

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

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S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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Democratic Ticket.

- GEO. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne Co. Governor. Judge of the Supreme Court, WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny Co. Assembly. Register and Recorder, JAMES GRIFFIN, of Johnstown. Treasurer, ISAAC WIKE, of Wilmore. Commissioner, E. GLASS, of Ebensburg. Coroner, WM. FLATTERY, of Johnstown. Auditor, F. P. TIERNEY, of Cambria Tp. Poor House Director, GEO. McCULLOUGH, of Munster Tp.

To the Electors of Cambria County.

My name has been used as a Candidate for Commissioners—as an Independent Candidate—I never permitted my name to be so used, and am not a candidate. My body has been battered in battle, but my mind is still left me.

Another Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic freemen of Washington township, will meet at the house of Mr. James M. Rife, in Summitville, on Thursday the 8th day of October, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Able speakers will be present to address the meeting. By order of the Committee. WM. KITTELL.

Democratic Meeting at Loretto.

In obedience to the call of the Chairman of the County Committee, the Democracy of Loretto and vicinity assembled, in front of Mr. Shields' store. Delegations from Carrolltown and this place, headed by the Carrolltown Brass Band, joined the gathering, which made quite a large and respectable meeting.

After several national airs from the musicians, Col. P. H. Shields called the meeting to order.

The following named gentlemen were elected to preside over its deliberations. President—PETER J. CRIST.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Kittell, Francis Cooper, Joseph Bannan, Joseph Buck, Michael Levy, Charles Flick.

Secretaries—John J. Maloy, P. F. Carney, Francis Eberly, Augustine Walters.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Crist returned thanks for the honor done him, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. Hon. C. L. Pershing was called on for a speech. He said they had come together peacefully, to discuss the political issues of the day; but the time was coming when a Democrat would not be allowed to speak. He would fearlessly resist the encroachments upon the guaranteed rights of the citizen. The people had desired a change and they were now experiencing it. If they wanted to continue this state of things—if they wanted to aggravate their condition, all they had to do was to vote for Andrew G. Curtin;

but if they desired to ameliorate their condition and to preserve their liberties, they must vote the Democratic ticket. He exposed the corruption of Curtin's administration and referred to the base frauds practiced on our soldiers by the knave who was styled the "soldier's friend." Mr. Pershing spoke fully an hour. His speech was able and impressive. He retired amid the enthusiasm and cheers of the audience.

P. S. Noon, Esq., was next called upon. He responded in a long and elo-

quent speech. Three years had elapsed since he had the pleasure of addressing the Democracy of Loretto; and since then, unfortunately for the Democratic party; unfortunately for our country and our boasted liberties, a sectional candidate had been elected to the Presidency. He referred to the profligacy of our State administration and the wicked oath against foreigners and Catholics which Andrew G. Curtin took when he joined the Know Nothing party in 1854. He gave the renegade Democrats, who are now arrayed against the party nominations, a terrible scolding. He had no personal animosity nor a desire to injure private character; neither did he object to men running openly on the Abolition ticket, but he did object to men calling themselves Democrats who were in league with the Abolitionists, and had secretly received the nomination at their hands. That the Johnstown Tribune, one of the most filthy sheets printed in Western Pennsylvania had endorsed these apostates and placed their names at the head of its columns. He remembered that James Carroll, one of the candidates in question, although he now called himself a Democrat and boasted of "loyalty" to the Union cause, had, at the commencement of this war, in the city of Johnstown, been mobbed, for open sentiments of sympathy with the doctrines of secession and the rebellion; and that he was obliged to seek protection from the very men whom he was now traducing as disloyal.

Mr. William Sechler, a young student of the law, was called out. Although a beginner, Mr. Sechler made a telling speech which was well received.

Mr. Sechler, being through, R. L. Johnston Esq., was loudly called for. This able speaker said that the whole ground had been so ably canvassed by the eloquent gentlemen who preceded him, that he came after them like a gleaner. As he belonged to the legal profession, he wished to talk to his friends as he would to a jury of his countrymen. He wished to try Abraham Lincoln and the Abolition party before that intelligent jury. Abla did Mr. Johnston argue the case, producing evidence from their own record sufficiently strong to convict the "rail splitter" of the highest offences in the catalogue of crimes. After an hour's argument and able pleading, he submitted the case to the hundreds about him, whom he styled jurors, hoping that they would give it an impartial consideration, and on the second Tuesday of October, bring in a verdict in favor of Judge Woodward and the Democratic party. Before winding up, Mr. Johnston paid his compliments to the many ladies assembled, who he said, were not empaneled on the jury he had just been addressing. He spoke touchingly of their patriotism and sincere devotion to their country, and briefly referred to the trials and privations endured by the mothers of the revolution, for the sake of those blessings we had inherited from them.

