Democrat and Sentinel.

J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

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S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

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The Draft.

The great human lottery, under the late conscription act, for this county, is about to take place. "Military necessity" is about to take the place of the Constitution. The act in itself is revolutionary; for once we have thrown the Constitution aside, we have lost the compass by which to steer—the great object for which we are contending. Having discarded the Constitution, where is the political policy of this Administration to end? The *bond* of the Union being broken and consigned to the shades of oblivion, the argument against secession falls to the ground, and we become equally culpable with the rebels themselves. The Constitution being now obsolete, to whom are we required to be "loyal?" Is treason and usurpation in the sanctimonious Abe Lincoln, any more tolerable or justifiable than in Jeff. Davis? These are questions perhaps easily answered; but when will the people get their eyes open to their importance? Although the question has been frequently asked, we doubt whether the people see clearly "whither we are drifting." Those who seek war as a means of restoring tranquility to a discordant and rebellious people, shall realize their mistake in a nation's treasure exhausted and the best men of the land exterminated.

"Whom the gods would destroy,
They first make mad."

We already seem to be struggling under the curse; grappling with the mist—steering without a rudder or compass through the great maelstrom of fanaticism; nor stopping to seek a secure destination or to contemplate the fearful vortex into which we are whirling. Oh! when will the sober second thought of the people return, or has the pestiferous Administration of Abe Lincoln so contaminated the public mind, as to prevent the realization of such a hope? Although there are hords of shoddy contractors, politicians, fanatics and government thieves, who for the gratification of their own selfish and avoricious propensities, wish to see this sanguinary strife prolonged; although the overweening vanity of Abe Lincoln be flattered, and the dazzle of greenbacks lacquer the consciences of weak men, we do not believe the great masses of the people have yet become corrupted; but yet there is a general passiveness—an apathy from which the people must arouse, if they desire again to taste the blessings of free government. Conscripting men and leading them to slaughter will never restore peace to the country; and until reason and common sense get the upper hand of fanaticism, we will sink deeper into anarchy; and the fancied hope of the patriot, like will-with-a-wisp, will recede from his approaches. What has been our experience since the commencement of hostilities? Instead of conquering a peace with the sword, have we not retrograded in the scale of civilization? Facts and history answer in the affirmative. Two years ago we were told, that to crush out rebellion was a small matter—a job to be done before breakfast; and that seventy-five thousand men would wipe out the stain of treason. Men were given, volunteers willingly responded to the call of Abraham; but rebellion grew and the number proved insufficient. Seven hundred thousand men were then called into the field, but rebellion undaunted, assumed still greater proportions; and these too, were unequal to the task. Besides the many subsequent volunteers, a draft of three hundred thousand more was taken into the service, and yet rebellion continues, while two-thirds of that great army sleep in a warrior's grave. Have we any assurance, nay even hope, that our decimated armies reinforced by the present conscription, will be any more successful? No! If we would have peace, we must throw down the sword and restore the Union as our fathers built it; not by threats and coercion, but by concession and compromise. But if we persist in the policy of coercion, this draft will share the same fate, in the uncertainties of war; and another draft will be required; and another and another, until the bone and sinew of the country, "their nations pride," shall have been exhausted. What then will be the result? Let history teach. Weak and impoverished, we then *must* submit to the tyrant's dictates; or perhaps we *may* have the alternative, despotism and slavery or compromise and taxation.

"We cannot fight always." Where then is the end? Let us stop and consider. If we compromise, peace will follow. If we fight yet for ten years to come, peace will *not* follow: it will be compromise still—"the same questions will still be upon us."

Fairness of the Draft.

The only way to satisfy the people that the drawing is conducted fairly, is by following the suggestion of the *Sunday Transcript*, that after the conscripts are drawn and their names read off to the people, the names remaining in the wheel, be taken out and also read in presence of the people. This would enable every body interested, to satisfy himself of the fairness of such lottery. But will the suggestion be heeded? We fear not. Justice and fairness, however, towards those interested, demand this; and if the officers in charge of the drawing, fail or refuse to act upon the suggestion, they must bear with the suspicions of the public. Although the drawing, being done publicly, may seem fair enough, yet the public have no assurance, whatever, that favored ones' names are not left out of the wheel, or "cheese-box," if you please.

Prospect of Starving the Rebels.—Those who believe in the "starvation" policy with the rebels, are directed to a perusal of the following summary of the Southern crops, published in late Richmond papers: The wheat crop which is immense, is safely gathered.—Flour has taken a lofty tumble. Wheat has been sold at $2 per bushel, and the highest price named is $2,50. It will not be sold to speculators, but to consumers and the government. Should speculators get hold of any, the government officers will take charge of it at once, and put a quietus to all such work. The prospect for corn is beyond belief. Many think it will not bring over 25 cents a bushel. Of sweet potatoes and peas a very large crop has been planted.

