

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 27, 1864.

VOL. 11--NO. 30.

DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL is published every Wednesday Morning, at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable in advance; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS, if not paid until the termination of the year. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and no subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor. Any person subscribing for six months will be charged ONE DOLLAR, unless the money is paid in advance.

Advertising Rates.
One insert in Two do. Three do.
1 square, [12 lines] \$ 50 \$ 75 \$ 1.00
2 squares, [24 lines] 1 00 1 50 2 00
3 squares, [36 lines] 1 50 2 00 3 00
3 months, 6 do. 12 do.
4 lines or less, \$1 50 \$3 00 \$5 00
1 square, [12 lines] 2 50 4 50 9 00
2 squares, [24 lines] 4 00 7 00 12 00
3 squares, [36 lines] 6 00 9 00 14 00
Half a column, 15 00 12 00 20 00
One column, 15 00 22 00 35 00

Business Cards.

D. McLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law,
Johnstown, Pa. Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.
Dec. 9, 1863.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
Attorney at Law, Ebensburg,
Cambria County Penna.
Office Colonnade row.
Dec. 4, 1863.

CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq. ATTORNEY
AT LAW, Johnstown, Cambria Co. Pa.
Office on Main street, second floor over Bank. ix 2

D. T. C. S. Gardner,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Tenders his professional service to the citizens of
EBENSBURG,
and surrounding vicinity.
OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW.
June 29, 1864.-tf

J. E. Scantlan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, THREE
DOORS EAST OF THE LOGAN HOUSE.
December 10, 1863.-ly.

R. L. JOHNSTON, Geo. W. OATMAN,
JOHNSTON & OATMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Ebensburg Cambria County Penna.
OFFICE REMOVED TO LLOYD ST.
One door West of R. L. Johnston's Residence.
[Dec. 4, 1861, ly.]

JOHN FENLON, Esq. ATTORNEY AT
LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria county Pa.
Office on Main street adjoining his dwelling. ix 2

P. S. NOON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.
Office one door East of the Post Office.
Feb. 18, 1863.-tf.

GEORGE M. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EBENSBURG,
Cambria County, Pa.
OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW.
March 13, 1864.

MICHAEL HASSON, Esq. ATTORNEY
AT LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co. Pa.
Office on Main street, three doors East of Julian. ix 2

G. W. HICKMAN, B. F. HOLL,
C. W. HICKMAN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
SNUFFS, &c.
N. E. COR. THIRD & MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
August 18, 1863.-ly.

W. W. MAIR, JOHN S. DAVISON,
MAIR & DAVISON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY, CARRIAGE AND TUNBR
HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,
SADDLES & HARNESS,
No. 127, Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PAD SKINS, BEST OAK TANNED
HARNESS, SKIRTING AND BRIDLE
LEATHERS.
June 17, 1863 ly.

For Rent. An office on Centre Street,
next door north of Esq. Kincaid's office.
Possession given immediately.
JOSEPH McDONALD.
April 18, 1864.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
A Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excite the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow:—

Impediment, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits,
In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "Direful Diseases,"—
"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. But none will confess the records of the Insane Asylums.

And Malignant Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the System.

Which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.
In many Affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irritability, Prolapsus, or Suppression of Catamenial Evacuations, Clearest or Scarcious state of the Uterus, Tenderness or Whites, Stenility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURE SECRET DISEASES
In all their Stages, At little Expense. Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.

And no Exposure.
It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous, Disease and morbid Matter.

Thousands upon Thousands who have been the Victims of Quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING. Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine. Price \$1.00 per bottle, or six for \$5.00. Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications Cares Guaranteed! Advice Gratis! Address letters for information to
H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
104 South Tenth st., bet. Chestnut, Phila.
HELMBOLD'S Medical Dept.,
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 Broadway, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
" " " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " " Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the Advertisement and send for IT AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.
March 9, 1864.-ly.

The Life and services of General Grant, for sale by
JAMES MURRAY.

Speech of Mr. Sausbury, of Delaware, on the Bill Allowing Bail in Military Arrests.

Mr. President, the bill before the Senate is a bill providing for bail in certain cases of military arrests. My friend from Kentucky proposes an amendment to it providing that the person so arrested shall be taken immediately before a judge. It is an amendment designed to secure the personal liberty of the citizen. I shall vote for it; but I shall vote for it with some hesitation, simply because it seems to recognize by implication the validity of the arrest. If this was a bill to authorize any man not engaged in the military or naval service of the United States who was arrested to shoot down upon the instant the man that should attempt to arrest him it would do my soul good to vote for it; because of all the outrages that have ever been perpetrated in this country upon the rights of free American citizens, of all the violations of the Constitution of the United States, of all the violations of the principles of civil liberty, of all the crimes that have gone up from earth to heaven to invoke the vengeance of Almighty God, this crime of arbitrarily and without due process of law arresting quiet, peaceable citizens and dragging them from their homes is the greatest. Sir, I mean to speak what I feel. I would welcome any thunderbolt, whether it came from heaven or from hell, that should strike to the earth any power which, in violation of the chartered rights of the American people, should attempt such an exercise of arbitrary power.

