

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEW OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8, 1862.

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Ebensburg April 23—41

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The undersigned begs leave to announce to his friends of Cambria and the adjoining counties, that he has opened a HOTEL in the West Ward of Ebensburg, where he is prepared to accommodate sojourners and travellers in all that appertains to their comfort. HIS BAR will be found replenished with the best of "Union Spirits" and "Malt" Liquors, in the language of the memorable act of Assembly, under which he starts out. Connected with the establishment, is a TEN PIN ALLEY, the only one in the place, which will be attended at all times by the necessary "Pin Lifters."
The subscriber solicits a portion of public patronage, which favor he will reciprocate "according to his size."
D. A. CONRAD.
July 23, 1862.—33—

PAMPHLET LAWS.

The Pamphlet Laws of the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have been received at this office and are ready for distribution to persons entitled to receive them.

JOSEPH M'DONALD, Prothy. Prothonotary Office, Ebensburg, Pa.
July 23, 1862.—33—

S. M. Pettengill & Co.
Advertising Agents, 119 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, and authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circu ating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are empowered to contract for us at LOWEST TERMS.

WAR NEWS.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN AND ANTIETAM BATTLES.

The following official report of the battle of Antietam, from Gen. McClellan, has been received at the War Department:

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 20, 3 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief U. S. A.: I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles at South Mountain and Antietam. At South Mountain our loss was: Killed, 443; wounded, 1,806; missing, 76; total, 2,325. At Antietam our loss was: Killed, 2,000; wounded, 9,116; missing, 1,043; total, 12,469. Loss in the two battles, 14,794.

The rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate. Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about three thousand rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this however, the rebels had buried many of their dead upon the distant portion of the battle field, which they occupied after the battle, probably at least five hundred.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen upon the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500, the total rebel killed in the two battles would be 4,000.

According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded 18,742. As nearly as can be ascertained at this time the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles, will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full return will no doubt show a larger number. Of these about 1,200 are wounded. This gives the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners 25,542.

It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom it is said by citizens here to be large. It may safely be concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops during the campaign in Maryland.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia, we captured twelve guns, seven caissons, nine limbers, thirty-nine colors and one signal flag. We have not lost a gun or color. On the battle-field of Antietam 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens, and those distributed on the grounds to the recruits and other unarmed men, after the battle.

At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point. Four hundred were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac.

GEN. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. Commanding. FIFTY THOUSAND REBELS TO MARCH ON WHEELING AND PITTSBURG—ALLEGHENY ARSENAL TO BE DESTROYED, &c.

The Washington Star of Tuesday says: It is generally believed here that Jeff Davis is about to send fifty thousand of his best troops on a forced march over the mountains to Wheeling, in hope of being able to take that city, and destroy the Government arsenal, &c., near Pittsburg, and then take Cincinnati, cross over into Kentucky and form a junction with Bragg and Kirby Smith—all before our troops, that are really soldiers, can be placed in position to interfere with any position of this proposed striking enterprise.

They also calculate on seizing sufficient steamers to transport an army of fifty thousand whither they choose on the Ohio. This programme is represented as having come to Washington in whispers of Richmond gossip.

Whenever McClellan crossed in large force into Virginia, the balance of the rebel army is to fall back on Richmond as soon as possible, and there, garrisoning its defenses, now claimed to be stronger than those around this city, to wait the approach of our army by any route its commander may select to march.

An important feature of this alleged rebel programme is for their force in Kentucky, immediately after its combination, to sweep the State bare of every horse,

hog, or herd of cattle within its reach, driving them south before them, and having thus obtained such means of prolonging the contest, procurable nowhere else within their reach, to take post in Southern Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Mississippi, leaving our armies to follow for winter campaign at their usual leisure.

A reconnaissance to Warrenton Junction yesterday discovered no signs of the rebel army in that vicinity. It was said that the repairs to the Rappahannock Railroad bridge have been completed.

Last night extensive military movements took place, evidently commenced in the vicinity of Washington—one body of twenty thousand troops marching in one direction, and another body in a different one.