☞ Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham has made another address to the people of Ohio, in which he praises their heroic courage and love of liberty, defines his position and gratefully accepts the nomination for Governor, conferred upon him by the people of that State. His address was written at the Falls of Niagara, on the 17th instant.

The Natural Turn of Abolitionism.

Any person who will take trouble to read, what is called the religious press of the country, or the enunciations of those "Reverend" gentlemen who have figured so conspicuously in our country's ruin, will startle at the rising spume of Abolition fanaticism. These frenzied bigots, thinking the time has already come, have thrown of the mask and are coming out publicly in favor of the grand ultimatum of their despotic designs. Having already secured the annihilation of civil liberty they now seek to strike a death blow at religious liberty. Abolitionism has been the cause of all the calamities and internal troubles which have lately befallen our unfortunate country: it grew out of puritanism and the New England pulpit; and it is most natural it should end there, or in the attempt to establish a governmental religion, such as Massachusetts fanatics have dreamed of, by which every man who will not think as they do, or who exercises the liberty of his own conscience, shall be ostracized or bastiled by the "touch of a bell," or the mere will of such an abortion as now occupies the chair of Washington. Those who clamor for war and sustain this Administration in all its madness and unconstitutional acts, in the hope that peace and liberty will be restored, as it was once under the old Constitution, will yet awake from a morbid hallucination to witness the fearful realities which are now being forshaddowed by the diabolical spirit so wantonly manifested by those uppermost in power, ostensibly for the restoration of the Union, but in truth, for purposes, the thoughts of which, make christian humanity blush, and the finer feelings of civilized man to revolt. We speak not idly, but refer in sorrow, to the many midnight meetings and secret conclaves connived for purposes similar to those at which we have just hinted; all of which are now tending publicly to develope into one great effort to crush the last vestige of American liberty, so dearly established on this continent. The Philadelphia *Journal* speaking of one of these demonstrations, lately manifested at Pittsburg, says:

"A convention of ministers of several Protestant denominations has been in session in Pittsburg, with a view to have the Constitution of the United amended by inserting in it some clause recognizing "the being and attributes of Almighty God, the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, the law of God as a paramount rule, and Jesus the Messiah, the Saviour and the Lord of all." They have just adjourned *sine die*, after appointing a committee, with very large powers, to agitate the subject by addresses to the people, and to call a national convention of persons friendly to the object, whenever and wherever, in their opinion, the end sought will be promoted thereby.

The present Constitution of the United States recognizes no particular religion, but protects all, Christian and Jew, Mahomedan, and Mormon, Protestant and Pagan, in the free exercise of their religious opinions and in the worship of the Supreme Being, according to their belief. This is right, and no alteration of the Constitution in this respect should ever be made. Any alteration would be an encroachment upon religious liberty. An amendment recognizing the Christian religion would be unjust to the Jews, and would lead to endless controversy and troubles such as have prevailed in England where legislation has so long been directed against the Jews; and if the Constitution may, at the instance of a few Protestant parsons and fanatics, be altered so as to ignore or ostracize Jews, it is fair to presume that their next step would be to have inserted a clause defining Christianity to be anti-Catholicism. This class of fanatics are ever restless and meddlesome with other people's matters of conscience, and ever seeking by legislative (or military) means to coerce people into their peculiar way of thinking and believing. The Maine Law, Know-Nothingism and anti-Masonry, all found their high priests among this class of Clergymen—generally New England bigots and ignoramuses; and, now that they see a general disposition on the part of the men at the head of public affairs to disregard the sacred obligations of the Constitution as to *civil* liberty, they have concluded the time to be favorable for striking a blow at *religious* liberty, that they may eventually be enabled to bring the country completely under the rule of New England—to make the country swallow Yankee religion as well as Yankee philosophy and politics. They have appointed a committee to "*agitate* the subject by addresses to the people," and, we venture to predict, nine-tenths of the men, women and negroes who constitute the Republican party, will prove favorable to the movement. As a mass, they never comprehended a genuine *principle* in either religion or politics, but have always been governed by passion and prejudice, the usual offspring of ignorance and self-conceit. Having, as they believe, disposed of slavery, or put it "in the course of ultimate extinction," they will next attempt to do away with all religion that did not come over in the *Mayflower*. They will begin on the Jews and Heathens, and then make a dead set at Catholics, for, in their estimation, or, rather, according to their base prejudices, Catholicism is worse than even slavery. About two years ago, the New York *Times* declared that so soon as slavery should (by means of this war) be disposed of, the Catholics should be taken care of, and, shortly after, General Phelps, at Ship Island, issued a military proclamation, in which Catholicism and Slavery were coupled together as the co-operating causes of all the trouble in the human family. That the next New England crusade will be directed against "Popery" there is little if any room to doubt. This movement to undermine general religious liberty by altering the Constitution is but the forerunner of attempts, which may prove successful, to so amend it as to abridge the rights of even professing Christians. *Nous verrons.*"

How do You Like it, "Breethern?"