Mr. President, it may be considered by some that the language I use is strong; but I happen to live in that unfortunate section of the country where these things are of daily occurrence. Mr. Vallandigham, who has been referred to, was a distinguished member of the Democratic party, a politician known to the country, and when he was arrested it created great excitement throughout the land. In the quiet little village where I reside such things happen almost daily. I have known as many as four in a day carried off; not informed of the charge against them; dragged from their families and their homes; not allowed a hearing; and by the order of your General Schenck, or Skunk, whichever is most applicable to his character, banished beyond the lines. I have had the young wife come to my house and with tears in her eyes ask me whether anything could be done, anything could be said, to call back her young husband to take care of his infant children. I have witnessed such scenes for the last two years. They are men in the humble, quiet walks of life, and the attention of the country is not called to their cases; but when a distinguished gentleman like Mr. Vallandigham was arrested great meetings were called and great indignation expressed. It is just that those meetings should be called, and that indignation should be expressed; but, sir, the people of this country know nothing from such cases of the barbarous tyranny of this Administration. When a man of elevated position is dragged from his home they know it; but hundreds and thousands of people in the quiet walks of life are dragged from their families and homes and the country know nothing of it. Sir, if the tears shed by the faithful and devoted wives and the worse than orphaned children in this country who have suffered from the oppression of this Administration could be bottled up as witnesses in that great and final day when a just judgment shall be rendered against men for the iniquities done in life, they would be piled mountain high upon the heads of Abraham Lincoln and his unconstitutional advisers.

Go with me to my own State, and I will take you to one single neighborhood where almost one third of the inhabitants have been dragged from their homes, not because they have ever raised an arm against this Government, not because they have ever resisted the execution of any Federal law, but because they were politically obnoxious to the party in power; and the scuff and scum of creation, men whom gentlemen would not admit into their kitchens, have the commissions of provost marshals to go into gentlemen's houses and drag them off to Baltimore before a General Schenck, who, not by any authority of the Constitution of the United States, is to sit in judgment upon those men and decide whether they shall live peaceably and quietly in their homes where they have been in the habit of living, and where their fathers have lived, or whether they shall be banished to a hostile shore.

My position as a member of this body; but I think God that Clement L. Vallandigham has returned to the United States. I clipped out of a newspaper the order for his banishment, which was by telegraph. Great God! a free American citizen, living under a country the people inhabiting which are secured in their rights by a fundamental charter, a charter which secures trial by jury and freedom from arrest except by due process of law; a citizen of such a country as that arrested by telegraph, a telegraphic dispatch from the seat of the emperor at the other end of the avenue, stating, "You will send him beyond your lines, and if he returns within the lines, then you will arrest him and keep in confinement during the term of his sentence!" Now, sir, let them execute it. He has returned, thank God. The issue is made; the issue will be met. I know that two orders have been made—at least I am very well informed of that fact; I do not know it; I was not present—for his arrest; but I am informed on the same authority that they were revoked. I am also informed that a military officer has been here from Ohio for the last several days waiting hour by hour the command of the man who sits enthroned at the other end of the avenue.

Sir, I invoke not the spirit of revolution. I want peace; and hence on all occasions when questions of this character have come before the body I have always advocated a legal, peaceful remedy. I have invoked Senators from the beginning of this contest to give us the protection of law; for if this unhappy war shall continue I want to see it confined to its present location. I do not want to see civil strife in the adhering States; and hence upon all occasions have invoked the interposition of this body to preserve us from outrages that might lead to unfortunate collisions in the adhering States. I do not even upon the subject of military interference with elections—a right secured to us by the fundamental charter of our liberties, a right dear to free men, and a right which nobody but a tyrant despises. But even our appeal for the free exercise of the ballot has been disregarded. We have invoked you upon all occasions to give us legal security for our rights. We ask no privileges for ourselves that we do not accord to you. We say to you, "As free American citizens go to the polls, cast your votes freely for the man of your choice, even if it is for Abraham Lincoln, the man of all other men on the face of God's earth most unfit to administer the affairs of this Government, and if the popular judgment in a fair election is against us we will quietly submit and say it is the voice of the people."

