

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 1, 1862.

Democratic Nominations

- Auditor General, ISAAC SLENKER, of Union County.
Surreyor General, JAMES P. BARR, of Allegheny County.
For Congress, ARCHIBALD M'ALLISTER, of Blair Co.
State Senate, W. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield Co.
Assembly, C. L. PERSHING, of Johnstown.
Prothonotary, JOSEPH M'DONALD, of Ebensburg.
District Attorney, PHIL. S. NOON, of Ebensburg.
Coroner, JAMES SHANNON, of Johnstown.
Commissioner, JOHN CAMPBELL, of Conemaugh Boro.
County Surreyor, HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.
Auditor, WM. J. WILLIAMS, of Ebensburg.
Poor House Director, IRVIN RUTLEDGE, of Johnstown.

The election tickets are printed and are now ready for distribution. Our candidates will call and get them and see that they are circulated throughout the county.

GET ASSESSED—Remember, Democrats, if you have not been assessed within ten days before the election, you will be deprived of your vote; which, at this time, is inestimable: we urge upon you to see to this matter at once.

For the want of sufficient force in our office, owing to one of our principle hands getting his arm hurt, we were obliged to turn in with our stick and rule, which must be an excuse for the lack of original matter this week; we have, however, selected some good extracts.—The comments on the President's Proclamation from the New York World are well worthy of perusal.

The Election.

Perhaps no more favorable opportunity than the present will ever occur, for rescuing this government from the hands of men who are demonstrated to be unfit for its guidance through the fiery ordeal we are now undergoing. The people are awake to the danger, and are resolved to meet it.

We have tried the radicals, agitators and abolitionists long enough. They have succeeded by their foolish and impracticable schemes and legislation, only in uniting the South as one man against us, and of dividing the North into parties, which, unless more moderate counsels prevail, promise soon to become as deadly hostile to each other as the South can wish.

The President who regards his oath, the general who is opposed to negro insurrection, and the citizen that dares talk of constitutional obligations and privileges, have already become obnoxious to this progressive school, and where the end will be, unless the people arise in their majesty and assert their independence, we fear to conjecture.

The ballot box is now our only remedy. Let every patriot consider attention to politics his sacred duty; for, until all the corrupt and time-serving demagogues who, for years past, have usurped the places of honest men, have been utterly weeded out, we need hope for but for little change for the better. Let us, therefore, wipe out the slate and begin anew.

The coming elections are extremely important, as the complexion of the law-making power may be entirely changed thereby.

Besides the State ticket, which we have had at the head of our columns for several weeks, we have a member of Congress and of the State Legislature to elect, as well as several minor, though important, county officers. The fact that the term

of office of that rampant partizan, David Wilmot, will expire on the 4th of March next, at which time it will devolve upon our Legislature to choose his successor, renders it especially desirable that the Democracy should receive a majority in that body this fall. With a Democratic Senator to succeed Wilmot, and a moderate Republican like Cowan as his colleague, the Keystone State will not be likely to disgrace herself in the higher branch of our National Legislature for years to come, as she has during the past term. Let every man who loves his country bend his energies to this end.

The President's Proclamation.

On the first page we publish the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, which declares that all slaves in any State or part thereof, which shall remain in open rebellion against the General Government on the first day of January 1863, shall be thereafter and forever free.