We modestly inquire of our political opponents who prate so much about negro equality, how they like amalgamation, in its literal and broadest sense, as now advocated by their leaders. The following extract from Wendell Philips' speech made on the "Glorious Fourth," needs no comments. Those in favor of mixing the colors, will please read and chime in by lilting the popular Abolition ballad,

"Glory to the nigger,
The big buck nigger," &c.

"Now, I am going to say something that I know will make the New York *Herald* use its small capitals and notes of admiration (Laughter,) and yet, no well informed man this side of China, but believes it in the very core of his heart. That is, "*amalgamation*"—a word that the Northern apologist for slavery has always used so glibly, but which you never heard from a Southerner, Amalgamation! Remember this, the youngest of you; that on the 4th day of July, 1863, you heard a man say, that in the light of all history, in virtue of every page he ever read, he was an *Amalgamationist*, to the utmost extent. I have no hope for the future, as this country has no past, and Europe has no past, but in that sublime mingling of races, which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world. (Loud applause.)

Is it Fair.—In this Borough where there are few men liable to the "first draft," and a large quota to be drawn, we find fraud upon a small scale to have been practiced. Several married men we know of, (and no doubt there are others) who are not over thirty-two and three years of age, have been enrolled so as to escape the "first draft" altogether; their ages being set down at thirty-six, thus, making the liability to fall upon the few, much greater.

☞ "Full examination has resulted in a most thorough conviction of the superiority of Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and of their perfect adaptation to family sewing in all its varieties. The speed averages about twelve hundred stitches per minute, though they may run at double this. Fifty dozen of shirt collars or six dozen shirt bosoms are a day's work. Their efficiency is equal to at least twelve seamstresses. Sewing is rendered a pleasing and healthful employment."—*Golden Prize.*

The above Machines are for sale by R. A. O. Kerr, Altoona, Pa.

☞ It is now secretly rumored from mouth to ear among the confidential ones, that the late "emergency men" are to be distributed among certain counties, fully armed and equipped, for the purpose of enforcing the draft, it being now considered the most important emergency.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for August is now on our table. Its embellishments, designs and literature are equal to any of the past numbers. This magazire, decidedly the most popular, is the cheapest, (considering size etc.,) fashion book now published.

Three cents paid for Rags.—We will pay for *woolen* rags, old or new, *three* cents per pound, in merchandize at our store on Main street. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this chance will do well to bring their rags in soon.

We have now on hands a complete assortment of all kinds of goods; such as calicoes, delaines, silks, muslins, cloths, ready made clothing, hats, caps, boots shoes, groceries &c., &c.

E. J. MILLS &Co.

☞ The conscripts for this county will, likely be drawn next week.

A Negro as Good as a White Man.

Abolitionists are now beginning publicly to proclaim that the nigger is as good as a white man. The following speech of the old "rail splitter" delivered on the Fourth of July last, fully defines the Republican policy to be negro equality and actual amalgamation. Mr. Lincoln at first only ventured to call the sable biped by his proper name, negro. Meeting with no opposition in this, he advanced a step and termed him a "colored gentleman." Gaining encouragement from the approbation of his Abolition brethern, he made a bold step, and in the face and against the decisions of the Supreme Court, declared the negro to be a "*citizen* of African decent." Being further encouraged by his fanatical advisers, he now asserts the *equality* of the negro with the white man. A little while and we shall hear, no doubt, from the same authority, that the negro is *better* than a white man, and that we should, moreover, do homage to him.

Fellow Citizens: I am very glad indeed to see you to-night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call, but I do most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you have called. (Cheers.) How long is it—eighty odd years—since on the Fourth of July for the first time in the history of the world a nation by its representatives assembled and declared, as a self-evident truth, that "*all men are created equal!*" (Cheers.) That was the birth-day of the United States of America. Since then the Fourth of July has had several very peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and support of the Declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having penned it and the other sustained it the most forcibly in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who sustained it being elected President of the United States. Precisely fifty years after they put their hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take both from this stage of action. This was indeed an extraordinary and remarkable event in our history. Another President five years after was called from this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year; and now in this last Fourth of July just passed, when we have a gigantic rebellion, at the bottom of which *is an effort to overthrow the principles that all men were created equal* we have the surrender of a most powerful position and army on that very day. (Cheers.) And not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near to us, through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle on the first, second, and third of the month of July; and on the fourth, *the cohorts of those who opposed the declaration that all men are created equal*, "turned tail" and run."

