

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.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1862.

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SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponere and Levari Facias, issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there is exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the 21st day of June next at one o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate to-wit:

1. All the right, title and interest of Michael J. H. and Levari Facias, issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there is exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the 21st day of June next at one o'clock P. M., the following Real Estate to-wit:

2. A certain other piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, being part of a tract warranted to the name of Thomas John, beginning at a forked maple, thence west by the said tract 185 perches to a post, thence north 80 degrees west 20 perches to a spruce, thence south 80 degrees west 30 perches to a post, thence south 55 degrees west 9 perches to a corner of Jacob Lutz fence, thence south 45 degrees west 68 perches to a post, thence south 45 degrees east 75 perches to a post, thence north 1 degree east by land of Christian Linginfelter, 220 perches to the place of beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared having three coal mines and one dwelling house, and one acre of woods, one of said mines occupied by Herbert McKenna and by Alexander Lang and one by Mrs. Mary Moyer, the other six houses not named.

3. A certain other piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, warranted to the name of Hiram John, and patented to Anna Moyer and William M'Call, beginning at a post, thence south 62 degrees east by lands of Hiram John 416 perches to a cucumber, thence north 28 degrees east 40 perches to a post, thence north 61 degrees west 133 perches to a chestnut, thence north 29 degrees west by land of Henry Sharp 190 perches to a sugar, thence south 37 degrees west 15 perches to a sugar, thence north 31 degrees west 86 perches to a birch, thence north 20 degrees west by tract in name of John 205 perches to the place of beginning, the whole of the said tract containing 210 acres between the lines of less (unimproved).

4. A certain other piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, being part of a tract surveyed and patented to Christian Linginfelter, beginning at a forked maple, commencing of a post, thence north 17 degrees east 177 perches to a post, thence south 25 degrees west 125 perches to a birch, thence north 79 degrees west 24 perches to a post, thence north 62 degrees west 60 perches to a post, thence by lands of John 46 degrees east 330 perches to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres, more or less, about six acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house and a frame barn now in the occupancy of James Farren.

5. A certain other piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, beginning at a post, near the corner of Jesse Woodcock to a post, thence north 19 degrees east 50 perches to line of land of William Tiley, thence by said Tiley 19 perches to a post, thence one degree west 56 perches to a post, corner of Hugh Moyer's lot, thence by said lot north 61

degrees to a stump, thence 90 degrees west 34 perches to a stump, thence south 10 degrees west 18 perches to a stump, thence south 75 degrees west 26 perches to the place of beginning containing 11 acres, be the same more or less, all of which is cleared, having thereon erected two coal platforms. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William Carr & Co.

6. Also—All the right, title and interest of Lewis Cassidy, dec'd., of, in and to a certain tract, piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, (being part of a larger tract warranted in the name of William Govet.) adjoining lands warranted to Samuel Blodget, Robert Ervin William M. Smith, Arent Sonman and land of Wm J. Burk, containing 381 acres and allowance, be the same more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared having thereon erected a saw mill, dwelling house a stable, now in the occupancy of Thomas Lilly, also, a one and a half story house, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary M. Intosh.

7. Also—A lot of ground situated in the village of Laurel Run or Herlock, Washington township, Cambria county, situate between the old and new Portage Rail Road, at or near the foot of Plane No. 4, known as Lot No. 17, bounded as follows: beginning at a post in the centre of the old Portage Rail Road at the south corner of a lot sold to Michael Burgoon thence south 33 degrees east 60 feet to a corner owned by F. M. George, thence north 68 degrees west 588 feet to a post, thence south 68 degrees east 612 feet to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a plank stable now in the occupancy of Catherine Cassidy.

8. Also—A lot of ground situated in the village of Laurel Run or Herlock, Washington township, Cambria county, beginning at a post on the corner of Michael Arentz's lot, thence by said Arentz's lot 119 feet to the township road, thence along said road 90 feet to the place of beginning, the same being part of a large lot of ground which Thomas White, June 16, 1851, conveyed to James Rinnon and James Beam, having thereon erected a one and a half story plank house and basement kitchen, now in the occupancy of Catherine Cassidy. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of William Carr & Co.

9. Also—All the right, title and interest of Charles B. Kenedy, deceased, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Frederick M. George, the Heirs of Thomas H. Porter and others, containing thirty acres, more or less, about twenty five acres of which are cleared having thereon erected a two story plank house and a plank stable now in the occupancy of Mrs. Mary H. Kenedy. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suits of William Lemou and Davis & Tibbott.