We look upon this radical and unconstitutional act of the Chief Magistrate, as a flagrant outrage upon the loyal people of the North who have freely lent their blood and their treasure to vindicate and sustain the authority of that sacred instrument, Abraham Lincoln has so grossly and wantonly set at defiance. This despotic usurpation, by Mr. Lincoln, of powers not vested in the President, cannot fail to awaken feelings of alarm within the breast of every true lover of his country and to cast a shade of sorrow and disconsolation over the hearts of them who stood by the President and without skepticism believed that he would remain true to his oft-repeated professions of fealty to the Constitution. It is not two years yet since Abraham Lincoln stood on the great balcony of our national Capitol, in the presence of thousands of his fellow countrymen, and beneath the broad canopy of high heaven, swore by Almighty God to support and defend the Constitution, the only guarantee of liberties; but instead of having any real regard for his sacred oath of office, or caring any thing about the great chart of American liberty, he has proved himself a weak vacillating old mountebank to the doctrines enunciated in his Inaugural Address, by yielding to the wicked and fanatical counsels of Lovejoy, Stevens, Wilmot, Sumner, Wade, Wilson and other bad men who have openly and avowedly arrayed themselves against the Government. Thus, alas, the President of the United States, has consented to become the tool and pliant automaton of wicked and designing knaves—to splash and batter away in the bottomless gulf of Abolition fanaticism. The people may now virtually understand that hereafter President Lincoln intends to rely only on Abolition council and support and that his professions and pledges of fealty to the Constitution were hypocritical in the extreme—calculated only to conceal the real purpose of his Administration. We quote from the New York World the following: "President Lincoln has swung loose from the constitutional moorings of his inaugural address and his messages at the opening of the two successive sessions of Congress under his administration. He is fully adrift on the current of radical fanaticism. We regret for his sake, we lament for the sake of the country, that he has been coerced by the insanity of the radicals, by the denunciation of their presses, by the threats of their Governors and Senators that he should resign, into a proclamation which on its face violates the Constitution, is contrary to the general current of civilization in the conduct of war as it has run since the crusades, is in opposition to the solemn declarations made by our government that this was not to be a war of subjugation, and in manifest obstruction of the reunion of those States for which the nation has fought, and is ready to lavish its blood and treasure.

"We demand to be informed whence the President derives his power to issue any such proclamation as he has now published? Not from the Constitution surely for it is in plain violation of some of its leading provisions. Not from the laws of war, for the laws of war tolerate no such proceeding. Not even from the so called confiscation act, which the President was at one time on the point of vetoing, for the proclamation does not conform to its provisions. This proclamation is made in pursuance of that higher law—that is to say, that open defiance of law—which has distinguished the tribe of pestilent abolition agitators from the beginning. Their moral notions are so sublimated and transcendental that they do not recognize the obligation of a compact, or the binding force of an oath, or the authority of a constitutional law duly enacted.

"They acknowledge no law but their own unregulated impulses. Sectional hate party spirit, political passions inflamed to diabolical fury—these are the 'higher law' of these wretched zealots, in comparison with which the sacred obligations

of the fundamental law of the land, and the public law of nations, are as light, in their estimation, as the feathers of a gossamer's wing. In obedience to this higher law of unreasoning passion, they undertook, many years ago, to amend one distasteful but minor provision of the Constitution; now they give loose reins to their fanaticism, and drive with a coach and six through the very body of the instrument.

"The Constitution confers on the federal government no power to change the domestic institutions of the States; this policy makes changes of the most violent and sweeping character, changes which even the Republican party in its national conventions disclaimed any intention of making, and admitted to be unconstitutional. The Constitution protects the property of all citizens from forfeiture by civil penalty without trial and conviction; this policy inflicts heavy penalties without even the pretence of a trial, inflicts them on all the citizens of whole States without even the pretence of any discrimination between the innocent and the guilty, blending them all into one indistinguishable mass without any regard to whether they had borne arms against the government or were non-combatants, or whether they had gone into the rebellion voluntarily or had been coerced into the terrorism which has prevailed at the South.

"The Constitution describes the crime of levying war against the United States as treason, and makes certain broad regulations respecting its punishment; but the policy in question assumes to punish levying war in a different way from what the Constitution allows it to be punished, by punishing it under some other name. A man cannot be constitutionally punished as a traitor till he has been first tried, but this policy attempts to circumvent the Constitution by inflicting the punishment under some other form than as a penalty of treason. A universal confiscation of the private property of non-combatants, throughout whole States, without trial, without any attempt to distinguish between innocent and guilty, or between the property of full-grown male citizens, and that of minors and orphans, held by guardians or trustees, is alike contrary to the Constitution and to the laws of civilized war, which respect the private property of non-combatants.

