

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, NOV 2, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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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 Swinford, 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 Seltzer, Jos. M. Thompson, Patrick M'Evoy, Rasselas Brown, Thomas H. Walker, James P. Barr, Oliver S. Dimnick, William J. Kouptz, Paul Leidy, William Montgomery.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

P. S. NOON, Chairman, George Delany, J. S. Mardis, George C. K. Zahm, Peter Huber, Philip Miller, John E. McKenzie, Joseph Behe, John Durbin, David Farner, Henry Friedhoof, John Stough, Elisha Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Gurley, John McDermitt, Simon Dunmyer, W. A. Krise, Thos. F. McGough, Jacob Fronheiser, J. F. Conden, John Hamilton, F. O'Friel, Michael Bohlin, Wm. C. Diver, John White, Henry Topper, Nicholas Cannon, M. J. Plott, J. W. Condon, Daniel Confair, Wm. McCloeky, 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, Gallitzin, 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 8 o'clock P. M.; at Carrolltown, on Monday, the 7th day of November at 8 o'clock, P. M. Able speakers will be present to address the meetings.

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

Political Reflections.

If Lincoln is elected, a draft of five hundred thousand men will be called on in thirty days after the election, and the people will be hunted round like foxes. Gold will go up to five hundred per cent., and the necessities of life will go up to starving prices. The Government, at Washington don't want the war to stop, it is too good a harvest for them. If they wished the war to stop, they would not have been supplying Mosely and his men with every kind of marketable articles they wanted for the last two years. In the trial now going on in Washington city, the firm of Johnston and Sutton, are brought up for trial for selling goods to the rebels. One of the Government witnesses testifies on oath, that he has been in the employment and regularly paid by our Government to trade with Mosely and his men. That this firm gave him two bills, one marked the regular selling price and the other double, to cheat the rebels. That he has made money. For his testimony see the National Intelligencer, of Monday, 24th ult.

It is singular, then, that the Government, would wish to destroy all the rebel property, and would supply them, themselves, from their own stores. We suppose they wish to have an entire monopoly of the business to themselves.

Sheridan, by the orders of General Grant, destroyed the richest and most fertile valley on the North American continent. No such destruction was ever heard of in Christian warfare. The only thing

that approaches to it at all, was in India. At the time Warren Hastings was Governor of that country, his exactions became so intolerable that Hyder Ali in the Carnatic, consumed everything by fire from the mansion to the lowest blade of grass on the soil, and left the Governor to make his collections from the denuded earth. Hyder Ali was a heathen. No Christian since or before, until the days of Grant was guilty of such vandalism.

There might be some excuse for conduct of this kind, if the Government were consistent in endeavoring to annihilate them and crush them out of existence, but that does not appear to be the object of the Administration. If they have kept an agent employed all the time, for the last two years peddling goods to them, of every description, even to the rebel gray cloth that they wear for their uniform. Would it not be better to let the rebels use their own food, and feed our men, whom they have imprisoned in Richmond and other places, than wantonly destroy it, and have our own men suffering with hunger. But Lincoln and his Administration have their own plan of doing things, and it is not for us to dispute it. This is truly a good plan of union, the people of this valley, should feel a good deal of anxiety to get into a Union with such benefactors as these. After ruining their grain crops, their standing corn, their houses, their pictures and family relics laid in ashes, they will surely be inspired with a Union sentiment, if they had none before, and lay down their arms and beg to be admitted into the Union with brave, magnanimous men, who have taught them what it was to have power and not abuse it. They surely would not be unchristian enough not to lay down their arms, and love their enemies, and pray for them that despitefully use and persecute them.

This double-faced Government of ours can no longer hoodwink the North or the South. The South knows they are fighting for subjugation to get their soil, and free their negroes. The North knows they are carrying on and prolonging the war for the sake of plunder and the disfranchisement of the Democratic white race both North and South.

