

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

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Mass Meeting.

We are requested by the officers of the Chest Springs Democratic Club, to state that there will be a Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Cambria County, in the Borough of Chest Spring, on Friday, May 1st, at one o'clock P. M. A large turn out is expected.

The Government.

The Government of the United States, according to Abolition theory, consists in the absolute authority of the President—the morbid fancies of Abe Lincoln; and with the fiendishness of Gesler who sought to humiliate the brave Swiss, these infernal preachers of Abolitionism, after they have trampled upon the rights of the citizen, endeavor to make the people worship and do honor to Abe Lincoln and his besotted cabinet, which they are pleased to style the Government. We might cite the opinions of many learned statesmen to prove the absurdity of this Abolition doctrine; but we deem it unnecessary to argue against an absurdity which no sane man would advocate. We might here, however, quote with propriety, from the language of William H. Seward who has subsequently become a ranting advocate of the one-man-power. Six months ago Mr. Seward held the difference between the Administration and the Government, in the following terms:

"In this country especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the Administration at any time existing as distinct and separate from the Government itself, and TO CARRY VAST THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE WITHOUT A THOUGHT OF DISLOYALTY TO THE OTHER."

The above quotation shows the inconsistency and silliness of those who pretend to be American statesmen—who define that difference with the tongue; but who by their actions endeavor to blot out the distinction. The Democratic party has ever regarded this distinction between the Government and the Administration thereof. Under the Constitution the President and Vice President, are elected to hold office for a term of four years; consequently the President and his Cabinet or an Administration is transitory and limited to that period of time, to which they were elected or appointed, while the Government itself is permanent, and intended by its founders to be perpetual. This Abolition doctrine is so childish and irrational, that we forbear to dwell upon it any further. We, however, give the following subjugation from the Ohio Legion Gazette, which being rather ridiculous or nonsensical will meet the question better than a logical argument.

If the Administration is the Government why didn't it die with Gen. Harrison, or Gen. Taylor.

We suppose the Government was cut with a razor the other day when Seward wounded his hand.

If Lincoln should take the diarrhoea, the Government would have to swallow burnt brim or some other astringent to regulate its bowels.

If Lincoln should get the rheumatism, the Government would have to go on crutches.

When Chase takes snuff the Government has to sneeze.

When Welles gave his fit contract to Morgan, it was a brother-in-law of the Government to whom he extended the favor.

There is a rumor that the Government drinks tea out of a bottle. We don't believe the rumor, so far as it relates to tea.

The Government, by skillful and successful strategy, arrived unexpectedly in Washington, dressed in a beautiful Scotch plaid.

The Government was once heard to say that it had not studied the tariff yet, but intended to do so when it had leisure.

The Government is about six feet high,

has large feet and lank jaws, and used to mail rails when it was young.

When Halleck hit Stanton the Government got a black eye.

Meeting of the Club.

At the regular meeting of the Democratic Club, of this place, on Saturday evening, several new members signed its Constitution. After some business, concerning the Club, was transacted, Geo. W. Outman, Esq. was called upon, who addressed the meeting very elaborately.

He said he had listened to gentlemen in the Union League, who endorsed the Administration and asked that time be given it that it might demonstrate its policy. He thought the Administration had had time sufficient, long since, to have ended this rebellion. That time was only making things worse. That two years of defeat and disaster was time sufficient, to slow to the world that they were incompetent to the task they had assumed. That the time they asked meant only a continuation of the war, in order that they might glut and fatten on their idolized greenbacks. That they asked for themselves, that which they were unwilling to grant to the army; that when Gen. McClellan asked for time it was not given him; but that they divested him of authority and placed the army in the hands of a man who stood not upon a question of time—a man who, to save time, blunderingly rushed our brave army into a fruitless and useless engagement; and instead of taking Fredericksburg, came very near being taken himself, together with the entire Potomac army. He clearly showed and very substantially proved, not by a system of sophistry, but by the record, that the Abolitionists—the party in power, were the disloyalists; and that the Democrats were the only truly Union men. He traced the Abolition party back to its earliest insignificance, and showed that, although their doctrines were as pernicious and treasonable thirty years ago, as they are to-day, that nevertheless, they were allowed, by an unsuspecting and over-indulgent people, step by step, to gain power, which to-day, had developed in the ruin of our country. He spoke of the threats which had been made in the "loyal league" of this place, a la Butler, that the soldiers, after the South had been conquered, would be sent home to attend to the Democrats—to shoot and exterminate "copperheads." He was in favor of returning the fire, not with powder and bullets, as is proposed by the blackguard Butler, but with a freeman's true weapon the ballot. The ballot-box was the place to get the free and honest expression of the people, and the only medium through which the Union could be restored. And that the party in power attempted to corrupt or take away that great privilege of the people, that they would be met with open resistance.

