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

Democrat and Sentinel.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

EW SERIES.

FMOCRAT & SENTINEL" blished every Wednesday AT ONE POLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS , payable in advance; ONE DOL-SEVENTY FIVE CENTS, if not paid nounce to the public that he has returned oths ; and Two DOLLAR if from the East with his large and well asmil the termination of the year. sorted stock of goods, bought at the lowest discription will be received for a cash prices, which he will dispose of at his od than six months, and no usual small advance. will be at liberty to discontinue e until all arrearages are paid, ex- | ter than the slow dollar." e option of the editor. Any perwhing for six months wil be char- that the cash system is to your advantage, DOLLAR, unless the money and you will go away with the resolve that - servance

idvertising Rates. One insert'n. Two do. Three do | amine. [12 lines] \$ 50 \$ 75 \$1,00 1 00 1 00 2 00 1 50 2 00 3 06 res [36 lines] 3 months. 6 do. 12 do \$1 50 \$3 00 \$5 00 containing all the latest and most desirable 12 lines | 2 50 4 50 9 00 7 00 12 00

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MANUFACTURED TOBACCO. TIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS. SNUFPS, &c. CO3. THIRD & MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. DAVISON.

Circular to those Wide-Awake to THEIR OWN INTEREST. Political. **Cheap Cash Sore!** The subscriber would respectfully an-Evils of the Times and their Remedy.

> LETTER FROM HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

OUR MOTTO .- " The nimble dime bet-The following letter, written by the Come one, come all, and be convinced Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, addressed to the mass meeting of the Democracy which my establishment is the place to save money. was to have been held in Independence No charge for showing goods. Call and ex-Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July I would respectfully invite your attention last, but failed to come off on account of the disturbed condition of the State at the LADIES' AND MISSES' DRY GOODS time, has found its way into public print styles of dress to be found in the Eastern without the author's name. We make Market, among which may be had Mozam- the correction, while earnestly commending the sagacity and philosophic force with which its political views are presented. Mr. Buckalew's letter will com-Fancy and Plain Flannels and Shirtings, Linen, Muslin, Ladies' and Gentlemen's mand the serious attention of every think-Gloves and Hosiery, and a tremendous stock ing man who will give it a perusal-the of Austin Kelly & Co.'s Patent Hoop Skirts, from four to fifty springs, which I can sell approbation of every one conservative at Twenty-five Per Cent. below Philadelphia enough to understand the broad principles

it so admirably applies to the solution of the great national problems before us :---Patriot and Union.

