

# 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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**Governor Curtin.**

[From the Westmoreland Republican.]  
"Thine own mouth condemns thee, and not I; yet thine own lips testify against thee."—Job.

Universally charged with gross neglect in allowing the invasion of the State by a small detachment of cavalry under Stuart, in October, 1862, even the friends of Governor Curtin have not undertaken to defend him. We are more generous; for although it is impossible to deny that with a man of martial spirit for commander-in-chief, Stuart would not have penetrated into Pennsylvania, or, if he did, would not have returned with impunity, it is due to Gov. Curtin to say that he has always disclaimed fitness to exercise any military functions, except those, at once safe and profitable, connected with the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments; and that, besides that natural proclivity for gain and repugnance to peril, he did not anticipate, and probably had no information, of the rapid movement of the rebels.

Having, however, been taught by Stuart the plain and painful lesson of 1862, it should have been a standing warning to the Governor of the liability of the State to invasion and its practicability; and thus was imposed upon him special obligation to perpetual vigilance and preparation. His oath, his duty, the honor of the State, the protection of our people, the suppression of the rebellion, all required that instant and persistent measures should be taken for defence. The means were ample. More than four hundred thousand able bodied and patriotic citizens, whom he had a right to call to the field, were ready to defend the State. No extensive movement of the enemy could be made without being known in ample time to meet the attack. We had in the army of the Potomac, and at other points within two or three days' march, one hundred thousand Pennsylvania volunteers. The south-eastern counties, sure to be the theatre of conflict, are densely populated, and nearly every man has arms and knows how to use them. Such was the condition of affairs in June, 1863—warning of attack timely, and means of resistance ample. Let us see what Curtin did and said—let us fairly try him on admitted facts and his own defence.

On the 14th of June the Confederate cavalry, about 1,800 strong, under Gen. Jenkins, entered Hagerstown, having crossed the Potomac at Williamsport without opposition. They took quiet possession of Hagerstown, there being no troops there to oppose them. The stores were kept open, and General Jenkins notified the citizens to inform him at once if their persons or property were molested by any of his troops. None of the citizens were arrested. There was no property destroyed in Hagerstown or vicinity. The larger body of the enemy did not carry long, but passed out of the city in two divisions, towards Greencastle and Chambersburg. They occupied the first named place but a short time, the latter they entered without resistance on the 16th, where they quietly encamped for three days. Their force consisted of only about 1,000 cavalry. The scouts sent out from the Carlisle garrison approached the rebel pickets, a couple of miles from Chambersburg, and were fired upon, and two of our men taken prisoners. On the 19th and 20th Chambersburg was evacuated, and the enemy quietly retreated towards the Potomac.

A feeble force having thus invaded the State with impunity, which demonstrated our defenseless condition and also gave fresh warning to Governor Curtin, Gen. Lee, at the head of the main rebel army of Virginia, was encouraged by Stuart's

report and invited by Curtin's conduct to a far more important movement; and accordingly he marched into Pennsylvania, and on the 27th of June occupied York and Carlisle, and on the 28th was within four miles of Harrisburg. General Meade, newly appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, without giving the trembling Cabinet at Washington time to prevent it, abandoned the line of the Rappahannock, pursued the enemy into Pennsylvania and attacked and defeated him at Gettysburg; but in consequence of being unsupported by the State troops, who had been called out in time for effective co-operation, he was unable to reap the full fruits of his victory, and Lee safely retreated to his original position.

For all this—the violation of the sanctity of our soil, the ravage of our people, the dishonor of our State, the unutterable suffering and bloody death of many thousand soldiers, the sacrifice of many millions of property—some one is responsible. Certainly not the army, for never was gallantry more heroic, never devotion more sublime, than that which was shadowed by the sulphurous canopy of Gettysburg, attested still by ten thousand new made graves of soldiers criminally sacrificed, if not wantonly murdered, but who have left for consolation and example a glorious record destined to the immortality of the historic page.

