

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 28, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 37 PARK ROW New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circulating newspapers in the United States and Canada.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEORGE B. MCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

Presidential Electors.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

Robert L. Johnston, Richard Vaux,

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

William Longhlin, Abraham B. Dunning, Edw. R. Helmbold, Robert Swineford, Edward P. Dunn, John A. H. Smith, Thomas McCullough, Henry G. Smith, Edward L. Hess, Thaddeus Banks, Philip S. Gerhard, Hugh Montgomery, George G. Letzer, John M. Irvine, Michael Seltzer, John M. Thomson, Patrick M'Avoy, Rasmus Brown, Thomas H. Walker, James P. Barr, Oliver S. Dinmick, William J. Kountz, Paul Leidy, William Montgomery.

Congress,

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON.

Assembly,

CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown.

Sheriff,

JAMES MYERS, of Ebensburg.

Commissioner,

ED. R. DUNNEGAN, of Clearfield Tp.

Poor House Director,

GEORGE ORRIS, of Richland Tp.

Auditor,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, of Carrolltown.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

P. S. NOON, Chairman, George Delany, J. S. Maris, George C. K. Zahn, Peter Huber, Philip Miller, John E. McKenzie, Joseph Behe, John Durbin, David Farmer, Henry Friedhoff, John Stough, Elisha Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Gurley, John McDermitt, Simon Dummeyer, W. A. Kriss, Thos. F. McGough, Jacob Fronhiser, J. F. Condon, John Hamilton, F. O'Friel, Michael Bohlin, Wm. C. Diver, John White, Henry Topper, Nicho. las Cannon, M. J. Platt, J. W. Condon, Daniel Conifer, Wm. McCoskey, Daniel H. Donnelly, Anthony Long, John Marshall, John Ryan.

We see by our exchanges that the name of one of the Electors at Large is written in some papers, ROBERT F. JOHNSON, some ROBERT T. JOHNSON. This should be corrected before the tickets are sent out. ROBERT L. JOHNSON is the name.

Are You Assessed?

Let every man who picks up this paper consider these words not only addressed to him personally, but addressed to him to use his influence that no person in his neighborhood should be unassessed. Of course every property holder is assessed, and no difficulty about them, they have paid taxes within two years at any rate. Young men over 22 years of age who never paid taxes, should be careful to get assessed. Let each man enquire, and find out if any Democratic soldier requires to be assessed from his neighborhood also.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—William H. Seidler, Esq., and F. P. Tierney, Esq., were admitted to practice law in the several courts of Cambria county, at the adjourned court on Tuesday morning. We were present at the examination of these gentlemen, and they acquitted themselves very creditably. From their talents and their persevering industry, added to their upright and gentlemanly conduct we bespeak for them an honorable grade in their profession.

Abraham Lincoln and and Jeff Davis.