The capital evils that afflict the nation are, a broken Union; civil war; an immense and increasing debt ; great and unexampled bitterness in the social relations vals, who " Can't see it." The cash sys- of men ; and last, but not least, multitem Syrups still range from 40 to 70 cts per plied and grave errors, usurpation and abuses of power by men in public authorigallon. Government Coffee, bought before How these evils can be most surely removed, and their recurrence prevented, decisive battles were to be fought, or have the great mass of the people have apis the great, the all-engrossing question been rashly thrown upon impregnable which now confronts us and demands positions of the enemy. Our forces, That reply is furnished in declaring the federates, have been so dispersed and so rebellion to have maintained peace by months, instead of years or of an indefipolicy of the Democracy of Pennsylva- handled that their superiority has not denia-a policy so simple, so just, so per- termined the issue of campaigns or confeetly conformed to the necessities of cluded the contest. After contributing the times, that none can misunderstand it, one-fifth of a million of men to the war, or sincerely question its fitness for the re- our State is insulted by raids, and is made pression of existing evils. That policy is connected with a sincere | boring States for immediate defence. devotion to the laws of the land, and with But it is not the mismanagement of a deep conviction of the necessity of main- particular military operation, nor other most earnestly desiring peace, have been taining them intact and unbroken. These mere errors of policy of our rulers, that slaughtering each other, accumulating generally the question of the war or the laws consist of the Constitution and sta- has sunk into the hearts of freemen as enormous burdens of debt to press upon tutes of the United States, and of the matter of most deep and enduring com- themselves and upon future generations, Constitutions and statutes of several plaint. Mere mismanagement may be and have not yet been able to extricate States, and include much of the common imputed to inexperience in war, to acci- themselves from the difficulties that surlaw of England and those legal guaran- dent, to exceptional or temporary causes, round them. tees of liberty which are the boast of or, at the worst, to incompetency. But British history. These laws of the land what shall be said of acts of Congress evils? One would think that he that can reasonably expect a just and honoramake up that American system of free and acts of the Executive in contempt of runs might read it. Surely our experience government which has insured our pros- the Constitution, which, bearing upon the should light up the road of safety, and ty. Let this thought sink deeply into the perity and given us a high place of honor war, have protracted it, united the enemy, cause willing feet to turn away from the "I can't see how it is done?" is the among the nations of the earth. But divided out own people, and placed us in paths of error to tread it. The remedy tainly restore the Democratic party to those laws have been assailed-that sys- a false position before the nations of the is, to call to places of power the men who tem of government has been interrupted earth? The Confiscation Act and the have kept the laws and to eject from power and lawless factions who have abused their land. goods instead of buying on time and paying assailed those laws, and who are now the enemies of reunion and liberty ? Against voice of this great State be spoken and her power be exerted ? Unquestionably the radical Abolitionists of the North assailed the laws persistently and earnestly for years-by inback to the old-fashioned way of dragging cendiary documents transmitted through the mails, to excite insurrection in the escape, secreting them from pursuit, and by raising mobs to resist their reclama-Huntingdon counties, are the best machines tion. They also created and kept up agiever used. They are perfect, and warranted tation in Congress by petitions for unconinto Virginia-a mission of rapine and blood-was assisted by their contributions, and was followed by the canonization by them of its leaders as a saint. Instigated by them, many of the Northern legislatures enacted statutes to defeat or impede the reclamation of fugitive slaves under the laws of the United States, thus giving State sanction to the revolutionary spirit. At last the Republican party was and every other accommodation in the liter, into its ranks, and along with moment, and threatens our future welfare. faithful to those vows of union which our when they conflict with the former, may and fear. day of each week. This is the only sure conveyance on the road, as it carries the proach. It followed, in due course, that conveyance on the road, as it cartes the proach. It followed, in the court of the or administrations now in possession of shall, at the coming election, take a front from the sale of the defendant's personal mail, and will always make the connection.

repudiation of the laws, as it denied their in the South. From none of these can

obligation. The Abolitionists and the Republican Union, order, liberty and law. We are party are, therefore, first in fault, in break-ing away from good faith, duty and law, those who break the laws for their resto-All laws shall be kept, and kept as ing away from good faith, duty and law, those who break the laws for their restoand their example, and the apprehension ration. The Abolitionist, the Secessionist, of further acts of aggression upon South- and the Republican administration and ern rights by them provoked (although party, have each gone away from the they could not justly) the existing great rebellion.

the United States, and put the whole body affict the country. It is idle to expect of them at defiance. Although it assert- from either a restoration of good governed for itself a legal ground of justification, it is more manifest that it was lawless and unauthorized. The compact of Union being without limitation of time, must be held, as intended by its authors, to be perpetual; and the provision contained in out apprehension of censure, to the judgment of future times.

