

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.

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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.

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CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq. Attorney at Law, Johnstown, Cambria Co. Pa. Office on Main street, second floor over Bank. ix 2

D. R. T. C. S. Gardner, Physician and Surgeon. Tenders his professional services to the citizens of EBENSBURG, and surrounding vicinity. OFFICE IN COLONADE ROW. June 29, 1864. tf.

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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 HANSON, 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, G. W. HICKMAN & CO., Wholesale Dealers in MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS, SNUFFS, &c. N. E. COR. THIRD & MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. August 13, 1863. ly.

July 20 1864. ly. Philadelphia. Nos. 101 & 103 Gaither St. THOMAS M. APPEL, ADDRESS: 127 N. AVENUE, HHH & BRL. STAVES, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN THE HIGHEST PHILADELPHIA RATES

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

SPEECH OF MR. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, AT PHILADELPHIA.

Fellow-citizens indulge me as best you can with your silence. I am a stranger to you, unknown to distinction and unheralded by fame. I come to-night to mingle in your rejoicing upon this sacred soil; to join with you in ratifying those nominations upon which depends the preservation of the holy Constitution of these United States. [Applause.] If the spirits of good men from earliest history who years ago, on this spot, proclaimed to the world the Constitution which has been the only bond of union among a free and glorious people—could they once more revisit earth they would be here in their glorious presence to look approvingly upon you, their children, who meet this night to ratify again that noble Constitution, upon the preservation of which depends the life of liberty throughout the world. [Great applause.] Not one of those noble spirits would be at Washington, mingling with brazen-faced courtiers, greasy contrabands and greedy contractors. [Laughter and applause.] Not one of them would smile at a smutty joke, but they would be here to-night, with earnest hearts, imploring you to save the Ship of State and to preserve the liberties of a noble people. [Cheers.]

You have heard to-night a distinguished statesman of New York, who has told you that Abraham Lincoln is a conditional Union candidate. That is the only expression he uttered to which I shall make any dissent. Abraham Lincoln is not even that, he is a usurper and a despot. [Applause and Laughter.] There was no Union of States except the union which was the child of the Federal Constitution alone, and you have heard so many eloquent discourses from these loyal leaguers in regard to loyalty, should remember that there is not a supporter of Abraham Lincoln to-day who is not in degree if not in kind, a traitor equally with Jefferson Davis. [Great applause.] No intelligent man can be an honest man and a supporter of Abraham Lincoln. [Renewed applause.] No man can be influenced by the unholly pretences of these men and no man understands the theory of this Government, its early history and the principles upon which it was founded, can support Abraham Lincoln and be loyal to the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "good! good!" and cheers.] At this very moment we are ground North and South, by two rival despots. These despots are not loyal but a departure from the old Constitution, the only national safety, a Constitution which I know you re-affirm to-day in your loyal hearts. They tell you about loyalty. There is a world of loyalty in the Republican party. [Laughter.] But it is loyalty to a cringing slave, to a mean and imbecile master. [Applause.] It is not loyalty to law. Ask these men who preach loyalty, these loyal leaguers, [laughter,] as they call themselves, or as we call them out West, Lincoln Liars, [great laughter] ask these men what loyalty is, and they are as dumb as an oyster. [More laughter.] They know no more of loyalty than they do of treason, but they hurl in the face of better men that which they cannot answer for.

What is loyalty? It has no application in a representative age under a form of government. If it means anything it means devotion to the person of a prince. But the man who is loyal to the Constitution of his country, and I care not who he is, who opposes or limits the Constitution of his country, whether Jefferson Davis or Abraham Lincoln, he is *pro tanto* a traitor. [Tremendous applause.] Junius is a name dear to liberty in every age, and he defined loyalty in the heart of every Englishman as a rational attachment to the guardian of the laws. Is Abraham Lincoln the guardian of the laws of this country? [Cries of "no, no," and derisive laughter.] He is the guardian of the laws as the vulture is the guardian of the dove, as the wolf is the protector of the lamb. I not only charge Abraham Lincoln with being a disloyal man, but he has had the effrontery within the last three months to repudiate law within the State of Kentucky, and expressly violate the Constitution, and yet you who are in favor of the entirety of that instrument, in favor of the Union as that Constitution made it are taunted with being traitors to that instrument.

You may suppose that if these October elections go against Geo. B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton, this Government may be preserved. But I tell you sincerely and honestly, that if Abraham Lincoln be forced upon the country, if by force or fraud—for by no other means can it be done—if by force or fraud he be declared the President of the United States, then there is no hope of saving the country. [Applause.] The state of this country depends upon the verdict of the people, to be rendered in November next, and if the glad tidings are once flashed upon the wires, that the people of the North, unaided by the people of the South, have been able to vindicate the Constitution, and rescue it from the hands of the destroyer, when the announcement is made, the work of restoring the Union is more than commenced. [Applause.]