Mr. Outman was, several times, during his remarks, warmly cheered by the audience.

The Freeman's Journal.

We notice that Mr. MASTERS, editor and proprietor of the New York Freeman's Journal, has greatly increased the size and improved the appearance of his paper. It is now issued in a clear and legible print, at \$2 per annum, which is a reduction from his former rates. Mr. MASTERS, it will be remembered, was among the first innumerated Democrats who was torn from friends and home, to gratify the fiendish wickedness of a corrupt Administration, because, forsooth, he promulgated the teachings of the Democratic faith—the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson; because he dared say aught against the usurpations of a party, whose wickedness and imbecility, have sent dismay to the heart of every American patriot, and envenomed with war, the firesides of countless unoffending families.

Mr. MASTERS, since his release from the Bastille, has not swerved from his former course, but continues to enunciate and stand by those principles, by which the Democratic party successfully governed this country, for more than half a century; and in this he has been sustained by the conservative and thinking men of the country, by an increased subscription, which, in a pecuniary point of view, will compensate him for the loss sustained at the hands of Mr. Lincoln.

Right Rev. Domene, Bishop of Pittsburg, has issued a letter to all the churches in his Diocese, requesting collections to be taken up on next Sunday, for the aid of suffering Ireland.

Loyal Platform.

The following preamble and resolutions will be voted upon at the next meeting of the Union League of this place. They will, no doubt, be adopted and endorsed unanimously, as several prominent members have already expressed themselves, strongly in favor of them:

Whereas, This war, as it is now being carried on, affords a splendid opportunity to steal and plunder; and is now likely to be kept up and continued for that purpose; and

Whereas, The people whom we deceived and inveigled by the oath of Know-Nothingism and the grand display of the Wide-Awake uniform and lamps, are as big fools as ever; and we can easily deceive them again by the bait Union; and thus secure to ourselves a continuance of that power by which we can prolong this war at pleasure, in order that we may revel and fatten upon the hard-earned taxes of the poor man; and

Whereas, We have no objection to heavy taxes so long as it comes off the laboring class; and

Whereas, There is a class of men in the North, whom we call copperheads, whose principles have great favor with the people; and

Whereas, Their increasing numbers begin to threaten our success at the ballot-box; and

Whereas, This war is a most profitable speculation to jobbers, contractors, officeholders, et al.; and

Whereas, We must and are bound, at all hazards, to support the Administration in its efforts to free the negro and prolong this war; no matter whether it violates the Constitution or interferes with the rights of the citizen; the liberty of the press or any of those exploded doctrines, which were promulgated by the old fogies who founded this government—the "league with hell;" and

Whereas, In order to carry out our designs, and secure a continuance of power, we must use every earthly and diabolical means to prevent a free expression of the people at the ballot-box, which would be most detrimental to our schemes. Therefore be it

Resolved, That so long as there is a dollar to dazzle the avaricious eye of a shoddy contractor or an office to reward the vigilant Abolitionist, that this war must be continued and the Administration sustained, no matter if we should hang every copperhead-traitor in the North, or destroy the entire army in fruitless engagements.

Resolved, That, if threats and deception fail to secure to us the desired result of our purposes at the coming elections, we will use foul means, and if necessary will use the military to prevent copperheads from voting the Democratic ticket.