10. Also—All the right, title and interest of Silas Ream, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Kueper, Jacob Snay and others, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less, about one acre of which is cleared having thereon erected a cabin house, a cabin stable and a saw mill, now in the occupancy of the said Silas Ream. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Eno Ellis.

11. Also—All the right, title and interest of John Ashcraft, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Chest township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of John Robt. Nicholas Heffrick and the Heirs of James C. Fisher, deceased, containing fifty acres, about thirty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a cabin house and a log barn now in the occupancy of the said John Ashcraft. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James Fagan.

12. Also—All the right, title and interest of Casper Smith, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Carroll township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Michael Byrnes John and James O'Harrow and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about twenty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house, a log barn and a log Blacksmith shop, now in the occupancy of Lawrence Smith, Sr., and the said Casper Smith. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Terence Delozier for use of R. L. Johnston.

13. Also—All the right, title and interest of John Harshberger, deceased, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Yoder township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of George Gates, George Beane, James Potts and others, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about twelve acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a round log house and log stable, now in the occupancy of Elizabeth Harshberger. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of T. L. Meyer, Administrator cum testamento annexo of John Harshberger, deceased.

14. Also—All the right, title and interest of Thomas Kaylor, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Allegheny township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Thomas Parrish, Peter Kerrigan and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, about thirty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a log house and cabin barn now in the possession of the said Thomas Kaylor. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John J. Glass and Sarah his wife, late Sarah Litzinger, to the use of the said Sarah.

15. Also—All the right, title and interest of John Walters, to wit: all that certain two story plank building or messuage and tenement situate on lot No. 8 in the village of Sylvania, in the township of Conemaugh, and county of Cambria, and being forty feet long and twenty five feet wide, and fronting

on Potts Street in said village, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to the said building. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Daniel Goughnour.

16. Also—All the right, title and interest of John Schnable, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Blacklick township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Leo Parrish, Mathew Froser and others, containing ninety acres, more or less, about eighteen acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one and a half story house and a log stable now in the occupancy of the said John Schnable. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of James Murray & Co., now for use of R. L. Johnston.

17. Also—All the right, title and interest of Bernard M'Girr, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Johnston Moore, Alexander M'Vicker, Festus Tibbott and others, containing seventy five acres, more or less, about thirty acres of which are cleared, now in the occupancy of Isaac Singer. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of R. A. B. Duncan.

18. N. B.—The Sheriff has made the following conditions of the sale, viz., one fourth of the purchase money on each sale to be paid at the time the property is struck down; when the sale amounts to \$500 and upwards, under \$500 and more than \$100 the one third, under \$100 and more than \$50 the half; less than \$50 the whole amount, otherwise the property will be immediately put up to sale again, and no deed will be presented for acknowledgment unless the balance of the purchase money be paid on or before the following Monday. Sheriff's office] JOHN BUCK, Sheriff. May 7, 1862]

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Johnstown April, 17, 1861. ff.

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SMITH'S VEGETABLE COFFEE,
Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail. Sold by all respectable Merchants.
March 19, 1862-ff.

NOTICE.
Strayed away from the subscriber, near No. 6, one MULE and a two year old COLT the Mule is a sorrel and the Colt a dark bay with a star in his forehead. Any person finding them will please put them up and send me word, or write to John Starbough, or Joseph A. Parrish, Summitville.
PETER SOISSONG.
May 7, 1862--22-37

Hon. William Duer of New York on Union for the Union.

OSWEGO, May 16, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter inviting me to meet yourself and other gentlemen constituting a committee appointed by certain members of the Legislature designated as "Republican and Union members," with authority, after consultation with committees of other organizations, to fix the time and place for holding a State Convention for the nomination of State officers. I will give you the reason why I think it proper to decline this invitation.

The members of the Legislature by whom the committee was appointed with which you invite me to consult, adopted an address and resolutions declaring certain principles and inviting me to a convention which they recommend, "All Republicans, Union Democrats, and other loyal citizens supporters of the policy of the Administration and responding to the principles and policy" set forth in such address and resolutions.

I cannot call myself "a supporter of the policy of the administration" and I do not "respond to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions" and, therefore, though a loyal citizen, I am not embraced within this invitation.

