

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HANSON, Editor & Publisher

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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History Repeating Itself.

We must go far behind the birth of Christ or John the Baptist in historical records to examine the history of a Ruffian at the head of a government, who carried on a war of aggression on neighboring countries, for bloodthirsty cruelty, would bear any comparison with this. Christianity and civilization affords us no example. The nearest we see to it, is Xerxes the monarch of Persia. He gathered up an army by conscription, amounting to over five millions of men of all descriptions, Eunuuchs, slaves, and camp followers. The persons at the outset of the war were generally very loyal, but he was so cruel and exacting in his conscriptions, that their loyalty through time began to abate. A very loyal and a very wealthy man named Pytheas had gone in for the war very strong, had spent vast amounts of money in equipping troops for the Grecian expedition. He had five sons and they were all drafted. Pytheas begged that one of them, a favorite son, would get leave to go home with him and he would freely and cheerfully give up the other four. At this Xerxes flew into a passion, incensed that any person would make such a demand from the government (he was the government as Abe Lincoln is now). He slew that favorite son in the presence of his father, and caused his body to be dissected, and a part of it placed on each side of the road, so his army would pass through it. So we see if we have no example of the cruelty of conscription and butchery of men in christian times, they had it as bad and worse in those Pagan days. This army went on ravaging and burning cities and towns and villages as they went along uninteruptedly, until they came to the Straits of Thermopylae, a small pass leading into southern Greece. There they met something like what our men met at Bull Run or Balls Bluff. A few hundred Spartans attacked them and butchered at them for three days, and taught them a lesson, and also a lesson to futurity, that numbers are not always invincible, particularly when they are undisciplined, and have not the cause of the war at heart. From that time the fortunes of the usurper began to wane until finally he was murdered in his bed by one of his staff. These things happened four hundred and eighty years before the Divine Prince of Peace was born. And we do believe when this war of Abraham

Lincoln, will be written by the impartial historian, that it will assimilate very closely to it. The leading traits of character of this emperor and our would be emperor, are very much alike. Xerxes was cowardly, bloodthirsty and a usurper; he obtained the throne of his father Darius, who was himself a usurper, disregarding the rights of his elder brother who was lawfully entitled to the succession. Lincoln seems to have all these traits of character pretty fully developed. If he does not wish to usurp the Government for the next four years regardless of the will of the people, then his own particular friends and adherents of his Administration, B. F. Wade and Winter Davis are base liars and slanderers. It is apparent to every thinking man, that their statement is a truthful one, and that it was humiliating on them to have to come out against a man whose Administration they adhered to so closely. We see that history is repeating itself and the dark days of barbarism may yet be the fate of the American people.

To All Whom It May Concern.

We wish our readers not to lose sight of the precious document from the President, bearing the above caption. He boldly declares that he would entertain no propositions of peace without the abandonment of slavery, as an indispensable prerequisite. He declares that this war is an abolition war, waged for the freedom of negroes, and not for the restoration of the Union. He declared in his inaugural address, after seven States had seceded from the Union, in the face of the whole people who were listening to him, that he had no desire to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States, and if he had, he had no power to do so.

Where has he got the power since? He knew then, and he knows now, that he had no legitimate power, except what is derived from the Constitution, that he was sworn to support and defend. He coolly calls for five hundred thousand more cattle to be put into his stables to be butchered to satisfy his fanaticism—five hundred thousand more able bodied men taken from the work bench, the anvil, the loom and the plough, where their industry is absolutely necessary to supply the wants of society, and procure food for the youth, the aged and decrepid. Five hundred thousand more to be torn from their peaceful homes, from their wives and children, who will be left without protectors, to beg or starve, or search for daily bread in the abodes of vice. Five hundred thousand more to be immolated on the altar of abolitionism—to swell the list of widows and orphans, whose lamentations appeal to Heaven and assail the earth with their voices of woe. Many a father and husband is now looking at his little household, and thinking that he may not long be permitted to commune with them in the brief hours of respite from his daily toil. The future to him is dark. He has before him the terrors of an unjust and illegal war, and an unmarked grave, or flight from the country he loved so dearly. That abandoned old functionary cares little for the shrieks of the dying or the sobs of the bereaved. "The sounds of revelry by night," as it was in Belgium's Capital, still goes on in Washington. The old Caesar has an abolition sentiment and day of thanksgiving to suit the preachers of blood and freedom for negroes. He has a ribald joke for the licentious, and accommodations for the debauchee. He hears nothing else, nor will he listen to anything else. Wives and mothers and daughters may weep on, fathers and brothers and sons may perish by the thousand at the dictate of this trafficker in human gore. He heeds it not, he cares not. It seems to us he was raised to elevation by the powers of the devil as a scourge to the human race for their iniquities, and that Providence, in his wisdom, has abandoned him and the country into those hands for a season.—At the next November election the Devil and Abraham will both have to retire, through the irresistible force of the Democratic party.