These Abolitionists hate the Democratic party with a hatred so intense, that they would prefer the incarceration of a prominent Democrat to a victory over the rebels. There is money and power in the war for them, and they would not like to have it finished very soon, whereas the election must be attended to immediately, and can't be postponed. They hate Vallandigham, they hate Seymour, they hate McClellan, worse than they do Jefferson Davis, Beauregard or Lee. Because they are further separated in politics from the former than they are from the latter. They have always wanted a dissolution of the Union if the negro could not be freed. They have changed no sentiments yet. They still hold to that doctrine. So far as a dissolution of the Union is concerned, there is no diversity of opinion between the Government of Abe Lincoln and the Rebels. It is only the negro they are quarreling about. Whereas the Democratic party and the Abolitionists are as far apart as the North and South pole. In no one item of governmental policy do they agree. The Democratic party want the Union as it was and the Constitution lived up to as it is. The Abolition party don't want that, any other government for them, sooner than the Constitution of their country. They are entirely demented on the subject of the blackman. They have got the war and the plunder, and they intend to hold on to it, until they are driven from the public crib by the force of ballots or the force of bullets.

The Catholic young ladies of Altoona, are busily preparing for their annual Fair, which will come off in a few weeks.

That the Altoona girls know how to get up a Fair, and please their visitors, may be inferred from the unflagging interest, and great success of their efforts last year. Due notice of the day of opening the Fair will be given, and strangers are cordially invited.

Judge Black's Speech.

On the outside of our paper, we publish the conclusion of Judge Black's speech. We were sorry we had not room for the whole of it. It is the masterly effort of a great mind. The whole speech is a gem, and worthy of a careful perusal.

Democrats!

As this is the last paper we can issue previous to the election, let us remind you that it is the most important crisis in the history of your country. At other Presidential elections people differed on some minor matters of governmental policy, insignificant in themselves. But this election will decide whether we are to have a country or not. Whether we are to be governed like the Polanders, the serfs of Russia, the people of Ireland, or have such a government as we once had in this country.

Then, come to the election, "Come as the waves come when navies are stranded, Come as the wind comes when forests are rended." This may be the last Presidential election that ever will be held in these Northern States. If Lincoln should happen to be elected you will never be troubled with attending another Presidential election, he and his army, will attend to that branch of government themselves, without giving us any further trouble. The election now in many places is a mere farce, no indication of the popular will whatever. But in Pennsylvania let us contend for it to the last, and we will unquestionably succeed.

Come then to the election for the sake of your country, come for your own sakes, come for the sake of your children and posterity. Come for the sake of your neighbors and acquaintances. We need scarcely ask the readers of our paper to come, because we know they are as anxious to do their duty as we are, but what we wish to impress on their minds is this. We wish every man not only to come himself, but to see that no Democratic voter stays at home on that day. Let us use vigilance and activity, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We may do too little but we certainly can not do too much. If we could only by our exertions free one of our neighbors from being hunted like a fox by the bloodhounds of Lincoln, we would be certainly well paid for our exertions on that day.

The Democracy of this State can do it if they will, they are invincible when united as they are now. They will increase the Democratic vote to a vast extent and carry Pennsylvania by a large majority. The soldiers will vote for McClellan, at least a majority of them, if they are not interfered with, and compelled to vote for Lincoln, if they are, their vote will be treated, as that great embodiment of Abolitionism wanted to treat the vote of the citizens of Pennsylvania, "as if it never had happened." The people of Pennsylvania are not yet prepared to let Lincoln, like Louis Napoleon be elected emperor by the vote of his soldiers, or like Maximilian in Mexico, be elected by the vote of the notables to be emperor. If the hand of Providence is against this country and it dies now at the age of eighty-eight years and four months, we can conscientiously say we had no hand in its death. There is none of the blood-money sticking to our fingers, there will be no stains of blood on the Democratic party if die it must.

