

Democrat and Sentinel.



H. HASSON, Editor & Publisher

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Why Lincoln was Elected.

The election is now over, and the Democratic party has manfully sustained itself, notwithstanding a majority of the people have surrendered their liberties to Abraham Lincoln for four years and as much longer as he wishes, and to his successors after him, if he so wills it. We never could see the reason why the people did so. He was not a great military hero, he was not a renowned statesman, he was not a citizen that has done the country services that a nation's gratitude would be poured forth to him, for preserving its glory at home or abroad. He was not a Caesar or a Napoleon, whose achievements could be pleaded as an excuse for the nation's submission. He is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and never saw a shot fired in war. He has no idea of statesmanship, but the amount of money it brings in. His career has been disastrous to the lives and fortunes of his countrymen. His personal qualities are not of an elevated order, he is only noted for the character of a buffoon, whose conversation is noteworthy as a medley of profane jests and obscene anecdotes. He squandered away millions of the lives of his fellow-citizens, without remorse, and is still crying out for more money and more blood, in the pursuit of his favorite plan. To this man the Northern people have surrendered their lives, their liberties, their persons, and their purses; to have and to hold the same for four years, or as long after as he chooses. It is plain if he chooses, he may hold on for his natural life, and may transmit the sceptre to his descendants if he so wills it. There is nothing in the world to prevent him if he should feel so disposed. Lincoln was determined to conquer at the ballot-box. This was indicated from his military arrangements, his stationing soldiers about the polls, the arrest of the New York Commissioners, the prohibition of any tickets but his own in the fleet, his supervision of the voting in the army. Add to this, huge conspiracies have been discovered, designs to burn whole cities, to overthrow the best Government under the sun, to stuff the ballot-box, to assist the confederate arms, and to do everything that is awful. These discoveries were made just in time to save the country and elect Lincoln. What a blessing! Just as the French General held an election of the notables in the Halls of the Montezumas and elected Maximilian Emperor. Just as Louis Napoleon was elected himself and just as Augustus and Tiberius got themselves elected tribunes of the people long after the power had concentrated in their own person. It was truly the most interesting election on record, and will figure in history very conspicuously. If there ever be another Presidential election held, which we very much doubt, it would be an excellent model to go by. But the Democratic party can afford to wait.

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The Prospects Ahead.

In looking around what once was the United States, and peering into the vista of futurity so far as we can, either North or South, East or West, we do not see one single ray of the glorious beams of peace breaking through in any quarter. Everything portends a long, dark, cruel, and bloody war. A war that must exist until the South is exterminated, and the North annihilated. Sherman's success can amount to nothing more than reaching the sea-board, and saving his army if he can do that. And this we consider a brilliant exploit if he can do it under the circumstances. But it has no other result in crushing the rebellion, more than destroying some of their private property as he passed through. He may destroy their Railroads and burn their crops and private dwellings, and lay the country a waste as he passes through, but he must leave the country in their possession, and a resolute people can in a short time repair the one, and produce the other, and leave matters pretty much as they were when he started. Nor does the prospect in Tennessee seem much more flattering, our troops at last accounts were in Nashville, and on the defensive; but whether victorious or repulsed, it makes little difference to the termination of the war. We may look for victories and repulses, they amount to nothing. So long as two armies are contending against each other, composed of such men as they are, we may look for a victory or a repulse according to numbers and advantage. But that will not end the war. At present appearances this war as it seems to be carried on on both sides, may last for thirty years. Except the hand of Providence interposes, or some unforeseen event occurs, we see nothing to prevent. Let us take a view of the programme of the North, and the programme of the South, and see at what time it could end. The North says no compromise with traitors with arms in their hands, let them lay down their arms, abolish slavery and submit, and we will receive them into the Union under a new Constitution which we will make for them, if not we will exterminate them, and give their land to our soldiers and the negroes. These are the alternatives offered to the South by the North, and they will never be accepted. The South says on their side, we want to govern ourselves in our own way, we want no masters, we would sooner die than lose the privilege of governing ourselves. We have fought those enemies to our country and race successfully for four years, and their army is now in a worse condition than ours, our men are willing to fight for their country, their property, and their lives, and fight on until the invader is driven from the soil, whereas, their men must be dragged into the army under a file of soldiers, and in chains, except those who are on the look out for plunder. It is our province to fight these vandals while we live, and after our death leave it as a legacy to our children to fight them. And if we were reduced to the condition to seek for masters, we would seek for one of more magnanimity than the Yankee. But our condition is getting better, and theirs is getting worse, and they may fight as long as they please, we will meet them at all points. There was a time when a compromise might have been made, and many of our people would have preferred the old Union, but that time is gone, and forever.

