

# 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, AUG. 20, 1862.

VOL. 9--NO. 37

Gardner & Hemming's  
GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.



The largest and most complete equipped  
EQUESTRIAN ESTABLISHMENT  
in the world; comprising a better collection  
of beautifully trained

HORSES AND PONIES,  
and a larger number of PERFORMERS  
than any company extant. Will exhibit at  
EBENSBURG.

On Thursday, August, 21, 1862.  
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

Doors open at two and seven o'clock. Performances  
to commence half an hour later.  
Admission - - - - 25 Cents.

The Managers take pleasure in announcing  
to the public that they are able to cater for  
their amusement, this season of '62, in a  
superior manner. The wagons  
have been newly painted and decorated;  
the harness is entirely new; the wardrobe  
of the most costly description, manufactured  
from the designs imported from Paris during  
the past winter.

THE BAND WAGON  
a triumph of art, manufactured by the  
best makers, and ornamented in the highest  
style of art. Among the features of this  
establishment is the

ZOUAVE HALL,  
illustrating with striking vividness scenes  
of the present war; first the march and  
then the halt, in which all the horses lay  
down and sit up at the word of command,  
concluding with the GRAND CHARGE,  
THE ENGLISH STEPLE CHASE.

Also another feature, and is introduced  
this season for the first time in any traveling  
circus.

THE ACTING MULES,  
PETE AND BARNY,  
will be introduced at each Exhibition, and  
illustrate the old motto "That something  
can be done as well as others. The

HOUSES AND PONIES  
are the best trained in the profession, fore-  
most among which is the great

TALKING HORSE WASHINGTON,  
who will be introduced by his trainer,  
Dan Gardner.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOWN,  
who will appear at each entertainment in  
his SONGS, ANECDOTES, WIT-  
TISMS, &c., &c.

The Performers comprise the Stars of  
Europe and America; among whom will be  
found the names of

George Drivins,  
Signor Parker,  
W. Hill,  
J. King,  
C. Ricker,  
R. Dall,  
Madame Camilla,  
Master Ed.

And those  
THREE GREAT CLOWNS  
DAN GARDNER, JOHN FOSTER,  
YOUNG DAN.

On the morning of Exhibition the Com-  
pany will enter town in GRAND PROCES-  
SION headed by

BRITNER'S BRASS BAND,  
conducted by their beautiful Band Coach and  
driven by a line of Splendid Horses, follow-  
ed by all the Horses, Po-Lis, Carriages,  
Cavalry, &c., &c., &c.

Will also exhibit at *Attingham*, Aug. 19;  
*Johnstown*, Aug. 20.

W. H. GARDNER, Agent.  
CHAS. WHITNEY, Adv. Agt.  
Aug. 19th.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.  
The subscribers offer the following valua-  
ble property, at private sale, on most re-  
asonable terms and easy payments.

TOWN LOTS IN EBENSBURG.  
Lot No. 147, having thereon erected a  
small Stone House, adjoining residence of  
Mr. Mr. Harrison.

Lots 155, 186, 187, 188, a square of lots  
situate on Lloyd street. Lots 175 and 176  
adjoining residence of John Lloyd, E-q.—  
Lots 12 and 4 of lot 14 adjoining residence  
of Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq. Lot No. — cor-  
ner of High and Phany street. All the  
above desirable building lots.

ALSO 8 acres of land, 6 of which are  
in the Borough, fronting on Julian street.  
The Carrolltown Plank Road runs through  
this property—it will be divided into lots to  
be purchased.

ALSO 125 acres of land situate in Cam-  
bria township, known as the Pryce Hill  
Farm, about Forty acres cleared, adjoining  
lands of John Williams, Wm. O'Keefe,  
Pryce and others. ALSO 200 acres situate  
in Cambria township adjoining lands of  
Alex. M'Vicker, John M'Brice and others.

ALSO 160 acres situate near Hemlock in  
Washington township, adjoining lands of  
Wash. Burgon, Charles Noon, Richard Sharp  
and others.