We arraign Governor Curtin as the great criminal—GREAT ONLY IN CRIME—and not the less to be condemned because Secretary Stanton was his accomplice, as we shall presently prove.

The witness whom we produce in the trial of this culprit is ANDREW G. CURTIN HIMSELF, and, in hearing his confession, it is only necessary for its full and fair application, to bear in mind the dates and facts we have already given, which are all derived from official reports and Republican authority.

On June 15, 1863, a meeting of citizens of Harrisburg assembled to take action in reference to the defense of the city against the invaders coming up the valley.

Gen. Cameron was called to the chair. In a few minutes Governor Curtin entered, looking somewhat fatigued and careworn.

"The Governor said that he was gratified to say that men were arising all over the State, would soon be here. The New York Seventh were on the way to our assistance; men were coming from Philadelphia, and one thousand men from Berks would arrive in the next train. We will not surrender the town without a struggle. The rebels had probably destroyed the beautiful valley on our west; but, thank God, we were separated from them by a natural barrier, the passage of which would be disputed. Although it was dry here, the river had, through the providence of God, raised during the night; and should we mortals stand inactive while the Almighty was working for us?"

"He had no property here, but the honor of the State was dear to him, and should be to every Pennsylvanian. He thanked the brave militia for the support they were ready to give, but he was sorry for the lateness of the call; he desired to make it last week, but the President refused it. But let us forget that we have been treated wrongly. The General Government must be sustained, as well as the State. He had been willing to concede everything to the administration, and to carry out their plans to the best of his ability. He called upon all Pennsylvanians to rush to arms for the defence of their native State, that our Capitol might not be defiled with the tread of the invader. There would be plenty of guns and ammunition on hand before the day closed.

"General Cameron followed in a short speech, in which he said that, by virtue of his office, Gov. Curtin was Commander-in-Chief of the Pennsylvania Militia, and that he was willing to take him as his leader, and follow him in defense of our homes. He moved that he be requested to take command of the force now called out, subject to the orders of Gen. Couch. When we see our brave Governor mounting his steed, and calling upon the people to follow, we will at once rally to the call. The highest officer and the humblest individual were on a level now, and every person should do his duty. He thought we should be led by our constitutional Commander.

"To this Mr. Kunkel strongly objected, saying that it would be an amendment of his office.

"Mr. Cameron. It is not an abandonment of his office; it is but a part of his legitimate duty.

"Mr. Kunkel. I can't understand

this. I don't see why our Governor, who is worn out by the duties of his office, should lead the van of the militia, when General Couch, a United States officer, is with us. There is a disposition on the part of Mr. Cameron to drag the Governor from his legitimate duties. I would as soon the President of this meeting should be our leader, and he is as much fitted and called upon to perform that duty as the Governor.

"Mr. Cameron. I am ready to shoulder a musket and go as a private under the Governor.

"Governor Curtin then said he could do no more than this: he would go as he did last fall, when he went with the militia to Hagerstown, but got from the United States the co-operation of a military mind to direct immediate operations.

Thus we give from the Harrisburg papers of June 16th, Gov. Curtin's own statements—an attempted defense, but a real confession. He declares, in effect, that he knew of the contemplated invasion by Jenkins "last week," that is, from about the 8th of June, a week before the preliminary movement of the enemy, and more than two weeks before their army entered the State. Worse even than this, the Governor's speech was actually delivered twelve days before Lee crossed the Potomac, and all these occurrences were more than eight months after the emphatic warning of Stuart's raid!

To avoid possibility of error and consequent injustice, let us marshal the dates. October, 1862.—Stuart's invasion. June 8, 1863.—Curtin knew that the State was about to be invaded a second time.

June 14.—Jenkins entered Pennsylvania.

June 15.—Curtin's Harrisburg speech. June 26.—Lee entered York and Carlisle at the head of the rebel Army of Virginia.

July 2-4.—The battle of Gettysburg. The Governor did some things and we give him the benefit of them.

