

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 26, 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. They are empowered to contract for us at our LOWEST TERMS.

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 Loughlin, Abraham B. Dunning, Edw. R. Helmbold, Robert Swineford, Edward P. Dunn, John Ahl, Thomas McCullough, Henry G. Smith, Edward I. Hess, Thaddeus Banks, Philip S. Gerhard, Hugh Montgomery, George G. Leiper, John M. Irvine, Michael Seitzer, Jos. M. Thompson, Patrick McEvoy, Russelas Brown, Thomas H. Walker, James P. Barr, Oliver S. Ditzmick, William J. Kountz, Paul Leidy, William Montgomery.

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 Friedhof, John Stough, Elisha Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Gurley, John McDermitt, Simon Dummer, W. A. Krise, Thos. F. McGough, Jacob Prouheiser, J. F. Conden, John Hamilton, P. O'Friel, Michael Bohlin, Wm. C. Diver, John White, Henry Topper, Nicholas Cannon, M. J. Platt, J. W. Condon, Daniel Confair, Wm. McCloskey, Daniel H. Donnelly, Anthony Long, John Marsh, John Ryan.

Democratic Meetings.

Will be held at the times and places hereinafter named: at the house of M. J. Smith, Gallatin, on Thursday November 3d; at 6 o'clock P. M.; at St. Augustine, on Friday, the 4th day of November, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Loretto, on Saturday the 5th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.; at Carrolltown, on Monday, the 7th day of November at 3 o'clock, P. M. Able speakers will be present to address the meetings.

PHIL S. NOON, Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Lincoln's Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Is Lincoln guilty of treason to his country? Let us see how treason is defined; it is defined to be either levying war against one's country, or adhering to its enemies. We don't blame Abraham for levying war against his country, but we blame him for adhering to its enemies.

The Abolition party are enemies to the country, not only now but always have been enemies to the Union. Every person knows that the Abolition party always did want a dissolution of the Union, and want it yet if slavery can't be abolished. Does Lincoln adhere to them and give them aid and comfort. We will not condemn him without a hearing as he and his minions have done with many a better man. Come up Thurlow Weed and say what you have to say, you have been a friend of the Rail Splitter and still is, what say you?

THURLOW WEED TESTIFIES.

"We have been involved for nearly three years in an Abolition war. The influence that drove North Carolina and Tennessee from the Union, extorted an emancipation proclamation; practical and effective only in giving union, strength and determination to rebellion—a proclamation to which the first slave has not owed his freedom, for it is only operative where our armies go, and without it the armies would have gone further. And let it be remembered that all the while these Abolition demagogues and fanatics were aiding both rebellion and slavery. The North, united (and free of the incubus of Abolitionism) would have crushed rebellion and with it the cursed institution

which struck at and sought to divide the Union. If the South avert the punishment due to the great national crime of rebellion, they will owe their escape to the insanity of Abolitionists. It is thus that antagonisms work together."

Before that proclamation the North was a unit and the South divided, now the North is divided and the South is a unit to fight it on to the bitter end. He is therefore adhering to the enemies of his country.

Is Abraham Lincoln accessory to the fact of the slaughter of one hundred thousand men on "my plan" from the Rappidan to the James. Suppose those hundred thousand men were decently buried and a head and foot stone put at their graves telling their age, birth place and cause of their death, would it not have to be inscribed on each of their graves, "Died of wounds received from the enemy on account of "my plan."—Abe Lincoln.

What will be said of those prisoners left unexchanged in the South to die and rot in Southern prisons, "Died of the heartlessness of Abraham Lincoln and his Government." Because the Southern people would not exchange the negroes first. They had enough prisoners to exchange for all the white men and leave enough of white men left for negotiation for the negroes. Still they choose to let them rot there if they did not get the negro slaves first. Hear

PECKSNIFF BUTLER SHEDS TEARS.

The wrongs, indignities, and privations suffered by our white soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, EXCEPT to barter away the honor and faith of the government of the United States, which has been solemnly pledged to colored soldiers (!) in her ranks.

