# Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher

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### The Past.

Four years have passed since we committed the egregious folly of having elected Abraham Lincoln, and such four years may the Lord grant that we or any civilized country may never experience again. We might all feel to exclaim with the prophet Jeremiah: "Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughters of my people." The rivers of blood, the groans of half a million of able bodied, faithful the maimed and dying, the tears of the negroes, who will fight like turks, they orphans and the mental agony of all, stead to fight for, and we give them freesavage nation on the face of the earth, let | all the endearing associations of home and alone the American people who boast of a refined civilization. One million and a for, and the latter has nothing but a dishalf of the bravest and best of the Ameriean people, since the election of Lincoln, have been ruthlessly driven "to that of these will do the best execution. The bourne whence no traveler returns," or otherwise maimed for life, so as to be a burthen on themselves or the community, and drag out a miserable existence, dependent on their neighbors to prolong the cargo overboard and lighten the ship their lives.

Let us now, that the election is over look at this matter square in the face, and see what was the cause of all this. Whilst we must condemn the hasty manner in which the South seceded, we have no apology for the people of the North. The Southern leaders and the Northern Abolitionists, both agreed on one subject, that

The Southern secessionists, not the body of the people of the South by any means. wanted to cut loose from the meddling New Englanders, who were continually harping at slavery. The New England men wanted to get rid of the South because they thought they were a burthen on the North, and they also thought it a disgrace to live in communion with, and be the countrymen of those that held slaves. They both, though they had the most deadly hatred to each other, went hand and hand for the dissolution of the Union. The Northern people were the first to declare openly for the dissolution of the Union. These two factions North and South were as necessary to each other for the destruction of their country, as the Siamese twins, indeed, the one could not exist without the other. They would be entirely powerless to do mischief. The two leading North men both at the head of the Lincoln electoral ticket in their respective States, and now for sooth, call themselves Union men, have frequently written and spoken in favor of letting the Everett, at the head of the Lincoln electoral ticket, in Massachusetts, and Horace Greely, at the head of the ticket for New York. We could quote by the page from these Union men, now, if it were necesthey are not now\_nor never was Union men without slavery was abolished. Abolition is their one idea, the God of their

took much hold on the body of the peo- out in the American people, we can say The Military Campaign of 1864. ple. The great masses North and South that it has not died out here yet, nor instill look on each other as brethren of one deed is there any symptoms of it being common origin and one common destiny. For instance, as soon as the smoke of it ever was, and even more so. We will deadly strife is cleared away, and the rage of battle subsides, the Northern and Southern soldiers will meet on picket as brethren and take to trading knives, coffee, tobacco and salt, as if there was no enmity between them.

What have we gained in this negro war ? Have we gained anything? Nothing whatever. We were in a better condition before the first battle of Bull's Run than we are now. Grant has not taken Richmond, and we may thank Providence that Richmond has not taken Grant. The one contingency was as near happening as the other. None of which will ever happen under the present aspect of affairs. If Grant makes a few more reconnoissances in force like the last, he will thin his army faster than conscription can supply him. The truth is, and their lieing Abolition papers may cover it up as they best can, our armies, in every locality is at a dead lock, and can do nothing, and no prospect of their condition being changed much for the better. We can't expect that men dragged to the army by conscription and led to it in manacles and chains are the kind of men to fight, particularly when they are fighting under false pretences. The soldiers all know they are fighting for the negro, though they are told they are fighting for the Union.

Now what is the condition of the South infinitely better then they were at any time during the war. Our Government has united them to a man. The Southern soldiers will fight, and fight well. We have taught them to make soldiers of their slaves, and they can make them effective. We have got only the worst of them, lazy worthless creatures who had no fidelity to their masters. Whereas they can arm widows and the mothers, the cries of the will give them their freedom and a homewould excite the sympathy of the most dom and starvation. The former have childhood and country and master to fight mal future of hardships and starvation. Does it take any philosophy to tell which Southern people are right in doing this, they do it on the principles that a sea captain would do if his ship was in danger and too heavy laden, throw some of in order that she may safely arrive at her destined harbor. We trust we will now be able to bid a long farewell to Abraham and his Abolition crew.

