion of our unhappy and distracted country. They do not stop to reason or reflect before acting. They have become weaned to one ideal—the emancipation of the slaves. In their anxiety to secure the triumph of this idea they have lost sight of everything else. It is, therefore, a matter of no surprise that ignorance passes with them for intellect, bombast for eloquence, and fanatical rants against slavery, for genuine patriotism. Barker belongs to this class of ignorant and crazy fanatics, and as he has impudence enough to thrust himself forward, it is no wonder that they recognize him as a third rate leader, and that their support and applause have already induced him in the vanity of his heart, to believe, that he can stride the earth like a huge Colossus, while the rest of the community must

Walk under his huge legs and peep about To find themselves dishonorable graves: He is now an aspirant for a seat in Congress, and if successful, will doubtless be a candidate for the Presidency in 1864. We never met a man whose character is better calculated to illustrate the truth of the saying that, 'fools rush in, where angels dare not tread.' We sincerely say, that he is one of the smallest men, intellectually speaking, we have ever met. Servile and insolent, shallow and self-conceited, as ignorant as a Hottentot, yet pretending to know more than his betters, a bigot and a fanatic, the enemy respectable foreigners, and in favor of elevating the negro race to an equality in society with white men—Proud of his bigotry—proud of his fanaticism—proud of his ignorance—proud of the weak and scurrilous editorials, he has hired certain of his hangers-on to write for him—proud of aspiring to an office for which he is about as well qualified by nature and education as a Hottentot chief—in short, content and proud to be everything, the publication of which

would cause another man to hang himself. Such extraordinary and unnatural pride as this, could only find place in a diseased and weak mind—and that his mind is weak and diseased, that he is really crazy on the 'nigger question,' we think no one acquainted with him will deny. Even his personal appearance is against him. His countenance is that of a selfish and designing scoundrel, and an acute physiognomist would at once set him down as

"A fellow by the hand of nature marked. Quoted and signed to do a deed of shame." His countenance is a correct mirror of the man, for he honestly think, there is not a meaner or more treacherous skunk, either in political or private life in Cambria County at the present time, than old Barker.

Brother Barker first became known to fame in this County, about the year 1856. He was then fresh from Maine, and supposed that with his extraordinary abilities, he would encounter but little difficulty in inculcating the Mountaineers with his fanatical Abolition notions. He however soon found this a much harder task than he supposed. The people laughed at his fanatical raving, about the rights of the negro, and even the boys in the street, derisively pointed him out as Samboe's friend. After the overwhelming rout which his party encountered in that campaign, he became one of the conductors of the underground rail road through this County, and manifested his hostility to the fugitive Slave law, by deeds as well as by words. Everybody we presume in the Northern portion of this county, has heard of the famous expedition which he made, in a sleigh, on a cold winter day, in the direction of the Chetyrety, Indiana County, with a Buck Nigger covered with a buffalo robe. When the old demagogue is nominated for Congress, we will make some developments with regard to this underground rail road arrangement which will startle the people of this Congressional District. In meantime, we refer those who are anxious for interesting information on the subject, to Mr. Samuel Stytes of this place, and Mr. John Bearer of Susquehanna township—both reliable Democrats, and men of the strictest integrity. That, we think, even brother Barker and his pet puppies, the Deputy editors, will admit, is, but the honest truth concerning the above named gentlemen. Brother Barker, last week, denied that he ever said in the presence of Daniel Litzinger Esq., of Chest Springs Borough, that "he" (Barker) was an Abolitionist from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet.' When placed in opposition to the declaration of a man like Daniel Litzinger, Esq., (whose character for truth and veracity, stands high above even suspicion) his denial amounts to nothing. Mr. Litzinger is not like Barker in the habit of publishing as facts statements that are not true. For our part, knowing as we do, both men well, we would sooner take Mr. Litzinger's word in support of a statement, than we would Barker's oath. There, Mr. Barker, is our estimate of your character for truth and veracity—and if you don't like it, you can lump it.

