

# 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.

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## Come, Let us Reason Together.

"Strike but hear me!" said a great Athenian general to an incensed Spartan. The Athenian was listened to, and Greece saved. Would that we could in a like manner, prevail—or rather that our fellow-citizens, in these times, when our country is beset in these perils than Greece was by the Persian invasion, would listen before it is too late to save.

The fanaticism of a portion of the people has not only plunged the country into a cruel and bloody fratricidal war, which has greatly weakened the resources of the country, and sent up a wail of woe from the Pacific to the Atlantic, but threatens to carry it on for an indefinite period, at the risk of exhausting the North and South alike of their whole active male population; spreading desolation over more than half the fairest portions of the loyal and Confederate States; creating a debt upon the nation that will be paid for centuries, if ever; and burdening the people with taxation, under which they will groan from generation to generation, with no prospect of deliverance or emancipation.

And this terrible calamity is to be endured for what? The preservation of our Government—the restoration of the Union as it was—the re-establishment of the Constitution? O, no! If these were its objects, and their consummation required the sacrifice of thousands of men, and millions of property, it would be endured—under a despotic government, such as ours was, under the wise and temperate rule of the Fathers, and the Apostles of the Fathers, is not their dying price?

But it is not for which the war is to be waged, and to a country exhausted of men and means; for which thousands of men are to be converted into graveyards; millions of thousands ruined, to limp in poverty through a remnant of life shortened by disease; and the lamentations of bereaved widows, the wailing shrieks of youth, and the wailing of tender infants, made orphans by the bloody experiment, float in our ears on every breeze. No, it is not for this that we should be borne patiently, calmly, and cheerfully.

We do not to violate the Union and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, the fanatic tell us; for the Union, as it was, "is a curse," and the Constitution is "a covenant with Death and in league with Hell." With them this war—which is only sacred as its object is righteous—is made damnable, when they allow that its object is, mainly, to SLAY THE MASTER AND FREE THE SLAVE.

Those who talk of restoring the Union are laughed at; those who appeal to the Constitution to stay the hand of lawless men, the Abolition Senator, Wade, tells us are "foolish;" and the atrocious sentiment is preached by every radical and Abolitionist in the land.

What can a war waged upon a principle which is a purpose in itself to destroy the Union—such as the Abolition fanatics tell us must be waged—result in, but an overthrow of the Constitution? And what is the overthrow of the Constitution but an end to the Government?

A war waged against the Constitution is a religious war—a revolution—and, if the religious theory prevail, we will be no less zealous than the secessionists of the South, but may end in the establishment of a Government far more objectionable and oppressive than that which they have set up; if, on the other hand, it do not first result in anarchy and ultimately, as a refuge from that worst of all evils, a despotism.

To sustain a war necessary to restore the Union and maintain the Constitution, with all its guarantees and reserved rights, we are ready to pledge all we have of property and life. If this is its object, such is the relation in which we stand in the present war. While conducted on Christian principles, within the limits of the Constitution, and asked for by the President to crush rebellion and bring back the scattered States into the Union as it was, shall be the object of our consent. But once change the object, adopt the Abolition policy, turn an unconstitutional war for an unconstitutional purpose—make it a war for the ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND THE SUBVERSION OF THE CONSTITUTION—then we will pledge all we have of property and life to crush it, and to punish as traitors the infamous wretches who were the instigators.

We must look the perils that environ us squarely in the face. They are great, terrible; but they must be encountered; and, if they would hereafter live free and happily, they must be overcome. The question of emancipation raised by the Abolitionists is as dangerous as the question of secession raised by the Southern fanatics two years ago was then. Both are heresies that must be exterminated before peace, prosperity and good government can be restored. "Where secession!" cried the South two years ago—and they seceded.

The act was unconstitutional, and to maintain the Government and restore the Union under the Constitution, war was necessary—against the secessionists.

Slavery must be abolished! say the Abolitionists to day. Constitution or no Constitution, the four million negro slaves of the South must be emancipated—that is the war is for, and it shall not end until every negro is free and raised to civil and political equality with the whites.

But is the Abolition theory, which they are so practically carry out, if they influence or coerce the President.

"Why was secession cried down by the moral voice of the North, and by a large

minority composed of the moderate men of the South?

"Because it was unconstitutional, and led to rebellion."