## Election.

The election is now over, and so far as we can judge there will not be much variation from our majority at the general election. We will gain a little from the last election enough to make it range from eleven to twelve hundred votes.

In Republican districts, where Abraham's officers and Greenbacks were plenty, the disunionists gained a few votes. They paid well for them. Everything is now at an enormous price, men that used to be got for a dollar or a quart of whiskey, were asking twenty dollars, and no man could be got for less than a barrel of flour, with some store goods thrown in. These disunion Abolitionists closed with these men on their own terms, and many a poor scoundrel made his right of sufrage pay well on Tuesday last, consequently they gained a little in these districts. But in the rural districts where years. the honest yeomaury held sway, separate and apart from Lincoln's officers and greenbacks, there the Democracy increased their majority.

The Democracy of Cambria county deserve the thanks of their brethern throughout the country, for their steadfast fidelity to the principles which made and preserved us a nation. If the coun-South go in peace. We allude to Edward try dies, as die it must if Lincoln is elected. They can say it was not we that did it. The allurements and blandishments of power and money had no control over us. We had a good country nessee. There may be a farce enact- South holds its possessions of last spring and appreciate it. We loved its institutions sary, but every reading man knows that and cherished its laws, and did not go wandering after the false god of Aboliwe have a conscience void of offence so far as that is concerned, and we can live The hatred that has been cultivated by in a ruined country as well as those who

diseased. It is as fresh and vigorous as then rest satisfied that the result will be right. If Providence has abandoned this country to the keeping of Abraham Lincoln for the next four years, then we have nothing to say for the present. So far as we heard, the election in this County passed off very quietly. It was fought up strong by both parties, but neither went beyond the bounds of propriety to the best of our knowledge.

Smith's Mills, Oct. 29, 1864. FRIEND HASSON:—Being a subscriber for the "Democrat & Sentinel," and not having received a copy of it for three weeks, I have concluded to drop you a line. Has Lincoln suppressed the paper? Or is some of the little Lincoln's in the shape of Postmasters purloining the mails? Or have you quit publishing the paper on your own accord.

Very respectfully, S. KLOHE.

We have received the above note, with several other complaints of the same kind from other parts of the County. The only reply we have to make is, that Lincoln has not suppressed the paper, but some of the Postmasters who are now installed in these one-horse post-offices are of the class known as the " beggars on horseback." They, nor any of their friends, ever held an office before, and they think they can't please their master sufficiently well, without doing an injustice to their neighbor. They are so surfeited and saturated with lies, that a paper that tells the truth is as severe on them as an emetic would be to an invalid. Of course our paper was never intended to please that class of men, it is published for free men and not sneaks and slaves. We never missed one issue since we commenced the paper only at the October election and then we issued an extra telling the result. Our paper is regularly mailed, and we have no reason to complain of the conduct of our Postmaster here. Although he is a strong party man, he is still a gentleman, and will do his duty as an officer. He is none of those whom the elevation to a picayune Postoffice would put to do mean and dis-

We have steeped a rod in chamber lye for some of these Postmasters which will be brought into immediate requisition as soon as we can get these gentlemen treed. We intend in due time to give them that attention that the merits of their case deserve. We by no means make indiscriminate charges against them as a body as there are some decent men among them, but they are the rara axis of the concern. There seems to be a general complaint through the Northern States about Post-offices. The Attorney General, of New We have thus far made no impression York, offered to send copies of his letters or send them open, so as the Postmasters would not detain them after reading them.

"ECONOMY ALL THE GO."-One man advertises to "save your matches and temper by purchasing the new electric gas bracket;" another to "save the pieces" by using his glue and cement, and another with a new burner, asks you to "save your gas." Now, we think this last advice the most sound and applicable of anything we have lately seen in print. We commend it to those who are yet discussing whether "war is right or not." Next in order is the saving of money, and that time, our losses in shipping are even can be done by always purchasing your greater than the enormous losses of any goods at E. S. Mills & Co.'s CHEAP CASH Preceeding year On land, the rebels

DIED, at the Poor House, October 28, 1864, John M'Neel, aged about 35

The deceased was a Dentist, his effects, consisting of a sett of instruments, a watch and a few other articles are at the such persons. Johnstown "Democrat,"

these secessionists North and South, never put it to death. If patriotis n has died will be brief .- Chicago Times.