Resolved, That taxes sufficient to carry on our system of government must be levied on the poor man; and the appointments and perquisites of collecting the same shall be given to loyal Abolitionists, instead of disabled soldiers who have done our bidding; and are no longer of any more service to our cherished cause.

Resolved, That the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, meets with our unqualified support; and that we will use every diabolical means in our power to further its policy, in order that the hateful prerogatives of liberty, free speech, free press and other constitutional guarantees may be wiped out.

Resolved, That George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, were fools, fit only to rule and govern in their day; and their doctrines are hateful, being founded on the principles of truth and free government; and are therefore, opposed to our cherished principles of Abolitionism.

Resolved, That the conscript act is wise and politic, and will be, not only a means of testing the power of the Administration, but will force copperheads, who are endeavoring to restore peace to the country, into a tame submission of our mandates.

Resolved, That the nine month's men, whose time of service is about to expire, be invited to re-enlist; and if they refuse, shall forfeit seven months pay and be required to perform a double picket duty with ball and chain attached, for at least one month.

Resolved, That we view the negro race as being superior to the white man; and that it is our duty as loyal Abolitionists to extend to him a helping hand.

Resolved, That this league places great confidence in the wisdom of Sec'y Stanton,

and that every citizen owes allegiance to Abraham Lincoln; and that the decisions of the Supreme Court be set at defiance.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the pernicious doctrine of States' rights; and that we are in favor of an Abolition dynasty, to be centralized at Washington, under the guidance of our master and patron, Father Abraham.

Resolved, That we favor another appropriation of greenbacks; and are pledged to an indefinite continuation of this war; and that every man, woman and child be forced to take the oath of allegiance to support the Administration in all its measures; and that a refusal or reluctance to do so, on the part of such man, woman or child, will be regarded as evidences of disloyalty, and will be punished accordingly.

Resolved, That after these resolutions shall have received the endorsement and signatures of the members of this League, that copies thereof be forwarded to the President of the United States, Governor Curtin, and the heads of Departments at Washington city.

Ireland.

The startling intelligence that reaches us, of the poor of Ireland, furnishing for the necessities of life, in consequence of a failure in last year's crops and the general stagnation to business and enterprise caused by our unfortunate troubles, appeal to the sympathies and charity of the people of the United States, in the strongest terms of duty. This country owes much of its greatness to adopted citizens of foreign birth; especially those from down-trodden Ireland whose fealty to their adopted country is beyond impeachment. The names of Irish consanguinity embellish the scroll of American Independence. The blood of the Irish adopted citizen, has enriched every battle ground sacred to American history. Our public improvements, and railroads which extend from Maine to Louisiana and span the prairies of the great West, are the result of Irish labor and Irish industry. And to-day the Irish adopted citizen is to be found in the navy, on shipboard, in the regular army and in the volunteer regiments, battling in defence of that Government which promises freedom to the oppressed of every clime.

Give then, you who are blessed with the luxuries of this world; "cast your bread upon the waters, and it will return to you." Suffering humanity appeals to your magnanimity and your charity.

"Material aid" for suffering Ireland, in New York and many other places, is being raised by the generous people of this country, yet the appeal is extended to all who are prepared to share of this world's goods.

The *Allypennian* observes sundry Democrats wearing the copperhead breast-pin; and remarks, that the children of those copperhead sires will turn from the memory of their progenitors with loathing and disgust. We ask, which the sons of men who wore the copper cent breast-pin, that bears upon its face the emblem of LIBERTY, or the sons of men who wore the green cap and cape of the Wide-Awake, and carried the lamp of disunion, will have the most reason, in after years to blush at the recollection, or turn with loathing and disgust from the memory of their sires?

The May number of Godey's Lady's Book is out; and as usual, is replete with interesting pictures, and entertaining literature. It contains all the new styles, patterns, explanations &c., of the Spring fashions.