A new rebel vessel called the Tallahassee, came into the neighborhood of Sandy Hook, New York, and destroyed five or six vessels there, and then departed to parts unknown, without any molestation whatever. Truly, we are badly protected both on land and sea. Welles will wake up and send vessels in chase, but that will be the last of it.

See now advertisements.

The War.

There is nothing very definite from the seat of war. Sherman is said to be getting reinforcements from the army of the Potomac. He has not yet taken Atlanta, but is said to be within shelling distance of it. We hear of nothing being done there since the 3d of August. Farragut is said to have captured Mobile, but this is not confirmed, he got his fleet past the outer fortifications. Whether he wishes to besiege the city, or only hold the entrance to the bay, is yet uncertain. At present the Confederates hold the Shenandoah valley. They are in Winchester. The Federal troops under Sheridan are at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg; and a fight may be shortly expected if it has not already occurred. There was a great explosion on last Tuesday week at City Point. A boat load of powder accidentally took fire. Fifty-three men were killed and one hundred and twenty-six wounded. There was great destruction of property, and the neighboring buildings were all shattered. There is no news at the present from Grant's army, if there is anything worthy of communicating before we go to press we shall let our readers know.

John Cessna.

We see from our Abolition exchanges, that this little creature has gone over body and breeches to the Abolition ranks. We can't say that we regret it very much. John was never a favorite in our county, on the contrary, he was always looked upon as a Trimmer, tho' we had to vote for him when Bedford was attacked to our representative district. We can console ourselves about John's departure the way the old lady did about the death of her son. The neighbors were condoling with her in her bereavement. "It is not so bad," said she: "Joe was very hard to keep, Joe was a great eater." So John was a very great eater out of the Democratic crib. He had bored and fugged around till he got to be speaker of the House of Representatives, and in that capacity he could talk as glibly as a Borey auctioneer. The creature then took it into his head that he was fit for Governor, but no man could ever view it in that light but himself. So he turned loyal and left, in hopes that the Abolition party will not be so obtuse in discovering his merits. John is pretty smart and may succeed in the Abolition party if his monkey don't stand in his way.

Teeth.

Our Abolition candidate for Congress is somewhat annoyed about a tale got up on him, for taking away his son to get his teeth pulled out, to avoid the draft. That the teeth were pulled out is true, but that they were extracted to avoid the draft, we don't believe. He says he has the teeth as a testimony against those who would make the accusation. But they turn round and say that these were rotten molars and grinders got up for the occasion. We are well aware that this war is like pulling teeth to those who are not loyal enough to go into it. Mr. Barker is a loyal man, and we make no doubt he will simplify this matter by sending his son into the cavalry or artillery service where teeth is no impediment.

In the days of King John of England, whenever the government wanted money, they sent a collector and a tooth drawer round among the Jews, and they generally succeeded in raising a pile. The Israelites always focked over rather than lose their masticators. The Christians would save their teeth if money would buy them off, but a great many of them would suffer the painful operation sooner than go into one of Lincoln's slaughter-pens. Some persons are very unfortunate in having bad teeth, while others again are well supplied. By the way, our Abolition candidate for Sheriff has a most excellent set of teeth, and he is not ashamed to exhibit them.

Congress.

Huntingdon county has unanimously instructed her conferees for Robert L. Johnston. As six of the twelve conferees are now for Mr. Johnston's nomination, it seems more than probable that he will be our candidate.

Would it not be well, in view of the odds against us, to give Mr. Johnston the prestige of a unanimous nomination; and thus acknowledge the claims of Cambria, and at the same time secure a popular and working candidate.

Read "Northwest's" interesting letter, published on the outside of this paper.

New York Meeting.