These two men now at the head of the Governments which four years ago, was a united and glorious country, are entirely unlike in every attribute except their ambition and usurpation. Four years since they had both the reputation of being honest men, but they have both outlived that reputation. Davis is a traitor to his country, but he is a polished man and an accomplished gentleman. Before the war broke out he stood high in the estimation of his countrymen as a patriot and a warrior and a statesman, both at the North and the South, and we believe his Southern brethren are willing to accord credit him still with these characteristics. If he could be successful in permanently establishing the Southern Confederacy his name would go down to posterity in a glorious record. If unsuccessful and the Union restored to its former dimensions, then his character may not stand so fair. Under all circumstances his character now and hereafter will be preferable to Abraham Lincoln's. Abraham went in disguise to assume the position that he was legally entitled to occupy, as no man but a coward would have done. He swore on the holy evangelist that he would protect and defend the Constitution and see that the laws would be faithfully executed. He delivered his first message in which he declared that he had no wish or no power to interfere with State institutions. Many at that time, of those who did not support him believed him honest, among whom was the lamented Douglas. Indeed, few even of his opponents believed that he intended to perjure himself and act as a traitor to his country. He however surrounded himself with those men who had for many years shewed themselves favorable to a dissolution of the Union, or the abolition of slavery. He placed these men in his cabinet so far as he could accommodate them, and he gave missions and offices to none but that class of men. So that when he had the machine ready for running, the whole Government was entirely Abolitionized. He thought and said that the men who elected him would fight the battle for him, in this he was mistaken, for they were not the fighting men of the country. He hit upon another expedient which answered his purpose admirably. He sent a fleet out to threaten Charleston under pretence of bringing assistance to the fort, but in reality to get the people of that city so irritated that they would commit some overt act that would arouse the people, and so they did, they fired on Fort Sumter, and when Abe heard it, he could scarcely contain himself for joy. He laughed and rubbed his hands, and said "I knew they would do it." The country was then in a blaze. Democrats and Republicans were then in for the war. A good many rotten Democrats got offices in the army, Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals and Contractors, such as Butler, Dix, &c. At this period they thought they could conquer the South and take their slaves from them in sixty or at furthest ninety days. Bull's Run battle came off, and the result was that Abraham and his Abolition Cabinet and his Abolition Congress were trembling in their boots, and they hastened to pass the Crittenden resolutions, declaring that the war was not for the abolition of slavery, but to restore the Union. He knew in his heart then he was lying, and so did his Abolition Congress. But he had not got his fangs sufficiently close to the throat of the people yet to let his purpose be made manifest to them. Every little success the North got ever since, gave the President a new opportunity to issue some new proclamation for the negro, until he now appears in all his naked ugliness. How can Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis be compared? The latter is dragging every man he can get in the Southern Confederacy to fight his battles for his own aggrandizement. Lincoln is doing the same. He has now more soldiers wandering around through the States, to attend to the elections and drag men from their families or frighten them off for political purposes, than General Scott conquered all Mexico with. The one is a traitor to his country, the other is a Union man, his party is a Union party, and their candidates are Union candidates! They think the people will be gulled by the name. It has about as much meaning as calling Lincoln, "honest old Abe." So far as Davis is concerned, he wants no Union. So far as Lincoln is concerned,

he wants no Union. Except slavery is first abolished. No Constitution as it is, no Union as it was, is his doctrine. "To all whom it may concern," proves this beyond a doubt. Then they are both traitors to the Union, one as bad as the other, and both deserve the halter. Personally they are not alike at all, the one is a high toned gentleman, the other a clown. The one is a statesman and a soldier, the other a coward and patroom. There are no two men at the head of affairs in the universe that we know any thing of, more unlike than those two men who are working so busily for the destruction of the United States.

Parable Continued.

Chapter 2.