He supplicated the president for means of defense, but it was refused, and thus, he says, "we were treated wrongly." Was it fit that the Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania should crouch as a beggar, to be spurned from the foot of the Federal throne? Was not every citizen thus insulted in the person of the Governor? Would they have dared thus to treat us, if Governor Curtin had rightly represented the dignity and power of our ancient Commonwealth, instead, as he himself states, "being willing to concede everything to the administration?"

The duty of the Governor was clear—instant attack of the assailants. Defeat is not necessarily disgrace, but submission is always infamy. Timely preparation would have avoided either.

We admit that Pennsylvania was deeply wronged by the Federal Executive; that half of the men whom she has furnished for this war could have defended the sanctity of her soil, and that in preventing them from doing so, the administration was both base and cruel; that, probably, the refusal to sanction Governor Curtin's call for the militia, was deliberately designed to arouse our people, by ravage of their homes, and plunder of their property; and, in short, that we were the victims of the weakness and wickedness of our rulers.

But these were no reasons for abandoning the natural right of self-defense. It is not in the presence of peril that the remote cause is to be considered, except for the purpose of future punishment. It is not when the enemy thunders at our gates that we are to pause and hesitate, because, if others had done their duty, he would not be there. It is not when the foe has us by the throat that we are to speculate as to who set him on. Our State was menaced, invaded, insulted. It was the clear duty of the Governor to use his ample power for preparation and, having for months neglected this, at least he should have called on the militia on the 8th of June to take arms and instantly repel the attack made or threatened. Pennsylvania was strong enough to protect herself; patriotic enough to make every effort and any sacrifice which was necessary. The might that slumbers in the yeoman's arm, is irresistible when aroused. Surely, lethargy itself would be excited at such a time as this, and yet Governor Curtin long slumbered and slept and was, at length, awakened on the 15th of June, only to present a pitiable spectacle of imbecile terror, incapable of being stimulated to the courage of combat even by the taunts of Cameron—consoled only by the fact, stated by himself, that "he had no property" which could be reached and that, though "the rebels had probably destroyed the beautiful valley on the west," he was safe because they were

still "separated from him by a natural barrier."

Have we not fulfilled our promise to prove that Governor Curtin was as guilty in permitting the invasion of the State, as in causing the disaster at Bull Run?

This is the man who now repudiates his contract for the Spanish mission, retracts his solemn legislative pledge not to be a candidate, and daily declares, in defense of his breach of faith, that he is impelled only by the condition of the country, which in these war times, demands his energy, devotion and courage—his strong arm to overshadow the State and protect the people. It is needless to say that this pretence is not less preposterous in itself, than insulting to the intelligence of our citizens. But if even he was a hero, radiant with the glory of a thousand victories, he is useless now, for he has abandoned his position and his duty, and is wandering about the country making stump speeches to solicit votes—laying the lines for infinite ramifications of petty intrigue—purchasing his opponents in his own party by promises, contracts and offices—endeavoring to seduce Democrats by cajolery, and to deceive the people by boasts of what he has done and promises of what he will do. He must fail. The tricks of a political mountebank, the delusions of a dextrous juggler, the meanness of an artful dodger, will avail no longer.

## Letter from the President.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN—NO MOVEMENT TO BE MADE FOR PEACE—THE ABOLITION POLICY DEFENDED.

[From the Fulton Democrat.]

For weeks past the radical press of the whole country have given us intimations of a forthcoming letter from the pen of our wonderful President, which was to be received as an authoritative exposition of the policy which the administration would pursue in regard to the future prosecution of the war. At length this strange production of the great flat-boating and rail-splitting Illinoisian has seen the light of day. It was read before a meeting held in Springfield, Illinois, the home of his excellency A. Lincoln. In style it is similar to the former productions of this remarkable literary genius, being a rambling, disjointed, ungrammatical, vulgar and undignified piece of special pleading. There is no doubt but that it is entirely and completely original. No one else than A. Lincoln ever put forth such a state paper. Truly the days when American state papers were remarkable for their dignified style and high tone seem to have departed with the other decaying glories of the republic.

