

Democrat and Sentinel.

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

NEW SERIES.

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vised resistance to the Conscript Law, through the Courts and not by violence. Still the Judge said this was resistance to the government. He hooted at the idea of making a distinction between the government and the administration. Judge Taylor, further, after showing that the Democratic party, and the entire Democratic press, was arrayed against the Administration, advised the League to "make the atmosphere entirely too warm for them here.—Finally, he would rather see one half of this Union destroyed, desolated, until there should not remain a human being, not a living thing forever, rather than this rebellion should succeed.

We much regret that the entire speech, as spoken, cannot, as in all probability it will not, be published. We could dwell with great satisfaction upon its inconsistencies and abuses which defy the licentiousness of the press and the malignity of the partisan for an equal. Overlooking the gross inconsistency of the Judge disgracing the judicial ermine of the Commonwealth, to attack a great National party, which he once deserted, and whose favor he has since courted, and overlooking the fact that every Democrat will look upon it as a thrust which is insult, his remarks will require but little examination to convince our readers of their enormity and wickedness.

When Judge Douglas was living, Judge Taylor denounced him, in unmeasured terms, as he now denounces the Democratic party. The great Douglas was the father of the Constitutional provision in Illinois, which excludes the immigration of the colored population into that State, and in his last speech in the Senate he denounced both Republicanism and the war, far beyond the views now entertained by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Whence, then, comes this love for Douglas, with denunciation for the Democracy? It comes from partisan purposes and not otherwise. Judge Taylor hoots at the idea of a distinction between the Administration and the Government. If the Administration, with its present centralized power, would advance one step more, and in imitation of Louis Napoleon, undertake to establish a monarchy, Judge Taylor would still denounce the Democracy for daring to oppose what he would term the government. In his estimation, all who would dare plead the cause of a now violated, but once glorious Constitution, would be traitors, because, in opposing usurpation worthy only of the tyrants of past ages, they would be opposing the Government. This is no imaginary picture, and the sooner our people wake up to a just sense of its reality, the sooner we shall be able to meet the great Moloch of the present Administration. Space will not allow us to recount half the usurpations and abuses of it, but duty requires us to cite attention to some of its acts and evident intentions.

In the diplomatic correspondence of Secretary Seward with the British Minister, the following passage occurs:
"My Lord, I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen in Ohio. I can touch the bell again, and order the imprisonment of a citizen in New York; and no power on earth but that of the President can release them. Can the Queen of England, in her dominions, do as much?"

Read now what Lord Chatham said:
"The poorest man in his cottage, may bid defiance to all the forces of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter; the rain may enter; but the King of England cannot enter it. All his power dawns not against it; it is the seat of his wisdom, and the threshold of that ruined tenement."

The hiring press of the Administration clamors for a stronger centralized Government. The entire Republican press and their orators denounce Democrats for adhering to the Constitution. Over this same road of usurpation, sustained by a headlong torrent of ambition, policy, self-interest and fanaticism, wicked men have led other republicans to despotism.

A few words more must close our present notice of Judge Taylor and his address. In his wild denunciation of the Democracy, he was cheered by the spirit of the mob, and saluted by shouts of "Bully for you." "There will be some hemp needed," and other brutal conduct of a similar character. Did Judge Taylor pause to rebuke this disgraceful conduct? No, he paused, indeed, as if to listen to its charms! And, in the midst of this, with great emphasis, he advised the League to "make the atmosphere entirely too warm for traitors and sympathizers here." Let it be remembered that he had labored to show that the entire Democratic organization was opposed to the Government. He has told us already that seeking protection, from the Conscript Act, through the process of the law was opposing the Government. Now, will he tell us in what way he advises the League to make the atmosphere too warm for Democrats? for the Democratic party at large was denounced, and nobody else can be meant in the application of these abusive epithets. How, then, is it proposed that twenty-five hundred Republicans, of Huntingdon county, are to make the atmosphere too hot for two thousand Democrats, who obey and claim the protection of the laws? Will it be done by persecution? or by threats and intimidation? We have read a little of English, French and Roman history, but we have no recollection of a single instance where a judge descended from the bench to the multitude to invoke the spirit of the mob. But history is full of examples where those who hastily appeal to violence perish by it. Should such now be the intention, and should a heated atmosphere be forced upon us, history will only be consistent with itself, when the patriot fires of Democracy will burn most brilliant around the throne of the Judge.—Monitor.