I am ready indeed, to support the Administration in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of our Constitutional Union, and I know that to this policy the President is pledged by numerous acts and declarations, the sincerity of which I do not question. But whether he will adhere to these pledges in spite of that powerful influence in his own party which is seeking to convert the war into an abolition war, is yet to be proved. He has already recommended an important measure which in my judgment is impolitic and unwarranted by the Constitution. With respect to the vital questions that remain I regard the "policy of the Administration," as somewhat unfixed and uncertain, and until I see more clearly what it is, I am unable to call myself its "supporter."

But laying aside this objection, which does not seem to embarrass Republicans who are the open opponents of the policy to which the President is pledged, let us consider the proposed union upon its merits. Is it expedient, and will it promote the public welfare, to unite with the Republican party upon the principles of the legislative address and resolutions, for the purpose of defeating the Democratic party of this State at the approaching election? That is the question.

A year ago when the country was in imminent danger the Republicans of New York and of other States invited Democrats and all other loyal men to lay aside partisan controversy and unite with them in the support of the war for the preservation of the Constitution and Union. No other motive or purpose for the war was then heard from the leaders of the Republican party or indeed in any quarter having the slightest influence upon public opinion.

The messages and speeches of the President; the proclamations of his Generals pleading the public faith to the people of the invaded States, and of which his mere silence was an approval and confirmation; the resolutions of Congress passed almost unanimously, only two Republicans voting against them in the House of Representatives; the language of the press and of popular meetings—all united in declaring that the war was to be prosecuted not to subjugate the South, nor to change Southern institutions, nor to deprive Southern men of their property or rights, but simply to establish the authority of the Constitution over all the States. Such were the appeals and assurances under which the war commenced. But when we had half a million of men in arms; when our armies were filled with Democrats and others who volunteered to fight for this cause and not for abolition; when Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, relying upon our promises, had sent loyal men to Congress, opened their territories to our troops and placed themselves in our power—then first we heard, that slavery being the cause of the war, slavery must be destroyed. It is notorious, that at this day a large portion (to say the least) of the Republican party repudiate these pledges and trample even on their own Chicago platform. They are the open advocates of the abolition of slavery in the States, and of measures of confiscation so sweeping and relentless that their like has not been known since the days of William the Conqueror. They have theories. Some of them maintain that the seceded States are out of the

Union, and therefore have no rights. They adopt the doctrine of secession, attaching to it a consequence that enhances its absurdity. The States, they say, are gone as States, but remain as Territories, subject to absolute power. This is the theory of Mr. Sumner. It is the theory adopted by a great meeting in the city of New York, over which a son of Alexander Hamilton presided. Others derive the power to abolish slavery from a different source. It may be done, they say, by the war power—in other words, by despotic power. Who can bound the war power? And to what a miserable state must the country be reduced, where it shall be thought a justification of every violation of constitutional law to say that it may be done by the war power!

I know that all these gentlemen claim to be (prominently even) the friends of the Union. They would sooner abolish slavery than that the Union should perish. They would exert a military despotism in the South for the sake of the Union. They are so passionate in their love that they would sacrifice law, liberty, the Constitution itself, to save the Union. Well, the Union to which they are so devoted, is one for which I confess I have no respect or attachment. I know no Union but our constitutional Union of free and equal States. It is an abuse of words to call anything else *The Union*.—Upon the new platform, Phillips, who declares that for twenty years he has been the enemy of the Union, and Garrison who formerly stigmatized it as a compact with Hell, are both Union men. It is the opinion of these gentlemen that the law of God and the Constitution of the United States are at variance with each other, and therefore they have sought the overthrow of the Union, but they have become converted since it has been discovered that one may be an enemy of the Constitution, and yet a friend of the Union. So, Mr. Gerrit Smith, who sat in a seat of honor at the New York meeting, informs us in his circular though he hates the Constitution he loves the Union.

The legislative address invites to the proposed Union convention "all Republicans, Union Democrats and other loyal citizens." This implies that all Republicans are loyal; that Aboligality may be found among Democrats and other citizens, but nowhere else. Such is not my opinion. We are in arms against the disloyal men of the South, and none here now oppose the war. I believe that individuals may be found in the North who sympathize with the rebels and wish them success. But it would be absurd to organize a political party against persons so few and insignificant, and who dare only speak in whispers. The disloyal men of the North, from whom danger is to be apprehended, are they who seek to convert the war into a war for the emancipation of the black race by means of the overthrow of the Constitution. Where are these men to be found? Sumner is one of them; Wade another; Thaddeus Stevens a third. If there are Democrats or other citizens among them, I think they will be found to fraternize with the Republicans, or rather to be in a transformation state. Is it not plain that if we need a Union party at the North, it is in order to defeat the schemes of these men? But how can that be if they are invited to take part in the movement?

