

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.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

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JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS DONE AT THIS OFFICE. ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

The Last Will and Testament. OF Andrew Jackson.

HERMITAGE, June 7, 1843.
IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN: I, Andrew Jackson, Sen'r., being of sound mind, memory, and understanding, and impressed with the great uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death, and being desirous to dispose of my temporal affairs so that after my death no contention may arise relative to the same—And whereas, since executing my will of the 30th of September, 1833, my estate has become greatly involved by my liabilities for the debts of my well-beloved and adopted son Andrew Jackson, Jun., which makes it necessary to alter the same: Therefore I, Andrew Jackson, Sen'r., of the county of Davidson, and State of Tennessee, do make, ordain, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, revoking all other wills by me hitherto made.

First, I bequeath my body to the dust whence it comes, and my soul to God who gave it, hoping for a happy immortality through the atoning merits of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world. My desire is, that my body be buried by the side of my departed wife, in the garden at the Hermitage, in the vault prepared in the garden, and all expenses paid by executor hereafter named.

Secondly, That all my just debts to be paid out of my personal and real estate by my executor; for which purpose to meet the debt my good friends Gen'l. J. B. Planchin & Co., of New Orleans, for the sum of six thousand dollars, with the interest accruing thereon, loaned to me to meet the debt due A. Jackson, Jun., for the purchase of the plantation from Hiram G. Runnels, lying on the east bank of the river Mississippi. Also, a debt due by me of ten thousand dollars, borrowed by my friends Blair and Rives, of the city of Washington, and District of Columbia, with the interest accruing thereon: being applied to the payment of the lands bought of Hiram G. Runnels as aforesaid, and for the faithful payment of the aforesaid recited debts, I hereby bequeath all my real and personal estate. After these debts are fully paid—

Thirdly, I give and bequeath to my adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Junior, the tract of land whereon I now live, known by the Hermitage tract, with its butts and boundaries, with all its appendages of the three lots of land bought of Samuel Donelson, Thomas J. Donelson, and Alexander Donelson, sons and heirs of Sovern Donelson, deceased, all adjoining the tract, agreeable to their butts and boundaries, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, with all my negroes that I may die possessed of, with the exception hereafter named, with all their increase after the before recited debts are fully paid, with all the household furniture, farming tools, stock of all kind, both on the Hermitage tract farms, as well as those on the Mississippi plantation, to him and his heirs forever. The true intent and meaning of this my last will and testament is, that all my estate, real, personal, and mixed, is hereby first pledged for the payment of the above recited debts and interest: and when they are fully paid, the residue of all my estate, real, personal, and mixed, is hereby bequeathed to my adopted son A. Jackson, Jun., with the exceptions hereafter named, to him and his heirs forever.

Fourth, Whereas I have heretofore by conveyance, deposited with my beloved daughter Sarah Jackson, wife of my adopted son, A. Jackson, Jun., given to my beloved grand-daughter, Rachel Jackson, daughter of A. Jackson, Jun., and Sarah his wife, several negroes therein described, which I hereby confirm. I give and bequeath to my beloved grandson Andrew Jackson, son of A. Jackson, Jun., and Sarah his wife, a negro boy named Ned, son of Blacksmith Aaron and Hannah, his wife, to him and his heirs forever.

Fifth, I give and bequeath to my beloved little grandson, Samuel Jackson, son of A. Jackson, Jun., and his much beloved wife Sarah, one negro boy named Davy or George son of Squire and his wife Giney, to him and his heirs forever.

Sixth, To my beloved and affectionate daughter Sarah Jackson, wife of my adopted and well beloved son, A. Jackson, Jun., I hereby recognize, by this bequest, the gift I made her on her marriage, of the negro girl Gracy, which I bought for her, and gave her to my daughter Sarah as her maid and seamstress, with increase, with my house-servant Hannah an her two daughters, namely, Charlotte and Mary, to her and her heirs for ever. This gift is made for my great affection for her—as a memento of her uniform at-

tention to me on kindness on all occasions, particularly when worn down with sickness and pain, and debility—she has been more than a daughter to me, and I hope she never will be disturbed in the enjoyment of this gift and bequest by any one.