(Signed) BEMJ. F. BUTLER,

Major-Gen. and Agent of Exchange. All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

WILLIAM WHITING,

Solicitor of the War Department.

We could multiply his felonies to any amount. Let us take a hurried glance at his misdemeanors. He rode into power under the hypocritical cry of free speech, free press, free ballot, &c., and one hundred and fifty-five newspaper editors and offices has been stopped or partially interfered with by him. Twenty-two editors were imprisoned. One of them died a maniac of the three that were banished out of the United States. Fifty-two printing offices were mobbed by Lincoln's retainers. Of the incarceration for the exercise of free speech, there is no necessity to speak.

Lincoln and his aiders and abettors were guilty of robbery by law. They put a man by the name of Clapp, into Fort Lafayette, for some offence, for which he never was tried, and he bought his redemption for large sum of money.

Did Lincoln keep his oath to defend and protect the Constitution? He did not, he does not pretend to have. Military necessity made him, break it and therefore made him a perjurer. If they would elect him they would put him over the same farce again. These are all crimes and misdemeanors at common law and they can all be substantiated and many more. If elected he will want five hundred thousand more men in less than 30 days, so as they will be ready for the shambles in the spring.

Democratic Meetings.

See the calls by our talented and worthy Chairman of the County Committee, for the different meetings in the north of the County. Let them be well attended, we will see that you will have speakers to address you at all those meetings, men in whose doctrine you can implicitly rely. So surely as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, so surely will we outflank these Union men as they call themselves now.

They are like Penitentiary birds they never appear two years under the same name. They are always adopting the name of the party that opposes them "stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." Why don't they come out under their own true name Abolitionists? Do they not know that that is their right name, if so, then they have no appellation but plunderers. Were they to call themselves Union men without slavery then we could say that there was something in it. That is the doctrine of their great leader Abraham Lincoln, in his manifesto, "To whom it may concern." They don't wish to

meet us in a fair open field and tell the people their name and what they are fighting for. They are fighting behind a battery of falsehood as they always have done, and can be easily routed before the invincible column of truth. Then let us have no fear, McClellan is a gentleman, a soldier, a statesman and above all an honest man. Lincoln is a clown, a paltroneer, a truckster and above all a dishonest man. If the fiat of destruction to this country has not been willed by Omnipotence, then there is no danger, we have nothing to fear, if it be otherwise, let us do our whole duty and we have no person to blame.

Election.

The election is now fully ascertained and the Democratic party have carried the State by something in the neighborhood of two thousand on the home vote. There was a vote against us last year of fifteen thousand and upwards. This is a great change in one year. We will do a good deal better for McClellan. The people know what they are about to do, they have no local issues to disturb them, nothing but the Presidential candidate to vote for on the square.

Indeed we have done admirably at the last election, when we consider the weight we had to contend against. The country was flooded with money, offered to the Democracy as bribes. Money that the corrupt minions of Lincoln had wrung from the people themselves under pretence of supporting the government, was offered back them in part as bribes. Our own man Barker dealt it out with a loose hand if our information be correct. It appears he could not secure the vote of the district, (although he had upwards of a thousand votes to start on from last years vote,) if he had all the money that passed through the delicate fingers of those ladies of easy virtue who worked in Chase's establishment, and were clothed like the lilies of the field, and toiled not, neither did they spin. The people of this congressional district did themselves immortal honor.

Our County did nobly, particularly where they had to pass through a file of soldiers to go to the polls. We were told, that in Carrolltown soldiers planted themselves on each side of the window to watch the voters as they came up, and another had the impudence to go into the election room and pore over the assessment and order the board to call out the names so as they would distinctly hear them. He was politely ordered to leave the room, and he had good sense enough to do so. The poor soldiers are not to blame, it is those minions who manipulate them and who are hovering around the body politic, like leprosy on the human frame, and are not only noxious to the sight but enemies to their country and the human race. When soldiers appear before the polls, the Act of Assembly ought to be read to them telling them of the illegality of it. We take it that there is some law in Pennsylvania yet, if they would not decently retire from the election ground, then let the Sheriff be called on, and let him raise a posse which he has authority to do, should it take every man in the County, and put them where they ought to be. Should they refuse, then the ball might open. The election ground is no place to hunt conscripts, and the sooner it is known to the public the better.