The bad style of the document, harshly as it grates upon all ears, might, however, have been forgiven had its sentiments been such as the people could approve. But, when Mr. Lincoln in the blindness of his fanatic zeal for the freedom of the negro insists upon clinging with a pertinacious grasp to all the worst mistakes of his unfortunate and ruinous system of policy, the whole thing is calculated to excite both disgust and anger in the mind of every right thinking man in the country.

That the Emancipation Proclamation was unwise in all respects is the honest belief of every man who takes a comprehensive and unbiased view of the condition of this most unhappy nation. It divided and distracted the people of the North, while it extinguished all the Union sentiment in the South, and drove multitudes of the best men of that section, who had not hitherto aided the rebellion, into the ranks of the rebel army. It weakened the cause of the Union morally and materially, while it added immensely to the strength and the resources of the rebellion. So long as it remains unrevoked so long will the people of the South continue a unit, and be ready to fight us to the bitter end. We may win victories at the cost of immense sacrifices of blood and of treasure, but they will continue to be barren of good results. We shall never succeed in securing an honorable and desirable peace, or in restoring the Union, on any such basis. Our armies may march through the territories of the South, but no sooner will they have evacuated any section than it will again be in open rebellion and in the full possession of a people bitterly hostile to us in all respects. We may, by immense labor, possess ourselves of Charleston and Mobile, and of all their prominent ports and cities, but we shall only be able to hold them by keeping up enormous standing armies.

We can never even conquer a peace upon the present war policy, much less restore the Union. No State will return to its allegiance, no controlling Union party will ever be formed in a Southern State until our rulers offer the people thereof their proper and rightful place in the Union as it was, under the Constitution as our and their fathers made it. Until this becomes the avowed and settled policy of those in control of our public affairs our armies will only be able to hold in subjugation the territory actually within their lines, and that only by virtue of the force of their arms. The history of this war should be sufficient to convince all but fools or fanatics of that fact. Wherever our armies go they meet the scowling looks and the sullen submission of almost the entire white population, and no sooner do they evacuate the territory than the Confederate forces are welcomed back amid the cheers of men and the smiles of the women. Do we not all know that such is the case along the border near us in the State of Virginia? Does any man doubt that it is more decidedly and exclusively so farther South? It is strange that, with all the teachings of the practical working of the negro war policy, the President should still persist in it. Yet such is the mad folly of blind fanaticism.

Mr. Lincoln, in his letter, after avowing his determination to stand by his proclamation, attempts to defend it by feeble arguments which have been long since successfully refuted alike by arguments and by the still more stubborn logic of events. The people will look in vain through this production for any promise of peace. The Emancipation Proclamation must stand though the Heavens should fall. It will not be revoked. Horace Greeley declared, after the battle of Gettysburg, and the victories at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, when the whole country was anxiously listening for some sensible proposition to the people of the South, such as we could then have made with honor and propriety, that *Abraham Lincoln would take no step backward*. It is now plain that this arch leader of the Abolition press spoke by authority. Abraham Lincoln refuses to take any step backward. He will not make any proposition for peace, nor will he listen to any such proposal from the people of the South, unless it recognizes the unconstitutional and fanatical doctrine of his Emancipation Proclamation. Such is in fact the plain English of his late letter; all in fact that can be gathered from its rambling and disjointed utterances. The war must go on. Even to Mr. Lincoln's view the end does not seem to be near at hand while to the eye of every man not blinded by fanaticism it seems to stretch out into a prolonged scene of bloody horrors, to which there can be no desirable or honorable end while the destinies of this nation remain under the control of the wretched fanatics now in power. Truly whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad.