Mr. Francis P. Tierney was next called upon. His speech was able and eloquent; and was received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Robert Singer followed in a spirited speech of half an hour, which commanded the attention of all; after which the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union, the Constitution and the Democratic ticket.

Order and good behavior prevailed throughout; and the people manifested a determination to vote none other but the Democratic ticket.

A copy of this oath can be found in this days paper.

Beware.—Ten bushels of Abolition electioneering documents came to this place last night; and the "loyal" leaguers are busily engaged in circulating them throughout the county. We warn the people to beware of the tricks of the Abolitionists. These documents are filled with lies and slanders, invented for the purpose of deceiving the people and making votes for their shoddy candidate.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Ebensburg Teachers was held on Saturday last, in the Union School building for the purpose of forming an Institute. The meeting adjourned to meet again, on Saturday, October 10th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Cambria township teachers are earnestly invited to attend.

A large and orderly Democratic meeting was held at St. Augustine, yesterday afternoon. We did not get the particulars in time for this week's issue.

Look at the Figures.

Tax-payers, we ask your attention to the fearful exhibition of figures, which show the increasing debt brought upon the country by the Abolition party. The expenses of the war are set down at THREE MILLIONS PER DAY; and the war has lasted nearly one thousand days, which, at that rate, amounts to the enormous sum of THREE BILLIONS of dollars. Now, Pennsylvania's quota has been officially fixed at one sixth of the whole, which is \$500,000,000! It is upon this that the following apportionment of debt and interest is based.

In the same way the quota for each township, in Cambria County, can be ascertained, which will amount to far more than all the property in the county would bring at public sale. Just think of it tax-payers, and consider whether you will vote for a continuance of this state of things. Remember that EVERY DOLLAR OF THIS MONEY MUST BE RAISED BY TAXATION. If you desire this species of servitude, and are tired of liberty, all you have to do, in order to increase your misery, is to vote for Andy Curtin.

Table with 4 columns: COUNTY, Each county's share of the principal of the war debt, Each county's share of the interest on the war debt, Valuation of all property in Pennsylvania for 1863 by the Revenue Board.

THE LAST DAY.—It may be well to remind our friends that next Friday is the last day for getting assessed. Every election we find men deprived of a vote from their own neglect to have their names properly registered on the assessment list. See to it, then, in time, Democrats!—One vote may turn the election and save your country from the ruthless hands of the desecrator.

GOOD NEWS.—We everywhere hear of Democratic meetings; and on the 13th of next month, we may expect to hear of a triumphant victory in favor of Democracy, free speech, free press and the guaranteed rights of American freemen.

THE Election tickets are printed, and are now ready at this office. Candidates will please see that they are properly circulated and equally distributed throughout the different localities.

John Ferreira, the well known Purrier of 718 Arch street, Philadelphia, is now prepared to furnish his patrons and the public with a large and varied assortment of Fancy Furs. His stock is superb, whilst his prices are low. Read his advertisement.

Look upon this Picture.

REMEMBER Republican voters, that on the banner of your party, is inscribed,

CURTIN AND MONKEYISM;

DESPOTISM and CONSCRIPTION;

TAXATION and MOB LAW;

NEGRO EQUALITY and a MUZZLED PRESS;

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY and OPPRESSION;

Then Upon This.

On the banner of Democracy is inscribed

WOODWARD and FREE SPEECH;

The CONSTITUTION and the LAWS;

PEACE and a RESTORED UNION;

For which will you vote? Are you prepared to decide; or will you, without reflection, vote for Andy Curtin, who has already insulted the dignity of sovereign Pennsylvania, and treated her citizens as vassals, subject to the tyranny of King Lincoln?

Oh, incredulous voter, consider the step you are about to take; the fearful responsibility resting upon you; be careful how you deal with the legacy of your children, before you barter away the priceless boon which is yet within your grasp. Consider well, whether in voting for Curtin and the Abolition ticket, you do not stab your own liberties.