DIED.—In Carroll township, on the 13th inst. Mrs. MARY ANN COLE, wife of William Cole, aged 25 years.

She leaves a family of small children. In Carroll township, on the 12th inst. Mrs. ANN OWENS, wife of Simon Owens, aged 42 years.

The deceased was the mother of seven children who will deeply feel the loss of her maternal protection.

In Cambria township, on the 17th inst. Mrs. O'NEIL, consort of John O'Neil, deceased, aged about 70 years.

By her own request, her corpse was interred in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore, alongside of her deceased husband.

On our first page will be found the great anti-war speech of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, which will be very appropriate just now, when the Abolition press are mutilating his speeches, to further their evil designs.

The proceedings of the Chest Springs meetings came to late for publication.

They would not Believe

The people of this country have, from the earliest existence of the Government, been warned against sectionalism, but they heeded not the advice. George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Jefferson and other true lovers of their country, earnestly admonished the people to beware of sectional parties. But the people would not believe till now, when they beheld the truthfulness of those prophecies and realize the sad consequences of Abolitionism. On the 7th day of March 1850, Daniel Webster, in a speech delivered in Faneuil Hall, thus prophetically foreshadowed the wickedness of Abolitionism, which to-day spreads the pall of terror over our unfortunate country.

"If the fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power in their hands they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, by violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."

The Democratic Meeting at Hiram.

In pursuance of a notice the Democracy of Washington township, assembled at the School House at Hiram, on Saturday 28th ult., for the purpose of forming a Democratic Club. On motion, P. McGough, Wm. McCloskey, Esq., was appointed temporary Chairman, Philip Warner and Hugh McAtamney, Vice Presidents, and James Noon, P. F. Lynch, Secretaries. The meeting being thus organized, M. M. Adams, was called upon to state the object of the meeting to which all responded. At the close of Mr. Adams' remarks, Mr. Wm. McGough was called upon to address the meeting, which he did. There were several others called, but owing to the lateness of the hour declined.

There was a committee of five appointed to report officers for permanent organization, at the next meeting. Also, a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws.

Adjourned to meet again on Saturday the 11th of April.

The Club met pursuant to adjournment, when a Constitution and By-Laws, together with the following organization were agreed upon:

President—WM. MCGOUGH.
Vice Presidents—Wm. McCloskey, Richard C. Trotter, and Michael Bravley.

Recording Secretaries—James Noon, Patrick F. Lynch.
Corresponding Secretary—John Porter.
Treasurer—James Furran.

On motion, R. L. Johnston, Esq., addressed the Club. Mr. Johnston spoke at length, and was repeatedly cheered during his remarks. M. D. Magdhan, Esq., was then called for and responded in his usual eloquent style.

The thanks of the Club were unanimously tendered Messrs. Johnston and Magdhan.

The following is a preamble to the by-laws which govern the deliberations of the Club.

We the undersigned citizens of Washington tp., and vicinity, have formed ourselves into an association for the following purposes:

First. The restoration of the administration of the Government to the principles and policy of the Fathers of the Republic; to the end, that the Union may if possible be re-established as it was, the Constitution maintained as it is and an early, honorable and just peace be obtained for our rent and almost ruined country.

Secondly. And as a corollary to the above the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and the jealous and vigilant vindication of the liberty of the citizen (including as most prominent features of that liberty, the right of free speech and a free press, and the unobstructed freedom of the ballot.)

Thirdly. Resistance by peaceful and lawful means, to all the acts of the present Federal Administration which are or may be in violation of the Constitution and manifestly adverse to the good of the people at large.

In order to the successful accomplishment of these purposes, it shall be the object of this association to strengthen and uphold the organization of the Democratic party supporting its regular nominations for local, State and Federal officers, and by defending its doctrines and rallying around those who prove themselves its true and trustworthy exponents; and to the furtherance of these objects, we pledge our honor as men, our patriotism as citizens, and our fidelity as Democrats.

Moved that the proceedings of these meetings be published in the DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL and JOHNSTOWN DEMOCRAT.

