emocrat

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, OCTOBER 5, 1864.

VOL. 11--NO. 40

is published every Wednesday payable in advance; Two Dollars and TWENTY FIVE CENTS, if not paid within six months; and Two Dollars and Fir-TY CENTS if not paid until the termination of the year.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, and no [From the London Morning Star.] subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid, ex cept at the option of the editor. Any person subscribing for six months wil be charged ONE DOLLAR TWENTY FIVE CENTS, unless the, money is paid in advance. Advertising Rates.

1 square, [12 lines | \$ 50 \$ 75 \$1,00 1 00 1 50 2 00 2 squares 24 lines F squares: 36 lines 1 50 2 00 3 06 3 months. 6 do. 12 do \$1 50 \$3 00 \$5 00 1 square, [12 lines] 2 50 2 squares, | 24 lines | 4 00 8 squares, [26 lines | 6 00 9 00 14 00 Ivalf a column, 15 00 22 00 85 00

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idence.

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An office on Centre Street, next door north of Esq. Kinkead's office. Possession given immediately. JOSEPH M'DONALD.

April 18, 1864.

West.

The South Cannot be Subjugated ---The Prospect of Peace.

9 00 much, apart from a conviction of the im- than the majority of the population would 7 00 12 00 possibility of conquest, with twenty mil- hail them as deliverers and join their lions of infuriated Republicans fighting for ranks. The secessionists were to sink at 10 00 12 00 20 00 empire and revenge. But there is one once into insignificance to which their nuconsideration which we should think merical inferiority doomed them. The M'LAUGHLIN, Atterney at Law, nature of the war. They must by this adventurers, would rise in its dignity and time have learned, and learned to their its might, and crush the malcontents. but the whole united people of the South. and their friends. Such a people can never be conquered nor get rid of by extermination.

The war was originally undertaken and entered upon by the North upon an hypothesis totally different from the real facts as they now stand revealed, and proved by four years of ineffectual and fruitless tablished upon this earth. Another forfighting. The theory upon which the North planged into the war, was, in the YRUS L. PERSHING, Esq. Attorney presence of the facts as they presented appear directly the liberating armies set cw. Johnstown, Cambria Co. Pa. | themselves to the impartial eyes of Euro- | their foot on Southern soil—for it was Office on Main street, second floor over pean spectators, one of the oldest and most whimsical it is possible to imagine. That theory was that half a dozen desperate men in the South had seized upon the whole power of the country, against the wishes and the will of ninety-nine hundredths, or rather nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the nopulation. They then pressed the flower of the Southern youth and manhood in the army, and compelled them to wage a reluctant war against their brethren of the North, and their lawful sovereign, the Federal Government.

How half a dozen private individuals. the mere citizens of one half of a Democracy upon a perfect equality with the rest of the Southerners, with no official character or authority, without an army, or out waiting for a sight of his pretended usurpation, could work such a miracle as impotent war, without profit in the past, this, neither the Northerners themselves, or promise for the future, has dissipated nor their partizans on this side of the At- this theory as well as the other. The lantic, ever seemed to think it worth while fact now stands patent to all the world to explain. Indeed they do not seem to that the secessionists are not a party in have given it a thought, or rather they the South, but the whole Southern people, were not apparently in a state of mind to and the negro will not rise and cut his reflect at all. When there is a struggle | master's throat, or burn him in his bed. get possession of the existing Government, have been completely dispelled in the the one that drives out the previous hold- North, which has now, the real nature of ers of power steps into their place and in- the struggle it is engaged in. It must see vests itself with their authority. The that a restoration of the Union by the successful party becomes the Government | consent of the South, or by the conquest de facto. It has the army, the navy, the of the South, or by the extermination of police, the executive, and every appendage | eight millions of people, is an utter imof the Government in their hands, and possibility. The South will not come therefore, can control the people. This back, and cannot be made to come back : is intelligible enough. The mass of the people may be indiffer-

opinion, or even inimical to the new Government, but so long as it wields the cause that is impossible. civil and military resources of the State and all its engines of power and authori-Government in the South-no army, no it entered upon this war laboring under a nothing that goes to make up a Govern- on a sad mistake. It thought there was ment. Whatever of these things existed only a faction, consisting of a handful of in the South belong to the Government of secessionist malcontents, to be met and FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS, the United States-that is the Govern- crushed; whereas it finds itself face to ment in contravention and hostility to face with eight millions of people, who ting them was the will of the Southern dom against their masters with fire and that the great waste of precious blood people.