So far did he carry matters at this period in his political career, that on a certain occasion, as we stated in a previous article, he insisted on bringing a Buck Nigger to eat with him, at the public table of a hotel in Wilmore in this County. On that occasion he insisted that a Nigger was as good as a white man, and therefore was not only entitled to eat with him, but also to be regarded as his equal in all things. Thus it is evident that Barker is or at least has been, the advocate of the loathsome and disgusting doctrine of Negro equality—that is of Negroes mingling in society as the equals of white men and women,—of their enjoying the right to vote and hold office, and last but not least, is or has been in favor of the amalgamation of the two races, by white men marrying Negro wenches, and white women giving their hands and their hearts to "de colored gemmen." Brother Barker will probably deny that he ever entertained or advocated such a doctrine. When the proper time arrives, (that is when he is nominated for Congress by the regular conference of the Republican party,) the charges we have made against him will all be proved and established by uncontrovertible evidence. The demagogue and ignorant fanatic shall then be thoroughly unmasked, and made to stand before the community in naked ugliness. Surely, even with all his remarkable propensity for bold downright lying, he will not have the effrontery to deny that our statement about his insisting on bringing a Negro to the public table of a Hotel, to eat with him, and certain respectable white men, is true. It is a fact as well known to the community, as his famous trip to the North of the County, with a Negro concealed beneath a buffalo robe.—There Brother Barker are the facts—deny them if you can't. We think even your pupils, the deputy editors, will admit their correctness.

Brother Barker's course since the beginning of the present war, can be explained in a very few words. Regarding it not as a struggle for the preservation of the Union, but as a fierce and relentless crusade against

the institution of slavery in the Southern States, he immediately became one of its noisiest advocates. He was very active and loud in urging his neighbors to volunteer, but while doing so, took good care, although one of the ablest bodied men in the County, to enroll himself among the stay at home rangers—he manifested no disposition to come within range of the guns of the rascally secessionists, he was so loud in denouncing as traitors and fiends incarnate.—The war has made no chair vacant by his fireside—the circle remains unbroken, and if it should last until doomsday, there is no likelihood of its rendering his wife a widow or his children orphans. Like Falstaff he regards discretion as the better part of valor, and manifests his pure and immaculate valor and patriotism, by remaining at a safe distance from the field of battle. Yet notwithstanding all this, he was among the loudest in denouncing as secessionists true Union living patriots, whose nearest and dearest relatives are among the gallant volunteers who are battling to put down the Southern rebellion. Every one who contended that it was the duty of the Government to carry this on as a constitutional war, and not as a war for the abolition of slavery, was pointed out by him and his hangers on, as a secessionist. Because we fearlessly stood by the Union and the Constitution of our Country and refused to bow our knee to the foul spirit of Abolitionism, he endeavored to incite a mob to rid out this establishment, and pointed us out as a traitor worthy to occupy a place in the dungeons of Fort Lafayette. This furnishes abundant proof of his love for the Press and the freedom of speech. He wishes to make the Negro slaves freemen, and white men slaves. When he took charge of the Alleghenian, and hired the Deputy editors to write for him, he supposed he would succeed in revolutionizing little Cambria. We, however, attended to his case in due time, and put him through the flint mill, in a manner he did not expect. His course or rather the course of his hirelings, the Deputy editors, injured the Republican cause to the amount of at least two hundred votes in this county, and secured the election of the Democrat County ticket by an overwhelming majority.—Our gain in one year was 700 votes. Thanks Brother Barker, your services were invaluable to our cause.—Try again. We have done with the old Mountebank for the present. We shall hereafter continue to attend to his case as occasion demands.

Defining his Position. Barker through his Deputies informs us, that he will in due time make known his views with regard to slavery, and other important questions. Why has he not done so already, or why is he unwilling to do so now? Is he afraid to speak out to the world like an independent Freeman, or is he like a cowardly demagogue, watching which way the current is drifting before launching his frail boat on the turbid stream of politics? He blamed us last week for not sustaining all the measures of President Lincoln. We sustained him in the Fremont controversy, where *man* was the word with Barker and his deputies, and in his recent difficulty with Simon Cameron, in regard to the emancipation question, we were on his side, while the Alleghenian had not a word to say, for or against him. If brother Barker and his Deputies are friends of the President, they have a very strange way of showing their friendship. And yet they seem to think that it is our duty to sustain him right or wrong. That is more than our old friend Abe would expect of us or any other independent editor. Our comments on the President's Message were very mild, and such as no true patriot could find fault with. They were certainly much milder than those contained in the Philadelphia Bulletin, New York Tribune, Pittsburgh Dispatch and other ultra Republican sheets. And yet the Alleghenian editors had no rebuke to administer to them for their abuse of the President. It seems that Republican editors are privileged characters, but Democratic editors must take heed where they stand. This certainly does not indicate that even handed justice controls the matter.