It is still being insisted on around us that Gen. Lee yesterday and this morning made serious movements to recross the river into Maryland. We continue to doubt this, however, though he is probably making feints on the river bank above Harper's Ferry, to cover movements of some portion of his army in another direction.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—ITS POSITION RECONNOISSANCES—IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN PROSPECT.

Camp of the Fifth N. Y. Zouaves, near Sharpsburg, Sept. 27.—The headquarters of General McClellan were removed yesterday to a point three miles nearer Harper's Ferry. This movement may mean something, or it may have been made merely for convenience sake. At any rate it is regarded here with some interest.

Harper's Ferry is now held by a large force of our troops, and is evidently regarded as an important point in the position of the Potomac army. Of the other movements of troops taking place I shall say nothing. Burnside's division has not gone to Harper's Ferry. I may say however, that all the indications here bespeak renewed activity on the part of the army.

Rebel accounts of the late battle create some disgust, but more amusement, among the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac who won the victories at South Mountain and Antietam. They admit the stern resistance and earnest bravery of their antagonists, but the solid results of the fight were decidedly with us to occasion them any trouble over the vapors of the Richmond Dispatch and Whip.

A ride from the centre of the Army of the Potomac to its right wing at Williamsport gives one an impressive idea of the immense number of men and prodigious aggregations of material that have been brought together. For thirteen miles the eye never loses sight of camps.

At Williamsport there have been no active operations on either side. The rebels continue to picket the Virginia side of the river, whilst our troops do the same on this side.

As a general thing there is, as elsewhere on the river, no firing between pickets, both sides by mutual consent, abandoning this useless and murderous practice.

When in Hagerstown, a few days since, I gave a list of some of the distinguished rebels who recorded their names at the Washington House. Among these was Dr. McLaughlin, of Bradley Johnston's staff. This same individual, a few days since, crossed the river and gave himself up to the pickets of the 8th Maryland regiment.

He stated that he was utterly tired of the rebel service, and would sooner be in Fort M'Henry than with their army in Virginia. McLaughlin is a Marylander, and, I believe, formerly resided at Elliott's Mills.

He brings news of the death of Albert Carroll, one of the sons of Charles Carroll, Esq.
Early this morning a large force of cavalry crossed the Potomac at Blackburn's Ford, and moved toward Shepherdstown. They have not returned when I close this letter.

Additional correspondence of the American of Tuesday morning:

Our scouts visit Shepherdstown frequently by day, while the rebel cavalry still come there at night, the place being held by neither party. A number of the rebel wounded are there. At Shepherdstown Ferry, on this side of the Potomac, there are over two hundred wounded rebel prisoners, who are guarded by the Ninety-first Pennsylvania regiment, and under the care of three rebel surgeons. They have everything done for them that is possible, no service that is desired being refused by our surgeons or officers, but the hospital is a terrible place.

The men are most terribly wounded, who could not be moved further, and there is scarcely one among them who has not

lost an arm or leg, or is not otherwise mutilated. Our men mingle freely with them, and are entering in their willingness to aid them in any way that can give relief or comfort.

Harper's Ferry, which I reached this morning from Sharpsburg, is now the center of important movements. A firmly constructed pontoon bridge already crosses the river, and the reconstruction of the railroad bridge is being pushed forward with all the expedition that can be gained, by employment of a large force of mechanics, under the direction of the railroad company. The completion of this bridge has an important connection with the army, as it would be impossible for it to move far into Virginia without a complete line of railway communication with its base of supplies.

It would be an easy thing to march our men, who are now rested and in fine condition, to Winchester or Martinsburg, but it would not be so easy to feed them after they were there. When the bridge is completed, and the railroad can be brought into use, and as the army advances, we shall see active operations resumed, and that time is not very distant.

Our advance is four or five miles out, and a rebel force, composed of brigades of Louisiana and North Carolina troops, are in our immediate front, and show a disposition to contest our further advance.

