

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

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A Fatal Squeak of Abolitionism.

A UNION LEAGUE IN EBENSBURG.

JEFF DAVIS TO BE ATTACKED IN THE REAR.

Copperheads to be Shot Down Like Dogs.

THE ADMINISTRATION TO BE SUS-TAINED.

Democrats to Hold no more Offices.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE TO BE EXTERMINATED.

The Territory to be Divided among the Loyal People!

On last Thursday, Harry Boggs, a petty hireling, and a recent convert of Morrell & Co., came to this place to make a speech and organize a Union League, with all the secret signs, passwords, badges, &c., necessary for their purposes: whereupon the inking machine, down street, was instantly put in motion, and a few handbills were the result, which were posted on the corners, calling on all "loyal" men to assist. Accordingly a meeting of about thirty, principally all Democrats, assembled in the Court House, to see and hear what "was to be did."

Somebody moved that John Williams be President, Judge Jones and Isaac Evans were chosen Vice Presidents; and John H. Evans and Davy Jones, were the Secretaries.

The President was called upon to tell the object of the league. He thought it was no use to do that, because they all understood each other well enough, but he wanted the i-dee to go out that there was to be no party in the matter. He thought that any further statement was unnecessary. [Faint cheering in one corner].

Brother Barker then moved that Cyrus Elder make a speech. [More cheering in the same corner].

The speaker, a well dressed, gentlemanly looking fellow, made his appearance; his speech was altogether a mild one. He had seen a piece of poetry published sometime ago in the newspapers, which said "be brave!" He thought that was very pretty. He thought the pernicious doctrine of States' Rights, was gaining too much headway in Pennsylvania. He could not see any difference between the Administration and the Government; that Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States and was therefore, the Government. He said the Government might be broken up and dissolved, by the States refusing to send representatives to Congress; but that no State should secede without the consent of the Government. He did not think much of the emancipation proclamation; but if the Supreme Court decided it to be right he would abide by it. He thought the fanatical Abolitionists of the North had as much to do with the cause and continuation of this war as the rebels of the South. After assuring the audience, that he did not prepare his speech, he sat down. It was evident throughout that Mr. Elder's remarks did not suit the views of the Abolitionists who had invited his attendance. He several times, during his speech, "touched them on the raw," without appearing to be aware of it.

Brother Barker now moved that Mr. H. A. Boggs, Esquire, address this meeting. [Cheering in the amen corner]. This same Harry Boggs, who has had his bread and butter off the Democratic party all his life, came forward and said he was for the Democrats (as long as he could get office) until they opposed the policy of the Administration. [Cheers from the corner]. He thought old Jimmie Buchanan was an old dotard, and scoundrel. [Cheers over in the corner]. We suppose he thought otherwise during the four years

he held an appointment under him, worth \$2,000 per year. He was in favor of Railroads and Corporations generally. We presume he was thinking of the old Portage road—the stealings, little fat offices, &c. He was for a vigorous prosecution of the war. He was in favor of making war on the Democrats—copperheads. [Cheers in the corner]. He said they (the leaguers) would never shake hands with the Southern men again— [Cheers in the corner].—it was out of the question, there could be no difference among them on this point. [Cheers in the corner]. The only thing they might differ about was dividing Southern Territory after they had licked the rebels. [Cheers in the corner]. He said this war was a holy war; and the administration must be sustained. [Cheers in the corner]. He said he did not want the people to think that he prepared his speech or that he had it written down; but that it was all ex-tem-pore. [Chers from the corner]. And the speaker sneaked away.

Brother Barker moved that Rolla Jones now make a speech. [Cheers in the corner]. Lieut. Jones came forward and said he was not a speaking man—He was no citizen; but hoped soon to be one. He did not like to talk with powder and bullets. He for one, was in favor of coming home and using that kind of talk with Democrats. He was in favor of shooting copperheads down like dogs. [Cheers in the corner]. If Democrats wanted to get office they'd better "hurry up the rakes;" for when the soldiers came home it would be the last office under God's heavens they'd ever hold. [Cheers in the corner]. It would be the last dollar, thank God, that they'd ever make off Uncle Sam. (Cheers from the corner). Mr. Jones forgot to reflect that a majority of the army is composed of Democrats, and will not endorse such lawless doctrines. He said the wars must go on, if it took the last man. (Cheers from the corner). He would lose another leg if necessary. (Cheers in the corner). He would spill some more of his blood in order to exterminate rebels. (Cheers in the corner). He said there were some people in the North who'd sooner see the Union destroyed than see it restored with slavery. (Cheers in the corner). He said that a Union soldier was not safe in Cambria county; he had heard of a Union soldier who had the dogs hissed on him. (Cheers in the corner). Lieut. Jones took his seat and the Democrats who had become tired and sleepy began to leave, which vacated many of the benches.