Awake to the fearful realities which surround you; and remember, that upon your vote this fall, will depend your happiness, your prosperity, your civil and religious liberty; or your misery and undying regret. Remember that the bitter load of taxation will fall upon you; and the remorse of conscience will sting out your very vitals, if, by spurning the admonishing finger of Democracy, you lose the inheritance of your fathers, and doom yourselves and your posterity to a political hell of endless oppression.

The opinion of Judge McCandless, in the case of the United States vs. Jos. Will, of Clearfield township, has been given favorably for the defendant. We will publish the opinion, together with the argument of defendant's counsel, in next week's paper.

As the apple butter season is approaching, farmers should prepare themselves each with a good apple peeler: we therefore inform them, that Mr. G. Huntley keeps for sale the best now in use, at a very low price.

Dr. Belford is now in town, and offers his services to those having decayed teeth.

I sincerely hope a civil war may burst upon this country. I want to see American slavery abolished in my day. It is a legacy I have no wish to leave my children. Then my most fervent prayer is that England, France and Spain may speedily take this slavery-accursed nation into their special consideration, and when the time arrives for the streets and cities of this land of the free and home of the brave to run with blood to the horse's bridle, if the writer be living, there will be one heart to rejoice at the retributive justice of Heaven.—W. O. Duval of New York, a leading Republican politician.

If peaceful means fail us, and we are driven to the last extremity, where bullets are useless, then we will make bullets effective.—Hon. Erastus Hopkins, of Mass.

A Base Slander Refuted.

The partisan sneaks who are endeavoring to elect Curtin, in order that they may continue their own profligacy, are determined not to stop at any species of slander to further their purposes. The unsullied character of Judge Woodward is dragged through the slime of Abolitionism; and lies the most infamous and diabolical are invented and circulated in certain localities, where they think the people are as ignorant as themselves.

The following letter from Judge Woodward's son fully explains itself, and shows the utter recklessness of T. J. Bigham, a Curtin demagogue, who invented the scandalous colloquy, purporting to have passed between Judge Woodward, and his son, Maj. Geo. Woodward, and gave utterance to it at an Abolition meeting held in Pittsburg, on the 16th inst.

HEADQUARTERS DETROIT CAMP INFANTRY CORPS, Meridian Hill, D. C. } September 23, 1863.

Mr. T. J. Bigham, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sir: I have noticed in the newspaper a report of a mass Convention held at Pittsburg on the 16th inst., in which you are represented to have said, in response to an inquiry of one Matthews, as to where Woodward (meaning Judge Woodward, the Democratic nominee for Governor) was when Curtin was attending to the soldiers' wants; "that when Judge Woodward's gallant son came home from Gettysburg, wounded in both legs, his father told him he might be thankful he got off so well—that he ought to have been wounded in the hand for fighting in such a cause."

As my only brother capable of bearing arms, who has made two campaigns with the State Militia, has never been wounded, I presume that I am the son of Judge Woodward alluded to in the foregoing statement—which statement I desire to brand, as you know it to be when you made it a wicked and deliberate falsehood. A cause so weak as to need such assistance must be weak indeed. A name so lost to honor and decency as to use such means for partisan ends deserves to be drummed out of respectable society.

As the Lieutenant Colonel commanding the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, I participated in the battle of Gettysburg, but was fortunate enough to escape unharmed, except a slight injury to my right foot, in which I had been wounded during the Peninsular campaign.

Just after the fall of Sumter, in the spring of 1861, finding that war between the two great sections of our common country was inevitable, under the call of the President for three years' volunteers I raised a company in Philadelphia, which afterwards became incorporated with the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. Any one familiar with the business of raising volunteer organizations knows it to be an expensive undertaking. Every cent that my company cost, with the exception of the small amount that my friends means enabled me to devote to the purchase, came from my father, Judge Woodward.

During all the time that elapsed before my company was mustered into the service, I lived in his house, and had, so far as I needed it his co-operation in my enterprises.

As Major of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, I participated in the Peninsular campaign, and was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, in the right foot and left leg—by which wounds I am crippled for life—was taken prisoner, confined in the Libby prison in Richmond, and, after being paroled, was taken to my father's house in Philadelphia, where, for four weary months I was confined to my bed, suffering intensely, but with that suffering alleviated and finally relieved, by not only the best medical skill, but also by the constant, kind, unwearying attention of my father, mother and sisters. During all that time, as indeed during my whole life, no father could be more kind, more solicitous for a son's welfare, than was mine. Almost daily conversations occurred between us, in which the war, and the present and future of our country were discussed; and, although he freely criticised, and often condemned, the manner in which the war was managed by the administration, never did he utter a sentiment in sympathy with the doctrine of secession, nor a syllable of approval of the course taken by the people of the South; and never did he say aught which was not calculated to encourage me in the performance of my duty as a soldier.