Many of the Democratic party, such as Forney, and Chapman, and Butler, and Dix, and some of the small fry such as Cessna, and Shannon, and T. C. McDowell smelled the plunder afar off, and would follow it should it be into pandemonium. If any of these men had lived in the days of the disciples of the Prince of Peace, Judas would never have got the price he did for the arrest of Christ. It would have been brought down to about \$19.50. That is to say if the Provost Marshal would close with the lowest bidder. Pontius Pilate the Judge Advocate of Caesar was a gentleman and scholar compared with some of Lincoln's satraps. Although he could not stand the pressure, but condemned innocence with a full knowledge he was doing wrong, still Lincoln's men is worse, for they condemn without a trial or a hearing and do it to please their master with unwashed hands.

If Lincoln would be re-elected no man's life or liberty would be secure at any time he might give offence to some pimp or spy of the Administration, and he might be kidnapped and put into some bastle, there to rot into oblivion. These are unwholesome truths which we hope you will let sink deep into your minds at this election. We are satisfied therefore you will do your whole duty, and we are also satisfied the result will prove satisfactory.

Soldiers' Vote.

There were fifty-four different polls, opened for Pennsylvania soldiers on the Second Tuesday of October last, in the different localities of the army in Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee, &c.

The Return Judges of the several districts of Cambria county met last Friday, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed last August. Their duty according to that Act was not very onerous. They had nothing to do but sit down and rest themselves while two clerks were counting out the votes as certified by the Prothonotary. If that officers certificate is good for the number of votes polled it ought to be good to count them up also, and there was no necessity for putting the County to the expense of bringing all the Return Judges here when they had nothing to do - It is however some of the wise legislation of an Abolition House in Harrisburg.

Johnston, in the several Districts had 54 votes. Barker had 295 votes. Cyrus L. Pershing had 51 votes. Evan Roberts had 287 votes. James Myers had 46 votes. George Englebaugh had 115 votes. Francis M. Flanigan had 139 votes. E. R. Dunnegan had 40 votes. Abram Good had 265 votes. George Orris had 38 votes. George Settemoyer had 263 votes. John A. Kennedy had 37 votes. Thomas Hollan had 260 votes.

SOLDIERS' VOTE OF BLAIR COUNTY. Johnston had 105 votes. Barker had 363.

It will be seen by the foregoing, that the powers that be, managed the soldiers' vote to suit themselves. Had these soldiers been at home these negro worshipers would not get the half of them, but they had them under their control, and if they had not voted as they were told, by their officers, they might and probably would be harshly dealt with. We cannot blame the poor soldiers, they are absolute slaves for the time being, more so, than ever the negroes were to their Southern masters. These poor fellows are looking anxiously forward to the day when they can again see their home and their friends, from whom they have been allured by false pretenses to fight for the Union instead of the Negro.

Frauds.

We cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of the people, and especially of the soldiers in camp, to look out for frauds. The last election was carried by the following fraudulent methods of cheating the soldier out of his vote:

- 1st. Parties were sent out as scouts or as foraging parties—all Democrats. 2d. Blank tickets were circulated, which the soldier could not fill up. 3d. In hospitals the agents voted for the soldier. 4th. No elections were held in companies and regiments that were strongly Democratic. 5th. Where there was but a minority of Democrats, they were threatened with the ball and chain. 6th. Democrats were kept in motion all day on the cars or on the march from place to place. 7th. Regiments were broken up into squads of eight, so that they could not hold an election. 8th. Military officers refused to certify to the proxy (Democratic) votes, and they were lost. 9th. The postmasters detained the tickets sent to the army. 10th. Officers took possession of receipts and other papers, and would not give them up to Democratic voters. 11th. Spurious tickets were sent to the army. 12th. The proxy votes were opened and different tickets substituted. 13th. The returns were altered or falsified by changing the result of the election.