Sequestered Lands in South Carolina.

After numerous delays the first sale of lands sequestered and confiscated from fugitive rebels has actually taken place at Beaufort, S. C. The sale was made under the direction of the tax-commissioners of the United States, Dr. W. H. Brisbane and Judge Wording. About one hundred and seventy lots were offered, mostly on the Islands. Terms cash down Rev. Dr. Peck, of Boston, gives in the N. Y. Examiner, some of the results:

"About eighteen thousand acres were sold to parties other than the United States, in separate lots and tracts, for \$19,000, or at an average of a little more than one dollar per acre. The United States 'bid in' about nineteen thousand acres, at an average price of fifty-two or fifty-three cents per acre, or an aggregate of 10,000. These last included, apart from the town of Beaufort, some of the plantations adjacent to it, six or seven plantations at and near Land's End, on St Helena, various large tracts of timber lands, and certain choice plantations reserved for special purposes. Four of the plantations were struck off to freedmen or their agents. One of these is on St. Helena, 'Orange Grove,' and brought \$225; two are on Ladies Island; one, the 'Inlet,' sold at \$305, and the other, 'Oakland,' \$400. The fourth is on this (Port Royal) Island, called 'Edgerly,' which was bid off at \$710. The last named purchase was made on behalf of contributors from Edgerly, associated with most of the people of a neighboring plantation, 'The Red House,' who supplied part of the requisite funds."

Dr. Peck describes the process by which these freedmen raised the money to make their purchases, every adult contributing to common stock, that they might be enabled to remain in or near their old homes, to which they are passionately attached. Dr. P. visited the last named place when the two companies who had bought it had met to arrange for their future proceedings.

"The 'Red House' company prepared to remain where they are for this season, as their plots are already planted or prepared for planting till after next harvesting. The proprietors next selected their foreman for the year, one of their own number; and then determined the rates to be paid for hired labor; providing also

for allotments of grounds and rentage, and purchases of draft and milch cattle, &c. Discussion was further had as to their ability to provide for themselves, the government no longer paying them wages nor furnishing rations. But this was of short continuance.—One and all they repelled the thought of leaning on the government. All they wished was the liberty of buying, as heretofore, at the government store: (which the governor assures me will be freely granted;) or, if need be, they will go 'a fishing or oystering.' In one or two particulars, of some significance, they recognized, nevertheless, continued need of the counsel and superintendance of a white man. They needed, they said, a protector from injury and a helper in business transactions, especially in the sale of their cotton. They would need a friend and counselor in home matters and difficulties. And for those reasons they were disposed to make a generous remuneration for the presence and aid of such a friend in the use of a house, lands, &c. Nevertheless, they would have no 'overser.'

"The experiment of self-support and self-distinction, by these freedmen, has thus been inaugurated. It is an interesting experiment, and, I venture to say, a hopeful one. In anticipation of such efforts, inquiries had been repeatedly made of the most intelligent and reliable among the colored people, whether the experiment would be a safe one. Will the people work? Can they provide for themselves? And the answer had been, invariably and emphatically, 'They can! they will!' God grant that so it may prove.

"O, certainly! these 'freedmen' would 'need a friend and counselor,' and 'a generous remuneration' being in prospect, the white-choker, Yankee Abolition, war preaching priesthood, who have done nothing but howl for emancipation and blood for the past twenty or thirty years, will flock to the South to make themselves useful as 'friends and counselors' in a consideration of the 'generous remuneration' offered by their sable dupes, who in the end, they will probably cheat out of their property without, in the least, having benefited their souls. Of all the humbugs ever practiced upon simple, unsophisticated human nature—of all the sounder operations every put in practice with the connivance and sanction of civilized government—of all the crimes ever perpetrated against God's apparent law and the plain dictates of humanity and reason, this emancipation scheme of the administration and the Abolitionists, is the most stupendous. The fruit of folly and crime, it can have no other result than the ruin of the race for whose elevation and benefit it was professedly instituted. Nor, we fear, will this be all. If the signs of the times are not the merest illusions, the downfall of the most promising, free and prosperous empire ever founded by the wisdom of man, and the ruin or enslavement (perhaps both) of thirty millions of white people will assuredly follow as twilight follows the setting sun or thunder the lightning's flash.—Patriot and Union.

