

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

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S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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The Popularity of the War.

We have had an opportunity of seeing a great many people in town last week, called here by Lincoln's Board of Examiners. They are very successful in getting Greenbacks, but are getting few men. They came up nearly all prepared to pay three hundred dollars, those that have it not of their own generally borrow it. Or if they can't borrow, they raise it by subscription. It is paid with reluctance, with muttering inward curses against the authors of the wrongs that they are suffering. They would pay the commutation be it ever so much, sooner than shoulder a musket or bridle on a knapsack. How is it that no one will go to fight for the protection of the best Government the world ever saw. Has our people become so degenerate so unpatriotic that cowardice prevails over every other ennobling quality they possess. No such thing. They love their country as dearly as ever, but they loathe and despise the corrupt imbecile men at the head of the affairs of this Northern nation. They boldly proclaim that it is the last dollar Mr. Lincoln will ever get from them. So if they speak truth they have come to the conclusion of the war we suppose. It was to be prosecuted to the last man and the last dollar, it has then arrived at this crisis according to the saying of the conscripts, and we are getting it from good Republican conscripts at that. It was not so three years ago, when a brave and patriotic set of men vied with each other to see who should get first into the service of their country, to sustain the integrity of the Union, to maintain its flag unsoiled and its institutions intact. Then there was no party, the vilest copperheads sent their men and gave their money freely and without stint. But as soon as the Administration thought they had secured an army sufficiently large for the purpose of subjugation and abolition, they made a "comp de guerre" and changed the whole programme. They commenced setting down the whole Democratic party as traitors and copperheads, that party that kept the Government together and sustained it in peace and in war for over seventy years, until it became a country the wonder and admiration of the world. A Democrat dared not utter the sentiments of his mind, or he was in danger of the rope, the dungeon, or the blow. Many of the best men and purest patriots

of the country suffered the meanest kind of incarceration without a hearing or without a trial. No Democratic newspaper would get leave to circulate if it told the truth, a paper that would not make a victory out of a defeat, was sure to be suppressed. Such was the state of affairs in this country during the last three years. Within these last six months, people of all parties are beginning to open their eyes, and to ask each other what these things mean. Does this Administration, after taking every available man we could spare, and leaving his bones to rot in some Southern soil, or else sending him home mutilated and crippled to us, expect us to give all our available means to support the Shoddy Government, and leave our aged, and our young, and females to starve and perish for the want of the necessities of life, and make a charnel of our once beautiful country. The people are quietly but anxiously looking out for the last man and the last dollar. The people are aware that our army had no success in this campaign since its opening, Grant has got with the loss of seventy or one hundred thousand of the bravest men that the world ever saw to the place where he might have been without losing any of that noble army, and has made nothing out of it. He is now going round the fortifications of Richmond and Petersburg, without much chance of success. If he would succeed, it would be only a prolongation of the war which every day and every draft, clearly evinces to the people of the North that the longer the war exists the oppression of the people is the deeper and more inevitable. Is it any wonder then, that the war is unpopular with the masses, indeed, with every one who is not making money out of it. It will terminate shortly, it is nearly played out, and so is the administration of Abraham Lincoln. If he is as sharp as he is good at a joke, he might see the handwriting on the wall, as Belshazzar did, and might interpret it, too, without sending for any Daniel. If he were not as blind as an owl, he would see that his days were numbered, that the weakness and wickedness of him and his administration have invoked the vengeance of an outraged people. Why don't he arrest Vaidiangham? If he was right before, he is certainly right in doing so yet, the same order exists unrepented. He knew he was wrong then as well as he knows now. He thought he was strong enough then. He knows he is not now. On the whole he and his Administration have ruined and destroyed a noble country, and outraged a gullible people. "Had he stopped to swap horses in crossing the stream," he might have saved himself from much odium, but he could not then have saved his country from destruction.

The Fourth of July.

We had no celebration here on the 4th of July. Our orators and musicians went to different places to assist their neighbors to celebrate this once national festival. As we were not from home, we can only speak from rumor of those celebrations. At Johnstown there were two or three picnics. At Wilmore there was a fourth, and at Loretto there was a gay time. But the largest of them all was at St. Augustine in Clearfield township. Thither our distinguished townsmen Messrs. Johnston and Noon were invited, in order to have a public talk with their friends in that region. The social engagements were unfortunately marred by a young boy being thrown off a horse, his foot stuck in the stirrup and he was dragged for some distance, he came in contact with the sharp corner of a log, and he received a severe cut in the side so much so that his entrails protruded to considerable extent. The doctors on the ground, got them reduced and sewed up the wound, but said he would not live long. By the way there were a whole chapter of accidents occurred on the 4th. Mr. A. Geis from Carrolltown it was said got his leg broken by a fall from his wagon, but we since hear his leg was not broken, but badly cut by the wheel of the wagon running over it. At Johnstown, at one of the picnics, a young man, by the name of John Glass shot another with a revolver, but whether the wound was mortal or any of the particulars of the dispute we are not advised.