As for the hissing the dog on a Union soldier, there are several versions of the story; but a neighbor, in the vicinity of where this "terrible outrage" should have happened, informs us that this "Union soldier," at an improper hour, was endeavoring to force his way through a window of a certain house in Loretto, where some girls were sleeping; and that the noise occasioned thereby, aroused some dogs across the way, which would have placed the aforesaid "Union soldier" in rather a precarious situation, had it not been for the timely interference of the man of the house, who, by the way owns no dog at all.

Brother Barker arose and said that Davy Jones had a letter from Mr. John G. Miles, Esquire, which he wanted read. (Cheers in the corner). The Secretary then read five or six pages of foolscap from the aforesaid Miles, which failed to bring any cheers from the loyal corner.

Brother Barker then stood erect and moved that the members of the league come forward and sign their names. A slight move was made in the aforesaid corner towards carrying this proposition out, when it was observed by one of the officers, that a few-cent was to be paid, which excited a regular stampede towards the door; and would have soon rid the house, but for the Presidents repeated appeals for order.

Brother Barker moved that the Secretary just write down the names. There were three cheers for the league, and old Connecticut; and three groans for the Democrats and copperheads. This appeared to annoy President Williams, who was desirous that the i-dee should be held out that there was no party issues in the loyal league.

Brother Barker now moved an adjournment; which was agreed to. We thought it about time as there was scarcely anybody left by this time except the officers.

We noticed several long suspected Democrats, of the Old Line Whig school,

figuring in this abolition job, with very sheepish looking countenances; to all of which we say amen. These men have been sucking a sustenance from the Democratic party since the inauguration of Know Nothingism, which detestable organization they, no doubt, secretly belonged all the time; some of whom yet fatten in office, secured by Democratic votes. But we again shout amen! because we now shall no longer be pestered with these speaking hounds, who have been controlling our Delegate elections, frequently to the detriment of the party.

There's no Evidence to Convict you; but you must go to Jail, for that's the Law.

The Allegbanian, which, a couple of weeks ago, came out in grand flourishes, accusing us of having "mutilated," and "interloped" the "patriotic" letters of one "scribbler," with "treasonable sentiments," appears a little "down in the mouth" about the matter, in the last issue. It acknowledges, that we have been wrongly and falsely accused, and cannot find any evidence, wherewith to condemn us; but it is, nevertheless, in favor of continuing those charges against us. And old Barker, instead of frankly acknowledging that he was "sht" by this Davis, alias scribbler, makes an ass of himself, by endeavoring, through one of his deputies, to palliate the real and unmistakable sentiments of those scribbler letters, which are not at all in keeping with his outward views or his truly "loyal" course. And the old simpleton, through the same fellow that writes his editorials, demands the re-publication of other letters from this Davis; and adds that if we fail to do so, we must go down. Now we have neither time, nor space to devote to this trifling affair, but we inform Mr. Barker, that we are not editing a paper, for the purpose of pleasing him, or the whims of any of his deputies. We have no disposition to injure Evan Davis, nor did we republish his letters with motives of that kind; but if he demands it, and wishes to be further "set right on the record," we will produce them; or if Barker, who is so deeply interested in the matter, will pay us for the expense and trouble of putting those productions into print, we will publish them at our regular advertising rates. Mr. Barker, perhaps, may have enough to do to keep his own record clear; and it is reasonable to suppose, that he has been suspecting us of that which, he himself, has been guilty. For further particulars we refer him to the letter of Andrew Callaghan, published in to-days paper, which, perhaps, in itself, is a more "crushing rebuke" to Barker and his concerns, than he endeavored to administer to us.