What there was in the South that enabled them to do what they did was State | South great harm by going on with the rights and individual rights, based on and war, it will be doing itself much greater seven border slave States might propose a growing out of the great American principle of the sovereignty of the people, and is merely fighting a defensive war for in- They could have proposed such a basis as that no Government is lawful or legitimate | dependence, and wants nothing more than | would have been a full, final and honorawithout the consent of the people. The to be let alone. Directly the North leaves theory that it was a half a dozen of discontented politicians who did it all, and South will lay down its arms, and apply volt against their will and against a Go- these considerations, appreciated by the would consent to it. They would have be taxed also with a standing army of kind of a hose pray? the flower of their manhood to create an may be looked for.

"DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL" THE AMERICAN WAR. army, and made that army fight against Morning, at Two Dollars per annum, The Ministerial Organ of the ly unfounded as it is certain that it was once firmly maintained by the North and its partisans, and was, indeed, the great stimulus for plunging into war.

Had the real facts, as they have since been disclosed and demonstrated, been known in the North from the first, it is The principal circumstances which doubtful if, with all their vexation about would make us hope for an early peace losing the profits they had been accusbetween the American belligerents appears tomed to extract from the South, they and humanity. In the heat of a deadly hopeless war. But these facts were ignoing a defensive war for independence and took up the cry, that the Federal armies self Government is not likely to weigh would no sooner appear on Southern soil must have great force, even with the Unionist party, consisting of the great Northern enthusiasts. It is, that by this bulk of the people, too long kept down, time the entire North must have become and its voice stifled by a small but noisy awakened to an appreciation of the real and violent party of disloyal and desperate cost, that what they have to do with is This was the theory that was persistently

But it was not merely the Unionist or Loyalist party that was to rise in its strength and dwarf the handful of seditious "rebels" who had profanely sought to destroy the best Government Providence had ever permitted to be esmidable coadjutor of the North was to not as conquerors and invaders that the Federal troops were to go forth on the crusade-it was as liberators and delivcrers; they were to emancipate the great mass of their Southern brethren from the usurped authority and galling tyranny of the Secessionists. But this deliverance and emancipation were to extend beyond the whites, and hence the second ally which was to rise up to bid the crusaders welcome, and receive them with open arms, while secessionist malcontents were to perish under the ruin of their blazing homesteads-this formidable ally was no

other than the negro. asserted that he would rise on his master directly after the contest began, and withcassia, and its people driven en masse, be-

It is on these considerations-by this time, we should think, understood and acsword, it and finds they will not stir. It which has taken place would not restore also finds that, though it may do the the Union.

SPEECH OF

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE

Address Delivered at New Albany, Ind., Sept. 15 -- The Meaning of the Chicago Platform -- Peace on the Basis of the Union.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF INDIANA: Kentucky bids you God speed in this great work of saving the nation. I have been in Chicago. I show the platform there to have been overlooked. We do not al- would have brought upon themselves the adopted by the assembled Cemocracy. lude to considerations of justice, reason dangers and the ruin of this fruitless and I assisted in making it. I know what it means. It means peace. It means peace One insert'n. Two do. Three do feud, especially among kinsfolk and friends red; the Northerners shut their eyes to upon the basis of the re-establisement of who have quarreled, such considerations them. They believed and loudly asserted, the Union in all its integrity. Who count but little. That the South are fight- and their friends on this side of the water | would give up the mouth of the Missisippi and the grave of Jackson for a peace which divided this this Union? Who would give up the glorious Constitution of our fathers for a peace which separates this glorious Republic? Not the Democratic and conservative masses now arrayed under the standard of that herostatesman, George B. McClellan. No. fellow citizens, it is an other party which would thus disrupt this nation if its hideous dogmas of Abolitionism are not accepted by the people of the South. The Chicago platform, and the letter of acceptance of McClellan mean that the to all business connected with his profession. no mere section of Southern politicians, dinned into our ears by the Northerners President of the United States, and every official of the Government, either in the civil or military department, shall be as obedient to the Constitution as the humblest citizen or soldier. It is a peace platform on the basis of the Union, the Constitution and the laws. Who dares be against such a platform? Who dares say we shall not have peace upon the basis of the integrity of the Federal Union? If the South is against such a peace; if she refuse to accept the offer of uch a peace; if a frank, carnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, then the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. Such is the construction of the Chicago platform as given by General McClellan, the nomince of the convention. Such is the construction I place upon it. Such is the construction placed upon it by the Democratic and conservative masses of the country. We will never give up the Mississippi for Jeff. Davis and all his crew. I know him well. The South are for peace. Offer It was confidently expected and loudly them peace upon this basis and they will take it-yes take it with joy, and return to their allegiance. It is the principle of the Constitution that the majority shall even a police force to support their daring liberators. But four years of useless, rule. It is not for one man to say that we shall not have peace. Who is it that reverses this principle of the Constitution, and say that the majority shall not rule Abraham Lincoln and his party; he who denied the people the right of free speech and the liberty of the press. This is the first time since Abraham Lincoln was elected-the first time since he violated between two parties in the same State to Such pleasing illusions must by this time | the Chicago platform in 1860-since he violated the laws of Congress-since he violated the Constitution, that the Democratic party has had a chance to speak. and now it will speak until it saves this great republic-this precious Constitution. It will speak at the ballot box, the great and sacred forum from which every American citizen may speak with power. I have a right as a Kentuckian, to speak neither can it be converted into a Poland, of Jeff. Davis and Abraham Lincoln. and its people fettered and manacled, be- They were both born in Kentucky, and ent, or divided in their allegiance and cause this would not pay; nor into a Cir- both have disgraced that noble commonwealth, and her principles of equal rights | reach me till last Saturday, when I paid and just laws. Both of them take men against their wills to fight their buttles. MICHAEL HASSON, Esq. Attorney and all its engines of power and authoritime, we should think, understood and action is doing this now-forcing men ty, it can have its own way, and com-knowledged in the mind of the North, if mand the obedience of the people. But not openly confessed and admitted-that for the restoration of the Union-sending this was nothing like what existed in the chief chances and hopes of peace men into your houses with bayonets to America. There was no established must rest. The North must now see that hold in awe peaceable loyal citizens. He has to-day scattered throughout the loyal navy, no civil power, no executive, no serious delusion. Its policy was founded States of the North soldiers enough to subjugate Jeff. Davis' confederacy, to dominate over a free people. I am for peace-for a peace which will give us back the old Union under the Constitution. I was a member of the peace Congress in which the Southerners acted. Mr. Davis | will only sell their independence with 1861. In that Congress I was for peace, and his colleagues had to create these their lives. It thought that at least the concession, and renewed guarantees to things, and their only material for crea- negroes would rise and assert their free- all the States. I believed then, as now,