On motion, adjourned to meet on the second Saturday of May unless sooner called on by the President.

JAMES NOON, Sec'y.
P. F. LYNCH, Sec'y.

According to Republican testimony, there has been \$300,000,000 stolen by contractors since the war began.

The Late Republic at Charleston.

Another Attack Projected. NEW YORK, April 17th.—The Washington correspondent of the Commercial is not pleased with the calculation of six months of preparation for the reduction of Charleston into two lanes of iron.

It is no secret, says the latter, that the reconnoissance which accompanied the late attack is to be followed by a *last* attack, which is to be continued as long as the iron-clad can fire a gun.

Another letter to the same paper, says the Diplomats have received confidential intimations that President Lincoln intended to have Charleston reconquered by the United States authorities.

There is much comment in Washington on the fact of General Hunter's remaining an idle spectator of the reconnoissance.

FOURTEEN MONTHS, April 17th.—Richmond papers of the 16th contain the following:

"All was quiet in Charleston. The enemy occupies Coles, Kilmath and Brook Islands in considerable force, and protected by the gunboats. The ports have left."

"Two gunboats and three transports were destroyed, on the Cumberland, by Gen. Wheeler's command."

Poland.

Affairs in Poland are again of a gloomy character. The insurrection is increasing, and has broken out in the partitions of Prussia and Silesia, which the peasants, nobility and small classes have joined in.

The Russian troops were at Mladon Riga. The report that the Russian committee had ordered the insurgents to lay down their arms is pronounced to be groundless.

Luzgiewicz, the late Dictator, was conveyed from Cracow into Moravia.

The *Daily News* publishes the names of the Polish insurgents, comprising seven of its columns.

Lapinschikoff, a Chief among the Cossacks, had landed in Courland with well-armed forces.

The Russian Government was being transported, at Danzig, for Vienna.

The Swedish Government had had an embargo on an English steamer at Malmo, which was carried by a P. M. steamer from England to P. M.

The insurgents under Lestockoff are reported to have been dispersed and to seek refuge in Galicia, in the Carpathians.

Another authority asserts that the force had expelled the Russians.

Danziger Zeitung asserts that the prior of Russia had refused to grant an amnesty to Poland, but will not grant a Polish national army.

"HARRY ASBY."—The present Governor of Pennsylvania is a remarkable man. He is discharging the duties of Chief Magistrate of the State of Pennsylvania, and at the same time is studiously preparing himself for the Diplomatic Corps. We have learned what foreign language he is studying in view of his prospective travels, but we presume that the public will be fully enlightened upon this important point when the Governor's studies have been completed. Query: Did David Webster in his great speech on the Fort Sumter, in the United States Senate, refer to the present Governor of Pennsylvania when he said, "God grant that in a day, at least, that Charles may not rise?" —*Pittsburgh Age*.

SACKING AND BURNING A CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The character of the course committed by the New England soldiers and negroes, in Jacksonville, Fla., may be judged from the following correspondence of the New York Tribune:

"Yesterday, the beautiful little village used as the Catholic parish, together with the church, was fired by the soldiers, and in a short time burned to the ground. Before the flames had fairly reached the church, the soldiers burst open the doors and commenced sacking it of everything of value. The organ was in a moment torn to shreds and almost every soldier who came seemed to be celebrating the occasion by blowing through an organ pipe."

AN UGLY RECORD.—The *Portland Advertiser* states that in the steamer *New America*, arrived at that port on Sunday last, were no less than seven hundred American captains of merchantmen, eleven of whom had sold their ships abroad on account of the immense war risks, and the absence of demand for freights, and the hazard of shipments in American bottoms, and four of whom had their ships captured by the Alabama.

WHAT IT COSTS.—If a man chews fifty years, chews two inches of snuff tobacco every day (and millions do it,) it will amount at the end of that time to nine thousand three hundred and sixty-six feet, or a mile and a quarter of tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad, and will cost \$1,500. This will keep him in dry goods and groceries, purchased at the store of E. J. Mills & Co., for more than five years.