If there are deserters in the neighborhood, an honest voter has no right to be put in bodily fear when he is going to exercise the right of suffrage. There are bad men in the country now, that would not care how many soldiers or citizens would be killed, provided they attained their own aggrandisement. They are foolish for it. It may be good sport for them while they are hunting the lion, but when the lion begins to hunt them it is then not such good sport.

It was some of the ignorant *Bavros* of the undercrust that got the soldier to attend on the election ground in defiance of the laws of Pennsylvania, none of the intelligent men would advise such a thing, and thus produce an uncalled for collision at the present time. Through this operation they have succeeded in murdering two men in Blair county, the particulars of which we are unable to tell, but we are becoming familiar with crimes of all grades during this God-fearing administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Don't forget to see all the careless and doubtful, and bring them out to the election. This is a struggle between despotism and a free government, and may be the last vote ever they will cast.

A New Coin!

Mr. Lincoln, the poor *Parvenue* wishes to hide his obscure and illiterate origin by getting a new coin made with his effigy stamped upon it. He is as fast as he can adopting the customs of royalty, in imitation of George the Third, Queen Victoria, Emperor Nicholas, &c. The one side of this coin is exactly like the old cent, and the other side has the picture of Lincoln, with these words around it.

Pro Gratia Dei et Populi, Lincoln. "By the grace of God and of the people, Lincoln, President of the United States." This is another step he has taken towards monarchy. He has also got a splendid car built for his own use with sixteen wheels at the enormous cost of eighty thousand dollars, almost equal to his four years salary. If these strides towards royalty don't open the people's eyes, they are no longer fit for a Republic and should be ruled by a monarch and that with a rod of iron. And such a monarch as we would have, and such an aristocracy as would surround the throne. Let us take a view of them in this country as we are best acquainted with them. Barker would be on the wool-sack or Lord High Chancellor. Harr would be Lord High Constable. Strohecker would be master of the Queen's bed-chamber. John B. Porter would be the King's huntsman. Michaels would be Lincoln's game-keeper and Peter McCoy would be master of the King's household. Why should not Lincoln raise a dynasty as enduring as the Bourbons or the Hapsburgs or the Guelphs? We have no doubt he has an idea of that kind, if he is not too ignorant ever to have read their history. Why should not Barker, or Harr, or Stowhecker, or Porter, or Michaels, or McCoy, be the origin of a stock of aristocracy as well as the Bonapartes, the Howards, the Wellesleys and others. Everything that has a beginning must have an end, and everything that grows decays.

Where could there be a better origin to raise a race of Kings from than Abraham Lincoln? His compact and manly form and brilliant intellect would indicate royalty to a stranger had they never heard of him. And then his Queenly mistress, not a whit behind him in everything that appertains to nobility. She is said to be somewhat careless in her morals, but so was Elizabeth the virgin Queen of England. And where could there be more perfect gentlemen by birth, by education, by the associations of life, and everything that embosses humanity, than Barker, Harr, Stowhecker, Porter, Michaels and McCoy. We will not attempt to delineate their character individually, suffice it to say, that it would be hard to designate the good qualities of the one without derogating from the others. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune, omitted all their voyage of life, is bound in shallows and in miseries."

These gentlemen seem to have swam with the tide for the present, and if it does not recede too fast and leave them on shore bare in their naked ugliness, they will be fortunate indeed.

Things look well now as they think, but all human events are precarious, and everything future is doubtful. "There is many a slip between the cup and the lip." And if those fine projects would miscarry with those scions of nobility, we trust they will not do as Judas did, go and hang themselves.