From the reports we see in the papers, the largest meeting ever held in this continent, was held on last Wednesday, in favor of George B. McClellan for the Presidency. The meeting was enthusiastic beyond precedent; but we can make allowances for the facilities they have in New York to raise a large and enthusiastic meeting. The speakers laid a heavy hand on this incompetent and blundering administration. They fully vindicated McClellan from the calumnies heaped upon him by the abolition party, and passed strong resolutions in his favor for the Presidency. For our part, we have no candidate until he is announced from the Chicago convention, and then we will do our best. Below we insert the conclusion of the speech of John B. Haskin, a Douglass Democrat, taken from the World:

"Let the conservative masses drop their minor differences: let it be Disunionists and Abolitionists on one side, headed by Abraham Lincoln, and conservative, union-loving masses on the other, headed by Gen. McClellan, (cheers) and he would lead us on for the result. The glorious old Jeffersonian days of gold and silver would come again, and the blessings of peace and domestic tranquillity. The stars and stripes would wave over a united country, pledged anew to the mutual protection of the rights and principles of each component part. In conclusion, the speaker, after announcing that he was so brimful of patriotism that he scarcely knew how to give vent to it, said he felt like the poet who visited the Mammoth cave, and came out with such an influx of inspiration that he seized a quill at the public register and wrote:

God Almighty, what a spot! In summer cold, or winter hot! Ye powers above, Great God, I wonder! Andrew Jackson, Hell and Thunder!"

THE FEMALE DEMOCRAT.—This sterling democratic paper has changed editors. H. G. Smith, Esq. has handed it over into the hands of Charles A. Gaither, Esq. It bids fair in this number to keep up the fine reputation it had under Mr. Smith's control. It has been for some time past, one of the most reliable democratic weekly's in the interior of the State. We have no doubt its reputation under the auspices of Mr. Gaither will still be kept up. We wish him success.

We received the ninth annual catalogue of the Pittsburg Female College, Dr. L. C. Pershing, President. This institution seems to be in a flourishing condition, and bids fair to be one of the best Female Colleges in Pennsylvania. Its location is one of the best in Pittsburg, and well calculated to further the purposes of education. We doubt not an education, solid, useful and ornamental, can be obtained there as well as at any college in the country.

The Loyalty Business.

The loyalty business is assuming a more regular form, being confined to inside operators. They are:

- 1st. People who have good offices under "government," and who do not wish to lose them, and are looking for better ones.
- 2. People who belong to the county cliques, and having some connection with the tax machinery.
- 3. People who have nothing in particular to do, and who like to be conspicuous for minding other people's business, as they have none of their own.
- 4th. Piousness in religion, who are generally over age, or weak in the breast, or hunk in the pocket, but are vehement for war, and a good tax on other people's property.
- 5th. Last, not least, the willing souls, who go to conventions and are fishing for nominations, and who will tell you that a cloud looks like a whale or a weasel, just as they are required.

The people who walk on indecency and quiet before the law, and obey it and honor it, and who love their neighbors, are not to be considered as having any part in the loyalty business.—Urban Union.

An Indian War Anticipated.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Commissioner of Indian affairs has received a despatch from Gov. Evans, of Colorado, dated Denver, Aug. 10, stating that he is satisfied that nearly all the Indian tribes of the Plains are combined in war against the whites, and that it will be the largest Indian war this country ever had, extending from Texas to the British lines, involving nearly all the wild tribes of the Plains, and urging that all the influence of the department shall be used in speedy reinforcements to the troops, and asking that authority be given him to raise a regiment of mounted men for one hundred days, and saying that the militia law of the Territory are inoperative, and unless authority be given the whites will be destroyed.

DIED.—On Sunday the 31st ult., at Ebsenburg, RICHARD ANDREW, son of Joseph and F. M. McDonald, aged 6 months.

Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, August 14th, 1864. Dear Col:

Our town was made the scene of another most disgraceful row or melee on Saturday last. The particulars would neither be interesting nor reliable, as they could be gleaned from others, and not being an eye-witness we can only give you the general or current report. It appears that a couple of farmers were talking on the street, in an ordinary tone, and discussing the merits of the amendments to the State Constitution which were recently voted on, when a couple of soldiers who were listening, interrupted them by saying that if one of the party had "voted against the soldiers" that he would be "attainted" before he would leave town. The farmer tried to explain why he voted against the amendments—but was immediately interrupted and attacked by a reinforcement of soldiers who had made their appearance at the moment, and soon the row became general—farmers against soldiers. Some of the party were severely punished, but farmers finally gave way, and were chased away even from the suburbs of the town. The fighting continued in a desultory manner throughout the entire afternoon, the copperheads and democrats of town becoming the next object of the wrath of the soldiers.

Nearly all the business houses on Maine street, closed on account of the terror created, and a threatened attack on the Jewelry Establishment of Mr. L. Luckhardt, was only warded off, I am told, by the timely interference of Col. John Linton.

The whole scene was disgraceful in the extreme, and the length of time it continued with no effort to abate or put it down, is but the last feather to the weight of evidence (that was already sufficient to bend the back of the camel) that proves our police arrangements, fires, and its officers either cowardly or careless themselves as bad as the worst characters in town, thus to wink at such conduct. Were a lady to laugh too loud on the street, or a couple of boys fail to fighting, she or they would soon see the inside view of the "City of Boreas" Office.