And shall Abolitionism, which is no less a heresy—no less unconstitutional, and leads with equal certainty to rebellion, be tolerated, and petted, and coquetted with, while the blood of the nation is being poured out on the battle field to quell its fellow-heresy, the rebellion of secession?

We shall see. Time is not confined to the present moment, and the next may show a change of scene. The womb of the present is big with mighty events, and the hour of delivery will not be postponed beyond the allotted time.

Slavery must be abolished; slavery must be sacrificed; the negro must be emancipated; is the universal cry of Abolition Republican press and leaders.

But you cannot end the war by this policy; your proposition is unconstitutional—it is revolutionary, we reply.

It must be done, they say. Let the Constitution slide—let blood flow in rivers, and debt increase by thousands of millions—come pestilence and famine, death and desolation—no Constitution stops us—no Union stays our course; be the end what it may—revoluntary despotism—slavery must be abolished, the negro must be free.

Horrible doctrine! "Ruin to the nation, ruin to the white man—ruin, extermination to the negro; no service to God, no good to man—evil, all evil—could hell itself have hatched anything more horribly wicked, terrible and revolting?"

We warn these revolutionists in time. If they proceed in their purpose, let it be with their eyes open to all the consequences. Before they succeed in abolishing slavery in violation of the Constitution, and elevating the negro to their own level, their revolution must meet and subdue a movement independent of, and different from, the Southern rebellion—a movement whose object will be to maintain the Constitution inviolate, and crush to earth every rebel impulsion enough to raise his hand against it.—*Harriette Bayne Union.*

## Daniel Webster in his Coffin

We find the following account of the private funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster, and of the inspection of his illustrious father's remains, in this week's issue of the *Plymouth Lock*:

The tomb at Marshfield once again opens wide its portals to receive the last of the sons of the "Great Expounder."

The funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster took place in Marshfield on Wednesday September 10th. The body was brought down from Boston in a richly caparisoned hearse with four horses, by way of Hingham and South Shore. Several coaches conveyed his Boston friends from the Kingston depot, where a large assemblage gathered from the neighboring towns, Rev. Mr. Alden, the village pastor, conducted the services, the body resting on his father's writing table in the library, according to his to his dying request. A large procession followed his body to the tomb, where the coffin was deposited with the family whom a nation mourns.

By request of Peter Harvey, Esq., and others, the coffin containing the great statesman's remains was opened, and the metallic cover of the glass removed. How were the feelings of those personal friends stirred within them to find those lineaments and features which no man ever looked upon to forget, retaining the same color and impress—natural as when ten years ago they gave him up to the grave.

The eyes were more sunken, but the heavy shadows beneath the brows were always there in life. Even in death, and for a decade the captive of a grave, that kingly presence inspired the same deep reverence and speechless awe as when in the living temple of his matchless mind.

Said one who looked upon his face again, "I forgot all else, and cannot tell you anything of the tomb or surrounding objects." The velvet pall, with its rich embroidery, was in perfect preservation, though deprived of its primitive gloss.

In silence the lid was dropped and the box reclined. Farewell, thou great departed! Earth's communion with thee is over. No more shall human eye behold that face, over which thought and feeling once flashed the light and shade of that imperial mind." Rest, noble statesman, with thy patriot sons, thy memory "still lives" enshrined in a nation's admiration and gratitude.

**PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.**—A Frederick correspondent of the *Inquirer* says that our army captured over 25,000 stand of arms, and a number of cannon from the rebels in the late battles. Of the artillery, 20 pieces were of English manufacture.

A rebel prisoner captured, a South Carolinian, said he did not fight for the nigger, but for a monarchy.

The right of our army now rests at Williamsport, stretching back into the country for several miles.

No movement is intended for some time to come.

Hagerstown is now the base of supplies.

## Important Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tending pecuniary aid, subject to the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in Rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolition of slavery within their respective limits, and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in Rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in Rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections whereby a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have precipitated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in Rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make additional article of war," approved March, 15th, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the Army of the United States, and shall be observed as such:

"Article —. All officers or persons in the military or naval services of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces of their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of violation of this article, shall be dismissed from the service."

"Section 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to Ninth and Tenth Sections of an Act entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels and for other purposes." Approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"Section 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in Rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taken refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by Rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves."

"Section 10. And be it further enacted, That no slaves escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime of some offence against the laws, unless the person claim-

ing the said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present Rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto."

No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service. And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey and enforce within their respective spheres of service the acts and sections above recited.