But the war has lasted more than two years, and its management, and the same measures of legislation and of executive policy which have accompanied it, have of subsequent events. complaints. It has been so managed that ties, North and South, have seized power one doubt that the effect produced would our armies have been outnumbered where and controlled the course of events, and be immediate, and extensive, and saludependent upon the friendship of neighin its course-the States are broken emancipation Proclamation are, in the those who have broken them. The right of confidence and betrayed their hopes. asunder, and sounds of violence fill the opinion of a large part of our people, not suffrage yet exists. It has not been only unwise and injurious to our cause, stricken down by military force, and it It is time, then, to inquire, who have, but also wholly unauthorized by any prin- remains to us the great instrument of ciple of beligerent or constitutional law. sovereign power prepared by the care and We need go but a little way beyond the wisdom of our ancestors not only for whom, against what interests shall the doctrine of these measures before we con- prosperous times but also for for the misclude that the torch may be applied to government and calamity. By wisely exentire towns, and a servile, savage race ercising it we may yet redeem our fame, be let loose to works of rapine and barbaric war. illegallity, with consequent evil, appeared, tion: The restoration and the support of South ; by seducing negro slaves to ab- In these Northern States, wholly un- all the laws of the land as they were agreed scond from their masters, assisting their touched by revolt, the public sense has upon between the States, or have been enacted tion of these would constitute a volume, trary arrests, abolition mobs, and Chistitutional laws, and the John Brown raid the fature which every patriotic mind tent with the repeal or amendment of before resistance will be provoked and a reign of social disorder established? perceive how the spirit of revolutionfounded, and drew most of the Aboli- upon us with a heavy hand at the present sectionalism, nor been in any respect unthem obtained their passions and their And we discover also the parties or in- fathers pledged to the people of our sister fatal dogma that there are laws of the terests who are, in this connection charge- States. The words of faith pronounced individual will, higher in obligation than able with guilt. The picture is dark and on behalf of Pennsylvania by the Clymer's, the laws of the land, and that the latter, gloomy enough to create both abhorrence McKean's and Ingersoll's of former times, Unfortunatly there is no certainty of in letter and spirit unto the end. United States upon negro citizenship and power. The Abolitionist stands implaca rank in a general movement of the cen- property, hereby, gives notice that he will the rights of Southern men in the terri- ble and insolent as old, and gives per- tral States for the redemption of the countories was denounced, and acquiescence in verted direction to the war. The Repub- try from misrule and wasting war, and it refused by the Republicans, and the lican party, incapable and prone to abuse, impending bankruptcy, and from utter o'clock, P. M. at which time all persons are validity of any law establishing slavery has control of the federal government and disgrace. New York, New Jersey, Ohio, required to make their claims before the was denied in their platform adopted at of most of the State governments North Indiana and Illinois, and the border States Auditor or be debarred from coming in on was defined in their platter of be debarred from coming in c Chicago. They refused to be bound by and West; and the Confederate govern-bicago. They refused to be bound by and West; and the Confederate govern-bicago. They refused to be bound by and West; and the Confederate govern-bicago. the law, and their platform was itself a ment, inimical to reunion, holds position agree with us in uttering the words which Johnstown, Aug. 5, 8t.

we expect the firm establishment of

laws of the land, and it is because of their unfaithfulness to duty that wasting That rebellion was against the laws of war and the other evils before mentioned

ment, and a firm Union based upon the affections of the people.

But for all the wrong that has been done, and for all the consequent calamities that has fallen upon us, the great majority of the people of the United States it for its own amendment provides the are not responsible-at least not responsionly lawful mode by which its obligation ble in the sense of having intending them. can be limited or changed. Considering And their can be no question that if that secession as a breach of the public law, majority could now act directly and fully and in view of the immense interests put upon public affairs, they would decree in peril by it, this State concurred in mea- immediate peace, union and lawful rule, sures of hostility against the South. But as they existed in former times ; and this was done to vindicate the broken law, would put down, or put aside, all and to secure the objects for which the who would venture to oppose, or would government of the United States was seek to delay, the realization of these originally founded, and for no purpose of great objects. The Abolitionists proper conquest, of oppression, or of fanatical ex- never commanded a majority even in the periment. Upon this ground we may North; the Republican party was in a justify our conduct, and submit it with- minority of nearly a million of votes at of defence against sectional parties. the Presidential election of 1860, and it is believed that a majority of the Southern people were opposed to secession even after that election, and abandoned their

will save the future from the grasp of ruin. And let it be said:

The sectional Republican party shall

VOL. 10---NO. 39.

well by President as by citizen.

No proclamation-made law,

No arbitrary arrests.

No bastiles.

No suppression of the press or of free speech.

No confiscation of private property except for crime judicially ascertained.

No emancipation by Federal power, or at the expense of the public treasury.

The laws of war shall be observed.

The Confederate government must retire from the scene, and its armies be disbanded or put down.

The Confederate debt to be the concern of the States which incurred it.

The Union shall be perpetual, and shall be declared so.

The recent legislation of Congress shall be reviewed and corrected.

The public debt of the United States shall be honestly paid.

No duties of taxes except for revenue. A convention of all or three-fourths of the States shall be convened.