Trouble in Lancaster.—A gentleman who arrived here at eight o'clock last evening informs us that at ten o'clock yesterday a crowd of women, numbering from one to two hundred, entered the Court House, where the draft was in progress. They were armed with knives, heavy spoons and other kitchen implements. The boy who was turning the wheel was rapped over the head and knuckles, and driven from his post. When Provost Marshal Bolenius remonstrated with the intruders, he was somewhat roughly handled by the Amazons, and beat a retreat from the room. The wheel was overturned by the women, but no papers destroyed.

Toward noon the women were joined by large numbers of men, and a general riot seemed imminent. Several fights occurred, in one of which officer Baker was severely beaten. The Mayor read the riot act, and the Sheriff enrolled a possee of two hundred to permit the resumption of the draft at that hour.

Fred. Douglass, the negro orator, was announced to speak to the colored men of the city at Fulton Hall, on Wednesday night, but a large crowd of Germans and Irish surrounded the building early in the evening, and Frederick did not "come to time."—*Patriot and Union.*

The Men Thought They Were Fighting Under McClellan.—Wounded men, returned from the late battles, say that the rank and file of the army were made to believe that McClellan had been appointed to succeed Hooker. The impression seems to have been general among the men that they were fighting under "Little Mac." The Gettysburg correspondent of the *Age* gives the following on this point:

"Apropos to the battle and the commander, there is a queer state of affairs here. If a private soldier is asked who commanded him in the late battle, he will tell you McClellan; and a contradiction will meet with an earnest rebuke. If Meade's appointment be mentioned, they will say he declined. It is the universal idea in the army, that McClellan led them in the battle of Gettysburg, and many of the men tell how fiercely it made them fight. How the story originated is not known; but no officer was heard to contradict it while the battle was raging. It nerved the army to renewed strength."

Important Order Relative to the Draft.

War Department,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, July 17, 1863.

Circular No. 47.

First. Drafted men become soldiers in the service of the United States by the fact of their names being drawn in the draft. The notification served upon them by the Provost Marshal, is merely an announcement of the fact, and an order to them to report for duty at a designated time and place.

Second. The following opinion of the Hon. Mr. Whiting, solicitor of the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

When a person has been drafted in pursuance of the enrolment act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally or by leaving a copy at his place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty after. Any person failing to report for duty after notice has been left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying three hundred dollars is pronounced by law a deserter, and may be arrested and held for trial by court martial and, sentenced to death.

If a person after being drafted and before receiving notice deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice, furnish the substitute, or pay the $300 he will be in law a deserter, and must be treated accordingly.

There is no way or manner in which a person once enrolled can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds the rights of the United States against him are sworn, and it is only by the performance of his duty to the country that he will escape liability to be treated as a criminal.

(Signed.) WM. WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

War Department,
Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, July 18, 1863.

Circular No. 51.

The fourth paragraph of Circular No. 44, issued from this office July 12, 1863, is hereby modified, so as to correspond with the following opinion of the Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, which will hereafter govern in all cases in which it is applicable:

Opinion.

"A person drafted into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1863, chapter 75, for 'enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,' claiming exemption from draft by reason of any disability submitted to and passed upon by the Board of Enrolment, whose decision thereon is final. If the Board shall be decided that the claimant is liable to serve, he has the right, *after* such decision against him, to pay his commutation money, or to furnish his substitute, within such extension time as may be fixed by the order of the Board of Enrolment for his appearance for duty.

(Signed.) WM. WHITING,
"Solicitor of the War Department.
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The Retreat of Gen. Lee.

OUR CAVALRY IN HOT PURSUIT

New York, July 17.—A special dispatch from Washington says Surgeon Gen. Hammond has gone to Gettysburg. About 5000 Union and 6000 rebel wounded are there, who are being rapidly sent to the Northern Hospitals.

Gen. Lee's Headquarters on the 15th were reported to be at Bunker Hill, between Winchester and Martinsburg. The rebel advance had reached Winchester.

The rebel officers say that Lee will not make another stand this side of Richmond. His trains have all been sent to Culpepper. Our cavalry are after the trains.

A later dispatch to the Times says our cavalry crossed yesterday and had occupied all the passes as far south as Chester Gap.

The advance of the rebel army was at Front Royal, and the entire force was moving down the valley as rapidly as possible. Their trains, cavalry, infantry and artillery were in confusion, and our cavalry were harrassing them, capturing hundreds of prisoners.

State Sovereignty must be Vindicated.—We will venture to assert that Governor Seymour will protect every citizen of the State from constrained service in the Federal army, at least until the constitutionality of the act shall have been finally tested by the tribunals of the land. Should the Federal Government attempt to enforce such service in defiance of a judicial decision, then there will be an issue between the State and Federal powers. Governor Seymour has pledged himself to sustain the rights of the State. They who insist upon the enforcement of the draft may draw their own conclusions.—*N. Y. Daily News*