But Two Parties!—Yes!

Amongst the speak-makers at the great Abolition meeting in New York, calling itself a "Union League Demonstration," was the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, who, since his apostasy from the Democratic party, has seemed to be anxious to find the lowest depth of abasement and subserviency to the Despotism at Washington. He has now got down to the point of adopting the slang of Abolitionism, and of accepting Lincoln for "the Government," the organ-grinder for the organ. Adopting the classification of parties invented by his new associates, he retails their jargon as to their being now, but two parties in the country, "the party sustaining the Government and the party of treason."

Poor Mr. Dickinson! It has been his fate through life frequently to occupy most unenviable positions. We remember once being present in the Senate chamber at Washington, when, before a hushed Senate and crowded gallery—in the presence of the Nation, too; for busy reporters were there—Mr. Dickinson was the victim of one of Daniel Webster's awful castigations in consequence of some vile slander that "the man" had been scattering under his frank, in pamphlet form, in Boome county, New York. We shall never forget the scene. Webster stood, like an angry lion, tearing some small animal "all to pieces"—and as the little thing was being thus annihilated, it would occasionally cast such beseeching looks up to its cruel tormentor, it was so meekly imploring, that everybody felt commiseration for it. We ex-

pected never again to witness so sorry a sight—yet we have—and Mr. Dickinson again is an actor in the scene! We recall vividly the wretched man, as he writhed under the merited lash of the "Godlike Daniel,"—but we do not think he was then a more pitiable object than now, when standing up in the presence of Abolitionists, he becomes their apologist, defender, advocate—and denounces his old Democratic associates for adhering to the principles from which he has apostatized.

Poor Dickinson was right in saying that there are but two parties in this country; but the classification put into his mouth by his new friends is inaccurate. There are but two parties—the Democratic party, loyal as ever to the Constitution and the Union, and the Abolition party, traitors to both. In the meantime, we would respectfully ask the Attorney General of New York what has become of the "big sword," with which, during the session of Congress in 1850-51, he was ready to defend Southern rights?—Philo. Age.

The Latest from Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—French papers of this city publish letters from the City of Mexico to the 8th inst., which represent that General Forey is in possession of the environs of Puebla, and is master of the communications and the fortified works commanding the city. He continued to advance slowly but surely.

Intelligent persons think that Forey has so manoeuvred as to enclose the Mexican army in Puebla, and will ultimately capture all of them, or more than 20,000.

The soldiers then entered the house, and, aided by the sappers and miners, passed from one house to another, and, on the 3d, had thus worked their way to within a hundred metres of the Plaza. Up to that date the French had lost from five hundred to six hundred killed and wounded. Lanier, Chief of Artillery, was killed, and Colonel Larnier was badly wounded.

It is estimated that the entire force of Ortega in the city was 25,000.

The bridge over the Rio Prieto was held by the French, thus preventing communication with twelve thousand reinforcements, from crossing.

Another arrival from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 16th, states that a mail from Puebla had been received, containing advice of the capture of Plaza and Cathedral; but the city still was commanded by Forts Guadalupe and Loreto; but nothing is said of their opening fire on the French. Puebla was filled with barricades. One-third of Puebla is claimed by the French to be in their possession, as the result of the thirteen days' fighting.

The principle fortifications still remain intact. There are sixty-four fortified buildings in the city, including three fortresses of great strength.

The Mexican soldiers have shown remarkable bravery. The French loss was over five hundred in killed and wounded, in an attempt to attack one of the fortifications.

Voted against the Union.