Now, we have heard of still other methods of cheating Democratic voters at the Presidential election. Some of these plans are as follows:

- 1st. They give or send them a spurious ticket. 2d. They send them a genuine Democratic electoral ticket, but of another State. 3d. They print "Democratic Ticket" on the back of a Democratic ticket, in order that they may be thrown out as an improper ticket. 4th. They mix the names on the electoral ticket. 5th. They print the ticket on colored or marked paper, in order to intimidate the voter. 6th. They trump up charges against Democrats and arrest them till after the election, and then let them go. 7th. In some cases they will give them intoxicating liquors and then change their votes. We warn the soldier, therefore, to beware of all these methods of defrauding them out of their votes.—Pittsburg Post.

Rumored Reverses of Grant.

A BLOODY BATTLE EXPECTED.

[From the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The city has been full of rumors all day, to the effect that Grant was manoeuvred in his last attack upon the outer works of the Confederates in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and one wing of his army was driven back several miles. This, of course, is not confirmed by Mr. Stanton's dispatches this afternoon, at the same time does it appear from the general tenor that General Grant has gained any decided advantage in position.

A decisive battle is impending along the whole of Grant's line, and you may expect at any moment to hear of its being commenced. On it depends the fate of Richmond and the election.

It will be the most desperate and bloody battle of the war. Look out for stirring news before Monday.

Gen. Grant's New Movement.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The passengers by the Fortress Monroe boat this morning, among whom were several press messengers, report continued heavy firing on the left of Grant's army. They report the right wing as being in splendid condition, eager and able for anything. No such enthusiasm has ever been seen in this army previously.

Officers and men speak confidently of the great undertaking that now lies before them.

Several sutlers returned in the boat. The long looked for and talked of advance of the armies operating against Richmond has at last taken place.

Yesterday the final preparations were completed by the withdrawal of the greater part of the Army of the Potomac from the trenches and massing it in the rear ready for the move.

The 1st Division of the 2d Corps, with a part of the 5th Corps, held the entire line from the Appomattox on the right to some three miles west of the Weldon road on the left.

All wagons, baggage, etc., were sent to the rear at City Point.

At two o'clock this morning, General Hancock, with the second and third divisions of his corps, moved along the Vaughan road, running southward, and after crossing Hatcher's run, found the rebels entrenched in newly made works.

He at once charged them on the flank and drove the enemy out, and took some twenty prisoners—mostly cavalry—among whom was Major Venable, and Acting Adjutant General, but on what General's staff he would not tell.

The Fifth Corps took the Squirrel Level road, and found the enemy posted at its junction with the Duncan road, which runs north from the Vaughan road to the Boynton road.

From this they were driven by our skirmishers with some loss, the First Division having about 40 wounded in the affair.

The Third Division of the corps took the advance, and crossing Hatcher's Run, connected with Second Corps.

In the meantime Gen. Hancock advanced along a by road, driving the enemy before him till he reached the Boynton plank road, where the column halted and formed into line of battle on the farm of Mrs. Butler, the left reaching some distance west of the road, and the right extending to a thick woods on the right.

The Fifth Corps had also formed and advanced through the woods two miles, but the left of the line failed to connect with the right of the Second Corps.

The enemy fell back as we advanced, until the line neared Hatcher's Run again, when the Confederates were found behind strong entrenchments, and brisk firing ensued, but without much loss to either side.

At about four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy taking advantage of the break in the line between the 2d and 5th Corps, rushed Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, and charged the right wing of the 2d, which gave way and fell back a short distance, but being reinforced, the latter charged and captured a number of prisoners.

Our loss in the affair is not known, but it is not believed to be heavy.

In the charge made on the 2d Corps, two guns were said to have been taken by the enemy, but these were subsequently recaptured.