A Crushing Rebuke—The way things are sometimes done in an Abolition Printing Office.

The Allegbanian, some two weeks ago, published with considerable display, a letter purporting to have been written by Andrew Callaghan; which everybody in the settlement knew, was never written by him.

The Allegbanian has been guilty of slandering a Union soldier—a gray haired man, whose reputation is older and better established in this county, than that of the ostensible editor of the above named sheet. He is doubly guilty in this dirty work, by selecting a man whose misfortune it is to be illiterate, and who at the same time is far in the enemy's country defending our homes; and who is unable to defend himself against the dirty assaults of an Abolition sheet. But here is a letter from Mr. Callaghan, himself, which being free from anger or revenge, cannot fail to "heap coals of fire" upon the heads of his Abolition traducers.

CAMP NEAR AQUA LANDING, VA., April 8th 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—I deem it my duty to write you a few lines concerning a letter which appeared in the Allegbanian of the 2d inst., in which my political sentiments were altogether misrepresented. The following is a true statement of the case. I received a letter from a certain gentleman in Chest Springs, about the 8th of March, and being unable to answer it myself, I requested an acquaintance of mine to answer it for me. This man instead of writing my sentiments, wrote his own. And I knew not the nature of its contents till I saw them published in the above named newspaper. I again assert that my political sentiments have been misrepresented in that letter and if the gentleman from Chest Springs or the Editors of the Allegbanian think that I have changed my politics they are very much mistaken.

A. CALLAGHAN.

DIED.—At Hemlock, on Wednesday the 8th inst. RICHARD SHAW, aged about 19 years.

Meeting of the Club.

SPEECH OF J. E. SCANLAN, ESQ.

The Democratic Club of this place, assembled at the usual place of meeting, where some business, concerning the Club was transacted. Some by-laws, offered for the consideration of the Club, were adopted; and some were rejected, which gave rise to a spirited debate, in which Messrs. Noon, M'Donald, Bunn, Kittell, and Fenlon, warmly participated, at the same time observing the strictest parliamentary order. A great many new members joined the Club, and signed their names to its Constitution. Sergt. John E. Scanlan, who was previously selected to address the Club, was called for, who came forward and spoke to the assemblage in a clear and forcible manner; somewhat after the following, as near as we could catch his sentences.

After the usual courtesy towards the presiding officers, he turned to the audience and said, that in responding to the call made upon him at the last meeting of the Club, he would ask beforehand, that as it was his first attempt at speech-making, that they would look over any mistakes or blunders, and that they would alike excuse his shortcomings. It was not to be expected, that what he was about to say to them would be as eloquent and entertaining as the speeches they had heretofore listened to.

In making his remarks, it was not necessary to go back to those ancient periods, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary;" but he would stick to the point, and confine himself to the reign of Abraham, the first d-spot that ever attempted to rule over a free and enlightened people by ignorance, vulgar wit, proclamations and the force of arms. (Applause). He referred to the fact, that when the first call, by the President for volunteers to defend the national Capitol, was made, that the Democrats of Cambria, and he believed that in every other county in the Northern States, that Democrats were the first to respond to that call. And that it was a fact altogether overlooked, that the Abolitionists, with but very few exceptions, preferred staying at home, to sustain the Administration, by their vocal powers, while the Democrats were in the swamps of Virginia, and elsewhere, defending the Government, with musket and sabre. (Cheers). He said, so long as this war was carried on, or had even the appearance of being waged for the supremacy of the Constitution, and the bringing back the seceded States to the Union, that the Administration neither wanted for men, means or encouragement—that these were never withheld. That even after the Administration had shown its weakness and folly, by issuing emancipation proclamations, confiscation acts, exterminating schemes, &c. that men and means were not withheld; but given freely in the hope that the Administration would become ashamed of their foolish policy, and that they would prosecute the war on the principles and basis, upon which it was inaugurated. But it seemed to him that the secret plans of Abolitionism were deeply rooted and securely laid, long before secession was promulgated by Southern traitors; and that their infamous doctrines were now to be carried out at the expense of our liberties. He said that Congress too, were not a whit behind Abraham Lincoln and his immediate advisers, in madness and iniquity; for a proof whereof, he had only to refer to their recent acts—the loan and banking bill, the indemnity law, the conscript act and other unconstitutional and outrageous proceedings, which had not only placed at his disposal all the men and wealth of the land, but it made an absolute potentate of the President, or a government of the one man power. He considered the late conscript act, as one of the greatest frauds that was ever perpetrated on a free people, because it exempted the rich and enslaved the poor man, whose liberties already being taken away, had no further interest in the prosecution of this war.