Sensible. The Deputy editors of the Alleghenian last week, made their paper interesting by several extracts from the Democrat and Sentinel. If they continue to do so every week hereafter, the Alleghenian will soon become quite popular. But it is hardly fair to them to steal our thunder, in order to secure a reputation for themselves. It is however, much better than publishing obscene conundrums, the answers to which would make the most degraded inmate of a brothel blush. It is said that the conundrum alluded to were published by order of old Barker. Just like him. An obscene blaggard is hardly fit to occupy a seat in Congress.

How say you! Will Mr. Barker deny that on a certain occasion he contended with Joseph P. Thompson, Esq., of Philadelphia, that a Negro was as good as a white man. What say you; guilty or not guilty?

FIGHT AT DRAINESVILLE! Loss of the Enemy Seventy-nine Killed and Wounded.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

FLIGHT OF THE REBELS!

GENERAL POPE IN HOT PURSUIT.

300 Prisoners Taken and all their Baggage and Munitions.

THE RIOT AT NASHVILLE.

Two persons Killed and Ten or Twelve Wounded.

CHARLESTON CONFLAGRATION.

Details of the Disaster.

ESCAPE OF THE MILLS HOUSE.

Loss \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

Five Churches Destroyed.

REMOVED RETURN OF THE Rebel Ministers, Under Protest.

The Fight at Drainesville:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—This morning at six o'clock a portion of General McCall's division proceeded in the direction of Drainesville on a foraging expedition, and for the purpose of making a reconnaissance in that locality. Drainesville is about midway between McCall's headquarters and Leesburg. On arriving in that vicinity they encountered the enemy, who had four regiments of infantry composed of South Carolinians, Alabamians and Kentuckians, with one battery of six pieces and a regiment of cavalry, under command of General Stewart.

The only troops on our part engaged in the affair at Drainesville, were Gen. Ord's Brigade, the First Regiment of Rifles, and Eaton's battery of four guns.

At four o'clock, after the action General McCall sent two officers to count the Rebels who were killed and wounded, and it was ascertained that they left fifty-seven killed and twenty-two wounded—three of the latter died on being removed—making their loss sixty, killed and nineteen; a total of seventy-nine killed and wounded—and they no doubt carried off many more. They also left nine horses killed or disabled.

The enemy were completely routed, and fled precipitately after a fight of an hour and a half, leaving two cannon and a quantity of small arms, blankets, great coats, etc more than our troops could bring away.

Our men also brought in some prisoners besides the wounded.

Our loss is, as near as can be ascertained at present, about ten killed and fifteen wounded.

The expedition returned to their camps, at Langley's, at nine o'clock to night.

General McCall, in a despatch received at headquarters to-night, says too much credit cannot be given to General Ord, for his gallantry and skill throughout the day.

Easton's battery was admirably served, and did good execution.

The Rifles also behaved finely.

Signal Victory in Missouri.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—Despatches received to-day at headquarters from General Pope, state that after a forced march, yesterday, he got between the enemy, encamped six miles from Cliftonville, Johnson county, and 2200 strong in Clinton and Henry counties. But as soon as they heard of his approach, they bent a rapid retreat towards Rose Hill, in Johnson county, leaving a large quantity of arms, munitions, papers, &c, in our possession.

General Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavalry and a section of artillery in pursuit following with the main body of his army. When at Johnson, in Bates county, the Rebels were closely pursued that they scattered in all directions, but mostly towards the South.

General Pope then forced a strong cavalry reconnaissance to within fifteen miles of Osceola, and intercepted and captured one hundred and fifty fleeing Rebels, and all their baggage, horses, &c.

Other squads of some ten or fifteen Rebels were taken, making the aggregate number of prisoners about three hundred.

No fighting is reported to have occurred.

General Pope says the whole country below Rose Hill on the west and Grand River on the South, is clear of Rebels.

General Price has only eight thousand troops at Osceola.