But, sir, we ask the same privilege for ourselves. We of the border for the last two years have had no free exercise of the elective franchise. You have enjoyed it; people not living in our States have enjoyed it when they came into our States; convicted felons have enjoyed it; but we, simply because we are Democrats, are not allowed it. By the help of Almighty God we will be allowed to do it hereafter; and I now advise the party in power, as a humble member of the Democratic party, we will have the freedom of election and freedom from arrest unless by due process of law, peacefully if we can; but, by the eternal gods! if we cannot get it peacefully we will have it forcibly; and you may make the most of it, if that be treason. We have submitted just as long as we intend to submit.

I say this not to offend anybody; I say it not in the spirit of bravado; but I say it in the cool, calm, deliberate determination of a man who is a member of a party of like sentiments with himself. When the convention meets at Chicago one plank in its platform will be "freedom from arbitrary arrests;" to which every man, in my judgment, will pledge his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor, in the same spirit that his fathers pledged themselves in the revolutionary times in the assertion of their right of independence.

The Washington correspondent of some of the Republican papers state that since the Blairs have got Chase out of the Cabinet, they have now turned their batteries on Stanton; and there is a likelihood that that very peremptory and seater-brained personage may also be compelled to walk the plank. In view of what is every day occurring, and in order to bring about unity in the happy family, it would not be a bad idea for the President to get rid of his present cabinet, and install in their places the Blair family.—They have clearly become a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself.

Never could the people have been more efficiently humbugged by Barnum's "Voice Heth"—than by the man (or thing) that obtained the "chair" under, and alone

by accidental circumstances:—as proof—it is an undeniable fact, clear on the record, that the voice of nearly 1,000,000 of the people was against him, although he was fairly elected. Now, would it not have been good policy, had he listened to the voice of the people, rather than the blatant, philanthropic demagogues of the Republican party? But let him drive on; he will soon be at the end of his race, with a fair chance for the end of—no matter what. He will see that "History but repeats itself." "A bull against a comet" will not prevent it from making a collision, (that is, the Fremont comet) with the Army of office holders and contractors that wait about the President's door, Lazarus like, to receive the crumbs from his generous hand.

The very latest proclamation from Lincoln, ordering the people to assemble at their various places of worship, and while there, "to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed," certainly gives signs of a depression of spirits, and a lack of faith in the strength of the cause, that quite amuses us.

"To repent of their manifold sins."—We are not at all surprised at the tardiness of old Abe in not making the discovery before; that it would be necessary to fall back on the power of the Almighty—rather than by wasting men any further in the attempt to whip the rebels in the modern style of warfare. We expect old Abe's strategy will discomfit the great Lee to such an extent that all the military talent in the South called together, can't fathom. What next?—we await events.

The next "news," from Richmond will probably be very interesting—as the taking of Jeff. will possibly commence from a point in the Zennith—one as yet not tried, and 'twould seem the only one left, as a complete circle has been described by Grant, around the stronghold of Rebeldom—and the principal result is a dead loss of braggadocio and threats—with a heavier loss of nearly 100,000 brave men.

"To repent of their sins"—as though the people were responsible for the hell-born acts of Abe and the Abs. and their confederates. It is the measure of the man, to insinuate that the people only are wicked; being guilty of sinful deeds, while he is all righteous, not needing forgiveness. He has been considered a silly old fool, but this last proclamation beats all foolery for foolishness. He has certainly forgot that he is the government. We propose that he repair to the temple of prayer, and offer up "once, for all," and that will save a great deal of soiled clothes, and the curses of many, and answer for those who dare not approach the throne as readily as he who claims to be inspired from that source.

"As a day of thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer." God only knows, if Lincoln's Administration has not humiliated us as a nation, without making it a special act of prayer; then we are not to pass judgment from the signs of the times.

When it comes to thanking the Almighty Ruler for past mercies and present prospects—including the workings of a gang of thieves, murderers and traitors; we can't do it—thank the Lord for what he is not the author of. The "subjects" of Lincoln may thank Him for what they are permitted to do, if it will satisfy their stunted conscience; but they can just leave us out when they get that far.

Better, in our estimation, that the people humble themselves in sackcloth and ashes and mourn the loss of their fellows and countrymen, who are wantonly sacrificed to appease the revenge of the Abolition Moloch, riding on a Dis-Union chariot or juggernaut, than be making and observing proclamations for "thanksgiving humiliation and prayer."

It is supposable that "my Lord the President," feels very sanctimonious at the looming up of all the horrid enormities of severed bodies and broken war-harness, before his long visage, in a phantasmagora scene lit up by the

—red glare of war,
Painting hell on the sky."
NORTHWEST.

"Julius did you attend de last meeting ob de debatin society?" "Yes sir." "Well, what was de first ting dat come afore de house?" "Why, it was a charcoal cart."

"When a man makes his wife a handsome present it is a sign that they have been quarrelling."

"After successfully popping the question, the next thing is to question the Pop."

Correspondence.