"If we descend from the Constitution to the confiscation act, we shall find this extraordinary proclamation indefensible even on the principles of that act. That law does not act on the gross population of areas of country, but on individual persons. The forfeitures it denounces are confined to persons in rebellion against the government. What can be more preposterous, or a more monstrous perversion of justice, than to make the guilt or innocence of an individual depend on whether the state in which he happened to be born shall have representatives in Congress on the first day of January? It would be sufficiently monstrous to make a man's right to his property depend on his own exercise of the elective franchise. Never was there so degrading a satire on republican institutions as the compulsory voting required by President Lincoln.

"But when a man's property is made to depend not on whether he chooses to vote himself, but on whether his fellow-citizens choose to vote, and whether the number voting under this executive compulsion happens to be a majority, we are lost in astonishment that a chief magistrate of a free country should undertake to make citizens perform what ought to be their freest act, under coercion, and to convert the ballot box into a criminal tribunal. What has the number of votes cast in a particular election to do with the question whether a particular citizen is guilty of treason? Why should women minors and orphans be deprived of their property in consequence of the neglect of citizens to vote?

"This extraordinary proclamation will bring no advantages to the negro race at all proportionate to the obstructions it throws in the way of re-union. It is certain that the Union will never be restored till this ill-advised action of the government is reversed. It converts every inhabitant of the South into a zealot whose all is embarked in the success of the rebellion. The idea that they will succumb to threats, that they will vote on compulsion, that they will feel terror, or misgivings, or anything but increased indignation, at such a proclamation, shows small knowledge either of human nature or the temper of the Southern mind.

"Such a proclamation cannot possibly be enforced, and its only effect will be to strengthen the determination of the rebels to fight to the very last. They are shut up in a lane which has no turning. The military power of the rebels is broken, we have laid before ourselves a still harder task to perform. At the very crisis of the contest of arms, the President has reinforced them as effectually as if he had doubled their squadrons in the field. We may learn from our enemies. They will rejoice. Their leaders will make of this proclamation their chiefest moral weapon. It is powerless in our hands for good; in theirs it will be potent for evil. Our only salvation now is in the ballot box. To that it yet remains possible for the people to resort. There the battle lost to-day may be won to-morrow. There alone the insulted majesty of the Constitution may be vindicated by the people against its faithless custodians."

The Public Debt.

The Republican papers are endeavoring to make their readers believe that our public debt is only about \$500,000,000. The annual interest on this sum, at six per cent. would be (\$30,000,000) thirty millions of dollars. The Direct Tax Bill, drawn by Thad. Stevens, and passed by a Republican Congress, for the purpose of paying the interest on the public debt, is (150,000,000) one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, per annum. Now, either the Republican papers are wrong, or Congress has grossly deceived and swindled the people on this point by taxing them just five times as heavily as was necessary! We leave the people to judge between the Republican papers and the Republican Congress! The amount of tax levied by Congress (150,000,000) is the interest, at six per cent., of twenty-five hundred millions of dollars! (\$2,500,000,000) which sum, we presume, Congress believed the public debt would amount to by the time the assessment should be made!

If we are wrong, we trust some Republican editor, of financial proclivities (Forney, for instance!) will set us right. We are somewhat anxious to see some arithmetician cypher out this matter so as to show why \$150,000,000 were levied as the annual interest on a debt of \$500,000,000. According to our "figurin," this is reckoning interest at 30 per cent., and is, therefore, rank usury!

"Omnibus qui prosum sequuntur," or "we labor for the good of all," is the inscription on one of the chime bells given by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. to the city of Lowell. That favored place may have the bells, but they cannot monopolize the Doctor's skill which is made available by his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills to all alike—not only in this country but in all countries where civilization and commerce have gone. While we admire the liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation to their native town, we will remind our readers of the following influence a chime of bells spreads over the whole community that hears them. They are few in this country, and their influence is little known, but ask the exile from his home in Germany, France, England, whether the chime on Trinity Church does not make the heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn notes his childhood, his boyhood, ay, and his manhood, loved to hear at the soft approach of evening in his native land.

We wish our generous townsmen whom God has blessed with means would consider whether we too cannot add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love dearer and stonger and longer the place we call our home.—[Madison, Ind. Banner.]

Republican Opinion of Lincoln's Proclamation.