I have been thus full, sir, in my refutation of your slander, not because you need or deserve this kind of attention at my hands, but because this refutation must be made as public as the calumny, and I desire the public to have the exact truth in regard to this matter.

In conclusion, sir, I will remark that it is poor encouragement to our soldiers in the field to find that while they are toiling and fighting for their country, lying politicians at home are using as the instruments of their partisan malice, and such an instance as this is a fair illustration of the pretended love for soldiers which certain parties parade so constantly. That love must be sincere indeed, which while it overlays the soldier with fulsome

adulation, stabs to the quick all that holds near and dear.

Geo. A. Woodward, late Lieut. Col. Commanding 2d Penna. Reserves.

Abolition Calumny.

The straps who control the Abolition campaign, do not stop at any species of villainy to attain their object. Reports of all honor and dead to the shame of the nation, are the hirings of this Administration. Without further words we will join the correspondence between Judge Woodward and Rufus E. Sharpley, which fully explains itself.

CARLEISLE, Sept. 15, 1863.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward:

DEAR SIR: I have been informed by Hon. Lemuel Todd, who presided over the Convention which renominated Rufus E. Sharpley, in addressing a meeting, held recently in this city, stated that he had been informed by a certain Judge Hall, that in a recent conversation with him, he had avowed yourself a believer in the doctrine of secession and in favor of an entire recognition of the South.

While I am fully satisfied that you have never held or avowed these sentiments, I deem it important that your friends should have authority for making the statement. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to inform me whether you ever held such a conversation with Judge Hall? Very respectfully,

RUFUS E. SHARPLEY, Chairman Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863.

Dear Sir: Just returned from Europe, where I went to attend the funeral of a much honored friend, the Hon. James Broadhead, I find your favor of the 15th inst. informing me of a story which Mr. Hall produced at a public meeting, stating that through a conversation with him, he had avowed himself a believer in the doctrine of secession and in favor of an entire recognition of the South.

There is not a word of truth in the story. I never saw Judge Hall, and do not remember that I ever knew him, that name.

So far from avowing any such doctrine, or holding recognition of the secession of Virginia, I am a firm believer in the Union, and will support the rebellion by all the means in my power.

My life has been spent, first in fighting the Constitution of the United States as the Father of our Country, and now in the cause of the same, which I will do to the end of my days. A fair trial of the Union is all I desire.

Trusting that this is a sufficient answer to the calumny you made me, I remain, dear sir, Very truly yours, Geo. W. Woodward.

CARLEISLE, Sept. 21, 1863.

Mr. Emerson: Your paper of the 15th came to us bearing the sad and distressing news, that Abraham Lincoln had published the writ of habeas corpus, the freemen of the United States, looking to this act, regarding him, and regarding the political campaign of 1863, were taught to believe that this would be the policy of Abraham Lincoln as President. But the people, at large, desired a change and they have it. They have bartered away their liberties for a change, and now are tasting the fruits of Abolition rule. For nearly four years Abraham Lincoln has had the destinies of the people, and the administration has been marked with the blood of our fellow-men. He has the pretext whatever taken from the people's dearest rights, and now he will make them dependent supplicants to his will. Any of his petty hirings, to satisfy a caprice of theirs, may deprive our liberties and inconvertible rights in a moment, where no friendly aid can reach us, no civil court can interfere in our behalf, and where we must bow to His Majesty Abraham Lincoln, and await his pleasure for the relief we should have through our courts.

Our shabby Governor has added to Lincoln in his endeavors to destroy the rights of American freemen. He has no protest against the encroachments of that old Mountebank's lick-spittles, who in the dead of night, like owls, crept into peaceful homes in our State, and harried our fellow citizens; and now, we recognize Abe's right to declare our null and void in cases of this kind. This same Curtin that was lifted in 1862, and will fall again in 1863, has the audacity to ask our votes to elevate him to another three years to that seat which he has already disgraced. Will friends of States' rights vote for him? Will the Union loving citizens of Carroll vote shoddily, allowed our State to be robbed of millions of money and handed over to the rights over to this administration? Well, I ask, in the face of all the calumny