Fighting continued on this part of the line till after dark, when a heavy rain storm set in, putting an end to the fighting for the day. The Ninth Corps occupied the right of the advance, but did not gain much ground, the object being to allow the left to get fairly around on the Boynton plank road. The colored division of the Ninth had some skirmishing with the enemy, but nothing approaching a fight. They lost a few wounded.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Edward R. Dunnegan was sworn in as Commissioner on last Monday and the new board made their annual appointments. William H. Sechler, Esq., of Ebensburg was re-appointed clerk, and John Cox, Esq., of Johnstown, was appointed Merchantile Appraiser. These gentlemen are excellent and very satisfactory appointments.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The November number of this new and popular magazine is at hand. It opens with a beautiful and touching steel engraving called "The Empty Cradle." It also contains a very handsome double colored folding plate, a quantity of other engravings, all very pretty and useful to the ladies, and usual assortment of interesting stories, poetry, music, &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 3 copies \$5.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

THE MUMMIES OF THEBES.—Messrs. Ayer & Co. have received from Alexandria a cargo of rags to pay for their mummies, which are largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the Pacha's dominions—the cast off garments of Hadsji and Howadjis—white linen turbans, breeches and flowing robes. Not the least part of their bulk is cloth in which bodies were embalmed and wound for preservation three thousand years ago. They are now to be made into paper by Ayer's Almonacs, and thus, after having wrapped the dead for thirty centuries, are used to wrap the living from the narrow house which they have so long inhabited, and to which, in spite of all our guards and cautions, we must so surely go.—Daily Evening Journal.

NEW GOODS.—E. Glass & Co. have replenished their stock of goods at Carrolltown. They purchased their goods at the recent fall in the market in the east, and can sell as cheap as any store in the interior of the State. Their goods are well selected and of the best quality to suit the market. Give them a call.

Coffroth is elected to Congress by a majority, including the soldiers vote. So says the Somerset "Democrat."

DIED.—On the 19th ult., of her residence in Hemlock, Mrs. Elizabeth Purdy, in the 44th year of her age. May she rest in peace.

The sands of terrestrial life now are run. And the day's to her but an eternal one. Nobly she performed a parents part. Yet often to her God a Christian's heart. What peaceful balm to those lonely orphans here!

Is that dozing mother's memory dear; And to know that she to God has given, An immortal soul to live in Heaven, Where pain no more her heart can rend, Yes, and heavenly light to you shall lend, If you'll only daily kneel and pray, While through this dark, weary world you stray.

For the greatest boon, to be at last united With the Heavenly Host God's delighted.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE AUTUMN LEAF. "Fruit leaf of Autumn, dancing by, Pause in thy course and tell me why." "Thou, whom I late did view clad in a dress of lively green, Art now so differently seen, Ah! robed in crimson hue?"

A voice like that which 'midst the trees is wafted by the Autumn breeze, Seemed from the leaf to steal, "Upon the dog wood's branch I played, Which first does, by its changing shade, Winter's approach reveal."

"Jack Frost's first touch that chills our veins, Our coats of this gay crimson stains; Our beautiful green is lost." But quite the contrary, mankind Will in their own experience find, Add prove it to their cost.

For these of you, do green remain, Who, warned by Frost's chill touch in vain, Still choose to shake with cold, While the store of E. J. Mills & Co., For prices extremely low, Do good warm clothing hold.

If you want any clothing call at E. J. Mills & Co's, they have the best and largest in town.

NOTICE. PERSONS INDEBTED TO R. S. BUNN, CALL AND SETTLE!

Accounts remaining open after the first of January next, will be transferred, and forcibly collected for the benefit of creditors. Nov. 2, 1864-tf

NOTICE. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, on Book accounts will please call on or before the first day of January, 1865, and settle their respective accounts by Note or Greenbacks.

Those failing to comply with the above request, will find their accounts in the hands of a Justice for collection. FELIX JACOB. Loretto, Nov. 2, 1864-3t

STRAY. Came to the residence of the subscriber in Clearfield township, Cambria county, on or about the 12th of October last, a bright bay mare with black mane and tail, a small white mark on the nose, and one white hind foot. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, else she will be disposed of according to law. MICHAEL DUNNEGAN.

Nov. 2, 1864-3t.