The New York Times, commenting on the President's Emancipation Proclamation says:

"From now till the first of January—the day when this proclamation will take effect—is little over three months. What may happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say. We earnestly hope however, that by that time, the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, and that the terrible element of slave insurrection may not be invoked."

"This, we take it, is a virtual acknowledgment that this proclamation aimed at 'slave insurrection' in the South, with all its accompanying horrors—the indiscriminate slaughter of white men, women and children, with the accompaniments of arson, rape, and all the hellish crimes which Giddings and his associates have for years been desiring to see perpetrated by the negroes upon the whites of the South.

The North American, of this city, does not doubt that this proclamation will lead to a resolution in the rebel States, which means insurrection, and its infernal concomitants. The New York Tribune, the organ of the traitorous radicals, is rejoiced—it is in ecstasies over the proclamation, it says, "it is the beginning of the end of the rebellion; the beginning of the new life of the nation. GOD BLESS ABRAHAM LINCOLN!"

"Greely is satisfied now; he will no more complain of the President; he has accomplished his purpose. Even Phillips will be pleased now. The President has 'proclaimed a policy,' which pleases these life-long enemies of the Government—the Union.

"God bless Abraham Lincoln!" will be repeated by all the tribe of negro worshiping fantastic, fools and fiends in human shape who have, for so many years, been reviling the memory of Washington and stigmatising the Constitution (which he helped to frame, and which he heartily approved,) as 'a league with death and a covenant which he'll."

Greely has given them the cue, and they will all take up the cry "God bless Abraham Lincoln!" though, hitherto, they have execrated him, and pronounced him a "mad turtle"—the "Illinois slave hound," etc. They are conciliated now, and one of the purposes, if not the main purpose, of the proclamation is already accomplished! God help Abraham Lincoln!

Johns & Crosley's Cement Glue is now for sale at H. C. Devine's.

From the 125th Pa. Volunteers.

SANDY HOOK, Md. }
Sept. 21, 1862. }

MR. EDITOR.—The last time I saw you, I promised to write to you at my earliest convenience. I have now an hour to spare, and I dedicate it to the readers of the Democrat and Sentinel, by giving them an account of the share we took in the great battle of last Wednesday. I will not attempt to give a description of the battle, but merely give an account of the part played in it by the 125th Pa. Volunteers, and what I saw. The fight had been raging some two hours before we were ordered to advance. We were to support a battery of 10 guns which was stationed in front of a large force of the enemy, who were in possession of a piece of woods which sheltered them from the fire of our battery, they had also two batteries replying to ours; in about 40 minutes ours was silenced and had to move off leaving two or three guns behind. The captain came riding back and requested us to not let the rebels have the guns. Our boys responded to his request at once and ran up the hill, seized the pieces and drew them off the field to a safe distance and then returned to their places in the ranks.

When our battery was silenced, the rebels came swarming out of the woods like bees out of the hive; this was a critical moment as there was no more batteries near to stop them. At this time an Aid came galloping up to our Colonel (Higgins) and ordered him to hold the enemy in check till there could be another battery brought to take the place of the first one. We immediately advanced upon them giving three cheers. They moved back into the woods and we followed till we got within three hundred yards of them, when we poured in our fire and took our stand; as soon as we fired, they rushed upon us, and such a storm of bullets as they poured into us was terrific, 300 men of our regiment went down under it in fifteen minutes. We had to content with a whole brigade. They came up in front and on our flank, still we fought and held our ground till our mission was performed. Our other battery had arrived, and an Adjutant was sent to order us out of the gulph of death. He severely gave the order when he was mortally wounded. Our line did not waver till the command, about face, was given, and then we broke and all was confusion. The rebels rushed after us confident of success, but a heavy reckoning was in waiting for them. A battery of 22 pieces had taken the place of our old one. The Pa. Reserves, were in waiting for them, concealed in the edge of a cornfield, another Pa. Regiment was ready for them as soon as they would come out of the woods. Those troops let us pass through their lines. The rebels came swarming out of the woods in pursuit not 200 yds behind. When almost instantly our battery and the Reserves poured into them a crushing volley, which literally pitched them back, it was most horrible to witness the slaughter of those men; at this place they lost 1100 in killed and wounded. They were completely routed and out-generaled, our Regiment was used as a bait to draw the fliers out of their den; after we formed in line again, we were relieved by the 13th New Jersey, Volunteers, after being under fire for three hours—I mean from the time we took our stand to support our battery, we lost comparatively few men, till we got into the woods where the rebels were sheltered.