Any or all of the above described property  
will be sold on very accommodating terms, if  
application be made to JAS. C. NOON or  
PHIL S. NOON

Ebensburg April 20—4f

SPEECH OF  
Hon. Wm. A. RICHARDSON,  
OF ILLINOIS,  
At the Democratic Mass Convention, held at  
Indianapolis, Indiana, July 30, 1862.

My FELLOW CITIZENS—It has been my  
pride and pleasure frequently to allude to  
the greatness of our country, and the pros-  
perity and happiness of our people. The  
sun of heaven never shone on a people  
so prosperous and happy as we were  
two years ago. Our people, from three  
millions had increased to thirty millions.  
From a little line of population along the  
Atlantic, we had grown and spread until  
our shores were washed by two oceans.  
We had stretched out our arms from the  
lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico.  
We embraced every quality of soil and  
every kind of production. The sails of  
our commerce whitened every sea, and the  
happy American tar, standing upon the  
deck of his vessel, looked proudly up  
at the stars and stripes floating gloriously  
above him, and felt that in that flag he  
had safety and protection everywhere.  
Around every fireside were contentment,  
happiness and plenty. But what is the  
scene that meets our eyes at the present  
time?—From the plow and from the anvil—  
from the physician's office and from the  
halls of justice—we are hurrying to arms.

The Union has assumed the appearance  
of one vast military camp. The tax-gatherer,  
too, will soon be upon us, to wring from  
us our substance. There are grave and  
important questions for us to decide.  
How can we return to that happi-  
ness and prosperity which we once enjoy-  
ed? I would answer, it can only be  
done by enforcing everywhere the Consti-  
tution as it is and the Union as it was.  
Whatever amount of power is necessary,  
and in whatever form, to enforce that prin-  
ciple, ought to be and must be employed.  
A rebellion embracing thousands of our  
former fellow-citizens now arrayed in arms  
against the government must be put down  
by force of arms. And at the same time  
that this is being done for the rebellion in  
the South, that class of our fellow-citizens  
in other parts of the country who are seek-  
ing by other means than those of cannon-  
shot and bayonets to destroy the govern-  
ment, must be driven out of place and  
power, and other men, who will acknowl-  
edge their obligations and perform their  
duty to the country, must be put in their  
places.

To accomplish that object depends upon  
you and upon me, but more upon you  
than upon me. You will have to begin  
the work right here. If you have already  
begun this work, as I trust in God you  
have, let me urge you to keep it up by  
every means in your power—for, remem-  
ber, the government, the very existence of  
the country depends upon it.

I am aware, my fellow-citizens, that  
those persons who have deceived you  
heretofore will endeavor to do it again.  
They always promise what your interests  
seem to demand, but their performance is  
very poor.

Let us inquire a little into the past his-  
tory of these men, and see whether they  
deserve to be trusted for the future. You  
remember that a few years ago we warned  
the people that the formation of sectional  
parties was dangerous to the Union and  
the Constitution. You will recollect that  
these men then sneeringly said to us that  
we were "Constitution and Union savers."  
They told you then that all our talk about  
danger to the Union and the Constitution  
was the merest braggadocio. They as-  
serted that there was no danger of the  
South seceding—that you could not get  
them out of the Union—their slaves would  
up and murder them. Well, we did not  
find that exactly the case, did we? These  
men cheated you then, didn't they? Some  
of them cheated themselves; others, and  
by far the largest portion of the party, did  
not, although they cheated you.

Well, we passed along as usual, and  
what turned up next? When there began  
to be signs of trouble in the Southern  
country, we conservative men stepped for-  
ward and said, "Let us compromise."  
They replied, "No; we will never com-  
promise with rebels in arms!" They pro-  
fessed the profoundest contempt for the  
South—said our women should go down  
there and drive them all together into the  
Southern ocean—it was a mere breakfast  
spell. Again they cheated you. Again  
they proved false prophets, and, like false  
prophets of old, they ought all to be stoned  
to death. [Cheers and laughter.] No;  
they would not compromise. They want-  
ed a little blood-letting—it was absolute-  
ly necessary for the future peace. They  
said it would not come to much; these  
people down South would not fight at all.  
And when at length your President called  
for an army of seventy-five thousand men