I say it knowingly, when I say that the soldiers are urged to act thus by cowardly men and despicable citizens of town, who are themselves afraid to face the flame they would fan into the faces of those, who, while brave enough to fight for country, may yet be duped by the loud-mouthed brayings of sneaking jack-daws that any ever ready to "lead the plant hinges of the knee that thaff may follow fawning."

One of the young soldiers who took part in the affray, said loudly and plainly afterwards, that "henceforth those who urged him to fight might do their own fighting, as he would not have taken part in it only because he was influenced by citizens here." And in private conversation he reiterated the same expression, or words to the same effect.

Now, dear Col., what think you of such cowardly wretches? Can a better success that is thus defamed by treachery, guilt, infamy and immorality? C. V.

(From the New York Examiner) THE 7-30 GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Many of the advantages of this loan are apparent on their face, but others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them there are:

- 1st. ANTI-SLAVERY SECURITY.—Nearly all active creditors are now based on Government securities. Banks of issue and savings banks hold them in large quantities—in many cases, more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make.—If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any better or safer.—Savings Banks already have a large part of their assets invested in Government securities. As a rule they allow but five per cent interest, and can only pay principal or interest in greenbacks or bills of State banks—yet every note or bond held by them and due before the resumption of specie payments is payable in government legal tender paper. Banks of issue and discount cannot ask or get anything better in payment of customer's notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the U. S. Treasury becomes a Savings bank for the people. There are none stronger—none more solvent, and not one that pays so liberally for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in the more you will aid and strengthen the Government, and more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The general rate of interest is six per cent, payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan you have no trouble. If there is no National Bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you

without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as the most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

ITS CONVERTIBILITY INTO A SIX PER CENT. BOND.—Here comes an advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York Market, and have sold at 109 to-day, (July 25). Before the war U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate—and were once bought up by the U. S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than 20 per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued about three years ago, and now selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

Obituary.

DIED.—At the residence of his son, Simon Weakland, in Allegheny township, on Saturday, the 13th inst., after a short illness, WILLIAM WEAKLAND.

He was born in St. Marys county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, in the month of May, 1771, and at the time of his death had reached the advanced age of 93 years. His parents emigrated to Cambria county in the year 1797, nine years previous to the organization of the County, and when the Allegheny Mountain was literally a howling wilderness. He was then in the prime of life, and we have no doubt in his rambles through the unbroken forest, often walked in the same path that but a few years before had been travelled by the rude, untutored subjects of King Jacob, in their trading expeditions from their settlement at Mt. Economy to the valley of the Indiana.—His father settled himself about two miles east of Mount, on a tract of land upon which the well known "Mud House" was built. He subsequently located himself about a mile north of Leavitt, and there the subject of this notice, after his father's death, continued to reside and cultivate the soil, until a few years before he was gathered to his fathers. We have no doubt that when a young man, and before the hardships of a pioneer life had begun to trace their marks, he was a noble specimen of manly and physical strength. In his disposition he was amiable and a child, and in his business transaction with his fellow men, he was without stain and without reproach. The men does not live who would say that WILLIAM WEAKLAND ever knowingly defrauded him out of a single penny. He was a Christian in the best and truest acceptance of that term, and his moral character was so nearly perfect, as to afford a bright and shining example for imitation.—And thus has passed away from amongst us full of years and with an honored name, one of the Patriarchs of Cambria county. He leaves to his descendants a rich legacy, more valuable than earthly wealth, a life well spent—a spotless and unsullied reputation. Peace to his ashes!

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—Fasten a nail or key to a string, and suspend it to your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail and it change to a circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and the nail becomes in a moment stationary, or trace the necessary letters upon the back of the party holding the string, and the nail will distinctly sketch out the words, "Buy your goods at J. M. Thompsons, P. O. Building, go and see his Lightning Fly Killer."

WHAT YOU WANT, AND WHERE TO GET IT! If you want a suit of light fall clothes, go to E. J. Mills & Co's. If you want any good cassimers, go to E. J. Mills & Co's. If you want a suit of winter clothes go to E. J. Mills & Co's. If you want any dry goods, E. J. Mills & Co's is the place to get them. If you want any groceries, go to E. J. Mills & Co's. If you want a hat or cap, E. J. Mills & Co. keep them. If you want a good pair of boots of any kind, E. J. Mills & Co. have the best. If you want any kind of goods, go where you can get them the cheapest, and that place is E. J. Mills & Co's.