The gloomy tapestry of the skies, the yellow leaves drifting to the ground, cold winds and shifting temperature, admonish us that we are on the verge of winter. Summer went long since, and autumn has passed its meridian, so that but a brief space separates us from the snows and rigor of the winter months. So near is the latter season that, so far as military operations are concerned, we may consider it already here, and that all further operations of importance must necessarily be postponed until the spring of the coming year. The prominent events which will give character to the campaign of 1864 have already occurred. Those which may follow in the brief interval between to-day and winter will not be of a character to materially alter the present characteristics of the campaign.

A careful retrospection of the events of the campaign of 1864 forces the unpleasant conclusion that we have made no material progress. If we have gained at any one point, we have lost an equal amount or more at some other; in fact, a careful weighing of our gains and losses will, we think, show a considerable preponderance in the case of the latter. In this connection, reference is had to territorial acquisitions or otherwise. The balance with respect to this is easily struck. Sherman has penetrated to Atlanta, and exercises a precarious tenure over a narrow strip of country lying adjacent to the railroad leading from Atlanta to Chattanooga. This, with the capture of the forts guarding the entrance to Mobile bay, is all the territory that has been wrested from the confederacy during the present year, and this, owing to the present disposition of the rebel armies, is a barren victory. We are obliged to use a formidable force of men to guard these acquisitions, while at the same time we are unable to use them for further advan-

The footholds that we had in Texas and western Louisiana have been given up, as have the points held by us in southwestern Tennessee, all of which constitute an area very many times larger than that captured by Sherman and Farragut. Regarded as acres, the number held by our armies at the present time is very much less than that which we possessed in the opening of the present cam-

our currency, our prospects for ultimate success, or succeeded in dispiriting or demoralizing the rebels.

Terrific and useless as has been our osses in preceeding campaigns, they have been still greater and if possible, still more useless, in the season which is about closed. The history of modern warfare furnishes no parallel of greater sacrifices and fewer results than those attending the march of General Grant from the Rapidan to Richmond. The rebel capital is te-day as much in rebel possession as it was in May last, so that the one hundred and fifty-five thousand men who have fallen in the attempt to take that place have been just so many lives completely, absolutely wasted. From all indications, Richmond will continue to defy our efforts for an indefinite period. upon it, and, as it has been able to sustain itself thus far, there is no reason why it may not continue to do so for

months, or even years longer. In the Shenandoah valley, Sigel and Hunter, have both suffered overwhelming defeats. Sheridan, it is true, has won several victories, but, despite these, he holds less than half the valley, while a

rebel army still in his immediate front. Our attempts in Texas, western Louisiana and Florida have all been costly failures. We have been driven ignominiously from all these States with enormous losses in men, material and reputation. On the ocean, we have captured a single rebel war vessel, while at the same hold Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile, and, in short, every place and railroad of importance which they held at the beginning of the campaign, with a single exception of the railroad and position of Atlanta.

We are forced to the conclusion that we have made no progress towards ac-Poor House, subject to the disposal of his | complishing the objects of the war. Such friends, should this meet the notice of any a conclusion may be humiliating, but it is inevitable. We commenced the campaign with the largest and best appointed armies that were ever marshaled upon The Democratic electoral ticket of the theatre of modern warfare. We have Tennessee is withdrawn. It is withdrawn given those armies ceaseless employment; because Abraham Lincoln and Andrew we have sacrificed their life with a pro-Johnston, in defiance of law and decency, fuse hand; we have reinforced them with have decreed that Democrats shall not be two conscriptions whose aggregate reaches fear to tread."—N. Y. Day Book permitted to vote there, unless they will nearly a million men, and yet, we have swear to renounce the principles of their accomplished nothing. All these lives party. There will be no election in Ten- have been thrown away, for to-day the ed there which Andrew Johnson and intact, and presents everywhere as deci-Abraham Lincoln may call an elec- ded and defiant a front as it did at the tion, and by virtue of which they may opening of the campaign Never in hisclaim, should the vote of the State be tory did a nation enter upon a war with tionism, and now if the country be ruined, necessary to give them a majority in the as vast appliances as did the Federal Electoral College, their election to the Government upon the campaign of 1864. Presidency and Vice Presidency. In that Its only result has been the less of several contingency, they will do well in prepa- hundred thousand men, the adding of a and a strengthened conviction on the part jurist died.

her independence.

