

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.

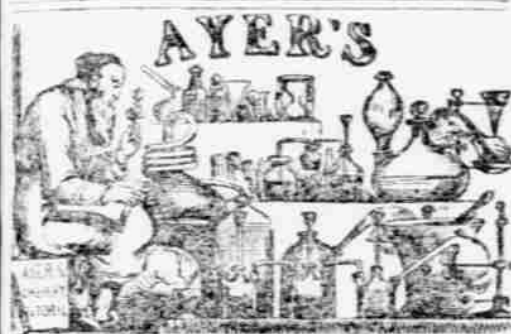
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OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate the system. They are the most reliable and safe of all cathartics, and are the only ones that do not irritate the bowels, or produce any of the dangerous effects of other cathartics. They are the only ones that do not produce any of the dangerous effects of other cathartics. They are the only ones that do not produce any of the dangerous effects of other cathartics.

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General Corcoran's Reception.

Washington Alice with Enthusiasm—Immense Concourse of Citizens—The Avenue Choked up—The Cars Stop Running—Speeches of Hon. Alfred Ely, Corcoran, and others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The demonstration to-night in honor of the release of Colonel Corcoran, Wilcox, and others, was in the highest degree enthusiastic. The Avenue in front of their quarters was so densely crowded as to prevent the passage of the street cars.

The 69th New York regiment were present, and warmly welcomed. The balcony, which was reserved for the use of the speakers, blazed with the light of the gas, the burners being so arranged as to form the word "Union" in mammoth letters.

At 9 o'clock, Congressman Ely, formerly President of the Richmond Prison Association, when he and General Corcoran were confined there together, came forward with the General. On the ceasing of the music the most deafening applause greeted the presence of the young Irish hero. When it subsided, Mr. Ely said:

SPEECH OF HON. ALFRED ELY.

Fellow-Citizens:—A thrill of joy went through the country a day or two since, when it was known that Colonel, now General Corcoran, and his gallant companions in suffering, had at last been released from their rebel dungeons, and once more stood beneath the stars and stripes. [Applause.] They now stand by my side. [Three cheers for Corcoran.]

True heroes, whose high courage has endured the strongest tests to which they could possibly be put; brave soldiers, whose patriotism has not faltered under the most disheartening trials and most grievous disappointments; patient, manly sufferers for the old flag, now doubly endeared to them and us. For such men, the country has no honors too great, no welcome too cordial. It is, perhaps, the grandest feature of the continuous uprising of the people of the North, from the insult of Fort Sumter to the present hour—an uprising at which the world gazes with such a profound wonderment that it has called to arms, and asked the cordial cooperation in the work of sustaining the Union and Constitution, men of every clime and tongue.

Where all have done so well, comparison may be invidious but it is due to Corcoran and to his fighting countrymen, to say that they have been among the foremost in the great struggle in which we are engaged. [Applause.] Manassas, Lexington, and the Peninsula, testify to their deeds of daring. As Shiel reminded Wellington, himself an Irishman, that from Assaye to Waterloo, Irish soldiers were inseparable auxiliaries of the glory with which his unparalleled successes were crowned, so let it be remembered that in all our victories for the Union the dauntless bearing of the Irish volunteer has added lustre to our triumphs of arms. [Cheers.]

It is meet that, here to-night, and everywhere throughout the loyal States, the recognized chieftain of our adopted citizens from the Emerald Isle, the brave, courteous and patient Corcoran, honored leader of the ever-memorable Sixty-ninth, now in arms before us, who has, by his noble bearing, dignified alike the field and the dungeon, should receive this warm and fitting reception. A witness for all time of his many endurance of the most irksome captivity, I can bear personal testimony to the heroic spirit with which he met taunts and jeers of an insolent and barbarous enemy—an enemy whose cause originated in falsehood and is prosecuted in utter disregard of the usages of civilized warfare.

And for those who, companions of the General in his tedious confinement, now happily partake his liberty, for Colonels Wilcox and Bowman and Major Vogdes, let our cheers be given with a will. Their services to their country have also been great; their claims upon our gratitude are of the strongest character.

I need hardly say that I have unusual pleasure in introducing to this assemblage this band of war-worn heroes, whose names belong to that immortal list that was not born to die.

I welcome you, thrice welcome you, to the land. So long as liberty, union, constitutional government, and republican institutions are known here and defended, will the deeds, sacrifices, and sufferings of these worthy patriots and soldiers be kept in grateful remembrance, and their names honored and treasured as household words. I thrice welcome you back to the capital of your country. I present to you, Col. Michael Corcoran.