Davenport, Iowa, July 15, 1864
The White-House moon-calf and his waiting maid have furnished the people with a series of proclamations for "Thanksgiving and prayer"—and, as a matter of ceremony, "fasting." As to the fasting part we can't see but that we will come to that, without a "general order," provided the Rebs get a little more of a foothold in the vicinity of Washington. There seems to be as much of a chance for the Rebel army to secure Washington, as ours Richmond;—so we hope, in case our capitol is besieged, that the enemy will spare the city—but we shouldn't shed many tears of regret, if they should be so inhuman as to shut off the source of the many stale, musty jokes that are reputed to come up from that brimstone locality of darkness—or plainly the city of which ancient Sodom was the model.

In all the thanksgiving proclamations, old Abe is disposed to give the Divine hand credit for the vile, accursed proceedings of "the powers that be," and clear himself and minions from the just responsibility of answering to time and the people for the crimes and suicidal policies of his notorious Tory and Abolition Administration.

Does old Abe think the American people have become fools, (or one himself) to suppose that they attribute, (like as he says in last proclamation, the "sacrifice of life, limb, health and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal and patriotic citizens")—to the Lord?

We are disposed respectfully or not, to differ from the intimations of the "jokes" on the point of his charging the Lord with the productions of the devil. To suppose that when Fed and Reb meet in the murky battle, with fierce and demonic demonstrations, each vying with the other for his life blood—clashing, gleaming, deadly weapons, striking their opponent to the earth; or when the muzzled cannon belches forth a thousand thunders and a lightning stream of death, leaving in the vacuum sought but mangled humanity, quivering from the effects of the momentous contact;—that this is the "work of the Lord?" Never a time.

As regards "fasting and prayer," under present circumstances—we must acknowledge that He who proclaimed "peace and good will among men"—did not teach us to "fast and pray" the Lord to halt somebody, whilst somebody else cuts somebody's throat.

In a late proclamation Lincoln says, "Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, the battle field; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom."

Well, Honest Abe makes out a heavy case of increase. Speaking of increase of population—he certainly cannot be so stupid as to intimate that there has been an increase in the population of the North when such havoc and waste that has been made in the camp, &c.—without the transportation of a few thousand negroes, should be included in the calculation.—He may properly have reference to his grand negro schools down along the Atlantic coast. We can't see how it is possible to speak thus of the white population of the North. Had he said there was a vast increase in the number of "fallen women," and "bastards,"—then would the truth have been half told. But, as it has fallen to the lot of our six foot Government to represent a party, whose principle consists in the number of lies they can invent, so we must expect the truth so far as in them lies.

"Is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom."—Did any one ever see such audacious lying impudence? "Is permitted," for instance—by whom? "I, old Abe,"—would be the reply. It has certainly come to a pretty pass, when the Chief Executive of the United States and the land of boasted liberty—has set himself with the power to say whether this country shall or shall not move in prosperity—with all her laws and various institutions, harmoniously working for the general welfare of the inhabitants. Such is the case, without any misrepresentation whatever. The programme of the present Administration has proven—by its already promulgated and tyrannical policies that the question of prosperity and peace—and non-prosperity and final destruction—is to be balanced in the weak hand of an imbecile, traitorous old automaton.

Never could the people have been more efficiently humbugged by Barnum's "Voice Heth"—than by the man (or thing) that obtained the "chair" under, and alone

by accidental circumstances:—as proof—it is an undeniable fact, clear on the record, that the voice of nearly 1,000,000 of the people was against him, although he was fairly elected. Now, would it not have been good policy, had he listened to the voice of the people, rather than the blatant, philanthropic demagogues of the Republican party? But let him drive on; he will soon be at the end of his race, with a fair chance for the end of—no matter what. He will see that "History but repeats itself." "A bull against a comet" will not prevent it from making a collision, (that is, the Fremont comet) with the Army of office holders and contractors that wait about the President's door, Lazarus like, to receive the crumbs from his generous hand.

The very latest proclamation from Lincoln, ordering the people to assemble at their various places of worship, and while there, "to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed," certainly gives signs of a depression of spirits, and a lack of faith in the strength of the cause, that quite amuses us.

"To repent of their manifold sins."—We are not at all surprised at the tardiness of old Abe in not making the discovery before; that it would be necessary to fall back on the power of the Almighty—rather than by wasting men any further in the attempt to whip the rebels in the modern style of warfare. We expect old Abe's strategy will discomfit the great Lee to such an extent that all the military talent in the South called together, can't fathom. What next?—we await events.

The next "news," from Richmond will probably be very interesting—as the taking of Jeff. will possibly commence from a point in the Zennith—one as yet not tried, and 'twould seem the only one left, as a complete circle has been described by Grant, around the stronghold of Rebeldom—and the principal result is a dead loss of braggadocio and threats—with a heavier loss of nearly 100,000 brave men.