Purify, purify, purify the blood with AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, and the humors, derangements and distempers which pervade the system at this season will disappear. We have tried it and speak with knowledge.

The Draft. Or as it is called out West, "Lincoln's Raffle for a three years war of Abolitionism," was concluded here on Saturday evening. The officers, although, they are at a dirty business, behaved themselves as gentlemanly as possible. But when men are robbed, it is little difference to them whether it is done in the Dick Turpin style, or in a more vulgar manner. We are informed that they took eighty or ninety thousand dollars worth of the sweat of the hardy sons of Cambria county, with them this week. They succeeded in getting four men in the whole county, luckless wights, who were too poor to pay, and made no previous arrangements, depending on their bodily infirmities as a sure guarantee for exemption. It appears they are not so hard to please in soldiers now as formerly. They are like the old toper, they think more of the quantity than the quality of the article. They had a guard of invalids along, many of them walking on timber, instead of bone and muscle. They seemed to do their duty remarkably well, particularly as they had no duty to do. From what we read in the papers of the gallantry of the colored troops, this kind of service would suit them very well in which to distinguish themselves.

We are satisfied they would be prompt at every call of duty, particularly their dinner calls. The whole farce must be a humiliating spectacle to every citizen, except those who are making money out of it. To see high spirited men, men, if they were satisfied in the cause they were fighting for, would, like the men of Lochiel

"Be true to the last of their blood and their breath, And like reapers descend to the harvest of death."

To see such men hunting up some bodily infirmity, that they would at all other times keep hidden from the world, or if they failed in that, they gave the three hundred dollars of their hard earnings, for the same value that they would get from a highwayman, who demanded their money or their life. It is the first time in the history of this Republic, that the American people would glory in their infirmities. This needs no commentary, and will regulate itself through time. The people will not soon forget a Government who has driven them to these necessities, and although this Government is aping after the monarchies of Europe, in all their laws and tyrannies, they cannot get the people to ape after the subdued serfs of those lands, they were born and educated freemen, and if they once get aroused let tyrants beware. This Government can easily become tyrants and rival king's and monarch's, but freemen cannot easily be serfs or slaves.

The AGE.—The Philadelphia Age says: "In consequence of the recent great advance in white paper, materials and labor, the price of the Daily Age, from and after the first instant, will be to mail subscribers, ten dollars per annum; five dollars for six months; and two dollars and fifty cents for three months, payable in all cases in advance." We believe if any paper in the country, is worth the money, the AGE is. Its Democratic doctrine is sound, and its exposition of it, is fearless and reliable.

PATRIOT AND UNION.—This spirited daily has at its mast head Campbell and Hite formerly of the Johnstown Democrat in this county. With both these gentlemen we are personally acquainted, and know they combine fine business capacity with an excellent talent for writing. They are both mechanics of the first class and can scarcely fail in issuing a first rate paper at the seat of Government. We wish them entire success.

THE LATE WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.—This Irish gentleman, orator and patriot died on the 18th ultimo, as announced by the arrival of the steamship Arabia. He was born Oct. 17th 1803. His name is familiar to all our readers. He was a pure patriot and a statesman of enlarged views and liberal sentiments. His name should not only be endeared to his countrymen, but to all lovers of right and liberty on the face of the earth.

We very much regret to learn that the house of our friend Patrick Fenlon, Esq., of Blairsville, was consumed by fire yesterday. At present we have not learned the particulars, but it is reported that he did not succeed in saving any of his furniture.

Correspondence.

RAILROAD, July 1, 1864.

FRIEND HASSON:—It gave me great pleasure to see in your last issue, that our gallant friend, Gen. Gillan, has been promoted from a messenger to that of a Major General. It is a praiseworthy act of the man who appointed him, as I for one, believe he is about as capable as hundreds who hold high offices in our army at present. One thing I would advise the General, that when he takes to the field, that he gets a safe horse, as he was very near meeting with a bad accident when he brought the last news to our town, though he was mounted on a well trained cavalry horse, which was purchased at Altoona, at a sale of Government horses, it appears he was a borrowed horse, and the General not being acquainted with his practice, he entered town, at the rate of 1:44: the fastest time made, since the days of flying childers, as he passed, a wag cried halt, the horse stopped suddenly, and the then, messenger threw a summer-stuff over his—the horses head, lighting on his stern end, no bones broken, only his pants somewhat damaged by the shock. Yours, &c., O. B.

The War News.