- 1. And it came to pass, on the Sabbath day, early in the morning, Abraham said to his wife, I will go and see Matthias, and hear what he says, regarding the enrolling.
2. And he arose and put on his best garments and went his way towards the residence of Matthias; and there he found Matthias after taking his morning meal, regarding himself with the fumes of an Indian plant called tobacco.
3. And he entered in and said, peace be to thee Matthias; and Matthias arose and said: I did not expect my benefactor so early in the morning, and have not yet put on my goodly raiment which I should have done. You will therefore enjoy yourself until I return.
4. And Abraham said unto him on his return after being clad in fine linen and goodly raiment: Matthias dost thou like the office which was apportioned to thee by the household of the Ruler, our friend?
5. And Matthias answered and said: verily I say unto you, that in this generation there is no office could suit a loyal man better than mine does me. The pay is good, and the perquisites may be good, bad or indifferent as the loyal board of enrollers think it meet to do; but of this our right hand should not know what our left hand doeth.
6. Again I say unto you my work is easy and my burden is light, I fare sumptuously every day, I sit in judgment on the perverse subjects that come to the enroller and look as if I was filled with wisdom and understanding. I have bought a farm and waxed rich and hunger shall no more visit my bones.
7. The more I make the more my loyalty increases, and the more my loyalty increases, the more the hatred for the disloyal reptiles called copperheads increases, until I marvel how any one can do anything else but sing hosannahs to our great Ruler the Rail-Splitter.
8. And again he said unto him: how is it with thee my friend, will you become one of the elect in the great counsel of the nation where you can freely commune with Abraham the honest, William the cunning, and Edward the bold.
9. And Abraham answered and said unto him: my calling and election is in great doubt, if thou canst not help me out in my peculiar need. And Matthias said unto him: speak Abraham, for I am thy bondman and servant.
10. I shall go to the holy city of Washington, answered Abraham, and there represent to those now in authority, that the people in the districts along the mountain tops are ungolly and disloyal and ask them to send some loyal centurions with their soldiers to watch them and they can help me along.
11. Whilst I do this, do thou and thy co-laborers commence the lots for this place wherein dwell the most of my enemies. Have them warned immediately that they must go and fight the battle for the African race and our great Ruler.
12. Those of my enemies who are sound of body and wind and limb will depart to a strange land lest they get into the hands of the centurions and they shall not be here to count against me. And the cripple, the halt, the lame, the blind and the leprous shall appear before you, and I shall be there, and they shall be exempt through my influence, and they shall be my friends and count for me.
13. See that thou dost not warn those living in the valleys east of the mountains to appear before thee until my election is past, for they are my friends. See that thou tell no man this.
14. And Matthias answered and said: it shall be done as thou hast commanded, for lo! I am thy servant. Farewell.

Adjourned Court.

The adjourned court gave out on Tuesday evening. There were few strangers in town except those that had cases on the argument list. There were not many getting naturalized, compared to the number that formerly came to court immediately before an election. None as heretofore declared their intentions. The reason for that was obvious, those who are subjects of a foreign prince would prefer remaining so, until they can see whether they have a country that is worth swearing allegiance to, before they abjure their native land. Nor would any be naturalized, only as they had declared their intentions, they were in a kind of embryo state and subject to the draft. Some few soldiers who served their time in the war and were honorably discharged got naturalized as they were entitled to be under a recent act of Congress regardless of the time they had been in this country. Present appearances indicate a great apathy in the in the Abolition party in this County on the eve of a Presidential election.

Some of the Republicans about town, we understand, are endeavoring to make capital for BARKER, the Maine Yankee candidate for Congress in this district, because he happened to be one of the gentlemen who went to Washington last week, to get justice done the district, in relation to the draft. It is true Messrs. D. W. WOODS, JAMES MANN, and A. A. BARKER, were appointed to perform the plain duty of representing the facts to the Provost Marshal General—a duty which any one old enough to talk English was competent to perform—and it is also true that Gen. Fry, as WAS HIS PLAIN DUTY, upon hearing the facts authorized the proper corrections to be made. For doing this Messrs. W., M., and B., of course are entitled to thanks, just as Messrs. G. W. ELDER and H. J. WALTERS are for going to Harrisburg and Hollidaysburg once or twice on the same business, especially if they bore the expense of the trip themselves, as the latter two gentlemen did.

But there is another rumor afloat which is not quite so creditable to Mr. Barker's honesty, though it may be to his partisan chicanery. It is said while at Washington he availed himself of the opportunity to urge upon the powers there the necessity of quartering a large number of Republican soldiers in this district, to aid him in carrying his election. Whether there is any truth in the rumor or not, we are not prepared to say; but time will probably show, if he succeeded in the infamous scheme.

We take the above from the Lewis-town True Democrat. This infamous scheme of Barker's stands without a parallel in this region of country. It shows manifestly to the people of this County, what an ignorant clown like him would do to have the name of being elected to Congress. Those other two gentlemen, it appears got their part of the district changed, but there is no percentage taken off Cambria county. That would not suit the election of Mr. Barker. And what are the lives of a few men in his estimation compared to his election? His conduct in this respect is so patent to every man that he can't lie himself out of it, or cover up his tracks. They drew Cambria county first, contrary to all their former acts and had a man serving the notices before they were scarcely done drawing, for the mere purpose of securing Barker's election. So this is virtually Barker's draft, so far as Cambria county is concerned. Nor did it require any smugness to do this, if it did Barker would be too stupid to do it. It required nothing but bold rascality, and that he is an adept in. We could point out many instances wherein this draft was entirely fraudulent. But it is unnecessary, every one who is old enough to observe matters knows it as well as we do.