I have read of seas of upturned faces, but this is the first ocean of faces I have ever seen. [Laughter.] The billows of public sentiment are rolling high. God grant that in November next you may wait the Ship of State into the harbor of safety. [Cheers.] I was telling you how dangerous is Mr. Lincoln's election. It is perilous to elect him. It will endanger the life and destroy the liberties of this great Republic, but I know that you are all resolved that he shall not be returned to Washington in November next. But yesterday I heard from the Tenth Legion. What news do you suppose they send greeting to their friends in Philadelphia? Why, "we intend to keep the ballot box open for a week." [Laughter.] And there was a message from old Northumberland. God bless her! Said the message, "tell the men of Philadelphia we will keep the ballot box open until we get enough." [Roars of laughter.] There is one truth I will tell you. I have lived all my life, before this war, among the people of the Southern States. I know them. My childhood, my youth, and the vigor of my manhood has been passed among them, and I tell you that to-day, in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee alone, there are 160,000 men, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, that are now patiently awaiting the result of this election. They sided with the Government at the commencement of the war. They have resolved to stand by the Constitution and the Union as long as they can find brotherhood among the free States of the North. [Applause.] They wait with patience to know the result of the popular verdict in November next. I tell you that if you elect Abraham Lincoln to four years more of tyranny and misrule, they will know that he will destroy the remaining features of the Constitution, and the Union will be gone forever. And when it is told to them that Abraham Lincoln is re-elected they will look around them for their own safety and it is not difficult now to look the matter in the face and tell where they will go. I do not tell you where they should go, but I tell you where they will go. Mr. Lincoln to-day cannot invoke men enough and print money enough to subjugate and trample under, and exterminate, and disgrace, and enslave such a people in such an age of the world. [Great applause.] In our State we will have no vote. Why? Because Abraham Lincoln has used the army and navy of the country for two years and a half to get Tennessee out of the Union, despite of the wishes of the sixty or seventy thousand Union men in the State. [Renewed cheering.] To-night I arraign him as the best commissioner, the best recruiting officer, the best proselyte that rebellion has ever had. [Great enthusiasm.] They are arresting men in this country for discouraging enlistments, but I tell you that Abraham Lincoln has done more to discourage enlistments in the Union armies than any ten thousand rebels south of the Ohio River. [Sensation.] I will tell you what more he has done: he has done more to stifle the Union sentiment of the South than any fifty thousand men who have been in Richmond since the commencement of the war. He has done more to disgrace the human race than any being or creature that walks the face of the earth. [Roars of laughter and cheers.]

I speak what I feel and what I know. In this war Mr. Lincoln has caused all the misery and suffering of the people of Tennessee by his broken faith. In the commencement of the war, Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia, and Maryland were true to the Union, and refused to respond to the calls of the secessionists to leave the old Government. Mr. Lincoln to retain these Commonwealths, made them repeated pledges. The people of these States responded that they believed in the efficacy of the ballot-box and they said that secession was a madness and a crime. They did their duty in standing by the law, and the Constitution, but Mr. Lincoln failed in his duty to them. If the States did not go out of the Union it was not because Abraham

Lincoln and his Administration did not try to carry them out. He never made a promise but to break it, and he never made a show of maintaining law but to betray a people whom he made his dupes. When the war broke out the issues were clearly defined. Never in ancient or modern history were issues so clearly made. In other countries there have been wars for boundaries and for claims to territories, or the right of an heir born to the throne; but here we responded to the call of a country and a law, and that is precisely what Jefferson Davis and his advisers did. They got up a Confederacy for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, and that is what Mr. Lincoln had to meet. The people came forward to sustain him with a united purpose and a united purse. They rallied to the standard, and they placed in the field armies never before preceded. You may think of the fabulous armies of the olden time, of Xerxes, with his million men; you have given Abraham Lincoln over two millions of soldiers, more men than he had votes in the presidential election.