Seventh, I bequeath to my well-beloved nephew Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction, that he fail not to use it when necessary in support and protection of our glorious Union, an for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or domestic traitors. This, from the great change in worldly affairs of late is, with my blessing, all I can bequeath him, doing justice to those creditors to whom I am responsible. This bequest is made as a memento of my high regard, affection, and esteem I bear for him as a high-minded, and honorable man.

Eighth, To my grand-nephew Andrew Jackson Coffee, I bequeath the elegant sword presented to me by the Rite Company of New Orleans, commanded by Capt. Beal, as a memento of my regard, and to bring to his recollection the gallant services of his father Gen'l. John Coffee, in the late Indian and British war, under my command, and his gallant conduct in defence of New Orleans in 1814 and 1815; with this injunction that he wield it in the protection of the rights secured to the American citizen under our glorious Constitution, against all invaders, whether foreign foes, or intestine traitors.

I bequeath to my beloved grandson Andrew Jackson, son of A. Jackson, Jun., and Sarah his wife, the sword presented to me by the citizens of Philadelphia, with this injunction, that he will always use it in defence of the Constitution and our glorious Union, and the perpetuation of our republican system: remembering the motto—"Draw me not without occasion, nor slay me without honor."

The pistols of Gen'l. Lafayette, which were presented by him to Gen'l. George Washington, and by Col. Wm Robertson, presented to me, I bequeath to George Washington Lafayette, as a memento of the illustrious personages through whose hands they have passed—his father and the father of his country.

The gold box presented to me by the corporation of the City of New York, the large silver vase presented to me by the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, my native State, with the large picture representing the untiring of the American banner, presented to me by the citizens of South Carolina when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son, A. Jackson, Jun., with directions that should our happy country not be blessed with peace, an event not always to be expected, he will at the close of the war or end of the conflict, present each of said articles of inestimable value to that patriot residing in the city or State from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen or the ladies to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and our country's rights.

The pocket spyglass which was used by Gen'l. Washington during the revolutionary war, and presented to me by Mr. Custis, having burned with my dwelling-house, the Hermitage, with many other invaluable relics, I can make no disposition of them. As a memento of my high regard for Gen'l. Robert Armstrong as a gentleman, patriot, and soldier, as well as for his meritorious military services under my command during the late British and Indian war, and remembering the gallant bearing of him and his gallant little band at Enotochopee creek, when falling desperately wounded he called out—"My brave fellows, some may fall, but save the cannon"—as a memento of all these things, I give and bequeath to him my case of pistols and sword worn by me throughout my military career, well satisfied that in his hands they will never be disgraced—that they will never be drawn without occasion, nor sheathed but with honor.

Lastly, I leave to my beloved son all my walking canes and other relics to be distributed among my young relatives—namesakes—first to my much esteemed namesake, Andrew J. Donelson son of my esteemed nephew A. J. Donelson, his first choice, and then to be distributed as A. Jackson, Jun., may think proper.

Lastly, I appoint my adopted son Andrew Jackson, Jun., my whole and sole executor to this my last will and testament, and direct that no security be required of him for the faithful execution and discharge of the trusts hereby reposed in him.

In testimony whereof I have this 7th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, hereby revoking all wills heretofore made by me, and in the presence of

Marion Adams, Elizabeth D. Love, Thos. J. Donelson, Richard Smith, R. Armstrong,
ANDREW JACKSON, (Seal.)

The Good Old Party.

God bless the good old Democratic party! No political organization of any country or age can show so glorious a record—so free from blunders and crimes, and so rich in valuable achievements. The unexampled progress of the country in wealth and power; and its peaceful, prosperous and happy condition three years ago, were the result of its wise and patriotic policy.