It is understood that General Pope will send a strong force of cavalry to Lexington.

The main body of the army is now enroute for Sedalia.

A train of seventy wagons with clothing and supplies to Price, have been captured, in addition to the articles previously reported.

The Riot at Nashville.

The Louisville correspondent to the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following particulars of the reported riot at Nashville:

I have news from Nashville to the effect. Indignation at Gov. Harris' order to raise troops by draft from the militia was intense even among the Secessionists. The Daily Gazette denounced it in unmeasured terms, declaring it worse than Lincoln's call for men to "subdue the South." In the fourth ward of Nashville Capt. Patterson refused to obey the order for conscription, but was after-

wards forced to obedience by a threat of court martial. In South Nashville on the 2d, inst. a mob of more than one hundred men rushed upon the Governor's officers, and broke up the boxes used in drafting. A fight ensued between the Confederate officers and the people, in which two persons were killed and ten or twelve wounded.

Gov. Harris was compelled to keep his room at the St Cloud up to the time my informant left, under strong guard, for fear of assassination by the incensed people. He had received many anonymous letters threatening his life.

Col. Henry Claiborne, of the militia, was also afraid to show his head on the streets. In the midst of distress and public indignation, both rebel and loyal men were delighted to learn that J. O. Griffith, financial proprietor of the Nashville Union and American—an original Secessionist—and Hugh McCrea, an Irish original Secessionist, who had been the most violent member of the Vigilance Committee were among those drawn for militia service.

Three wholesale merchants, Alfred Adams, Tom Fite, and A. S. Akin, had also been selected to shoulder the musket.

Unfortunate victims of the better classes who had fallen victims the king's conscription, were hiring substitutes. They were offering as high as \$2,000 for Southern drafts to fill their places.

The famine prices of provisions were becoming frightful. Coffee could with difficulty be had at \$1.10 per pound; butter was worth fifty cents per pound, and more needful articles were selling in proportion. They were over two thousand sick soldiers in the Nashville hospitals.

Charleston Conflagration.

FOURTEEN MONDAY, Dec. 16, via Baltimore.—Captain Millward went to Craney Island to-day with a flag of truce, and was met by Lieutenant Smith, off the Island. No passengers came down.

The Norfolk and Richmond papers give full particulars of the extensive fire at Charleston. It broke out at about eleven o'clock on the 11th instant, in Russell & Old's sash and blind factory, at the foot of Hazel street, crossing Hazel street, extending to the machine shop of Cameron & Co. Before midnight the fire had assumed an appalling magnitude, and Meeting street, from Market to Queen, was one mass of flames. As treatment after treatment was enveloped in flames, the panic was awful, and thousands of families evacuated their homes and filled the streets. The buildings in the lower part of the city, where the fire broke out were principally of wood and extremely inflammable, which accounts for the rapid progress of the fire. At midnight the Circular Church and Institute Hall were burning, and the proximity of the flames to the Charleston Hotel and Mills House caused them to be evacuated by their intimates.

At one o'clock the fire tended more Southward towards the corner of Archdale and Queen streets, to the rear of the Charleston Hotel and the end of the Hayne street range Crossing market street, spread down East Bay to Cumberland street the fire then took across to the Mills House, including in its destruction the Circular Church, Institute Hall and the Charleston Hall. All the buildings on King street, from Clifford near by to Broad, were destroyed before three o'clock.

General Ripley, who superintended the movements of the troops who had arrived at the scene about this time, ordered several buildings on the way of the conflagration to be blown up and after some delay the order was executed, but not before the Theatre, Lloyds coach factory, opposite the Express Office, and all the houses from this point to Queen street had caught fire and been destroyed.

At about four o'clock the wind changed the direction of the flames towards Broad street. Soon after St Andrew's Hall took fire, and subsequently the Catholic Cathedral the spire of which fell shortly after five o'clock. The fire made a clean sweep through the city, making its track from East Bay to King street.

The Charleston Courier of the 13th gives a list of between 200 and 300 sufferers and says the loss is estimated from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000.

Five Churches were destroyed—Cathedral St. Peter's Episcopal, the Cumberland street Methodist and Circular Church.

The Charleston Mercury says that five hundred and seventy six buildings were destroyed.

