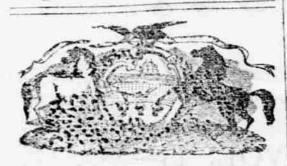
Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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"The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," Played

We are no longer the land of the free and the home of the brave. These soul stirring lays were sung and believed, from the time they were composed by the immortal Keys, up to the first battle of Bull's Run, not only by a brave and gallant people throughout the broad expanse part of the civilized world. Now we stricken people, wrung by sorrow, steeped in poverty, and debased by cowardice. The teachings of history instruct us that every country that enjoyed liberty, fell almost in the same manner as ours has done, and after long and bloody struggles were glad to adopt any form of government that would promise them security. No foreign war ever did or ever could deprive a country of its liberty that once was free. Internal dissensions, the lust of power and the greed of gain, has always done the work, as it has done in ours what other governments could never do.

Greece once was free, gave laws and civilization to the world, but dissensions arose in her midst and freedom, and liberty, and law, bid her adieu forever. Rome, too, was free, she was undoubtedly the land of the free and the home of the brave. Her eagle towered above every insignia of the world. To be a Roman citizen, was a passport sufficient for every emergency. The same cause that brought down Greece brought her down to despotism, and is about to bring ours down

Poland was once a free and happy country, the proud Maygars by their internal feuds lost their liberty, and became a prey to the Russians who now hold them in chains under their own heel of despotism.

Ireland, once a free and happy country, by her internal wars and dissensions has riveted her chains of slavery so firmly, that there is little hopes of her ever attaining the character of a nation.

Our country was as proud, as brave, and as free as any of the citizens of these countries in their palmiest days, not more than four years since. Are they so now? do it." From that day forward the sword Has history shown us any country which and the purse was put into his hands, and has degenerated so fast as this? Our boasted bill of Rights are all gone, free- tion of the finest country on the face of dom of speech, freedom of the press, habeas corpus, trial by jury, a written constitution have all been invaded and set at naught. But it is said this was done through military necessity. That military necessity must always exist now. him, he lacks the ability and manliness tion, and the spirit of its members, by out from the cabins to bark at him as he We never can completely subdue the to cut loose from those who have him in South, hence the military necessity must their toils. We need expect nothing but

our liberties are lost and lost forever. driven out of it by the people themselves, not help it, we neither brought it on nor and she never was known to revisit the helped to continue it. We will bear our same country again. Who would have share of the affliction manfully, however, thought that the American people would and be gulled by no syren songs of peace

liberties in such a short time. Can it be, that this is all done for the negro. If so, it is pushing philanthropy to a great length, it is enslaving, and killing, and mutilating the multitude of the white population for the sake of giving freedom to a small number of negroes. And what freedom have they got, those that are free. The freedom that one of your horses would get if he was turned out to the commons, freedom to starve. The poor negro has suffered more since his great friends, the Abolitionists came into power, than he did in slavery for fifty years before. They will through time become extinct in the North under the benign protection of their friends the Abolitionists. Butler in his speech in New York, expects to play the same game with the Southern people that Cromwell did in Ireland, parcel out the land to the officers and soldiers of the Northern armies. Butler is alive to plundestroy all the roads in Sherman's front, der, he and his brother went at it early, lest he should have no further chance. He would like to have the parceling out of the lands of the South in his hands, always provided, he would be in no personal danger. He has no idea of a Union, no idea of a Republic, still the Abolition party like him as well as they like any other man of their party. Let us, therefore, cherish the memory of "the Star-Spangled Banner," and "the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave" though they are gone never to return.

Propositions of Peace.

There has been some talk of propositions of peace, but what gave rise to it we cannot tell. This talk about peace. and commissioners being appointed, did not come from our side of the house, nor did it come from Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, or Long. The cry is hardly yet died away that resounded everywhere before the election, from every Abolition orator and pulpit, "no compromise with of the United States, but in almost every traitors with arms in their hands." The arms are not out of their hands yet, and will have to adopt in its stead some dirge | we hear talk of a compromise. This for lost liberty, and chant it by a heart- talk comes from Horace Greely, Benjamin F. Butler, and others of that stamp who wish to further gull the Democratic party, and keep up the depleted ranks in the Federal army. The device is very thin and easily seen through. It was foreshadowed in Butler's speech at New York. They may offer the South something like Lincoln's letter addressed to the Niagara Falls, which would be an insult to them, and by that means they would endeavor to exasperate the Northern Democracy, so as to get them into the war again. But a person must be very credulous, indeed, that would expect a proposition from Lincoln that would be honorable both to the North and the South, or any other proposition that would indicate the statesman. Nay, we must expect nothing from him but what is to be given by a political trickster whose self success drowns every sentiment of statesmanship and patriotism. Some Illirois plan of his, by which he would be enabled to corner his political opponents. We trust the Democracy will keep their eyes open to Lincoln and his peace plans and his war plans also.