The Constitution shall expressly provide in the very machinery of government, a power

Reduced to their simplest expression these declarations signify that we shall stand to the law and duty, and provide against future dangers. And if they, or Unionism reluctantly, under the pressure the substance of them were distinctly endorsed and held up to public contempla-In point of fact, active earnest minori- tion by the States just mentioned, can any tary? The end would then come into

MAIR & DA IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN IDDLERY, CARRIAGE AND TRUNK HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS. SADDLES & HARNESS. o. 127 Wood Street, PITTSEURGH, PA.

AD SKINS, BEST OAK TANNEL HARNESS, SKIRTING AND BRI-DLE LEATHERS. Jone 17, 1863 1y.

IGHEST PUILADELPHIA RATES GIVEN FOR WHITE OAK HHD & BBL. STAVES AND HEADING. ADDRESS, THEO. M APPLE, Nos. 102 & 104 Gatzmer St., Philadelphia. February 4, 1863.-1y. * licam Saw-mill.

JOHN PORTER & CO. FALLES IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER. Are prepared to cut to order, bills of EMLOCK. SUGAR,

POPLAR. CHERRY and

ASH LUMBER. All orders promptly attended to. Ad-JOHN FORTER & CO.,

Aug. 12. Hemlock, Cambria Co., Pa. L'or Sale.

360 acres 127 perches and owances, of valuable COAL LAND, situtear the Pennsylvania Railroad, at unerhill Station, in Croyle Township, mbria county, Pa. About 50 acres of the ad being cleared, and thereon erected a elling house and barn, and other improveents, also an excellent orchard of fruit es. The above tract contains and abunnce of coal of a superior quantity. (a in being opened,) and will be sold on reacoable terms.

Apply to Poland, Jenkins & Co., Balti bore, Md., or to J. W. Stratton, New York, My. or to Wm. Kittell, Esq., Attorney-at-Aw, Ebensburg, Pa.

	PO	DLAI	ND.	JE	NKI	NS	& CO.
					[TOT]		
April		1863			10		Owners.

dministrators Notice. Whereas, letters

Wible, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted by the daily hack from Lorette to Cresson, to con-Register of said county, to the undersigned. ending in said Township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate 10 make payment without delay, and those weekly hack to Chess Springs and St. Auhaving claims will present them properly gustine, on Monday, Thursday and Satur-

authenticated for settlement. ELIZABETH WIBLE. JACOB STOLTZ, Administrators.

Aug. 5, -6t*

M. D. MAGEHAN, Esq. ATTORNEI Ebensburg Pa. 14viii MICHAEL HASSON, Esq. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co. Pa.

Office on Main street, three doors East Office one door East of the Post Office. el Julian. iz 2

the late heavy advances, I am selling at 22 cents per lb. It is superior to all the newfangled substitutes now selling. BEHOLD .-- Our TEAS, rauge from the low price of 60 cents per pound upwards. EXCELSIOR.

Our would-be competitors stand aghast when they know we have the heaviest and hest assorted stock of CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS & DELPH WARE

to my well selected assortment of

Prices.

ALSO, a great variety of CLOAKING

CLOTHS, ranging in price from 75 cts. to

\$2,25 per yard, and the largest assortment

of Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, etc., that is to be found in the country.

great variety, at the lowest prices.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS in

LOOK .- My stock of GROCERIES are

selling a few cents below my would be ri-

to be found in any establishment between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and that we sell cheaper than they can buy. "They are superb," is the common exclamation on examining our china Tea Sets, rapging in price from \$12 to \$20, which is lower than they can be purchased in Pittsburg. We

are selling to people from all the surrounding counties, because we keep a large stock from which to select, and sell cheap. One examination will suffice to convince any one that we are not puffing our goods. All kinds of Ornamental Flower Vases, Mugs, Glassware, and in fact all kinds of crockery ever imagined, we keep on hand. We are still selling the Wedgewood Iron Stone Sets for \$5,00, which is 25 cents cheaper than they can be bought for in Philadelphia or Pittsburg retail market.

query. Well, we will tell you the secretit is CASH ONLY. By this means I am enabled to increase my business and stock steadily, while other establishments are glad to decrease theirs. We are not compelled to add large profits to make up for losses by bad debts, and we save by paying cash for

a higher figure. FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

Our stock of Children's Carriages and

Coaches, is just the thing for those who value the health of their children more than the small emount we charge for them. Those who use a carriage once will never go children around in their arms. Call and see our stock of Infant Carriages and Cabs. WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING

MACHINES, of which I am sole Agent for Blair and for two years. I do not ask you to buy unless you are satisfied you are saving money by so doing. R. A. O. KERR. Altoona, June 10, 1863-3m. WM. RYAN & JOS. F. DURBIN. This way for Loretto, Chess Springs and St Augustine.