> I ask that the seven border free and the harm, Above all, it finds that the South basis for the settlement of all difficulties. ble, and satisfactory settlement. But the off molesting and injuring the South, the radicals in that Congress would not consent to it. Neither the Abolitionists of the had blood to the heart's content of the strong they will, now and then, be sent was the rejoinder.

ed his soldiers to him, so that they regard | don all Southern trade. him as a father rather than as an austere commander. He is the soldier's friend, pets and favorites of Lincoln & Co. Such is the noble M'Clellan, the standard- Every Abolition political General lauds bearer of the Democratic party. He will, them to the skies, and yet I have never no doubt, get the votes of the soldiers and heard of their whipping white troops all honest Democrats and conservatives; single handed, and never expect to hear but he will not get the votes of the shoddy of it. contractors and those who are making | An instance of naked favoritism came mints of money off of the adversities of under my own observation in Lexington their country. I need not tell you to-day, within the last three days. On Saturday, my fellow-citizens, how we have suffered as I landed from the cars, a large negro in Kentucky under the iron rule of this regiment, mainly Kentucky slaves, were weak, vascillating and tyranical adminis- parading the streets, with a full band of tration. Our desolated fields-the blood music, mounted on good, fat horses, finely of our sons-the destruction of our pro- dressed and with fancy caps, armed cap perty-the almost total suspension of our a pic. trade, are known throughout the land. It Yesterday I saw three regiments of a citizen dares to enter complaint against white cavalry, or mounted infantry, as this wholesale outrage and violation of they were termed-I think from Illinois rights he is spotted by the mirmidons of and Indiana-just returning from Stonepower, and is incorporated in the dangeons | man's raid, pale, sallow and leg weary, of the felon. What agonies untold the (for they were all on foot,) and ragged people of Kentucky have soffered, remain | clothes and dirty shirts, wending their to be told by the future historian, when way slowly through the city to some temhe comes to write out the history of this porary camp, until they could be sent on terrible rebellion. But this tyrannic poli- mother expedition to the front, while the the Presidential chair, a man who, had he terror. been sustained with the power that Grant | I think my old Whig friends north of the been sustained, would have given the Ohio, if they could witness what I country peace two years ago. There is have described, would rush in solid masses an upheaving of the masses, and I be- to the polls in November, and help to save citizens if we did not make an effort to cratic ticket, as I intend to do. weapon of the American people. It is the weapon of peace. To it let us appeal to for a redress of grievances. But the then, and zealous. I speak to you thus my letter. because I believe that upon the result of "Morganza Bend, La., Sept. 5, 1864. this election is suspended the fate of the * * "We are strongly fortified be again restored to the country.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 18, 1864. My DEAR SIE:-Your letter of the 18th, being directed to Lexington, did not my weekly visit to my children and grand-children. You may remember that, in 1860, the Union party, with the wri- holders, and order them to the front. ter as their candidate, carried this State | Most of them have had much experience by over 23,000 majority, against the whole power of the national and State administrations, and, of course, I cannot allow myself to neglect my official duties then assumed. Our court commenced an adjourned term a week since, and will probably hold on for three weeks yet to with ?" "Why said the other, with a come ; after that, I] shall be foot-loose, knowing air, "that is his pitchfork?" and feel disposed to devote my whole time and energy to the great cause in which our hearts and judgments are all ters of picty. The young lady with a engaged. I have never spoken to an new bonnet or dress would not miss going audience in your State, should be espe- to church for all the world. cially pleased to meet my old Whig friends and consult with them freely on the terrible state of the times, and the present at the White House, the other day, eventful future soon also to constitute his- when the following was perpetrated : An