you were told that they would make rapid  
work of the rebellion. It was to be an-  
nihilated at a single blow. So said these  
men. Well, how does the matter stand  
now? We have already mustered in six  
hundred and ninety-three thousand, and  
still there is room for more. [Laughter.]  
Ah, my friends, these men were never  
more mistaken in their lives than when  
they assumed to place such a slight value  
upon the strength of the rebellion and the  
courage of the people of the South. It is  
no particular credit to any American to  
say that he will fight; that is one quality  
that is common to the whole American  
race. They have always displayed that  
characteristic wherever they have been.  
These men, therefore, when they told you  
that Southern people would not fight,  
either did not exactly understand the sub-  
ject, or they wilfully misled you.

Well, what next? They come now,  
after they have found out that the South-  
ern soldiers will fight, they come to you  
again and cry, "We have been mistaken  
this time, but we have it now—just arm  
the negroes, and the work will be finished  
in short order." Fellow-citizens, as often  
as I hear a man talk in that way, I come  
to the conclusion that he wants to find  
some excuse for changing the issue so as  
to get some one else to do the fighting.—  
He don't want to volunteer. [Laughter.]  
No man of common intelligence can be in-  
duced to believe that the negro, naturally  
an inferior race, and debased by ignorance  
as he is, can ever compete with the white  
man upon the battle field, any more than  
he can anywhere else. Set them against  
each other, three to one, and the white  
man will be all the time the victor.

In Mexico where our soldiers fought a  
mixed race, they were victorious on every  
battle field, although outnumbered in the  
ratio of five to one. Now, if the African  
is afraid of anything on this earth, it is  
gunpowder. In what estimation can you  
hold that man who tells you that the lib-  
erty, independence and constitutional gov-  
ernment of the country depend upon a few  
miserable, ignorant, cowardly negroes?  
We have a population of twenty millions  
of white people, and immense wealth;  
properly directed, we are capable of beat-  
ing any army the world ever saw or ever  
will see, and he who has the effrontery to  
say that we cannot maintain our govern-  
ment without the help of negroes utters a  
libel upon the American nation.

It is false that slavery is the cause of  
the present unfortunate condition of things.  
The cause does not lie there; it lies in an-  
other place. The mischievous legislation  
of these abolitionists in Congress is the  
cause and the only cause. I speak plainly,  
but I speak precisely what I think.  
Now, one thing:

When we met one year ago in Congress,  
both branches pledged themselves that the  
war should be prosecuted for the preser-  
vation of the Union and the Constitution,  
and for that alone. All of these aboli-  
tionists either voted for the resolution  
which was adopted embodying that senti-  
ment, or ran out of the House to avoid  
voting at all. Well, the resolution was  
adopted. The President issued his call  
for volunteers, and six hundred and ninety-  
three thousand rushed to arms, upon the  
faith of the solemn pledge which Con-  
gress had given to the people. Time  
rolled on, and success seemed to smile  
upon our efforts. Our Western armies  
had won great and glorious victories. The  
Southern people were still divided. Just  
at this juncture Congress meets. The  
dominant party goes immediately to work  
to undo all the wise legislation of the  
called session. Every proposition that is  
brought forward is for the negro. It soon  
became apparent that the majority in Con-  
gress was no longer bound by the Consti-  
tution. Instead of coming forward with  
measures of peace and conciliation, they  
came with confiscation, fire and sword,  
and by these measures they at once fired  
and united the hearts of the Southern  
people.

Thus far we conservative men had gone  
hand in hand with these hypocrites, in  
good faith; but here we left them. We  
parted from them with great sorrow and  
pain. Then it was that I became satisfied  
that the majority controlling Congress  
meditated the destruction of the govern-  
ment—that they preferred a divided gov-  
ernment, with the chances of power and  
plunder.

History is full of examples that go to  
show that governments are never destroyed  
by means of either rebellion or foreign  
forces without some fault upon the part  
of their own rulers. You may turn to the  
Scriptures and you will find numerous in-  
stances in point. The children of Israel  
were not, nor could they have been, divid-  
ed by the wickedness of Jeroboam, the  
son of Nebat, who rebelled against the  
government; but it required the mad folly

of Rehoboam, their rightful sovereign, to  
divide them.