SPEECH OF COLONEL CORCORAN.

The Colonel, on advancing to the front, was the recipient of repeated and deafening cheers.

Addressing himself to every officer and member of the 69th New York militia, and his fellow citizens, he returned his most grateful and heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting which they had given him and his fellow prisoners on their return. He returned his thanks the more sincerely, as this demonstration marked their devotion to the glorious institutions under which we have the blessings to live. It would be impossible for him to say a single word that would add enthusiasm amongst the people at the present moment, for he had seen the evidence, yesterday and to-day, of the people rushing from the States, again to advance and drive back into "Dixie's land" those traitors who would destroy our Government and tread under foot the flag of our Union. He had never been among those who thought lightly of this matter from the beginning. The gentleman (Mr. Ely) who had addressed the assemblage knew that when he was in prison with him he had expressed the hope that a million of men would spring up in defense of the country, because he believed it was the shortest and best means of crushing the rebellion at once. The country is at last alive to the struggle, and will give two millions of men and every dollar in their possession, to put down this wicked rebellion, and preserve the glorious institutions handed down by our forefathers. You here have not seen any of the horrors of war. You are not ruled by a military despotism as those among whom we have travelled and conversed with. They are suffering the worst despotism on earth, and we owe it to them to go to their rescue.

He had come from North Carolina. Although that State has 30,000 men in the field, one half of them, if free to speak, would speak in favor of returning to the Union. But their State pride and blind love of State institutions will cause them to fight well in the ranks until we give them assurance that we will send to them as well as to the other States a sufficient number of Union men around whom they can rally.

He had much to say to the old 69th. He was rejoiced to see them here again. He was rejoiced to hear that they were again in the field. He was rejoiced again to see that old green flag saved from the battlefield of Manassas—[cheers.]—mingled again with the stars and stripes. The members of the regiment were willing, he knew, to lay down their lives to uphold the flag of the country.

Your term of service has, he said, nearly expired. You will be returning to New York, but not, I hope, to remain there.

[Voices. No, never! Will go with you again.]

Some must from necessity remain, but others will feel it a solemn duty, throwing aside personal considerations, again to enter the service, and remain with the army till the last blow is struck. [Cries of "Good! We will!"]

I ask no man to go where I am not willing to go. [Applause.] I never ask any man to move one inch nearer to the enemy than I move myself. I trust, when I return to New York, I will not remain there many days, but have the old Sixty-ninth again to join me, and take the field with more of my countrymen in the endeavor to preserve the country for our people. [Applause, and cries of "We are with you!"]

Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you long, but will say that this is a splendid school for military training. [Laughter.] Archbishop Hughes told them so in Ireland. I think there will be no intervention. If there should be, we will try our hand at it, too. [Applause, and cries of good.] I will say from this spot, without fear of contradiction, that we can prevent them from doing any trouble on this side of the Atlantic.

[A voice, which was heartily responded to, "And the other side, too."] The work of the hour is to be done. We must go at it with a will, and when that is over we will make an opportunity for ourselves elsewhere. This last remark was greeted with immense applause, and throughout his remarks the dense auditory, by frequent interruptions, expressed their approbation of the sentiments he enunciated.

SPEECH OF COLONEL WILCOX.

Colonel Wilcox, of Michigan, was next introduced, and was warmly welcomed. He said he had done no more than his duty. Incidentally alluding to the bogus chivalry, he said that in the last building in which they were confined, there were

twenty-nine officers, as gallant as ever fought.

They were confined in the worst and dirtiest building in the dirtiest city in the Union, without a blanket, or a cup, or a plate, or a knife or fork, and refused an opportunity to purchase the commonest necessities of life. [Voices, "Veritable!"] This is a specimen of the chivalry which claims to be the flower of the world, and who would trample under foot our free and beloved Government. False hearted traitors! They would not hesitate to commit lesser crimes.

It was time we should put forth the strength of the nation to control, concentrate, and grasp all the resources of the Government in such a manner as to crush out these men, and drive them into the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] The Government must employ all its resources to a united defense, and strike at the main arteries of the monster which has arisen to swallow up our liberties.

Without casting reflection upon any military man, it appeared to him that this has been a *braveless war*. [Cries of "That's so!" and laughter.] The means of the country have been wasted in isolated places. Contractors have carried on this war. The blood of our men, the groans of the wounded, the tears of the orphan, and wail of the widow, have been coined into money. Men without patriotism and wisdom have urged plans unutilitary, and which have not accomplished anything.