Resolved, That this General Assembly deem it proper to declare, that it, together with all the truly loyal people of the State would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States, to return to their allegiance to the Government of the Union, and would in such event, cordially and earnestly co-operate, with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests.

Against the above resolution which passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, the following Abolition Representatives recorded their votes: Benedict, Bowman, (of Lancaster), Bowman, (of Tioga), Brown, (of Mercer), Brown, (of Warren), Champneys, Cochran, Freedland, Gillfillan, Grant, Gross, Henry, Huston, Hatchman, Johnson, Kerns, (of Philadelphia), Laporte, Lee, Lilly, Maclay, McClellan, McCoy, McMurtre, Moore, Musselman, Olmstead, Panceost, Ritter, Shamon, Slack, Smith, (of Philadelphia), Strouse, Sutpin, Twichell, Vincent, Warner, white.

Citizens of Pennsylvania are these men honestly and loyally for the Union. Are they for the Union when they vote against the "seceded States returning to their allegiance?" Do they represent the sentiment of the loyal and conservative people of our State? If not, your duty is to hurl them from power and send men in their stead who will vote and work for the restoration of the Union.

Thrilling Incident.

The Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel publishes the following extract from a letter received from Mr. James Evans Fallon, Third Assistant Engineer on the steam sloop Mississippi, when she was destroyed at Port Hudson, on the 14th of March:

I would give you an account of the fight at Port Hudson, but you will have read it in the papers ere this reaches you. One fact I will state: I was standing at my station when a shell burst beyond me; a piece, of it hit my sword and broke it short off by the hilt, and sent the hilt plump into my stomach, which sat me down alongside the bellpull (which was against all rules) and made me see more stars, &c.

Shortly after I was struck with a splinter which broke one of my ribs, and made me senseless to all outside, but I had all my senses. I heard the order given to take me below to the cockpit; then I heard the Surgeon ask them why they brought a dead man down; then I heard the orders given to get all the wounded out of the ship. There I was, laid out among the dead men and amputated limbs, unable to let them know that I was alive; all the wounded were taken out, I was left; then they commenced to fire the ship forward and aft. The man who had been detailed to fire her forward passed by me; I threw out my hand and hit him on the leg; he stopped; I beckoned for him to put his head down, and I whispered to him that I was not dead; he took me up in his arms and put me into a boat, and took me to the Essex; here I lay until daylight; then I was put on board the Richmond; there I was made comfortable by Mr. Dove, of Andover, Third Assistant Engineer of the Richmond.

I am still weak from my injuries, but will soon be all right. I am doing duty now on the prize steamer Antona.

The Knights of St. Patrick, an Irish association, held a meeting at the Academy of Music, New York, on the evening of the 7th, for the purpose of considering and relieving the wants of the people of Ireland, who are said to be in imminent danger of starving. General McClellan was present, and before the meeting was organized was loudly called on for a speech. He finally yielded to the call and made an address of some length the substance of which appears in the Tribune as follows:

General McClellan expressed his sympathy with the movement. He said he had departed from his usual rule—to avoid vast assemblies—because he knew that this had neither party nor political purpose. [Applause. "Bully for you!"] He had peculiar reasons for sympathizing with them: he sprang from a kindred race, and he had seen their bravery in Mexico, Maryland and Virginia. Referring to immigration, he said that what was Ireland's loss had been our gain. Her soldiers, in every field, from those of the Revolution to those of the present sad rebellion, had upheld the honor of their adopted country. [Cheers.] For Generations, our fathers had worked to establish on this broad continent one nation, one free government, that might be the refuge for all from foreign hands. He knew that he expressed the thought of every one who listened, when he said that all our energies all our thoughts, all our minds if necessary, the last drop of our blood must be given to uphold that unity, that nationality. [Lead cheers.] He concluded by expressing his thanks to the meeting, amid great applause.

Washington a "Copperhead."

George Washington was a "Copperhead," according to the Republican definition of his Farwell Address are not "Copperhead sentiments" we know not what are. At any rate they are Democratic sentiments:

"Indignantly—frowned upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to entangle the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

The Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles however specious the pretences.

The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one and thus create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.

Let there be no change by usurpation; for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free government is destroyed."