There is no resemblance between this movement and that which resulted in the nomination of the Union ticket in this State last fall. There was then a show of opposition to the war at the North, but no difference as to its purpose. We all then were or proposed to be Constitutional Union men. Now all opposition to the war has disappeared, but a controversy has arisen as to the object for which it shall be prosecuted; whether to establish the Constitution or to overthrow it, and reduce the South to the condition of a conquered province. Upon this question, the only political question really divides the people of the North, a true Union party cannot be neutral or silent.

For twelve years past I have thought that there was a necessity for a Constitutional Union party. I wished that such a party might be formed in 1850. I hoped for it again in 1860. I think that loyal Democrats, loyal Republicans, and all other loyal men ought to unite and form such a party now. The basis of such an organization (which might be temporary, leaving present parties to resume their former relations when the Union shall be restored) may be found in the resolutions adopted by the committee of conservative members of Congress of which Crittenden was Chairman. But I look in vain for any such declaration as the times demand in the address and resolutions

adopted by the (so called) Union members of our State Legislature.—There is much there about slavery; but little or nothing about the Constitution. There is no declaration against abolition or general confiscation; no assurance to loyal Southern men that their rights shall be respected; no recognition of any rights remaining to the people of the seceded States; no condemnation of that most absurd form of secessionism which converts States into Territories, and erects a military despotism upon the ruins of the Constitution. The play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out is not more ridiculous than a Union party that leaves out the Constitution.

I entertain the hope that the conservative men of the North will in some way unite and act in concert with the loyal citizens of Kentucky, Maryland and all other Southern States that are or may become free from the usurped power of Jefferson Davis. I trust that there will be some movement for this purpose at Washington before the adjournment of Congress. But whether this shall be accomplished or not, I certainly can enter into no combination with Republicans to overthrow the Democrats of this State. Whatever faults they may have committed in the past, the Democrats of the North are in the main loyal and patriotic; they are the chief bulwark against the assaults of the Northern disunionists; upon them rests, in a great degree, the hope of the Union.—They have not only magnanimously foreborne from factious opposition to the Government, but have even made no slight sacrifices of partisan feeling in its support. They have sustained the President when many of his professed partisans have assailed him; and, if, as I continue to hope and believe, he shall prove true to himself and to his country he may, perhaps, find among them some of his best friends and firmest supporters.

I have written somewhat at length, because, having no opportunity of personal consultation, it is only in this way that I can present to you, and through you to other friends in the city, the reasons of my course. My opinions and my feelings upon this subject are both strong, I am, and have been from the beginning, in favor of putting down the rebellion by force of arms. But I am for mercy, for humanity, for constitutional law and liberty; and I labor the fanatical spirit that to liberate the degraded Africans would put the whites in chains, and condemn to misery and despair eight millions of people of our own race and blood. I know indeed that this atrocious scheme can never be accomplished; I know that the North would not support a war for this purpose; I know that the South would resist it, so long as the white race should survive; I know that all Christendom would rise and forbid it. The end, reached at last, would be the dissolution of the Union, but after the most frightful expenditure of money and sacrifice of life.

I am confident, my dear sir, that after some experiments perhaps, you will at last reach the conclusion at which I have arrived. For myself, I see no use in meeting with gentlemen with whom I am sure beforehand to disagree. The wide basis of the proposed organization is wrong. It wants the vital principle of a Union party, fidelity to the Constitution. It imposes a test that the Southern Union men will not admit. It embraces men who ought to be excluded, and excludes those whose cooperation is essential. It is but the Republican party without the Republican name; and I fear its tendency may be to strengthen the radical branch of that party, and to weaken that portion which is best disposed to support the President in a conservative and constitutional policy.

If I am not mistaken, the Executive Committee of the "Constitutional Union party," of 1860 still survives and you and myself are both members of it. Indeed, I suppose that it is in that capacity your letter was addressed to me.

Be so good as to communicate my answer to the other gentlemen of the committee, as I suppose the question to which it relates may come before them; and believe me sincerely, your friend and servant,
WILLIAM DUER.

E. J. Brown, Esq., New York.

*The invitation was addressed by Mr. Brown, whose name was placed at the head of the Legislative Caucus Committee, to Mr. Duer, because he is not only a member of the present Constitutional Union Committee, but also because he is one of the Committee of the Syracuse Union organization of 1861, which nominated the State ticket elected last year, and now holding office.