Expeditions have been got up to wipe the outside of the platter, on the coast, while there are places which could be struck and rapidly terminate the campaign. This is common sense. [A voice "That's so."] We have now a head of the army who stands first in the nation, of broad and comprehensive views, and who has distinguished himself as a soldier. Everything proceeding from him has a great design. Let little results, and little politicians and contractors, go. [Laughter and applause.]

He believed this rebellion greater now than it was six months ago, and gave his views to show that, so far from the resources of the enemy being less, they are greater than they were. Then everything was lying around loose. But the rebels have organized and systematized their plans. He would like to see every man, woman and child engaged in the war. We must rise and put down the rebellion, or it will put us down.

The remarks of Col. Wilcox were applauded throughout.

SPEECH OF LIEUT. COL. BOWMAN.

Lieut. Col. Bowman, in the course of his remarks, expressed his gratitude to the Government for his release, and rejoiced that he was once more free to fight for it. He expressed his utter detestation of the rotten—filisly called hospitable—chivalry of the rebels as a subject upon which we have been deceived, and also expressed his determination to renew his military duties with increased zeal.

Major Vogdes spoke of the great strength of the rebels as a subject upon which we have been deceived, and also expressed his determination to renew his military duties with increased zeal.

William E. Robinson, Esq., of New York, a personal friend of Colonel Corcoran, and Mr. Thurin, a refugee from Havana, also addressed the assemblage. The City Councils unanimously passed a resolution to-night extending to the returned officers a cordial reception. The members of the Councils were present at the meeting, and after the proceedings were concluded, Alderman Nathan Sargent, in the absence of the Mayor of Washington, made to them this agreeable communication.

The friends of Colonel Corcoran have been suggesting to him the propriety of furnishing notes of his prison experiences for publication.

Negro Equality—What does it Mean?—Who is to be Affected by it?

[From the Constitutional Union.] As the dominant party at the North has practically placed the doctrine of negro equality upon their banners, it becomes important that white men should know what such a movement means, and who are to be affected by it. That some of the leaders in this unsavory scheme are honest can be believed, for their are madmen and fanatics in all communities. To such an abstraction is as binding and potential as a fact well ascertained, and having all the recommendation of the most severe and protracted practical tests. They will not heed the teachings of history with reference to the negro. To them the well ascertained fact of his entire incapacity for self-government is not con-

sidered, much less given the weight and importance which it should command. They overlook, or treat as no consequence the barriers which nature has placed between the white and black man, and the removal of which, either by legislative enactments or social customs, has invariably brought decay to the State, and degradation to the people. They will not face amalgamation and equality in the broad sunlight of truth and experience; but in the obscurity of passion and prejudice, and hence they err as a natural consequence.

But this class constitutes a very small portion of the leaders of that party which is now urging the country to ruin on this question of negro equality. The great majority of the men who champion this movement know what its effects will be, and who they will reach, and also are certain that in no case can the poison taint their cup. The mouthing pretenders of the Eastern States, such as Sumner and his kid-glove patriots, are not afraid of negro-equality ever throwing its dark and disgusting shadow over their pathway or heartstones. Their sons will not meet them in business walks, or in their hours of relaxation; their daughters will not sit beside them in the school-room, work with them in the factory, and cook with them in the kitchen. These things cannot come to the children of the wealthy, for money will divide the offspring of the rich man from those of the poor black forever. Neither can the labor of the black man enter in competition with that of the men who are holden in this cry of negro equality. This they well know. What black man's opinion as a lawyer will be asked and paid for by the Abolitionists of the Eastern States in preference to that of Chas. Sumner? Will the fashionable churches of Boston and New York and other cities, the pastors of which are now declaiming, Sunday after Sunday, in favor of a crusade against all men who claim the superiority of the white race, ever fill their pulpits with negro ministers, and thus make negro equality a practical matter with them? Will the Black Swan ever tread the boards of our opera houses, and push from their places the finished artists who yearly delight us there? Will the rich and influential merchants, who now preside at Abolition meetings, while at the same time they are receiving the price paid for transporting ship loads of coolies from their native land to find a groove on the shore of some foreign country, ever take a negro as a confidential clerk, to the exclusion of the son of some white negro-equality friend? To be brief, will any of these men who are leading the negro-equality movement—the rich and influential members of society, who fill offices of State and National trust, Governors and Judges, and Senators and members of Congress—ever feel this movement, save as a political machine by which to reach the honors and emoluments of office? It is certain they will not; and hence they clamor for it, and push on the dusky column over a prostrate Constitution and a torn and bleeding country.