When the wise men who had been for  
many years the faithful advisers of his  
father came to Rehoboam and endeavored  
to persuade him to respect the rights of  
all his subjects and administer the govern-  
ment without partiality to any, his an-  
swer was: "My father lashed you with  
whips, but I will lash you with scorpions,  
and my little finger shall be thicker than  
my father's thigh." From that day for-  
ward Israel was a divided kingdom, shorn  
of its glory and of its power. This last  
Congress has done for us, as far as was  
in their power, the very same thing that  
Rehoboam did for the Kingdom of Israel.

As I have said before, one year ago  
there was a large Union sentiment in the  
South. In view of this fact, what should  
have been our policy? Should we not  
have endeavored to convince these people  
that beneath the flag of their country all  
their rights of property were secure? I do  
not know how you are going to recon-  
struct this Union without some basis to  
place it upon. Such basis we might have  
had in this strong Union element at the  
South. Who does not know that two-  
thirds of the seceded States were carried  
into the wickedness of secession absolute-  
ly without the consent of the people and  
against their will?

The hearts of these people were for the  
old government, in which they had always  
trusted, and the old constitution, which  
they had always revered. Suppose our  
policy had been to foster and encourage  
instead of driving off that Union senti-  
ment. There would have been no army  
in the field to-day. But in lieu of that  
policy of conciliation which would have  
been our salvation, we adopted the policy  
of meeting them all with fire and sword,  
and the fatal consequences are not yet all  
told.

Now, I agree that it is right and proper  
in every government that, where you put  
down rebellion like this, you should pun-  
ish the leaders, but no government ever  
adopted the policy in relation to the peo-  
ple themselves that ours has. A few years  
ago the Hungarians rebelled against Aus-  
tria. That is one of the most despotic  
governments on the face of the globe.—  
The government succeeded in overthrowing  
the rebellion—how? They executed a  
few of the leaders, sent the remainder  
into exile, and passed amnesty to the re-  
sidue who were not leaders in the rebellion.  
There never was a government that has  
not uniformly let the burden fall upon the  
leaders, while the great mass of the peo-  
ple were permitted to return and resume their  
allegiance to the government. And I  
will venture to assert that if, after the  
battle of Fort Donelson, the government  
had adopted this policy of conciliation,  
there would have been no rebel army in  
the field to-day. But instead of that be-  
ing the case, they are at this moment con-  
fronting us with an army more numerous  
and superior to our own, and we are com-  
pelled to call for more volunteers. Now,  
the volunteering now going on, in view of  
the doubt already cast upon the subject,  
stands fair; but it is evident that our peo-  
ple are not rushing to arms with the spirit  
and in such numbers as they did when the  
former call was made, when there was a  
hope that the war was to be conducted  
upon more humane and conservative prin-  
ciples. In this State and in Illinois we  
shall probably succeed after a while in  
raising our quota of volunteers, but in  
many of the States they will be forced to  
draft. The Congressional legislation of  
late has been fatal to us in every way.

I hear a good deal said now and then  
about the "statesmen" of this Republican  
party, but I have never been able to put  
my finger upon any of their statesman-  
ship. I have served along with them in  
Congress, and I have found it invariably  
the case that, whenever any man called  
by their name begins to rise to the posi-  
tion of a true statesman, they crowd him  
out of the ranks. Take Mr. Cowan, of  
Pennsylvania, as an example. They hate  
that man worse, and denounce him more  
bitterly even than they do me; for they  
say Richardson is an old sinner any-  
how, and they do not expect much of him.

I am afraid that when the future histo-  
rian comes to write of our times, as he  
will do, he will group these men, with re-  
spect to statesmanship, and will say,  
"Here is a set of one idea fools, who per-  
mitted the government handed down to  
them by their forefathers to fall to the  
ground rather than give up an absurd no-  
tion which could never be realized or car-  
ried out."