The subscribers wish to inform the traveling public, that they are now prepared to furnish them with HACKS, CARRIAGES, of Administration on the estate of Peter and every other accommodation in their nect with the different trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Ebensburg and Cresson Branch. They will also run a tri-05 Inquire for Ryan & Durbin's Hack if

you wish to be accommodated. RYAN & DURBIN. Loretto, July 29-3m. P S. NOON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

destinies and secure their own welfare. that occasion was permitted to pass by a result achieved by force alone. those who could have improved it. War came, and for more than two years a not our interest, to make a Hayti or a great, and intelligent and free people, Poland of the South.

What then is the remedy for these and secure the future.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania stand But not merely in the policy of the war upon this necessity and rightful principle -in-our relations with the enemy-has of public morals and of national redempbeen outraged by repeated and flagrant by Congress. This excludes all nullificaacts of arbitrary power. The enumera- tion, secession, proclamation-law, arbiand they furnish a premonition of evil in cago platforms. But it is not inconsisshould view with deep apprehension. particular statutes, or with the amend-How long can the law be habitually and ment of the Constitution. The power of joining premises No. 1, containing (86) offensively broken by the public authori- amendment is itself a fundamental law, acres and 18 perches, valued and appraised ties, in peaceful and free communities, and an invaluable feature of our system. at \$8,41 per acre, or show cause why the

dates worthy of the cause, we stand up Thus upon reviewing our affairs, we once more in this Commonwealth and invoke the favor of the people. Our party that of disregard and opposition to law- has not struck the Constitution, nor brohas worked to our injury; how it presses ken the laws, nor evoked the demon of Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, we have kept, and we intend to keep them

peared to be unable to direct their own view, and its certainty would accelerate events, and give them proper direction. They were prepared at the outset of the We would have a question of weeks or of some settlement of existing difficulties, nite period, in reaching the day of relief. and if the Crittenden Compromise had And when reached, the adjustment of our been submitted to them it would have troubles would be complete and permabeen promptly and gladly accepted. But nent, differing in both these respects from

It ought not to be our desire, and it is

But it is not here proposed to discuss but to present the positions of parties wish reference to the principle of lawful rule. And the point insisted upon is, that a party faithful to law and duty must take possession of public power before we

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria COUNTY, June Term, 1863. CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. To Thomas Fitz Gibbons and Charles Fitz Gibbons, in Dodge county, Minnesota, heirs and legal representatives of Michael Fitz Gibbons, late of Allegheny township, said County, dec'd, you and each of you are here by cited to be, and appear before the Judges of our said Court, at Ebensburg on the first Monday of September next, (being the 7th day of said month), then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Michael Fitz Gibbons, dec'd, situated in said County of Cambria, and which has been appraised and valued by an inquest awarded by the said Court and returned by the Sheriff of said County, on the first day of June, A. D. 1863, to wit : Premises, No. 1 situated in Allegheny township aforesaid, containing one hundred and nine acres (109) ninety nine (99) perches nett measure, valued at \$741 per acre; premises No. 2, ad-With a good cause, and with candi- same should not be sold. Herein fail not. [SEAL.] Wirness the Honorable GEORGE TAYLOR, President Judge of our

said Court, at Ebensburg, this first day of June, A. D. 1863. E. F. LYTLE, Clork O. C.

July 29, 1863-3t

JOHN BUCK, Sheriff.

CEORGE ENGLEBACH for use of George Conrad,

William Hermann.

Common Pleas of Cambria county. No. 1 Sept. Term, 1861, E. D.

The undersigned having been appointed his office in the Borough of Johnstown, on Friday the 4th day of September next, at one