He said that Mr. Lincoln, after he had received the rebuke of an outraged people, through the ballot box, at last fall's elections in nearly all the Northern States, instead of abandoning his former policy, endeavored to sustain himself by sending to Congress, from North Carolina, Louisiana and other seceded States, bogus members, elected by mock elections; manufacturing Congressmen as they would "greenbacks;" and unless that

such wickedness and corruption was stopped, that before another year the present Administration would be glad to go on their knees and ask mercy from an outraged people. (Cheers). It had been said that the army was in favor of the abolition policy; but he thought they had better not look to much to that source for help. He believed that more than two-thirds of the Union army were opposed to the emancipation policy and were not willing to fight for the elevation of the negro.

He said it behooved the people of the North to be watchful of their liberties, and to keep sacred those sacred trusts which were handed down to us by the patriots of the revolution. Two years of unsuccessful warfare had only plunged us deeper in trouble; and now milder means should be tried; or did the people prefer war with anarchy and oppression, to peace with constitutional liberty? He hoped soon to see its benign influence still the angry waves of passion and civil war that are now spreading the mantle of gloom over our unhappy country. (Cheers.)

More Abolition Tricks.

The following letter from Lieut. E. R. Dunegan, will show, not only how the names of private soldiers, who cannot defend themselves, are desecrated; but how the names of officers too, who have not the spark nor courage to resent, are used to further these abolition tricks.

CAMP OF THE 125TH P. V. NEAR AQUA LANDING, VA., April 6th 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—You will confer a favor upon the undersigned by publishing the following document in your paper. On the 21st of March a meeting of the officers and men of the 125th P. V. was held, and a set of resolutions were drawn up for publication and were endorsed, I believe, by a majority of the officers of the regiment. Some of these resolutions were of a very "dark complexion" and were sent for publication to the following newspapers, viz: Philadelphia Inquirer, Harrisburg Telegraph and Washington Chronicle. As our Co. was detached from the regiment at the time of the meeting I knew nothing of its proceedings until I saw them published in the above named newspapers. I was considerably surprised to see my name signed along with the rest of the officers endorsing all the resolutions adopted at the meeting. Some of the resolutions I do cheerfully endorse but the majority of them I do not nor never will endorse. The following note signed by one of the Secretaries of the meeting will account for my name being attached to the list of signers.

CARD.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the 125th P. V. held on the 21st day of March, certain resolutions were read and adopted to which the names of all the officers of the Regt. were signed by the Secretaries of the meeting, they being empowered so to do by the officers present, previous to forwarding for publication. It subsequently appearing that Lieut. Edward R. Dunegan of Co. K (who was supposed to be present) was absent at the time on "detached duty" this is therefore to certify, that his name owing to said misapprehension was used without his knowledge or consent. It is proper to add in connection with this card that Lieut. Dunegan endorses a portion of said resolutions.

WM. W. WALLACE, Capt. Co. C. 125th P. V., one of the Secretaries.

Yours in all sincerity EDWARD R. DUNEGAN

Meeting at Wilmore.

FRIENDS:—I send you a very brief sketch of the proceedings of our Democratic meeting at Wilmore last week. The meeting was organized, by electing the following named officers, viz: President—WM. PALMER, Esq. Vice Presidents—George Fringle, Esq. Ellis, Esq. Plummer, Patrick Riley, Esq. Secretaries—Alexander Skelly, Peter M'Gough.

The President stated the object of the meeting in an able and emphatic manner; after which John Knepper, Esq. (a recent convert to Democratic faith) was loudly called upon, who addressed the meeting at some length in an entertaining manner. Michael McColgan was next called upon. He addressed the assemblage in his usual earnest and pleasing style.

Col. M. D. Magellan was then vehemently called for, whose appearance upon the platform, was greeted with loud applause. His speech was listened to with most profound attention, and he took his seat with the regret of all present.