You cannot administer government suc-  
cessfully with one idea, and let me tell  
you that these men, when, in the pursuit  
of their one idea, they come to make the  
negro do everything and have everything,  
dwindle down, down, down, until they

become totally incapable of anything like  
true statesmanship. Last winter when I  
saw my venerable friend here from Ken-  
tucky, together with Mr. Crittenden—  
men who had been associated in days gone  
by with Clay and Webster and Benton—  
occupying seats upon the floor of Congress  
amongst these intellectual pigmies and  
one-idea men, the poetry of Moore sug-  
gested itself very forcibly to my mind as  
peculiarly applicable to their situation:  
"I feel like one who treads alone,  
Some banquet hall deserted, [fled,  
Whose lights are gone, whose guests are  
And all but he departed."

When we pass into the page of history,  
as we soon shall, I fear that not one of  
all the representatives of the Republican  
party now in Congress will ever have been  
found to have produced a paper—to have  
been guilty of a thought—that is worthy  
of the great cause and the great interests  
that are committed to their charge.

Now, if you send these men back to  
Congress, the history of the Republic is  
written. Our days are numbered, and we  
are numbered with the past. Infamously,  
ingloriously, without a struggle, we passed  
away, and became "a school-boy's tale—  
the wonder of an hour."

I have heard a good deal said about the  
"conservative Republicans in Congress."  
These so-called conservatives are excel-  
lent men, judging them by what they say;  
indeed, they talk the best to vote so badly  
of any set of men I ever saw. We did  
think at first that your Representative  
from this Congressional District would vote  
with us all the time, but we were sadly  
disappointed when the time for talking  
passed and he was called upon to vote.  
That is the way with all these men. For  
a time they would make good Union  
speeches, talking tolerably conservative  
all the time, and voting just exactly like  
Lovejoy and his friends.

I came to the same conclusion about  
these "conservative" Republicans that a  
Yankee once came to in regard to the Si-  
amese twins. The Siamese twins had  
come to Boston, and the old Yankee had  
paid his money and went into the show.  
He examined the ligaments that bound  
the young men together, and, as soon as  
he had satisfied himself that it was a real  
thing, and no humbug, he said, "Well, I  
rather guess them fellows are brothers."  
Just so, my fellow-citizens, I have been  
compelled to conclude that these "con-  
servative" Republicans and Abolitionists  
are brothers. [Cheers and laughter.]  
One is about as bad as the other, or, if  
there is any difference, it is in favor of the  
Abolitionists. Lovejoy avowed his policy.  
I like a bold man. If he is wrong in  
principle, I can at least admire the cour-  
age which enables him to avow himself.  
I always could understand Lovejoy, but I  
never could understand your Representative  
from this Congressional District.  
[Laughter.] If, during the last Presi-  
dential election, these "conservative" Re-  
publicans had avowed the sentiments they  
expressed by their votes, the country would  
not have been in the condition it is at  
present. Now, let me urge you, if you are  
going to send Republicans to Congress at  
all, let us have the full-blooded fellows,  
and none of these men who talk one way  
and vote another. I know Lovejoy will  
not cheat me. I hate to be cheated, so I  
would rather have the full-blooded Aboli-  
tionists to deal with. I understand their  
position. The danger of the country  
arises not from these men, because you  
can strip them; but it arises from these  
"conservatives," falsely so called.

There is a class of men who are always  
very busy—who go about the country de-  
nouncing every man who does not agree  
with them as a traitor to the country. You  
talk to one of these men, and ask him  
what he is for, and he will tell you, if he  
tells the truth, that he is for diverting this  
war from its legitimate object, so as to  
make it a war of emancipation. Ask him  
then—"Are you for the Constitution?"  
He will answer, "Oh, no; the Consti-  
tution is played out; the South has over-  
thrown the Constitution." Sir, that man  
is no more nor less than a traitor, and  
whenever it becomes his interest, no mat-  
ter where he may be, North or South,  
East or West, he will betray the country.  
Such men occupy a double relation. In the  
first place they are cowards, for they will  
not enlist in defence of their principles;  
and, secondly, they are traitors to the  
Constitution of their country, for they de-  
clare it is no longer binding upon them.

Now, it's plain that if we wait for such  
fellows as these and for the negroes to put  
down the rebellion, we will all die before  
it is done. When this rebellion is put  
down, it will be put down by men who  
are devoted to the Constitution and the  
Union.