But while the rich and influential members of society will not, cannot be effected by the adoption of this doctrine of negro-equality—this forcing of cheap negro labor into competition with white labor—to the poor and humble worker it is a matter of most vital and serious consequence. While negro labor will never reach the higher walks of intellectual employment, never invade the office of the lawyer or the physician, the counting-room of the merchant or the manufacturer, it will and is now entering into ruinous competition with other branches of industry, from which the masses of our population draw their daily bread, the means of rearing their families in respectability, and giving them such an education as is fitting and proper for the station in which they will be called to act. All the laboring men of the country will be effected by this negro-equality principle. The black man can afford to work cheaper; for to him daily bread is all. He has not the ambition of a white man to live in comparative comfort, to rear his children as those of his neighbors, to hope in the present and aspire for the future. None of these things move the negro, nor spur his exertions to reap a full harvest for his labor. Hence, when he is forced into equality with the white man, on the fields of hard and laborious employment, the advantage is in his favor, as he will be satisfied with a lower rate of compensation, and thus be preferred. This is the light in which this doctrine of negro-equality should be received by the workmen of the North. They must bring it home to them, and examine it as a matter that will enter into their business, and not let it be kept up in the clouds of philanthropic speculation by the men who are riding into office upon this wicked po-

litical scheme, well knowing that it cannot help the negro, and at the same time must be productive of the most disastrous consequences to the white laborers of the Northern States.

Negro-equality, then, means that the Abolition party of the North shall by this instrumentality reach political power, and thus be enabled to carry out their designs upon the perpetuity of this free form of Government, and the men to be affected by it are the laboring masses of the free States. This is certain beyond all dispute, and on this platform the question must be met by workmen if they do not wish to be driven from all kinds of employment. The emancipation policy of the Abolition party, as embodied in the act passed by the last Congress, will flood the Northern States with negroes, who must earn a living, or beg, or steal. The labor they are fitted to perform is just such as is needed by a vast majority of poor whites in our midst, and therefore the antagonism is immediate and its effects unmistakable. The men who are leading this equality movement know what results will flow from it. But they are not sufferers. The negro will not take the bread from their children, or insult or justify their wives when mingling in the same crowd in order to obtain work. They can preach equality, for it costs them nothing. They are not called on to make sacrifices for a principle, but, on the contrary, are exalted to posts of honor and profit, while the whole laboring population of the Northern States are trembling on the verge of an abyss, the bottom of which no man can see.

Will the men most interested in this question look at the facts as they are presented? Shall wicked and designing politicians not only destroy the Union by this negro agitation, but at the same time and by the same agency, beggar, degrade, and insult the poor white laboring classes of this section? This is what they mean—what they will accomplish, if not prevented by the conservative Democratic sentiment of the country. The Democratic party has always been the true friend of the country, and will not stand idle at this time and see this negro-equality scheme of the Abolitionists carried out. They mean that the country shall know what the Abolition leaders intend by raising the negro on the same platform with the poor white man, and forcing his labor in competition, and also the utter selfishness and heartlessness of the whole movement on the part of the rich aristocrats of the Northern States, who are the champions of this attack upon white men and white labor. When this is once fully understood the result cannot be a matter of doubt.

AN IMMENSE ARMY.—To form anything like a correct idea of the immensity of the loyal army that will soon be in the field, armed and equipped, it is necessary to place it in a position where it can, in imagination at least, be surveyed as a whole, in all its vast proportions. The following, which we find credited to "an exchange," enables us, in some measure, to appreciate the magnitude of the host of citizen soldiers who will soon be arrayed against rebellion:—"The new drafts will give the Government one million of men, who can be placed in the field, if the civil officers of the loyal States do their duty, in time for the fall campaign, fully armed and equipped. To understand the immensity of such a force, it would be necessary to see them drawn up in array. A line marching in single file, allowing two feet for each soldier, would stretch nearly three hundred and eighty miles, and, marching at the rate of thirty miles per day, would occupy nearly two weeks in passing a given point; marching in sections of four, with the necessary room for baggage trains and cavalry, at the rate of thirty miles per day, they would extend one hundred and fifty miles; and the head of the column leaving a given point on Monday morning, the rear guard would not reach the same point till Friday night. One million of men on paper is easily expressed; to arm, equip and feed such a host has never yet been essayed by a civilized people."

CONTRABAND ON JACKSON.—The Augusta Chronicle (relied) says that some one asked Stonewall's old negro body servant how he came to be so much in the confidence of his master. "Lord, sir," said he, "massa never tells me nuffin; but the way I knows it is this—massa says his prayers twice a day, morning and night; but if he gets out of bed two or three times in the night to pray, you see I just commences packing my haversack, for I knows there will be the devil to pay next day."

Dry.—The weather.

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