They have had certainly enough of Mr. Lincoln to know that nothing for the good of the country will likely come from him. He has hitherto been very successful in enriching himself and his friend by his the country. His first trick in keeping the fleet hovering around the Charleston harbor, was so successful that he got the rebels to fire at Fort Sumter, and by that means the Northern Democracy was fired gallery, and at once ignited. up to such a degree that when he heard it, he could not keep from exulting about it. He exclaimed, "I knew they would he has used them to the ruin and desolathe globe. Could Lincoln change his policy now, he might if he would, there have been instances of men in ancient times, but it was of rare occurrence. In our opinion there is nothing to hope from always exist, and hence under that plea blood, devastation and ruin. The South made a desert, and the North depopula-When liberty leaves a country, she is ted, and barren, and beggared. We canbecome so degenerate and tired of their from Abraham and his cohorts.

The War in Georgia.

General Sherman seems to be progressing through Georgia, burning, devastating and making the whole country a desert as he passed through. It was reported that our troops captured and burned Macon and Milledgeville. They also burned the private property of Governor Brown. It is also reported that they were met by the Georgia militia, and one division of the Federal army repulsed.

Beauregard issued the following address to the people of Georgia, this with the other addresses, show that there will be pretty hot work there:

BEAUREGARD'S ADDRESS TO THE CITIZEN'S OF GEORGIA.

CORINTH, Nov. 18, 1864.

To the People of Georgia: Arise for the defense of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic governor and gallant soldiers Obstruct and flank, and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst. Be confident. Be resolute. Trust in an overruling Providence, and success will soon crown your efforts. I hasten to join you in the de-

fense of your homes and firesides. G. T. BEAUREGARD. (Signed.)

ANOTHER APPEAL.

The following advice to the citizens of Georgia, is published in the Savannah "Republican" of November 21. RICHMOND, Nov. 19.

To the People of Georgia: We have had a special conference with President Davis and the Secretary of War, and are able to assure you that they have done, and are still doing, all that can be done to meet the emergency that presses upon you. Let every man fly to arms. Remove your negroes, horses, cattle, and provisions from Sherman's army, and burn what you cannot carry. Burn all bridges, and block up the roads in his route. Assail the invader in front, flank and rear, by night and by day. Let him have no rest. Julian Hartridge, Mark Blairford, J. A. Reynolds, General N. Lester, John S. Shewmaker, and James M. Smith.

STILL ANOTHER APPEAL.

the 19th inst., contains the following ap- collection of our early struggle, and the peal to the Georgians by Senator Hill: RICHMOND, November 18.

To the People of Georgia:

You have now the best opportunity ever yet presented to you to destroy the enemy. Put everything at the disposal of our generals, remove all provisions from the path of the invaders, and put all the obstructions you can in his way.

Every citizen with his gun and every negro with his spade and axe can do the work of a good soldier, You can destroy the enemy by retarding his march. Georgians, be firm! Act promptly and fear

B. H. Halls I most cordially approve of the above. JAMES H. SEDDON. Secretary of War.

An Organized Attempt to Burn | which has never yet gone down in dis-Down the City of New York.

Whether this was attempted by thieves | foe." for the sake of plunder or by the traitors, the New York, people are yet unable to judge, the following from the World of

plans, but has made no headway in saving of "fire" given at nine o'clock in the game on them' to be elected! Well, evening to the crowded audience in the there's one comfort about it old fellow point, while the theatrical performances of if I tried to cheat-which they also didphorus was emptied in the rear of the

In the various hotels, including the St. Nicholas, the Metropolitan, the Lafarge, advices he was hunting through the pages and other large and crowded houses, beds of Vitellius Lentulus, Tertulianus, Minor, were found saturated with phosphorus, and all the rest of the "Incerti Romani and the fire in all these cases seems to have been set by persons acting in concert, and of course under one definite and devilish inspiration.