One thing is certain—if these Republi-  
cans maintain the power in Congress, our

government, with constitutional liberty, is  
gone forever. If you return to the next  
Congress conservative men, who are anx-  
ious only to preserve the Constitution, we  
are safe, and the old ship of state will  
land in a safe harbor, where we can find  
protection.

The stake we are playing for now is in-  
finitely greater than we ever played for  
before. If the Republican party is re-  
tained in power in Congress, we are gone.  
If we send a different class of men, they  
can but lose all, and they may save all.

This much I will say for Illinois—we  
intend to maintain our ground in that State.  
We shall advance our line somewhat; and  
I think that when we shall come to pre-  
sent these great issues to our people, duty  
to the dead, duty to ourselves, and duty to  
those who are to come after us, will rally  
around us men enough to drive most of  
these men from Congress in the State of  
Illinois.

One thing I know will be done—the issue  
will be presented. It will be presented  
in no cowardly truckling spirit. It will  
be presented by men who are not afraid to  
speak their sentiments, with the panoply  
of American citizens around them.

My fellow-citizens, I can hardly express  
to you my feelings when I have seen these  
terrible disasters coming upon my country,  
and when I reflect that her free institu-  
tions are all the heritage I have to bestow  
upon my children. I have seen more of  
the good results that have flowed from our  
institutions—more of prosperity and happi-  
ness among my fellow-citizens—than  
many men of my day. And now, in the  
decline of life, with a sun tending towards  
the twilight, no longer with a vigorous  
arm to defend or assault, I shall endeavor  
cheerfully to accept whatever the Almighty  
may please upon me. But, if it is in  
the providence of God that he is to punish  
us with afflictions, to destroy our govern-  
ment, then I care not how soon the sum-  
mons may come to go hence. I would  
not desire to live longer. Hence it is  
that I say that in discharge of the duty  
before the people, there is no power on  
earth that shall prevent me from telling  
plainly and candidly what I think ought  
to be done for the welfare of our beloved  
country.

But not only does every consideration  
of patriotism urge us, to the vigorous pro-  
secution of this war, if restricted to its  
legitimate objects, but every consideration of  
interest also.

As for me, I feel that all that I hold  
dear is at stake—all is involved in the  
safety of my country, and I would be  
willing even now to close my eyes forever  
if I knew that I was bequeathing to my  
children, unimpaired, the civil liberties  
which I have enjoyed under the Consti-  
tution. I desire to live long enough to see  
peace restored all over the land, from the  
great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. I  
desire to see all my countrymen worship-  
ping once more at the same altar, and all  
united in an effort to transmit to posterity  
unimpaired the glorious privileges won for  
us by the blood of our patriotic ancestors.  
[Loud cheers.]

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 11.—There has been  
a great revolution in this city to-day in  
administering the Provost guard duties.  
The new Provost Marshal, Col. Gilton,  
requires every one leaving for their resi-  
dences in the country to take the oath of  
allegiance. Those who refuse are allowed  
to go home, but are not privileged to return.  
The Provost Marshal's office is removed  
to the court room in the Capitol.

Governor Johnston is acting with re-  
newed and increased vigor in the punish-  
ment of traitors.

Another excitement among the Sece-  
sionists was the passing through the streets  
of gangs of negroes impressed from dis-  
loyal owners, to work on fortifications,  
many of them carrying loads of bacon,  
ham, biscuit, in barrels and other stores.  
There was an engagement at Tawall's  
between the Unionists and rebels on Sat-  
urday, resulting in a Union success.

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Secretary  
Stanton received the following from Col-  
umbia, Tenn., to-day.

Major Kennedy, with two small com-  
panies of the First Kentucky Cavalry,  
encountered the guerrillas, in greatly su-  
perior numbers, six times yesterday and  
last night, at various points below Williams-  
port—defeating the enemy in each effort  
with considerable loss. Our loss was only  
one wounded.  
(Signed) J. S. NEBLEY, Brig. Gen."

A newspaper, in noticing the presen-  
tation of a silver cup to a cotemporary  
says: "He needs no cup. He can drink  
from any vessel that contains liquor,  
whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth  
of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the  
bung-hole of a barrel."