The campaign of 1864, regarded as a whole, has been one of the most stupendous failures that the world has ever seen. Its inferences are, that another year of such losses, failures and expenditures will annihilate the North and secure the recognition of the independence of the confederacy. The only remedy in the case is a radical change in the politics of the war and the administration of the government. - Chicago Times.

#### Samples of Abolition "Christianity."

The Boston Traveler, a rabid supporter of the "widow-maker," speaking of the party which it represents, says:

"We have been waiting for three years for a slave insurrection, but it seems that we might as well expect a rising in a gravevard." Is not this a beautiful sample of Abolition Christianity? "Waiting to hear" that women and children have been butchered in cold blood by brutal negroes! "Waiting to hear" that defenceless innocence has been outraged by the unrestrained lusts of a barbarous race! "Waiting to hear" that unborn infants have been torn from their mothers' bodies, impaled upon pikes and paraded as trophies of victory! "Waiting to hear" that fathers have been compelled to witness the violation of even the dead bodies of their own wives and daughters | charge of his duties of the Presidency a horrible, this mild, humane and genial Boston saint is "Waiting to hear!"

Is there anything on God's earth blinder than party ignorance, or fiercer than religious fanaticism? How it transforms otherwise amiable people into demons, and with unscrupulous hatred it lets hell loose | in civil life or in the field, to the utmost upon earth? It presumes to interpret the of his ability, I have the fullest faith, will of God as familiarly as if its devotees were upon the most intimate terms with pels but resents the imputations against the Deity. For instance Henry Ward his loyalty and courage, in which those Beecher, not long since, impiously decla- who do not know him have seen fit to inred that God had chosen the Abolition dulge. [Loud cries of hear, hear.] The party as His instrument to carry out His firm gentleness with which he has borne purpose, and that it was the duty of the these aspersions, confirms in my mind the party to rise to the platform on which God belief, that a temperment so well discistands, and thence look forward and so plined as his, a nature so magnanimous determine its conduct? A few months a demannor so chivalrously decorous, since Oliver Wendell Holmes published a qualify him personally, in a superior depoem in the Atlantic Monthly, in which he gree, for the highest office in the gift of substantially informed God that unless he the people. [Loud cries of bravo, settles this war upon the Abolition basis Meagher, and enthusiastic cheering. As he (Holmes) wants to hear no more about | to his evasion of the dangers of the bat-Nor have we been more fortunate in Christianity. Lest we may be considered the field, all I shall say is this-that if other respects. We have not improved as doing him an injustice, we quote the General M'Clellan was not under fire at the ability of our leaders, the value of lines which admit of no other fair inter-

> .. Lord strangle this monster that struggles Or mock us no more with thy kingdom on

pretation:

earth." We could multiply instances similar to the above almost indefinitely, but perhaps the most monstrous specimen of Abolition blasphemy is the following, purporting to

be a dream, written by one Mary H. C.

A hundred thousand soldiers. Stood at the right of God: And Old John Brown he stood before. Like Aarou, with his rod,

A slave was there beside him, And Josus Christ was there; And over God, and Christ and all. The banner waved in air.

And now, I'm dying, comrade, And there is old John Brown, A standing at the Golden Gate, And holding me a crown! I do not hear the bubso'slink,

Nor yet the drum and fife ; i only know the voice of God Is calling me from life.

When it is remembered that this banner, now waving over "God, and Christ and all," was only a short time since regarded by these very people as "a flaunting lie." as "hate's polluted rag," &c. &c., how strange it is to find it now exhalted in their imaginations into such heavenly supremacy! And yet not so strange after all, if we but recollect that sand men. In April, 1861, Senator it now, under Lincoln, typifies all that Douglas urged the President to call for they have ever contended for-that it is that number. Mr. Seward and the Abono longer the banner of the Union and the lition party said the contest would be un-Constitution of our fathers, but the blood | important, and that "it would end in stained ensign of Abolitionism and dis- sixty, or at the furthest, in ninety days." union-of white slavery and negro supre- Acting upon this supposition, the Presimacy. They have a right, therefore, to dent only called for seventy-five thousand exalt it, and, in their impious rejoicings, men. it is no wonder that they see old John Brown and the flag in close communion. Nothing could be more appropriate, as fion crusade, the perversion would divide matters now stand. Besides it gives a the North and unite the South. The practical turn to their blasphemous ravings | Abolition party pledged itself if the war to have them hold up a horse thief and a was thus perverted to furnish nine hunmurderer as the representative of their party. Barring their stupendous insults tion. When the object of the war was upon Deity, and their impiety in claiming changed, volunteering immediately ceased. to be the interpreters of His will, we can see no objection in their doing honor to their fallen chiefs, like old John Brown, even if they do shock the moral sentiments of mankind, and "rush in where angels