Who those persons were or what their aims, it were premature now to inquire. The matter demands and must receive immediate and most searching examination at the hands of our municipal and police

The completeness of our fire organizawhich this atrocious attempt was last night foiled, are fortunately equal to our | ing in the streets of Tralce, one day with full protection in the future; and the vigi- a friend, they espied a luckless tobacconlance and activity which the occasion de- ist peaceably smoking his eigar in front of mands of our city government are demand- his own door. "You can't knock that ed not so much in the interest of the gene- fellow's cigar out of his mouth," suggestral security, concerning which there need ed his friend. "Can't I?" said Maurice; be no undue excitement or alarm, as in "you shall see." This time, unluckily, behalf of the ends of justice, which his aim was not as true as usual for he should be promptly, adequately, and de- carried away the tip of the tobacconist's cisively dealt out to these stealthy and nose, and had to pay a fine of £400 for murderous assailants of the public peace. I the pleasure of the operation.

A Catholic Banquet.

Charles O'Conner, Esq., gave at Delmonico's, New York, a splendid, reception to to Archbishop M'Closkey. It was greeted by the presence of many official characters from abroad, as well as officers of the army and navy, and civilians of our own country, making a cheering and delightful spectacle. The host, in a graceful speech, in giving the toast of the evening, presented the Archbishop as "Our guide in the faith and a bright example of its benign and elevating influence." This distinguished character replied in a feeling and eloquent strain entirely personal and social. He was followed by James H. Brady, Esq., and Judge Daly, who called up Dr. Bedford. After referring to eminent Americans who were Catholics, Dr. Bedford thus referred to our coun-

"I have mentioned the name of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. What American heart does not throb with emotion at the sound of this venerated name? He, as you well know, was one of the signers of the glorious Declaration of Independence which made us a great and free people, and which enabled our forefathers to transmit to their children a precious inheritance; but how sadly have we trifled with tirat legacy, the integrity of which we should have parted with only with our heart's blood. I am sure you will pardon me if I give utterance on this festive occasion to the sentiments which at this moment press upon my mind. This fair land of ours, this land of hope, may I not say this land of promise, has been more than crimsoned with a brother's blood. We are now engaged in worse than fratricidal war-brother against brother, father against son, husband against wife! Is there no hand in this nation to pour the balm of Gilead into the wounds of our afflicted and bleeding country? No voice which, in terms of kindness will say to our erring brethren. Brothers, in a moment of phrenzy you have struck at the heart of your mother, but she, true the instincts of a devoted parent asks you to repent and return once again to her embraces? Language like this it seems to me, would accomplish much. It would not only bring back the sober thoughts of our Southern brethren, but it would kindle anew the reminiscences of our early history-their love for The Augusta (Ga.) "Chronicle" of the old flag and its associations-the reglories which followed it-the contemplation of the beauties of this great republi before rude bands were raised for its de struction-all these things would burst upon them as a dream; they would soon see the delusion and wild impulse under which they had acted, and thus gladly return to the old homestead. May the sacred ashes which repose on the banks of the Potomac, under the venerated shades of Mount Vernon, remind us, both North and South, of our duty, and so impress us with the lofty patriotism of the Father of his Country, as to make us resolve that not one solitary stone of the arch which gives support to the national fabric shall be loosened from its foundations, and not one star dimmed, nor one stripe rent from that glorious old flag honor in any equal contest with a foreign