A spirited cavalry and artillery skirmish took place this morning, in which our men did well and drove the rebels some distance. A cavalry officer and a squad of men were captured in a house, which was surrounded by our troops, and the officer was brought into Harper's Ferry, but I did not learn his name.

There are reports that the rebel army are fortifying both Winchester and Martinsburg, but they are not generally credited in military circles. A sudden rebel dash on Cumberland is regarded as more probable, and measures have been taken to check-mate any such movements.

WHOLESALE REQUEST FROM GENERAL HALLECK.

The following circular has been issued from the headquarters of the army:
Circular.—From casualties in the field, and from absence by reason of sickness, many volunteer regiments have not a sufficient number of officers to command them. It is important that vacancies caused by deaths and resignations be filled with the least possible delay. The Governors of the several States are earnestly requested to fill these vacancies by promoting officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have distinguished themselves in the field, or who have shown a capacity for military command. Without the hope of promotion there is no encouragement for a faithful performance of duty, and no stimulus to deeds of valor. Moreover, the discipline and efficiency of an army depends in a great measure on the character and qualifications of its officers. Without good officers the very best soldiers soon become a mere military mob, the inefficiency of which is increased by the increase of its members.

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

ARMY AFFAIRS AT ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Sept. 29.—Three hundred and sixty-three disloyal citizens of Carroll county, Mo., have recently been assessed eleven thousand dollars by the Board of Commissioners appointed under General Order No. 3, for killing and wounding loyal soldiers and citizens, and for taking property belonging to said loyal persons. The sums levied ranged from two to three hundred dollars on each person assessed. If the amount is not paid in ten days their property will be seized and sold.

Gen. Curtis and staff paid a visit this morning to the fortifications surrounding the city, and expressed himself highly pleased with their appearance and the manner in which the military arrangements are conducted. The appearance of Gen. Curtis and his formidable staff on the street collected quite a crowd of citizens.

The Thirty-third Iowa regiment arrived this morning and marched out to Benton Barracks, making an imposing appearance, and receiving many warm encomiums from the citizens.

COURT MARTIAL—STATE PRISONERS.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A court martial has been ordered to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y., to-morrow, for the trial of Orderly Sergeant Bulsom, charged with a brutal and unprovoked assault on Capt. S. M. Sprole, of the Ninth Infantry, U. S. A.

All prisoners of State now on parole, by authority from the Headquarters of the Military District of Washington, will report in person forthwith to the Military Governor of this District. This is with a view to their exchange for Union prisoners now at Richmond.

Abolitionism Against White Working Men.

CAIRO, Sept. 18, 1862.
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington:

Gen Grant is sending here a large lot of negro women and children, and directs me to ask you what to do with them.

Parties in Chicago and other cities wish them for servants. Will I be allowed to turn them over to responsible committees to be employed? If so, can I transport them at Government expense?

J. M. Tuttle, Brigadier-General, Commanding District of Cairo.

Washington, Sept. 18—6 P. M.
To Brigadier-General Tuttle, commanding: You are authorized to turn over to responsible committees negro women and children, who will take them in charge and provide them with employment and support in the Northern States, and you may furnish transportation at Government expense.

Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War
There can be no question that this is the initial point in an attempt on the part of the Abolition Republican faction, to force negro labor in competition with that of white men in the Northern States.

To be sure, in this particular case it is only women and children that are specified in the order of Secretary Stanton, but this is merely a reconnaissance to feel public sentiment, and to ascertain to what extent this negro labor doctrine can safely be put in operation. If Secretary Stanton can order a Brigadier-General of the United States forces to send negro women and children to Chicago or any other place, and charge the cost of their transportation to the General Government, to be paid out of the taxes of the already overburdened people, what is to prevent him from filling all the free States with negro men on the same principle? He had and has no authorities of law to appropriate one penny of the people's money to pay the fare of negroes from the military posts of the United States to other localities, and yet this is done by his order, and no countervailing document from the President has yet reached the public. It may therefore be safely asserted this action of the Secretary of War is based upon direct authority from the President, and was but a forerunner of his proclamation, which is based upon the same general principles with reference to the negro question.