And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the Rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the Constitutional relations between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
By the President,  
*Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.*

## The Central States

We have said that the old Central States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were about to declare, in the ensuing elections, on the side of the Democracy. Let us say, rather, they are about to resume their normal position, as Democratic States.

There are indications of similar indications of correct public sentiment in Illinois and other Western States; but we prefer to confine ourselves to those of the old thirteen States, whose movement to the side of the Union and the Constitution, appear to us most significant.

These three States, at the formation of the Constitution, surrendered much of their prerogative and position, for the sake of forming a common Government. They allow the inferior States of New England and the undeveloped States of the South and West, to outweigh them in representation. They gave over their interest in the public land to the common Government. They interposed themselves between the sections, to preserve peace.

They were interested in the increase of the West and the development of the South. The acquisition of territory in both directions was welcome to them, because it brought wider markets, and ensured a broader and more vigorous nationality.

These States were always, from interest and principle and position, patriotic and anti-sectarian. It was only when demagogues had broken up the Democratic party, and fanaticism absorbed the old antagonistic organization, that they were betrayed momentarily into a false attitude. Now they are about to retrace their position, and take their place on the side of "the Union, the constitution and the Laws."

What will be the effect of this political Revolution, or rather restoration, in these States?

So far as the North is concerned, it will give assurance that a change of policy, ever demanded, has been dictated by the people to the Administration; and that it must be yielded to. The Administration, as now organized, owe include in this phrase the constitution and the Cabinet, does not command the confidence of any considerable number of the people. They do not believe in its intelligence, nor honesty, nor administrative capacity, nor even in its entire sincerity, in the proposed object of restoring the Union.

It is in vain that the voice of the press, of public meetings, of formal deputations is heard imploring the President to give efficiency to his administration. The instruction of the People is needed; and that must be given at the ballot-box. We have reached that stage of political crisis, wherein our position resembles that of the British Parliament: when a revolution of political opinion dictates a change of ministry and a modification of governmental policy.

Instead of a policy vague, vacillating and destructive, we want one which shall be intelligent, resolute and effective. The restoration of Democratic influences in the North would have the double effect of consolidating our military strength and the

force of our political position, and of dividing the South.

But there is something more than this demanded by the crisis, and which would be effected by the influence of these great Democratic States, asserting their position as the advocates of constitutional law!

On every side we hear of propositions to disregard the Constitution. The rights of press, of individual liberty, and of property, are treated with contempt by a class of demagogues who now propose to establish a Military Dictatorship. The men who make this proposition, for the most part are cowards and criminals, seek to shelter themselves from the outraged law, under the cover of some military usurpation. Weak minded and fearful in this crisis as they have been wicked and blind in every important step, they seek to find refuge from their own folly and vacillation in a despotism, no matter how odious.

They know not what they say. A dictatorship means Assassination; an Absolutism means Anarchy. There can be no revolution without counter-revolution. The Mirrorman of to-day, will be followed by Danton, and Danton displaced by Robespierre, and a reign of corruption and imbecility must follow the reign of terror, before we are ready for a Napoleon.

The men who now invoke Despotism in the name of Order, invoke Anarchy, as when a reign of Liberty, they proposed an Absolutism. There can be no such thing as the overthrow of Constitutional law and Order, without Civil war and Anarchy. The man who ventures to lay his undivided hand on the Ark of the Constitution, even to steady it lest it fall, will be struck down by the hand of God!

It is for this we need a restoration of the Democratic party—to restore once more the reign of Constitutional Law, and to revive the sentiment of loyalty to the Constitution and of abhorrence of despotic and lawless power. It is with this conviction that the people will unite to place again in the administration of office, that old and patriotic and loyal party, which has already given proof of its capacity to administer this Government, and with which alone we can achieve success in war, and under which alone we can organize an honorable peace.—*Albany Argus.*

## His Last Letter

Capt. Brady, of Brookville, in this State, was taken prisoner in one of Pope's disastrous engagements, and sent on to Richmond; in a few days he was exchanged and he again joined his company and was killed in one of the bloody engagements of last week.