Arming their Negroes.

The proposition, now under discussion in the rebel States, of bringing half a million of negroes into the field to fight for their masters, is beginning to alarm even some of the bloodiest minded Abolitionists. The New York Times, the leading organ of Lincoln calls it "a new and startling development."

From what we have already seen in relation to this question, we are satisfied that by next spring the South will have several hundred thousand of its slaves ready for active warfare; if so, the most intense Abolitionist in New England, will soon after have his fill of the negro. The Richmond Inquirer which was the first paper to suggest the arming of the negroes, returned to the subject in an article on the 28th inst., in which it says that the suggestion has been favorably received even by the largest slaveholders. The Inquirer continues:

"We learn that the planters in the extreme Southern States favor the proposition, and some have signified their readiness to free five, ten or fifteen of their slaves if they will enter the army."

The conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States; this no part of Abolitionism, it is the exercise by

the master of the unquestionable right of manumission; it is remunerating those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. Nor should this important subject be prejudiced with questions about putting the negro on an equality with our friends, brothers and fathers. Many of the soldiers in their childhood were fondled and nursed by faithful negro nurses and yet no question of equality was ever raised. Many a man has manumitted slaves without ever being subjected to the suspicion of being an Abolitionist."

Correspondence.

The following short letter from Edward Burk will explain itself. We have known Mr. Burk for a quarter of a century, and during that time he has been rich and poor, and getting to be pretty well off again. In all his vicissitudes of fortune, he was a free man, entitled if he did anything amiss or contrary to law, to speedy trial by an impartial jury of his peers in his own vicinage, according to the Constitution of his country. He was under a Democratic government all his life and could not be kidnapped from his own country by all the powers of earth or under the earth. But he has outlived that, he has lived to see the days of Abraham Lincoln, these dark and bloody days of the nation's degradation. But these days are numbered, or else the days of the existence of the United States are numbered. We no have doubt but they will resort to the old dodge of Thaddeus Stephens of carrying the election by fraud, but it will not avail them. Let tyrants beware.

CAMP CURTIN, near Harrisburg, Oct. 20th 1864.

FRIEND HASSON:—I send you these few lines to let you know that I was arrested last Monday morning, and am now here. It was said it was for contending against the draft. I wanted them to take me to Ebensburg for trial, if I did anything wrong, but they hurried me off here, and I don't know what they intend to do with me. They will give me no satisfaction.

I write this to let you know my situation, and through you that my friends may know where I am, lest they should not get a letter from me, if I would write to them.

Yours truly, EDWARD BURK.

"To All Whom it May Concern."

It is a well known fact, that at the last election, a certain Board of Election officers, in this County received and counted the votes of several soldiers who were not citizens of this State. In as much as the counting of these votes could not change the result, no objection was made to the reception of the return at the meeting of the Election Board referred to, knew, or ought to have known, that the votes of these soldiers were clearly illegal. We desire now merely to warn them and all those who may be disposed to follow their example, that the provision of the 91st section of the Election Law of July 2nd 1839, in reference to prosecutions against election officers, will be promptly and literally enforced, in each and every instance where they are violated.

Impositions on Drafted Men.

We have been informed of two drafting cases in the county of Cambria, which bear a very strong resemblance to other prevalent species of "loyal" robbery. A poor man, who is a small farmer, in Croyle township, was drafted at the last spring draft; he reported and was put into service. He was a man of weakly constitution, and had been prostrated during all last winter with a diseased lung. His physician informed him—and every one so believed—that he was unfit for service, yet he was accepted by the examining "surgeon." He was sent to Carlisle and his wife and little children were left to shift for themselves. Being unable to harvest the meagre crop, the most of it has been lost to them. In the meantime the poor conscript was kept for weeks at Carlisle, until, finally, he was examined by—it is presumed—an intelligent and regular army surgeon and discharged. Being poor and without money he was compelled to walk the whole distance back to his impoverished and grief-stricken mountain home—a victim either to the quackery of a village doctor, dignified into a "surgeon of an enrolling board," or to a plan to extort money from the people "for the support of the Government." Let either be the correct solution, and the case looks very bad.