Mr. Russell, at whose factory the fire originated, thinks that it must have been occasioned by an incendiary or by the negligence of the negroes employed there.

A despatch from Charleston, dated the 13 says the Mills House, although threatened and several times on fire, eventually escaped and is only slightly damaged.

A message was sent to the Rebel Congress on Friday, by President Davis, in relation to the conflagration, recommending an appropriation in aid of the sufferers. A resolution was accordingly adopted appropriating \$250,000 as an advance on account of the claims of South Carolina on the Rebel States.

Mason and Slidell. Lord Lyons has sent to have the Africa detained until Friday, in order that he can send out his despatches, after communicating with Secretary Seward to-morrow. The Queen's messenger reached here to night and is at Lord Lyons' house. Nothing has leaked out of the contents of his despatches. The Committee in the House and Senate on Foreign Relations are remarkably noncommittal on the subject. It is said that Mr. Seward favors the return of Slidell and Mason to England and that the next steamer will take them out; but with the protest of the Government; and the matter to be the subject of future discussion.

TO MY CREDITORS. Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the said Court has appointed Monday the 3d day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of hearing me and my creditors.

WILLIAM KELLER. December 25th 1861. 3ts.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas Letters Testamentary on the last will and testament of John Wise, late of Chest Springs Borough, Cambria County, deceased have been issued to the undersigned—residing in said borough—by the Register of said County, all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby notified to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

BENJAMIN P. TOMB, Executor. Chest Springs Dec 16, 1861-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cambria County, Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of C. B. Ellis, Administrator of John Garman deceased, among the several parties entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at the Office of Cyrus L. Pershing Esq. in the Borough of Johnstown on Saturday January 18th 1862, at one o'clock P. M. at which time and place all parties are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown Dec. 16, 1861-3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Cambria County upon the estate of Chas. Farren, dec'd, late of Munster Twp. Cambria County. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same, and those having claims against it, to present them properly authenticated for payment.

DENNIS FARRER, Adm'r. 15th Dec-6t.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to my residence in Summit Hill town-ship, about the 7th, of October last, a Heifer about two years old and white; the left ear is tipped off and set in the right ear. The owner can have the heifer by coming forward, proving property and paying charges, &c. otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

FRANCIS J. McCONNELL, Summit Hill Nov. 27, 1861. 2t.

STRAY STEER.—Came into the inclosure and enclosed lands of Henry Little in Allegheny town-ship, Cambria county, on the 14th day of November 1861, a Black Steer with a white face, a spot of black over his right eye, a little white on the end of his tail, and on the hind part of his belly also on each hind leg; a piece cut off the lower part of the right ear, and a piece off the left ear. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. notice arrears Allegheny tp. Nov. 27, 1861. 3t.

HALF TIMES COME AGAIN NO MORE. The cry of half times has entirely ceased in this neighborhood and William Davis has just received and is now selling

AT UNUSUALLY LOW RATES, 14 1/2 and as varied an assortment of

as were ever offered to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity.

They embrace all the articles usually kept in a Variety Store and will be

EXCHANGED FOR CASH.

Lumber, Grain, Eggs, Butter, Wood, &c. Call and examine our stock no charge made for showing goods.

Thankful for past favors, we hope for a continuance of the same.

WILLIAM DAVIS. N. B. All persons indebted to me or the late firm of Davis & Lloyd, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately.

W. D. Ebensburg, Nov. 27th, 1861. 10t.

20,000 Bushels of Oats wanted,

The Subscriber wishes to purchase 20,000 bushels of oats for which he will pay

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS IN CASH,

on delivery at Cresson; the oats to weigh 32 lbs. to the bushel.

ALSO 10,000 bus. of Shelled Corn,

to weigh 56 lbs. to the bushel, for which he will pay forty-five cents

IN CASH, on delivery at Cresson.

J. McGONIGLE. Cresson, Dec. 4, 1861. 10t.

FOSTER HOUSE. WILLIAM RICHTER, PROPRIETOR

Corner of Clifton and Second Streets Johnstown Cambria county Pa. 50 Carriages will convey passengers from and to the Rail Road depot.

COUNTY, SCHOOL & POOR HOUSE ORDERS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE BY F. A. SHOEMAKER. June, 12 '61.-4t.