Another Classical Joke by Mr. Lincoln.—"How do you New York Democratic chaps take my election? asked Mr. Lincoln, a few days ago, of a A most diabolical attempt was last night | prominent New York M'Clellanite, with made to fire this city at many different whom the Executive is pleased to be on points ranging from the Belmont Hotel, good personal terms. "Oh, pretty well, in Fulton street, as far up as the St. James on the whole," was the reply. "Some Hotel, in Broadway, above its intersection of our boys complain, however, that you with the Fifth avenue. At the present carried the State by your postmasters writing happily, no loss of life and no steaming the envelopes that contained serious damage to property has crowned M'Clellan and Seymour votes, thus loosenthe fiendish hopes of the perpetrators of ing the gum, opening the envelopes, and these crimes. But the heart sickens at substituting Lincoln and Fenton for M'the thought of the scene of horror which Clellan and Seymour ballots." "Ha, must certainly, but for the presence of ha," laughed the President, leaning formind and coolness of a few sensible per- ward and grasping his ankles tightly : "so sons, have resulted from the mere alarm they say, do they, that I came the 'gum lecture room of the Museum. At this and this you may tell them from me ; that the night were going on, a bottle of phos- by gum! I was successful, and they wern't!" The New York M'Clellanite hadn't a word to say, though, as a general thing, a man of gumption. At last Autores," to find the Latin originals of the phrases "by gum" and "gum game on them,"-it being clear that these are two more of Mr. Lincoln's peculiar translations from the elegant tongue of Cicero, Cato, Seneca, and Horace. - World,

A late Irish paper gives an obituary notice of one Maurice O'Connell, a celebrated shot, whose favorite amusement drove along the road. As he was walk-

DIED.

To-day we followed to the grave among the largest concourse of people ever assembled at an interment, in this town, Mrs. ELLEN NOON, widow of the late Hon. Philip Noon, deceased, who after a short illness of one week, died on Monday last,

at 11 o'clock, in the 67th year of her age. The deceased was born in Huntingdon county, in the year 1798, was baptized and indoctrinated in faith and morals, and married by the renowned Gallitzin. She leaves a void hard to be filled in our community. As it has been said of woman, she was last at the cross and first at the tomb, so it might be said with truth of Mrs. Noon, she would be last found lingering around the couches of misery and suffering, and first in all matters of charity. In all the ennobling traits that adorn the lady and the christian she was preeminent. Peace to her ashes.

Dr. S. Belford, Dentist, will visit Chest Springs, on Monday the 5th day of November, where he will remain at the M'Kinzie house for one week, and operate on the teeth of those who give him a call. It will be a fine opportunity for those who require his services. The Doctor is an adept at his business, and a gentleman at

The War. Chattanooga, now hold all the country tion and declaration, I am offering rea-

been received, but they give no new infor- shall therefore, only observe generalmation. General Gillem, with the rem- ly, that so many people have suffered nant of the Federal army, is at Knoxville, by former emissions, that, like a burnt recruiting his command. A force of Con- child who dreads the fire, no person will federates is at Strawberry Plains, sixteen | touch it who can possibly avoid it : the miles east of Knoxville, watching Gillem. natural consequence of which will be, There will not be any movements in that that the specie which remains unexported quarter for some time. Breckingidge, will be instantly locked up. with the main Confederate army, when last heard from, was just south of Cumberland Gap. General Burbridge, with the Federal troops from Kentucky, had reache I Comberland Gap, and it was too strongly garrisoned to be attacked by Breckinridge, with any prospect of suc-

been sent south from Winch ster, in the Shenandoah Valley, have found Early's outpost, at Strasburg, much stronger than was supposed. No attempt will be made to attack it. Sheridan's army is still around Winchester. Moseby has just attacked another party of Federal cavalry at Cabletown, north of Winchester. Moseby lost one man killed and five wounded. Twenty of the Federal cavalrymen escaped; thirty were killed and wounded, and thirty-one captured.

It is reported through Southern channels that numerous Federal vessels have been seen on the Georgia coast, below the Savannah Biver. They are thought to be a fleet sent to aid Sherman.

A Charleston newspaper states that last week a two hundred pounder Parrett gun burst in Battery Wagner. This batery is the one that continually shells Charleston. The Florida has been run into at

Fortress Monroe by a Federal transport. The Florida was sunk. No particulars of the affair are reported. The Confederates are said to be prepairing for an attack on Newbern. The

four thousand men. Generals Hancock and Pope are in Washington. Harcock is coming home on leave of absence. - Phila. Age.