A HORSE SHOT.—We understand that a man by the name of Strohecker, who keeps a tavern in Chest Springs, and some times acts as doctor, had a horse shot a few days ago. This man is very loyal and undertook to serve notices on drafted men in that township. One day he returned home and left his horse behind him. He reported he had been fired at and his horse shot. As he is not much in the habit of telling truth, where a lie will suit, his neighbors believe he shot the horse himself, as he was a very inferior animal, in order to get the price of a good horse from Government and create a sensation in the neighborhood.

Dan Rice, the great Shakespearian clown, is nominated for State Senator in the Erie District, against Morrow B. Lowry. We know a Congressional District that has nominated a natural clown to represent them in Congress.

We are pained to learn that Wm. R. Hughes, of Wilmore got a fall from his horse, by which he was severely injured. William was very loyal and took a lively interest in the success of the Northern arms, and endeavored to instill into his neighborhood the like loyalty and patriotism. We are assured he will very much regret if this accident will prevent him from answering to the call of his country as he has been lately drafted. Although it has been said otherwise we are informed from a reliable source that his injury was purely accidental.

Demorests Illustrated Monthly and M'rne Demorest's Mirror of Fashions have been received. It is a splendid fashion magazine, containing elegant colored plates of the latest Parisian fashions. Several full sized patterns. Poetry and music are among its attractions. Its literature is of a high order, containing stories from eminent authors, besides poetry, receipts, &c. Its price is \$3 yearly, 25 cents per copy. It is a very interesting and attractive periodical, and at the same time very cheap. Address William Jennings Demorest, 39, Beekman street, New York.

Song of the Telegram. I'm out in the Ledger at first blush of day, In the Bulletin and Argus 'ere the twilight is grey; I'm here and I'm there, and wherever I fly, "How sweetly" 'tis said "does the Telegram lie." Then off to the mountain and over the moor— I pause and I lie at the cottagers door; And as I pass onwards, I hear low and high, How the people are pleased with the Telegram lie! And the papers they take me and send me along; Though I'm often a knell, I seem ever a song; And I flatter and smooth, and deceive till I die; A twisted, though heart breaking Telegram lie. But bear in mind no telegram was ever yet used to announce to the people that at E. J. Mills & Co.'s is the cheapest place to buy goods.

War News. OFFICIAL FROM SECRETARY STANTON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Major-General Dix, New York: The following official despatch has just been received from General Sheridan, detailing some of the particulars of the battle at Fisher's Hill. HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, WOODSTOCK, Va., Sept. 23.—Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point: I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday. Our loss will be light.

General Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubling it up, advancing along their lines. Rickett's Division, of the 6th Army Corps, swung in and joined Crook, Getty's and Wheaton's divisions taking up the same movement followed by the whole line, and attacking beautifully, carrying the works of the enemy. The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion, abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended.

I pushed on after the enemy during the night to this point with the 6th and 19th Corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations. If General Torbet has pushed down the Luray Valley, according to my orders, he will achieve results. I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes. I cannot at present give you any estimate of prisoners. I pushed on regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen. (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

You are directed to cause a national salute to be fired of one hundred great guns to the victory. General Stevenson reports that three thousand prisoners from the field had reached Winchester last night. Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded to General Sheridan. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Republican extra makes the following announcement: The Government has received despatches from Gen. Stevenson this morning, dated at Harper's Ferry, announcing that 2,000 Strasburg prisoners reached Winchester last night. He also states that 1,600 of the prisoners captured on the 19th instant, near Winchester, arrived at Harper's Ferry this morning, and 1000 more are yet to come.