The Brookville *Jeffersonian* of last week, contains a letter from the late Captain to his mother, from which we take the following extract:

"I see that they keep up the negro question at the North, and talk of breaking the rebellion by freeing the slaves. There is one thing to talk and another to act. How are they going to free the slaves before the army reaches them? Wherever the army has gone the negroes have run away; but we cannot reach the slaves in the far South. McClellan tried to make them work at Harrison's Landing, but they complained bitterly that they had to work in the heat of the day, and say that the Yankees are harder masters than the ones they left. Besides the course of our government in agitating acts of confiscation and emancipation only gives something to nerve the enemy to fight against us. While our men are marched from place to place, without even being told where they are going—fighting without any knowledge of what they are fighting for—at times bare-foot and half starved—the enemy are fighting for their homes and their families—they say that we wish to take their property and hang their leading men, and they fight desperately. Footmen, could be encouraged and stimulated to action like the Southern men, the armies of the world would not defeat us; but our men are discouraged—they begin to ask themselves what they are fighting for, and can find no solution, except from some Northern paper, that the object is to free the negroes. The army is opposed to this and would like to see the negro question stopped, and unless it is speedily done, we must console ourselves with the thought that the country has been ruined and made bankrupt through the imbecility of our people.

While in Washington a few days ago, I heard it remarked that the Union was dissolved, and that the contest now was only a question of boundary. If such is the case, the sooner we end it, the further our line will extend South. When I left home I thought my services were needed in restoring the Union and putting down a rebellion amongst a few political aspirants; but I have given up all hope of a restoration, and now look forward to a cessation of hostilities and a compromise, by

an acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. I am sorry to admit this, yet I cannot see how it can be otherwise, so long as our people are determined to keep up the negro agitation. We have been led to believe that there was a strong Union feeling in the South; but my experience both in the army and while in Richmond has been otherwise. You may rely that the Southern men are united and determined—they are in concert and have every equipment necessary for an army. They receive goods of all kinds from the North, and our Northern papers are received in Richmond regularly.

Our army is sadly demoralized—discipline has been overlooked, and our Generals seem to be jealous of each other, lest some one may gain more honor than the rest.

Give my love to all the friends. I will do my duty while I stay, and if it is the will of God that I should lose my life, I am resigned. I do not fear death, yet I am content to live a while longer to enjoy the society of my family. I will write as soon as possible. Do not grieve or feel anxious for me; if any accident befalls me you will hear of it soon enough. I still believe I am to be spared to come home, when I can then tell you a soldier's life as it is. Farewell. May God bless you.  
E. R. BRADY.

**GEN. RENO'S LAST WORDS.**—When General Reno fell, General Sturges was within a few yards of him. He was in command of the division formerly commanded by Reno, increased by several regiments, and the men had just distinguished themselves in driving the rebels from the summit of the Blue Ridge. These generals were bosom friends; had been classmates at West Point and graduated together. When Reno fell, Sturges ran to his assistance, had him picked up, and said: "Jesse, are you badly wounded?" To which he replied: "Yes, Sam, I am a dead man." General Sturges had him placed upon a litter and carried to the rear, where he died in an hour. His last words, before leaving the battle-field, were:—"Boys, I can be with you no longer in body, but I am with you in spirit."

**WHO IS PLEASANTON?**—Brig. General Alfred Pleasanton is a native of the District of Columbia, from which he entered the Military Academy in 1840. He was commissioned full second lieutenant of dragoons in November, 1845. He served in Mexico, where he gained distinction and a brevet. He became a captain in 1855. In 1861, by the resignation of other officers, he rapidly advanced on the list, until he was senior captain in the cavalry service. He soon became colonel of cavalry, and in July last was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and was given the command of Stoneman's cavalry brigade. He had been celebrated for his dash and brilliancy, and has gained much credit by his operations in Maryland.

## The Republican Party Before the Election

The following is the sixth of the series of resolutions composing the platform of the Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention, in 1860:

"Resolved, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every Department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the Public Treasury by favored partisans—while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal Metropolis show that an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded."

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AFTER THE ELECTION

The following was made by the Hon. Mr. Dawes, a republican member of Congress from Massachusetts, on the 25th of April, in which he exposed the corruptions of Lincoln's Administration:

"The gentleman must remember that in the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of Reform and Entrenchment, there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the Public Treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the Administration which the people hurlled from power because of its corruption."

Two new men-of-war—the Mackinaw and the Shamrock—have just been commenced at the Brooklyn navy-yard. The first will be about 200 feet in length, nearly 1,000 tons measurement, and carry only three guns. The shamrock will be a little larger. Work is very brisk now at the yard, over three thousand five hundred men being employed.