Federal garrison of the town is now but

county treasurer of Huntingdon county to do. Finally she snatched a fire-brand was burglariously entered by some un- and applied it, saying, "Now I know known thieves on Thursday night of last what to do ; I must doctor for a burn! week. The office is in the second story Our Government will not now be pu! to of the Court House, and court being in the necessity of giving up the Florida to session the robbers doubtless expected to go again into the hands of the rebels capture a large amount of money. The and ought to respond with ready magsafe was powerfully charged with powder nanimity to the demand of Brazil for re and blown open, but was found to dress. We suppose the Government and contain but a few dollars. The treasurer, the people will bear this accident with Mr. Black, informs us that he never leaves resignation more than Christian - World any amount of money in the safe over night, from the fact that he has always considered it unsafe. No papers were taken and the loss is not more than fifteen to twenty dollars in money and the destruction of an unsafe safe.

The last political conundrumdefeat? With resignation.

Washington's Opinion of Paper Money.

The following letter written by General Washington more than seventy years ago, on the paper or bank currency question, will be read just now with more than ordinary interest. It should be read, studied and reflected on by every man and boy in Mr. Vernon, Feb. 27, 1787.

DEAR SIR:-Your favor of the 30th

ult. came duly to hand. To give an opinion on an issue of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your legislature, and which from the appeal that is made, is likely to create, a dangerous division, is rather a delicate matter; but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the assembly of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that if I had a voice in your legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission, upon the general principle of its utility as a representative and the necessity of it as a medium. To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious; the ground has been so often trod that a place hardly remains untouched; in a word the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, not the shadow of a thing that we are to be benefitted. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot, at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper We have no news of General Sherman's mency would be long supported; consrogress, either through Northern or quently, depreciation keeps pace with the southern channels, later than that printed quantity of emission and articles for yesterday morning. There now seem to which it is so exchanged rise in a greater be great doubts of the reported capture of ratio than the sinking value of the money. Milledgeville, though it has been evacua- Wherein, then is the farmer, the planter, ted by the Confederates. The detailed and the arrisan benefitted! The debter accounts of Howard's progress towards may be, because as I have observed, he Augusta, show that he was checked be- gives the shadow in lieu of the sabfore he was within forty miles of the stance, and in proportion to his gain the town. Atlanta has been entered by a de- ereditor or body politic suffer. Whether tachment of Southern troops. It was en- it be a legal tender or not, it will as has tirely abandoned by the Federal army, been observed very truly, leave no other and two-thirds had been burned. Gen. alternative-it must be that or nothing. Thomas, in Tennessee, has retreated to An evil equally great is the door it im-Franklin, ten miles south of Nashville, mediately opens for speculation, by which The Confederates follow him closely, the least designing and perhaps most val-They have cut the communication be- uable part of the community are proved tween Nashville and Chattanooga, and ex- upon by the more knowing and erafty cepting the few garrisoned posts near speculators. But contrary to my intensons in support of my opinion—reason From East Tennessee, detailed South- too, which of all others, are least pleasing ern accounts of the late movements have to the advocates for paper money. With great esteem and regard

I am, dear sir, &c., GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Exit of the Florida.

The Florida has not been sent by M Seward to Brazil, but by accident to Davy Jones's Locker. Secretary The Federal reconnoisances which have Welles has received a dispatch from Raw Admiral Porter communicating the intel li rence that the Florida had sunk in nine fathems of water, in consequence having been run into by an army steam This collision will be passed off as an accident; but the world will be incredulent. and may very likely characterize it as a smart Yankee trick. It will be recolled ed that the Florida was damaged by similar accident in the Brazillian waters where she was captured; the Wachusett running into her with the intention of sinking her there and then. It is a greapity that the first accidental collision di not do the business, for two such accidents occurring to the same vessel, under circumstances so suggestive, are likely to give our country a reputation for tricki-

The pretense of accident is two trans parent to deceive anybody; but it is possible the government had no complicity in the transaction. Some bold comman der, relying on the popular feeling to bear him out, may have taken it into his head that he would be doing a good service by simplifying the discussion as to whether the Florida should be returned. That question, at least, is disposed of; and (may be) without the connivance of the Washington authorities. The comman der of the vessel that run into her is like the squaw who had a troublesome sore or DARING BURGLARY.—The office of the her leg for which she was puzzled what

A soldier came home from the wat last week with both his legs shot off and \$700 bounty in his pocket. His wife who had taken a great dislike to the poo tellow on account of his crippled condition, stole his money and ran sway with it. The ladies must begin to learn How did M'Clellan receive the news of his that glory is sufficient compensation for