A later despatch received from General Stevenson this morning, announces that one thousand more prisoners captured at Strasburg, on the 23d, reached Winchester this morning. When last heard from Earley's army was flying down the Valley, panic stricken. Sheridan is in hot pursuit and near Woodstock. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—All is comparatively quiet here since the great rebel cattle raid. This affair will give rise to another court of inquiry. It has even been hinted that there was deliberate bargain and sale in this extraordinary matter,

but I do not believe that anything more than gross culpable carelessness on the part of those having principal charge of the cattle, and of the cavalry picket regiments, will be developed. The number of cattle lost is officially stated at 2,450.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS. The following is taken from the Richmond Enquirer, of Sept. 22. There were many reports current yesterday representing that Early had sustained a severe defeat in the Valley. All accounts that reach us concur in the statement that a very heavy battle was delivered on Monday last a few miles below Winchester, and that our forces, after battling bravely all day, retired during the night to Newtown, and afterwards to Fisher's Hill a few miles southwest of Winchester. In this fight we lost Gen. Rhodes and Godwin killed, and General Fitz Lee slightly wounded in the thigh. The enemy made the attack in a force much larger than our own, and suffered very heavily.

The following has been received from General Lee: HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Sept. 26.—To James S. Seldon: General Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he met his attack, which was resisted from night in the day till near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to Newtown, and this morning at Fisher's Hill.

Our loss reported to be severe. Major General Rhodes and Brigadier General Godwin were killed nobly during their duty. Three pieces of artillery, of King's Battalion were lost. The trains and supplies were brought off safely. R. E. LEE.

The Extraordinary Appropriations for Furnishing the White House.

The extraordinary appropriations made by the present and preceding Congress for furnishing the executive mansion have attracted much public attention, in connection with the small results seemingly accomplished by these large disbursements. This fund, for refitting the President's house, is disbursed more than any other appropriation under the eye of the executive, and he is always held responsible for the honesty of the expenditure. The books and accounts, to be sure, go through the routine of auditing by treasury bureau, but, since the disbursements are so directly and peculiarly made by the President, or one of his domestic family, the work of the auditors has been one of mere form. Well, it happened, in the early part of Mr. Lincoln's administration, that a bill was presented at Washington for payment by Messrs. E. V. Houghton & Co., of this city, for a china dinner service, furnished in order of Mrs. Lincoln for the executive mansion. The amount of the bill considered was some twenty-three hundred dollars. There was delay in payment. Messrs. Houghton & Co., sent one of their principal men to the White House to push the bill through and get the money. There were still difficulties in the way, the nature of which for a long time could not be ascertained. At last it was found that some clerk, who had to pass upon the bill, delayed it because of the very unheard of price charged for an American service of china. At length a dealer from Philadelphia was sent to examine the china and estimate its value, and the appraiser returned eight hundred dollars as its full value, instead of twenty-three hundred. The case, at last, came again before the President, and the representative of Messrs. Houghton & Co., was called in and confronted with the Philadelphia valuation. He promptly answered, in substance: "Why, Mr. President, my firm never pretended that the china was really worth more than eight hundred dollars. We had reason to suppose you knew that. The difference between the price of the china and the amount of the bill is for articles ordered for your private family use, but invoiced as china for the White House." "Honest" Abe was cornered and caught. Like another very unfortunate man, dishonest in another scandalous transaction in which he was caught, he had "not a word to say." Mr. Lincoln at last paid the difference out of his own pocket, and Messrs. Houghton & Co. got their money. We may be in error, by a very few dollars, one way or the other, as to the amounts in question; but if any loyal Republican, who believes in the honesty of "Old Abe," doubts the general correctness of our statement, we refer him to Secretary Fessenden or to Mr. Lincoln himself.—World.

FOR SALE. A WELL ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE in EBENSBERG, Cambria county, Penna. For particulars, Address BOX 39 Ebensburg, Sept 21, 1864-4f.

NO CONSUMPTIVES. Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg Kings Co. New York. Sept. 21 1864 3m.