Lincoln is re-elected, we shall have a to pay his respects at the Presidential military despotism fastened upon us and mansion. Slapping the Chief Magistrate aur children, with a standing army of free | on the back he exclaimed : negro janissaries. At first, they may be confined to locations south of the Susquemade eight or nine millions of people re- itself to the pursuits of peace. It is in North nor the Secessionists of the South hanna and Ohio, but unless we agree to

nation? Even the preachers have preach- across those rivers just preceeding imed war, and desolation, and blood; the portant elections, in order to preserve temples of the meek and lowly Jesus have order at the polls and enforce obedience been made the temples from which war, to power. The Government is now and rapine, and blood has been preached, erecting strong permanent fortifications, at by ministers with hands dripping in blood. | the cost of millions of dollars, through-This must be ended. We will hold out out Kentucky, which the Abolitionists the olive branch like a great, and mag- consider a troublesome border State, and nanimous, and powerful people. We will filling them with negro soldiers mainly reoffer to the South their rights in the Union cruits from loyal citizens in the State. under the Constitution. We will guar- The same thing is being done, you know, antee those rights and dispose of conflict- from Cairo to the Balize, so that when ing and vexatious questions, so that never | the rebellion is crushed out, and the white again will the toesin of war be sounded rebels "extirpated" for that is the prowhich shall arm father against son, and gramme—the whole Southern country brother against brother. We have a noble will be under the exclusive control of the leader to inaugurate this work of the re- free negroes, with State lines and constigeneration of the nation. George B. M'- tutions obliterated or held for naught. Clellan is a young man-but thirty-eight | The western and northwestern States will years old; but he is a good man. He is find, to their sorrow, when the Mississstatesman, an able general, a great com- ippi river is thus under this ignorant Afrimander, a Christian gentleman. It is by can control, they will be forced to submit his nobleness of heart that he has attach- to the degradation and danger, or aban-

The black troops are everywhere the

cy of the party in power has been review- | negroes would be left behind, marauding d in our resolutions at Chicago. We through this country to bedevil our citiwill now put a great and a good man into | zens and | keep our families in constant

lieve we would be less than American the country, by voting once for a Demochange the present state of affairs in the | I fully reciprocate your kind expressions

country. The ballot-box is the great of personal regard, and subscribe myself Very truly yours,

> Leslie Coombs. D. H. Finney, Joliet, Illinois.

day might come when the effort may be P. S.-I amex an extract of a letter made to stifle the voice of the people at just received by a friend from a soldier. the ballot-box. Then I will not to-day well known in this city as a brave and say what the people should do. I council | trathful young man, who has been in all united zeal and exertion for the cause of the principal battles in or near the Misthe country and liberty. All the people | sissippi river, having been seriously woundmust work to the same end. You have ed at Vicksburg, which you are authoronly to November to work. Be earnest, | ized to publish if you choose, as well as Leslie Coomes.

American republic. Every man to his here, but now they are completed, they post-every man to his duty; then all are pouring negro troops into them. Uncle will be well, and peace and happiness will Sam is getting very partial to the niggers. They are going around here with the nicest blue uniforms and white collars. Letter from Hon. Leslie Coombs, In a few days from now I expect a nigger can vote and white men can't. I don't know when we will get paid,-they say there is not a cent of money in this department."

How to Raise a Large Army.-Let Mr. Lincoln place a rifle in the hands of each of his six hundred thousand officein rifling, and all of them know how to charge. - Albany Argus.

Two little boys were looking at the elephant in a menagerie when one said, "What is that he takes up his hay

or A wit says new clothes are promo-

Setchell the comedian says he was old farmer from the West, who knew In my deliberate judgment, if Mr. President Lincoln in days gone by, called

"Well, old hoss, how are you?" Old Abe, relishing a joke responded: "So I'm an old hoss, am I? What

vernment they approved, and then pressed North, that a termination of hostilities nothing but blood. Well, have we not white men several hundred thousand "Why an old draft hose to be sure,"