We were writing an article on the war news, but we clip the following from the Philadelphia Age, of the Fourth of July, which may be relied on. As it possesses sources of information that we have not in our power:

General Ewell, with a large force of Confederates, is approaching Western Maryland. He has captured Martinsburg, and General Sigel, too weak to oppose him, has retreated towards Harper's Ferry. Martinsburg is twenty miles south of the Pennsylvania line, and eight miles west of the Potomac at Shepherdstown. The Confederates move in three columns, one towards Shepherdstown; one on a parallel road crossing the Potomac above it and one on a parallel road crossing below. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been captured, and the moving of trains prevented. Ewell entered Martinsburg yesterday morning. There was some fighting done, but Sigel's forces withdrew so rapidly that there were very few casualties. At last accounts the centre column was about four miles from the Potomac, at Shepherdstown; the northern column was at North Mountain, three miles west of Falling Waters, on the Potomac; and the southern column was at Loretto six miles southwest of Shepherdstown. This southern column was the only one opposed. A small force was in front of it. The absence of Hunter permits Ewell to do as he pleases. He can easily cross the Potomac, as there are not five thousand Federal troops within forty miles of Harper's Ferry.

Generals Wilson and Kautz, with their cavalry expedition, had returned to the Federal camp, in front of Petersburg. They cut their way through the Confederates, who intercepted their march. They abandoned twelve guns to the enemy. Secretary Stanton says they lost a "small wagon train." Every wagon and ambulance they had fell into the enemy's hands or was burned. As this expedition comprised two divisions, one-half the cavalry of Grant's army; and as Sheridan, who commanded the other half, reported that he had a wagon train which extended "over twenty miles," the number of wagons which were lost by Wilson and Kautz must have been large. For six thousand men, the number of their troops, at least two hundred wagons are necessary, and at least two hundred were lost. From seven hundred and fifty to one thousand men were also lost. Four hundred negroes were safely brought to Grant's camp. Very little has been done by the Federal army before Petersburg. The Confederates have appeared on the north bank of the James, between General Foster's earthwork and Malvern Hill. Another force has appeared on the river above Koster. Batteries have been planted in both places, which throw shells into his camp. General Smith, on the south side of the Appomattox, has made an assault upon the Confederate works in front of him and northeast of Petersburg. He was repulsed and retired to his original line.

It has been nearly a week since a despatch from Secretary Stanton announced that General Sherman's attack upon the Confederate works on Kenesaw Mountain on June 27th, had been repulsed. This morning we print a despatch confirming the account. It was sent by mail from Sherman's camp to Cincinnati. After his repulse, General Sherman gave up the idea of attacking Kenesaw Mountain in front, and began a flank movement around its western side. For nearly a week the various Federal columns were marching and a length General Johnston abandoned Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta just south of it. He retired to the Chattahoochee river, a few miles in the rear, where high bluffs and a deep, wide valley, with a rapid stream in the centre, will aid his defense. At daylight, yesterday morning, the Federal advance captured Kenesaw Mountain, and at eight o'clock they entered Marietta. The Confederate retreat had been successful. They carried all their baggage with them, and destroyed the railroad in their rear. The Chatta-

hoochee River will be the scene of future operations. Sherman must cross it.

All idea of any more expeditions west of the Mississippi seems to have been given up. General Canby has ordered all the transports and war vessels from the mouth of the Red River and Natchez to New Orleans. The troops left some time since. The only post now held by the Federal troops west of the lower Mississippi, is Little Rock, in Arkansas. General Steele is there with about five thousand men. It is supposed, however, that he will have to evacuate the place. The Confederates have cut him off from his supply post on the Mississippi, and are closing in around Little Rock.

There has been an arrival from Charleston. The siege progresses languidly. The Navy Department is strengthening the blockading fleet. A monitor, a frigate and several gunboats have been sent to it. Forty-five Confederate officers of the rank of colonel and under, have been distributed through the blockading fleet, in obedience to Secretary Stanton's retreating order. No Confederate general officers, however, have yet been sent.

General Hunter with the remains of the Lynchburg expedition reached Gauley, in Western Virginia, on June 28th. He pushed on westward towards Charleston, a short distance from the Ohio. General Ewell did not pursue him far from Lynchburg. He turned northward and marched up the Shenandoah Valley. The blockade of the Mississippi is still maintained. On June 26th, the Confederates captured a Federal gunboat in White river, just above its mouth. Nearly all the crew of two hundred men were taken prisoners. Three cannon were taken off the boat and she was burned.

The President is about to make another call for five hundred thousand men. Fifty days will be allowed for volunteering, and afterward the draft will begin. The commutation clause has been abolished.

General Butler has gone to Fortress Monroe with his staff. It is generally believed that his connection with Grant's army has ceased.

Resignation.

Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury has resigned. Whether he has done it voluntarily, on the principle that rats desert a sinking ship or that he was compelled to do it from the force of public opinion, on account of the corruption that was about to be developed in one branch of the Treasury Department, where they make the Greenbacks, and where he had one of his favorites, a certain Mr. Clark, making them, we know not. But one thing is certain, awful was the state of things that existed in that branch of the Department. We clip the following extract of a letter to the "New York World," showing how matters were conducted in that branch of the Department, where they made the Greenbacks and had the females clipping them for them.