The chief merit of that policy consisted in the mildness of its measures. It was not advisable to do much. With a young and vigorous country, an ambitious and enterprising people, and a Constitution as nearly perfect as human wisdom could frame—nothing needed to be done except to direct the wonderful developments of our greatness in safe constitutional channels. Herein consists the great merit of the Democratic party—that it was always national and constitutional. Rufus Choate died a Democrat; yet, before they called him such, he paid a most eloquent tribute to the uniform and inflexible nationality of the Democratic party. It may have erred in some of the details of its measures; yet we think it was never alleged that it sought to violate the national character; and we refer with pride to the prominent events of its history, as they are seen in the light of nature and experience.

If the Democratic party had remained in power this war would not have occurred. The destruction of the Union—the repeated violations of the Constitution—the trampling under foot of civil liberty—and the fearful carnage and desolation of the last two years are the consequences of our defeat. And the end is not yet. The dregs of the bitter cup of civil war are yet to be drained; and we are more than ever convinced that, if anything is saved out of this fearful wreck, the Democratic party must save it.

It is apparent now that the Administration does not intend that both the Union and the Constitution shall survive this war. The Democratic party is equally determined that they shall. The Administration means to destroy slavery; while we mean that the rights of the States shall remain precisely as they are defined by the Constitution. We are determined that such miscreants as Sumner, Wilson and Phillips shall not drag us into a desolating war, to be prosecuted under the pretence of restoring the Union, but really for the subversion of the Constitution.

The time is coming when the Democratic party will be wanted—every man. There are signs that the Administration intends to break down the sovereignty of the loyal States, and provoke an armed issue with the Democratic party, as being a barrier in the way of its Abolition policy. Democrats condemn that policy as unconstitutional, unwise and wicked. They will never support it, for its success, if attainable, would defeat the great object of their ambition—the restoration of the Union of equal and sovereign States. They desire to oppose it by the pen and ballot only; and we hope they will take very good care that they are not involved in any false issue. There is some danger in this; but safety, "loyalty" and success consist in patience, prudence and peace, until we can again secure the direction of our woefully mismanaged affairs.—*Man. (N. H.) Democrat.*

"What a fine gentleman!" exclaimed a young lady, when walking out with her beau, as a slim six-footer passed by.

"Yes," retorted the beau, who was rather corpulent, "if he were much finer we should not be able to see him."

"John," said a doting parent to her gormandized son, "do you really think you can eat the whole of that pudding with impunity?" "I don't know ma," replied the young glutton, "but I can with a spoon."

Manifesto of the Confederate Congress.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]
We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Richmond *Whig* of the 13th instant from which we copy the following manifesto which has been adopted by joint resolution of the rebel Congress, declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the seceding States in relation to the existing war. It reads as follows:

Whereas, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means, consistent with a proper self-respect and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purposes by which they are actuated; therefore,
Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments.

MANIFESTO OF THE CONGRESS OF CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA RELATIVE TO THE EXISTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy, and to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for the part they have been compelled to bear in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last three years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deems the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defense of their rights and the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whenever their enemy, by ceasing from their unhallored war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interests of civilization and humanity without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in humble acknowledgment of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defense as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them, far more than ourselves, to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by longer perseverance in a wanton and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a higher civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?
These are questions which our adver-

saries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of Omnipotent Justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war so contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinion may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties that Government, to be lawful, must be founded on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them; and in doing so we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a Government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States, as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered, and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules of coercion, and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strictly defensive. Born freemen, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we had no option but to stand up in defense of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against us, or with the freest development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask, is alike immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which require adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of peace, of equity, and manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen-soldiers, and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace, on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by the presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall be determined upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves, and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear for the result. The wildest pictures ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than to live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgement of the world, to the sober reflection of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitration of Heaven.

"Mary," said one pretty girl to another, "can you make up your mind to marry that odious Mr. Snuff?"
"Why, my dear Julia," was the reply, "I don't know but what I might take him at a pinch."