Another case is that of a young drafted man, in the same township, who had the disease called "white swelling" to such an extent as to incapacitate him for active employment, and he had received strong assurances from a physician in Johnstown that he was unfit for military service. Yet he was passed by the Board, and sent to Carlisle, where, after being detained for several weeks, he was examined and discharged, and left to find his way back home as best he might.

These are two case from among others that might be mentioned of a similar character. They prompt the inquiry:—Was this course adopted for the purpose of frightening men into the payment of the three hundred dollars exemption? If so, then there is every reason to believe there has been a preconceived plan, under the operation of the old law, to extort money from those who were really unfit for service. If this is the game that has been played off on the people, there are evidently hundreds who have been defrauded; men being unfit and yet passed as fit for service, who, rather than run the fearful risk of once getting into service they felt they were unfit for, have paid exemption instead of allowing themselves to be taken to Carlisle or elsewhere for adequate and scientific examination. There are but the two ways about the matter, as we have stated—either a large number of the examining surgeons of the county boards of enrollment are scoundrels, bartering in the lives of their fellow-citizens (generally, if not always, Democrats), or they are the most miserably ignorant quacks. Why do not the country press gather up the facts of such cases and ventilate them?

Victory.

A glorious victory has been achieved in the gallant State of Pennsylvania, over combinations of fraud, Government patronage, and the most lavish expenditure of money. The cause of the UNION at ALL HAZARDS has triumphed.

The battle has been the South Mountain of the campaign, which will be followed in November by another Antietam for the Union and the Constitution. The result assures the state for McClellan and Pendleton, and justifies our expectation of triumphant success in the national election in November.

It is recommended to the various Democratic and Union organizations in the city of New York to illuminate their respective headquarters and to assemble thereat on Monday evening the 17th inst., in honor of the auspicious result in the Keystone State: that national salutes be fired in the public squares; and that the city of New York, true to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, under their chosen leader McClellan, send congratulations to our brothers in Pennsylvania on their hard earned and triumphant success.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman of Democratic National Committee.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR MCLELLAN.—The gallant Democracy of this State, covered themselves with glory in the late State contest. In spite of all discouragement and impediments, they have achieved a decided victory over the cohorts of shoddy and niggers, and have carried their ticket by two thousand clear majority on the Congressional home vote, at least, and over nine thousand on the vote for county officers—making a clear Democratic gain of over 24,000 since last October. They are bracing themselves for the still more important fight in November, a triumph so decided that even Abolition arithmeticians will not stop to count the vote. McClellan and Pendleton will carry Pennsylvania by thirty thousand majority.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!

E. J. Mills & Co., have just received a new lot of goods consisting in part of calicoes, winter delaines, plaids, flannels, hoods, a complete assortment of hosiery, also clothing of all kinds for men's wear, persons in need of any of the above goods will do well to call and see them, as they are offering them very cheap for cash. Don't fail to call and examine their goods. Highest prices paid for chestnuts, and all country produce.

OHIO PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The undersigned having been appointed an Agent for the subscription of STOCK to the Company, begs leave to submit the following statement:

This company is chartered by the Legislature of New York in conformity with the laws of Ohio. Its capital stock is one million of dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each. A portion of this stock is open for subscription. The property is situated in Morgan county, Ohio, and embraces about fifteen hundred acres of land, the most of it held in fee simple and the balance held by lease. Two miles of broad valley land suitable for boring wells. There are sixteen wells in successful operation producing 295 barrels per day, selling at \$8 per barrel, rapidly and successfully increasing their wells.

To any person wishing to invest in this enterprise, I will show them a map and give them a pamphlet detailing the whole operation.

M. HASSON, Agent.

Oct. 26, 1864-4f

EDITOR DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL.

DEAR SIR.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tans, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York. Oct. 19, 1864-8m