## The Whipping Post of the Lincoln Government.

This refined institution has just been established in Pittsburg says the Kittanning *Mentor*, and a poor Irishman, by the name of Hagan has been stripped and whipped till his back is all raw. Captain Foster, editor of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and Provost Marshal of the 22d District, superintends the humane operation. From his own statement it seems he only ordered the poor fellow to receive twenty-five lashes, but the physician says he must have received sixty or seventy; and the man or rather the men, for they took it by turns, says he did not count low many! We think the captain ought, at least, to have kept an account. The last report we saw from Hagan was that he was delirious, and his situation critical. Hagan is a white man; and captain Foster is an Abolitionist; of course it is all right. It is quite a sin to whip a slave in the South, but right enough to whip a freeman in the North! In ancient Rome a plea of citizenship protected even the most humble, from this most humiliating punishment; and St. Paul availed himself of this privilege; but what of that? No law, no precedent, no principle is of any binding force under this Abolition rule. It is worthy of remark, that nearly all the cruelties of this cruel war have been planned and practised by the Abolitionists proper, The Old Line Whigs, who belong to the Republican party, have generally abstained from these disgraceful proceedings. We find then that those who have most bitterly denounced the South and Slavery for their cruelties, are the most cruel and fiendish of all their associates. We congratulate the Abolition fraternity on their new institution. They are fast acquiring supreme

and uncontrollable power—Martial law, suspension of *habeas corpus*, provost marshals and whipping posts! The rack is all they want more; if they had that we think they would be completely furnished.

## Behold His Record.

[From the Clearfield Republican.]  
We this week commence the publication of some of the sayings and doings of his excellency Andrew G. Curtin, "provisional" Governor of Pennsylvania.

Though Gov. Curtin has been allowed, by the Jacobin Administration at Washington to draw his salary as such, from the Treasury of Pennsylvania, he has in fact been nothing but the suppliant tool of the people's masters at Washington.

The rebellion crushers are just now trying to prove that Judge Woodward holds to the infamous doctrines of defunct Americanism and as though their shoddy candidate in common with themselves, never held, or advocated, that Know Nothing delusion.

We here present our readers with the first act of the drama.

*The Oath taken by Governor Andrew G. Curtin when he joined the dark-lantern or Know Nothing Party.*

FIRST DEGREE.  
"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses I do solemnly promise and swear that I will never betray any of the secrets of this society nor communicate them even to the proper candidates, except within a lawful council of the order; that I will never permit any of the secrets of this society to be written, or in any other manner to be made legible, except for the purpose of official instruction; that I will not vote, nor give my influence for any man, for any office in the gift of the people, unless by an American born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic; that I will in all political matters, so far as this order is concerned comply with the will of the majority though it may conflict with my personal preference."

SECOND DEGREE.  
"I of my own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in my power to prevent it, the name, sign, pass words, or other secrets of this degree, except in open Council for the purpose of instruction; that I will support in all political matters, for all political offices, members of this order in preference to other persons; that I will when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on me the power to do so, remove all FOREIGNERS, ALIENS or ROMAN CATHOLICS from office or place, and that I will in no case appoint such to any office in my gift. I do also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which I have previously taken in this order shall ever be kept through life, sacred and inviolate. All this I promise and declare as an American to sustain and abide by, without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever, so help me God!"

The intense hate herein expressed, against foreign-born citizens and Catholics, has no parallel in this country, and yet Andrew G. Curtin and his shoddy patriots, after swearing away what little Christian charity they possessed, now attempt to prove that Judge Woodward is as much of an ingrate as themselves.

But we must hasten along. We here produce good Abolition authority, for the purpose of showing in what estimation Curtin was held one month ago by one of his chief toady organs, and we have not heard of his conversion since that time!

*Enormous frauds upon the Government—Millions of Dollars taken—Prominent shoddy Politicians under arrest.*

HARRISBURG, July 30.—Considerable excitement has been created by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the government during the recent army movement in this region, consequent upon the rebel raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts, and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy" operations at Harrisburg, in the summer of 1861, entirely in the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State Capitol in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest. It is a sad commentary that while thousands of brave men rushed to arms to de-

[Continued on Fourth page.]