Mr. Clark has it in his power to put in circulation millions of notes beyond the amount authorized, and it would be extremely difficult to detect the fraud. Every note passed over to the treasurer is complete when it leaves the hands of Mr. Clark. The signatures are all printed, and nothing remains to be done in order to fit them for circulation. Mr. Clark could just as well use these notes as the treasurer; and he has it in his power to commit the most gigantic frauds with scarcely any possibility of detection. An excess of four or five millions of dollars in a mass of four or five hundred millions of circulation would hardly be noticed. The loss and destruction of notes in use would more than cover this excess; and the detection by the numbers in so great an amount of money would be slow and uncertain.

The most extraordinary fact of all is, that these things are known to the intimate friends of Secretary Chase, and are denounced and deplored by them. Spinner, Chittenden, McCulloch, Jordan, and Taylor are all understood to be uneasy and much mortified at the existing state of things, and to have made known their feelings to the secretary. But he is immovable. The secret tie which exists between him and Clark is a complete mystery. The friends and official associates of Mr. Chase believe him to be honest, and they submit to his determined will; but they cannot explain satisfactorily to themselves how he can shut his eyes to the monstrous doings and the dangerous opportunities of his man Clark. Many surmises are indulged, some of them not at all creditable to the secretary; the probability is that Clark's great address, his supple and subservient manner to his superiors, and his unscrupulous representation of facts in his own interest, have taken Mr. Chase captive, and hold him blindly in the chains of a most malign influence.

Clark can, of course, command the means of controlling the vena, and he will use them without stint. This he may do upon any scale of magnitude necessary to secure his ends. While he pretends to chafe Colonel Baker with being bribed by the bank-note companies, the fact is that every conceivable influence has been used to induce that officer to be-

tray his trust, and to throw a veil over the hideous corruption in this particular department of the Treasury. But Col. Baker has been inaccessible to every approach, and with a stern sense of the responsibility imposed upon him by his position, and in spite of the frowns of the secretary and the difficulties thrown in his way, he has discharged his duty with the most signal fidelity, integrity and fearlessness. He deserves the gratitude and thanks of every property-holder and taxpayer in the United States. For even if Mr. Chase should succeed in smothering investigation at the present time, and Colonel Baker should now be sacrificed for exposures he has made of Clark's villainies, the time will soon come when his faithful work will bear its legitimate fruit. If the President will not interfere to put down this great iniquity—the most gigantic combination of debauchery and swindling that has been inaugurated since the flood—then the Republican party will indignantly hurl him from power; and if the Republican party will not act promptly in the matter, then the people themselves will rise up in their majesty and scatter that party to the four winds of heaven. They will express their indignation in public meetings and petitions to Congress, and through all the channels of public expression, until the flood of their wrath shall sweep through the Augean stable of the treasury and bear its nauseous accumulations of corruption into the gulf of oblivion. OBSERVER.

From Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 3.

To Major General Dix: A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated at nine o'clock this morning, gives the following result of General Wilson's operations:

Sixty miles of railroads were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, Gen. Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmith's shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scuttles for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the South Side road were destroyed. Wilson brought in about four hundred negroes and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered by his force. He reports that the rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they took. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train and twelve cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon, two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken and thrown into the water; and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot, breaking its trunnions, before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from seven hundred to a thousand men, including those lost from Kautz's division. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON July 3.—The following telegram, dated to-day, at Marietta, Georgia, was received this evening from General Sherman, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for some days past:

"The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight, and Marietta at 8:30 A. M. Thomas is moving down the main road toward the Chattahoochee, and McPherson toward the mouth of the Nickajack, on the Sandtown road. Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochee or not will soon be known. Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants. More than a mile of the railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of the Kenesaw." EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

"STILL ONE AHEAD."—It is the object of every one, when buying anything (whether to eat, drink or wear) to go where they can be best suited, and that place is always the cheapest. Also persons wish to get the best quality, this is the reason why E. J. Mills & Co. always have such a rush to their store, they always have the best quality. The chief attraction at present is a new lot of light clothing for gentlemen's wear, which they invite comparison as to quality, and defy competition as to prices. They are constantly receiving goods, hence they keep up with the fashions.

In our advertising columns will be found the cheap gold pens, sold by M. Young & Bro's, New York. We have tried these pens and find them a very good article. We are confident those that order these pens are getting a very good bargain, and will doubtless be satisfied with them. See advertisement.

The Commutation clause was stricken out by a vote of 65 to 53. Congress has adjourned, and it is understood that Fessenden will accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

Nothing is more intolerable than proud ignorance.