The first pledge Mr. Lincoln made to the people of the North and the South was that the war should be prosecuted for the sole purpose of putting down rebellion and maintaining the unity of the nation, and for this purpose you put your sons and your brothers and your fathers into the field. They went forth for a cause as holy as ever soldier invoked his sword. How long did it continue? Why, sir, it took George B. McClellan a year to reorganise our armies. The whole of sixty-one was spent in preparation. The campaign of sixty-two was opened under the auspices of McClellan, and Buell, and Grant, and Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Yorktown and New Orleans proclaimed the victories of our arms. Almost an empire was redeemed, so mightily was the territory restored by our armies. The rebels were everywhere routed, and loyal hearts looked with glad anticipations of a speedy peace. So that summer the rebellion was broken. The rebels were retreating everywhere. All Kentucky, all Missouri, all Tennessee, nearly all Louisiana and West Virginia were under the control of the Union armies. In the general rejoicing of the times, I went to Tennessee at the special instance and commission of Mr. Lincoln, to make an amnesty pledge and appeal to the people of the State. Men and women came for fifty miles to meet me. I read to them the propositions of Congress, the declarations of the President, the proclamations of Generals McClellan, Buell and Grant, to prove that the support of the war in that State did not mean the freedom of the slaves. In less than ten days seven thousand of my neighbors came and took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and went home glad to believe that the rebellion was over. Mr. Johnson, now a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Abolition ticket, proclaimed to the people of the State a general amnesty, and many of the rebels took it.

The people of Tennessee accepted the amnesty tendered to them, by Mr. Lincoln through his military Governor, and in support of it they sent thousands and tens of thousands of their sons into the Federal armies. Then Mr. Lincoln changed the issues of the war. From that day to this he has employed the military power of the North for the purpose of blotting the Southern States from the map of the world, making the war upon their life as unholly as the war that Jefferson Davis has made against the Government of the United States. [Tremendous cheering.] And in pursuance of the universal policy of transforming the best Union men of the South into rebels, in Nashville the week before last, Andrew Johnson, the satrap of Mr. Lincoln, with the loyal leaguers of Nashville, declared that no man should vote in the present election unless he would take an oath to oppose the Chicago Convention, to oppose armistice, amnesty, peace, in a word, to oppose George B. McClellan, and vote for Mr. Lincoln. [Cries of "shame," groans and three cheers for swapping horses.]

Now, to-day, when the people of Tennessee would return to the Union, to which they were always faithful, and renew their allegiance to a Government which they never deserted, Mr. Lincoln is trying to keep them out of the Union, or at best to get up a bogus election, so that he can count of the votes of the State. How is it with Maryland? A few days ago a convention met at Annapolis. That convention was not elected by the people. The delegates were elected by Lincoln's bayonets. They framed a constitution, and they submitted it, not to the people of Maryland. Instead of submitting it to the people of Maryland, as the laws decided, they concluded that

such men as suited them should vote, and that no others should cast suffrages in the adoption of a constitution that was to apply to all the people of the Commonwealth. So was it in Arkansas. So was it in Kentucky. Kentucky has thirty-thousand troops in the Federal armies who have won imperishable renown, but when the people of Kentucky assembled for the purpose of electing a judge, what did this loyal President, Abraham Lincoln, do? Why, he issued directions to his janizaries, and the hirelings ordered Judge Daval's name to be stricken from the poll books, that he might secure the election of one of his miserable pimps, a man by the name of Benton. The people of Kentucky, though they had but twenty-four hours' notice of this, nominated and elected Judge Robertson, a gentleman of high standing and official integrity. If Kentucky could vote to-day in her ruined homes and her faithful camps, ninety-nine out of every hundred votes would be for Geo. B. McClellan. [Three cheers for Kentucky and George B. McClellan.]

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson have not a party in Kentucky and Tennessee as large as the Pennsylvania party of the penitentiary and they are not a whit more respectable. [Merriment.] There is not an honest man in my State, there is not a man with an honest reputation before the world, who will vote for Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter and cheers.] They think the unlawful despotism of Jefferson Davis is no more unconstitutional and dangerous than the arbitrary usurpations of Abraham Lincoln— ("That's so" and applause.) They talk to you about restoring the Union by force. The men who tell you they can carry out that idea are simply insane. Have you not heard for the last three years that the rebellion was crushed and on its last legs, that the last white boy was conscripted and the last old man shouldering a musket, and that famine is brooding over the land, and ruin was the fate of the people? The Southern people are as united to-day as they ever were before, and they cannot be conquered. Julius Caesar conquered at Pharsalia with an hundred thousand men, the battles of the revolution were fought with a handful of colonial militia, but our president, who has emulated Xerxes and his countless armies, has effected no more profitable result than the Persian madam!