The wheat crop of Minnesota is stated to be 2,800,000 bushels in excess this year over that of any previous crop. At the same time that young State has sent twelve thousand of her laborers into the field as soldiers.

In 1810 Judge Taney was so feeble that a gentleman, who had a law lead to an inhuman and disgraceful system suit, refused to give it to him for fear he of retaliatory warfare. The Abolition would die before the case was tried: party said the South would not dare to ring to leave earth, for their stay on it few hundred millions to our national debt, This was fifty-four years before the great refuse recognition to negroes as soldiers

#### of the South that perseverence will secure | Gen. Meagher on M'Clellan-The Sentiments of a Soldier.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, delivered an address for Lincoln and John. son, last Thursday evening, October 27th in the Capitol at Nashville, Tennessee The most brilliant portions of his speech and those which elicited the heartiest and most enthusiastic applause from an audience composed largely of soldiers and Abolitionists, were those in which he referred to the character and services of of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. Here is an extract from Gen Meagher's speech, the effect of which was, according to an Abolition correspondent, to carry the audience away in a frenzy of enthusiastic ap-

Pronouncing in favor of the Baltimore Convention and its nominees, as a matter of course I pronounce against the Chicago Convention and the nominations emanating from it. [Hear, hear, hear.] This I sincerely regret being compelled to do, for I widely differ from those who assert that Gen. M'Clellan personally is unworthy of occupying the Presidential chair. [Loud cheers for M'Clellan.] Highly cultivated, refined in manners as in mind, deeply imbued with a reverence for all that is virtuous, wise and heroic in the history of the Republic, proud of his nationality and sensitively jealous of the honor of his country, I am satisfied that no man could bring to the dis--all these things, and many more equally better spirit, nor to the position itself, exalted as it is, a more appropriate gracefulness, manliness and dignity. [Loud and continued cheering.]

> In his truthfulness, in the goodness of his heart, in his disposition to serve the country faithfully and earnestly, whether [loud cheers ; ] and this faith not only re-Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, neither was the Irish Brigade, (tremendous cheering,) and this I should have said before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, had I been examined by that Committee. (Loud and long continued cries of hear, hear, and deafening cheers.) An upright and exemplary citizen, an accomplished and judicious soldier, true to his men as he was true to his flag, (hear, hear, hear,) indefatigable as he was scrupulous in his work, honest and fearless. (hear, hear, hear,) nothing, I repeat, can with any serious force be justly urged against him personally in derogation of his claims to the Presidency. (Enthusiastic cheering, and cries of well done Meagher.)

For my part, if any man, in my presence, dare call General M'Clellan a traitor or a coward, I will not stop to argue with him-I will at once knock him down. I will answer such assertions only by a blow-and an Irishman's blowat that!

### True and False Prophets.

Four years ago the the Democratic party predicted that the election of Mr. Lincoln would provoke a civil war. The Abolition party said "the South could not be kicked out of the Union."

The Democratic party predicted that the war would be one of magnitude, and demanded that the first call for troops should be for at least two hundred thou-

The Democratic party predicted that if the war should be perverted to an Abolidred thousand volunteers for its prosecu-

When the war began, the Democratic party demanded immediate and heavy taxation, and predicted that if the demand was not complied with, the Government's credit would sink to comparative worthlessness in consequence of its enormous issues of paper currency. The Abolition party said the war would soon end, and the credit of the Government could be sustained without a material increase of taxation.

The Democratic party predicted that if negroes should be employed as soldiers, the Government would be unable to protect them, and that the measure would The refusal of the Administration to ex-