But will the working men and tax payers of the Northern States look at this movement for one moment? Will they examine its effects upon their interests and the welfare of the community? No sensible man will for one moment believe that this transportation of negroes from the lines into the Northern States will stop with the women and children. That is preposterous. The parties in Chicago and other places who wish women and children for servants, will not object to male servants or working men, when the proper time comes for their introduction into those of the free States which have not barred their entrance by salutary enactments. And once in the free States then comes the practical effects of this pet scheme of President Lincoln and the Abolition Republican party. These negroes must put their labor directly in competition with white men or they must fill our almshouses and prisons. No other view can be taken of this question, if reason, reflection, and observation are consulted. And in either view the white laborer is to suffer a most disastrous degree. Suppose that negro labor is put in competition with that of white men. The last must go to the wall, as the negro has no wants save those of the lowest animal character, and, hence, he can and will labor for a much lower rate of compensation than the intelligent white men of the North, who have social position to sustain, families to clothe and educate and rear in a manner befitting their stations and prospects in the future. This is the effect of introducing negro laborers into the free States, where he will work. But as the negro is proverbially idle and lazy, if he will not labor, what then? He must either be supported in the almshouse, or he will steal and thus find his way into prison. In either case he will have to be supported at the public expense and thus the tax rates will be increased to an alarming extent, and, in that case, the laboring men of the free States will be again the sufferers—as it is from the labor of the country that all the taxes are raised from which the City, State, and National indebtedness is liquidated.

Now, as these are inevitable consequences that will flow from the Abolition Republican scheme of filling the free States with negro laborers from the South, will the white men of the North support that party,

and thus put into their hands the weapons with which to crush them? President Lincoln in his proclamation clearly enunciates this doctrine, for if all the slaves are declared free, surely they must be allowed to act as free men, and chose their residences where it may suit them. But Secretary Stanton goes a step further, and announces that the white of the North are not only to have negro labor put in competition with theirs, but the expenses of sending the negroes into their midst is to be paid by the General Government, and drawn from white labor in the shape of increased taxation.

This is the basis on which the order of Secretary Stanton to Brigadier-General Tuttle rests. This is its meaning. And now it is for the white laboring men of the North to say whether this Abolition Republican plot against their interests shall succeed? The remedy is at the polls. Let a verdict be rendered against President Lincoln, his ultra Abolition proclamation, and the party which sustains it when the polls close on the coming election day, and white men can again hold up their heads in the North. Let them act.—Constitutional Union.

Creed of Jefferson

[January Address, March 4, 1801.]

"It is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear—stating the general principle, but not all its limitations:

"Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

"Peace, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most important administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against all anti-republican tendencies.

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peccable remedies are unprovided.

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to form the vital principle and immediate parent, despotism.

"A well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and, for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them.

"The supremacy of the civil over military authority.

"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

"Encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid.

"The diffusion of information, and arrangement of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

"Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of person, under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected."

Practical Conservative.

This is the political character given to Mr. Hall, the Republican candidate for the Senate, by the Hollidaysburg Register. If there was any such "class" known among the Republicans of our State Legislature since Mr. Hall has been in the Senate, the people would very much like to know it. Was it in the session of 1861, when our Union could have been permanently restored by any of the "compromise" measures offered in Congress? Where was Mr. Hall's "practical conservatism" there?—How did he vote on the various resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our members of Congress to oppose all those measures of "compromise"? Did he vote against any of those Abolition measures? Or was there any single measure offered by the Abolitionists, while he was in the Senate, that was too radical to receive his sanction? What was Mr. Hall's course when Wendell Phillips—the Abolitionist, whose chief boast it is that "he has been a disunionist for nineteen years"—came to Harrisburg and was insisted upon to deliver his Abolition lecture in the State Capitol? Mr. Hall was Speaker of the Senate at the time—did he vote yea or nay?

When the Register shows wherein Mr. Hall, failed to "come up to the scratch" fair and square, in the support of even a single one of the great many radical measures of the Abolitionists, he may then talk about him being a "practical conservative."—Clearfield Republican.