I will not endeavor to relate anything that was said in these speeches; but I must say that the meeting was one of the best and most enthusiastic, that I ever witnessed in this place.

P. M'GOUGH

"THE AGE"—We have received a copy of this new Democratic daily, and are much pleased with its appearance. Typographically, it is free from defects; editorially it reflects wisdom and ability.

Communications

Ebensburg April 9th, 1863. FRIEND TODD:—In the last issue of your clipper No. 2, we are repaled with a letter, from some intensely patriotic "Union" man of Loretto, or at least writing from that place. And though his letter is nearly a column in length all he expresses in so many words, may be three base slanders, to wit: First, that the Hon. Wm. A. Williams was endeavoring to weaken the efforts of the North when striving to put down the rebellion. Now this every one knows to be a lie, who knows aught of the history of the man. Friend and foe alike will testify to the expenditure of the money and time made by him to promote the interests of his country, and to sustain the administration as long as the war was prosecuted for a legitimate object, but however forsooth, he would not follow the administration and assist in disorganizing the constitution, the charter of our liberties; he is now a traitor, and fit only to be scolded at by the misrepresenters of truth signing himself "Union" secondly: The "let the Union go" dodge is a little too well known to be accepted as the sentiment of a Democrat; for this would be just what the writer of that upholds in supporting Greely, Phillips & Co. witness, Phillips remark, "I labored 20 years to break up the Union."

Thirdly: the dog story. Now the Editor "every dog has his day," and the writer of that letter appears to have had his on the day that the alleged "letting on" took place, it is reasonable to suppose that the other dog could not have been dangerous on the day in question.

Further, with regard to his idea that when the administration is successful, constitutional supporter of to-day may be in peace, we fully concur. But God forbid that ever such men may have the control of affairs in this country, or who believe in that instrument framed by our forefathers will leave to our children not a cause for blessing but for cursing us their unworthy progenitors.

A Fire in the Rear.

The following letter, from the Chief Republican, signed by the private soldiers who went from Clearfield county, is sufficient to show and substantiate what we have already said, concerning the nature of these Abolition resolutions were sent upon the army, without their consent.

RESOLUTIONS REPRESENTING THE SENTIMENTS OF COMPANY E. 149TH REGT. P. V. CAMP NEAR HELL PLAINS, VA. MARCH 27, 1863. Whereas, An effort has been made by certain party in the North to weaken the moral influence of the Army to the support of a political party, and to divide the loyals and cast away the courage of the people in their country, company of Hell-plains, and company of Hell-plains, do hereby resolve, that we will not support any resolutions, or any other resolutions, which are not in accordance with the principles of a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation of the 1st January, 1863, as an unneeded and a gratuitous proceeding; which has proved disastrous to our cause, as well as subversive of the principles of a republican form of government.

Resolved, That efforts of certain in North to obtain the real sentiment of the people North and South, in a National Convention, are objectionable in the financial; and are destined to produce no beneficial results, if properly respected by the Administration.

Resolved, That while we earnestly and anxiously desire a return of peace, we are not so slavishly attached to it as to be willing to accept it on any terms, and we do not accept any thing short of a restoration of the Union and a recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws.

These being our real sentiments, herewith affix our names: William Carr, George W. Adams, Charles Larimer, George W. Isaac, Jas. H. Dougherty, Henry Hammett, Abdedego Craik, D. Brown, Frank H. Bark, John R. Ball, Frank P. Cook, William Pierce, Christian Lott, Edward Goss, John W. De Back, William H. Ike, David Cramer, James H. Bush, William F. Mason, Wm. L. Taylor, John H. Ogden, Peter Cook, John H. Ogden, Nathan Warren, Oliver Smith, James Lyles, B. B. McPherson, Daniel S. Ely, Jas. A. Rhinehart, Daniel S. Ely, Chas. H. Garrison, James W. Lewis, B. F. Carr, Milton S. Lawrence, Wm. H. Phillips, John Macomber.

We refer our readers to a letter our first page, from an Iowa abolitionist which shows the way that Abolitionists are forced upon the army. It, it was written by an officer in the Union army, who would not take the dirty work.