I will now give you a list of the killed and wounded of Company K, (Capt. J. W. Gardner) of the 125th P. V. Killed—Josue Cretin, St. Augustin; Fred Ward, Altoona. Wounded—Charles Dillon, St. Augustin; Chas. McGough, do.; P. Kearney, do.; I. C. McDermitt, do.; H. McGuire, do.; S. Bonden, do.; A. Bortman, Ebensburg; John Comerford, Altoona; Robt. Smith, St. Augustin; S. McCreary, Summit; J. S. Beales, Altoona; William Beales, do.; George Jones, do.; Thomas Wakefield, do.; Wm. Myers, do.

Yours in all sincerity, CLEARFIELD.

Black Republican Print says

Democrat's Conventions.—The Democrats are going to make a vigorous effort to elect this State; and they are to do so, not for the sake of having a better government than Mr. Lincoln gives us.

Between the criticisms of the Times and the old line abolition journals and orators on Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, it will not be necessary for Democrats to say anything against Lincoln. Before the next Presidential election will, if they possibly can, render it ridiculous in the estimation of the people; but they will, at the same time, demand that the people shall elect a man of their choosing and of their own mind.

Republican Testimony

The N. Y. Times is a republican party organ of great influence; its chief editor and proprietor, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, was speaker of the last New York House of Assembly, chosen by the Republican members thereof in the usual partizan manner. Hence the utterances of the Times may be regarded as true expressions of republican sentiment. Very recently it declared that the people had utterly lost confidence Gen. McClellan, and recommended him to resign, and a few days ago, it contained a leading editorial article, from which we extract the following:

"Mr. Lincoln may not realize the fact, and none of his secretaries probably will venture to tell him of it; but the people look upon the Government at Washington as actually falling to pieces, and by its weakness and incapacity offering itself a prey to the first strong hand that may venture to seize it. This is not the sentiment of radicals or abolitionists alone. All such distinctions of party or principle sink into insignificance by the side of the terrible crisis which the country is rapidly approaching. Men of all parties who love the country, and would see it saved by its constituted authorities, tremble with apprehension when they see those authorities so incompetent to the great task that is devolved upon them. The natural effect of such a spectacle is to beget a longing for strength as the one thing needful, and to inspire a willingness to accept of any whatever quarter it may come."

"And there is, in our judgment, imminent danger to-day that—unless our government promptly vindicate its strength, its power, its competency to deal with this rebellion, and to defend its own existence, more conspicuously than it has during the last year—we shall see a measure which will either lead to anarchy or subject us to the absolute despotism of the Southern oligarchy of the Southern States."

"We do not fear the German of the Continent, nor much the arbitrary political significance concealed from himself the fact that there is a deep, strong undercurrent of political machination underlying all the movements of the war, and giving character and impetus to the developments of public opinion. There are men north and south—statesmen and military—who look to the possibility of saving the Union in other ways than simply conquering the rebels and expelling by force their return to their allegiance. We need not tell any one that there are men who regard this war as being brought upon the country by the impetuosity of the Republican party, and who do not believe it possible to end it and preserve the Union until the results of that impetuosity are for the moment set aside, and the country has a chance to point a Government upon another basis. But we can tell President Lincoln that there are men in the army who do not believe the war will end, except by causing the independence of the South, unless the Government is again restored to Southern control, or a convention is held to form a Constitution under which both North and South can live together in a common Union."

This is pretty strong testimony against the present Republican Administration, and speaks at the supersession of the President, by something stronger "from ever quarter it may come." The Union of the Union is not so much feared as "overthrow of the government." The Times wants a "government," even if Lincoln has to be deposed and a dynasty set up, under George Law, or some other "energetic" man, as that paper recommended about fifteen months ago. Now, however, it seems half willing to "restore the country to Southern control for the sake of having a better government than Mr. Lincoln gives us."

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