I have said bitter things about this rebellion. About its causeless origin, the criminality of its persecution, but there are worse things in the world than rebels. I had rather be called a rebel than a thief. For rebellion becomes respectable if successful, and it depends upon Abraham Lincoln to determine whether this rebellion shall be respectable or not, and it depends upon us to say whether this rebellion shall be respectable or not, and it depends upon us to say whether Abraham Lincoln shall be elected or not. [Cries of "no! no! he never will," and cheers.] Then swear it, swear it as Hannibal swore eternal enmity to Rome, and see to it that you are successful. The South are in earnest about this war. There are no battle-fields in the South where the bones of Southern Congressmen are not bleaching. But the Northern Fraise-God-Bare-bones, (roars of laughter,) hang around Washington with mowing, puking Sambo, and urge the people and their phylacterics to wage a war they are too cowardly to attempt themselves. [More laughter.] We must nerve for the contest. We are fighting bold and bad men. The Confederates are arrayed against the Union. Before the war no Southern man ever made war upon our liberties until Northern aggression converted them from our friends to our foes, and to-day Abraham Lincoln, stands, according to his own declaration, as much opposed to the restoration of the Union as Jefferson Davis. Lincoln says they cannot come back unless under an unconstitutional condition, while Jeff. Davis says he will not come back unless he can have his own way! Now who is the worst traitor, Jeff. Davis or Abraham Lincoln? [Cries of "Lincoln," and cheers.]

If you want to end the war and restore the Union, elect George B. McClellan. I have said there were meaner things than a rebellion. Jeff. Davis deceived no man. Every young man in the army understood the risk. While our young men went into the army to restore the Union and not to destroy it, and they have been deceived. For Jeff. Davis you may claim the attribute of courage, but for Lincoln you can claim neither courage nor honesty. Lincoln is called "Honest Abe," because those who know him know that he has not an honest impulse in his heart. [Cheers.] He never told the truth when a lie would serve his purpose. [Laugh-

ter.] And he has degraded the American uniform by clothing the negro. Last New Year the emancipation was celebrated at Washington, by the contrabands calling upon Lincoln, and those who witnessed the scene say Lincoln stood slobbering over the negro like an imbecile, as he is. [Laughter.]

Recollect that the people of the South will never come back while Lincoln is in office. If you want peace elect McClellan. You ask me how peace is to be secured by his election? I will tell you. In about six weeks the army will be going into winter quarters. When the soldiers will be dreaming of home, let the news go to the South that McClellan is elected upon the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was; let the same news go to your young men who are loth to fight for the negro, and what will be the result? There are leading men of the South who will then refer to the histories of the past, and good will result. Have the South, before the war, ever made war upon the Constitution? [Voices, "never."] No; and I have the documents to show that Andrew Johnson declared the Republicans a gang of traitors, and he threatened to join the Confederates.

He said there was two much joy here to night to listen to speeches. Are you ready for the contest? "Then to your tents, oh Israel!" If the banner of George B. McClellan is carried to victory the Union will be restored and every star will be restored to its former brightness. [Cheers.]

A good joke, says the Syracuse Standard, is related of Miss G., a laughter-loving good natured lass, who was spending the afternoon with a neighbor, and during supper, the conversation turned on hens, eggs, &c., during which Miss G. observed "that their hens, did not lay scarcely any eggs, and she could not tell the reason." "Why, my hens lay very well; I go out among them almost every day and get eggs," observed Mr. P. "My gracious!" was the immediate rejoinder: "I wish you would come over and run with our hens a spell. I'm sure father would pay you well for your trouble."

"People may say what the will about country air being so good for 'em," said Mrs. Partington, "and how they fat upon it; for my part, I think it is owing to the vittles—Air may do for camomiles and other reptiles that live on it, but I know that men must have something more substantialler."

At a recent railroad dinner, in compliment to the legal fraternity, the toast was given: "An honest lawyer, the noblest work of God," but an old farmer in the back part of the hall rather spoiled the effect by adding, in a loud voice, "And about the scareest."

A foreigner, who had mixed among many nations, was asked if he had observed any particular quality in our species that might be considered universal. He replied: "Mo tink dat all men love lazy."

Magistrate—"What brought you here sir?" Prisoner—"Two officers, please your honor." Magistrate—"Then I suppose liquor had something to do with it?" Prisoner—"Yes, sir, they were both drunk."

A methodist and a Quaker having stopped at a public house, agreed to sleep in the same bed. The Methodist knelt down, prayed fervently, and confessed a long catalogue of sins. After he arose the Quaker observed: "Really, friend, if thou art as bad as thou sayest thou art, I think I dare not sleep with thee."

Henry, you ought to be ashamed to throw away bread like that. You may want it some day." "Well, mother, would I stand any better chance of getting it then, if I should eat it up now?"

That must have been a very tough rooster, that crowed after being boiled two hours, and then being put in a pot with potatoes kicked them all out.

QUERY.—Is it the proposed elevation of the negro that has raised the price of wool? The latest expedient adopted in some places for keeping bean vines green is to paint them. Cat and rat may rhyme, but they never agree.

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