Under these circumstances we see no chance for a speedy termination of this war, indeed, it may last out the present generation. Over a million and a half of the Northern people protested against this programme of the war by their votes, but their voice was drowned by the money and power of the government. It is therefore their duty to submit, and let Mr. Lincoln carry the matter out according to his own plan. Wherever there is a large standing army to vote, it is a pretty sure thing that their Commander-in-Chief will get the majority of them. We might as well expect that the French soldiers would vote against Louis Napoleon, or the Mexican soldiers against Maximilian, as the American soldiers to vote against Abraham Lincoln. The soldiers are not such fools as to do a thing of the kind, to subject themselves to the indignity and displeasure of their officers if they can avoid it. We may, therefore, look for a long, cruel and bloody war, an extensive and relentless draft. This war cannot be carried on without it. There will be no volunteers, and the war cannot be carried on without men. The term of many of the soldiers will expire in the spring, and

their places must be supplied by recruits. The Democrats have no heart to fight in this war since Lincoln made it an Abolition concern, and of course the Abolition party never were a fighting party, they would encourage the war, but they are very much averse to shouldering a musket. They like the money that is in it, and the doctrine of the Administration about Abolition, but they wish to keep their own hide safe, so we may safely conclude that neither Democrat nor Republican will enter this army hereafter without he does it for the purpose of making money or else compelled to do it. We have no idea of what the features of the new draft will be, but we know the source from whence it comes, and may look out for the worst. Let the Democrats put in substitutes if they can, the Abolition party will be many of them exempted for disability.

Register's Court.

Last week we have had the first Register's Court, held in this county for upwards of twenty years. This court is composed of the Register and the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or any two of them. Its necessity arises when there is any dispute about the probate of a will or the granting or revocation of letters of administration. When the Register feels that he does not wish to decide, he calls a Register's Court; or when his decision is thought to be wrong by some of the parties interested in the decedent's estate, then, he may be requested by said parties to call a Register's Court, and have the benefit of the opinion of the President Judge.

William Henry Lloyd, died, unmarried and without issue, leaving a father and mother and two sisters. The father was a lunatic under the control of a Committee. The decedent's estate amounted to some four or five thousand dollars, coming from his uncle by the mother's side.

The contest was whether the money would get into the hands of the mother or the committee of the father, as they are both heirs and the only heirs to his estate, being personal property.

In most of the States of the Union there is no such thing known as a Register's Court. Instead of the Register they elect a Probate Judge who decides all matters of this kind, and if there are disputed facts, he can summon a jury to pass upon them.

The reason we have so few cases of this kind here in this county, the greater portion of the decedents die, their own executors, having no estate to leave behind them, and, therefore, no litigation.

The Capture of the Florida.

A United States armed vessel, called the Wachusett, Captain Collins, commanding, captured the confederate steamer, Florida, in the Port of Bahia, in Brazil. The act was not only illegal but cowardly. The Florida was under the protection of a neutral Power, and was getting some repairs done. The Captain and one half of the crew were on shore, and in the dead of night the United States vessel run into her, and she surrendered immediately and was attached to the United States steamer and towed away.

This is not only a breach of the neutrality laws, but a violation of the laws of nations. The vessel has since been sunk, it is said, by accident, but that will hardly be believed. It is also said, that Seward has made a very humble apology to Brazil. But we don't think that apology will do. He must restore the vessel to where she was, and if that is now impossible, he must pay her price in gold. If there was no Power interested but Brazil, we suppose that Mr. Seward might put them off with an apology, but the whole civilized world is interested in a case of this kind. England and France are deeply interested that the laws of neutrality be faithfully observed. The act is designated in England and France as the act of a cut-throat and a pirate by their newspapers. The sooner Mr. Seward makes restitution in gold or restores the vessel, the better it will be for this Government. Unless they think they will be able to fight the whole Universe. The populace of Bahia was so much outraged at the transaction that they attacked the house of the consul, and his life would have been in danger if he had not absconded. This affair is worse and more degrading than the memorable humiliation of the case of Mason and Slidell.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of Shoemaker & Seebler, in an other column.

The Regular Court.

The Court was called at the usual time. There was a larger attendance at Court than has been for some time. After the Constables and Grand Jury were called, the Judge proceeded to charge the Grand Jury in his usual lucid, clear, and emphatic manner, so that the merest tyro in experience would understand the duties of a Grand Juror. The following were the list of offences that were left before them to pass on.

1st. larceny; 2d. assault and battery; 3d. assault and battery with intent to commit a rape; 4th. obtaining goods under false pretences; 5th. Nuisance.

The Grand Jury then retired to their room, and the civil list was called over. The list of Attorneys were then called, and their motions heard, and thus ended the Monday of the Court.

On Monday night the usual amount of intoxication prevailed, but still we think that it is gradually diminishing in the land, the inebriation was confined to those persons from the country who are unaccustomed to drink, and on account of increased price on liquor, they took larger drinks, and consequently reached the result sooner than they could do formerly.

On Tuesday morning, the Commonwealth vs. William K. Piper, was called up, the defendants were not ready, and attachments were taken out for witnesses not in attendance on their part.

A Jury was then called and sworn in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Updegraff, George Updegraff and David Johnston, for the larceny of a diamond for cutting glass. These defendants were of tender years, from ten to twelve years, two of them were white and one of them was smoked. Although they have been here before once or twice they were acquitted.

The next case tried was the Commonwealth vs. Rush Hawkins, a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, for assault in collecting fare from Thomas McCabe, this was a small case, the Jury found the defendant not guilty and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Some small cases of surety of the peace was disposed of, and then the Court went into the civil list. So this is all we can say of this week's proceedings.

A conscript, by the name of John Sitsler was shot on Sunday evening, in White township, by one of the soldiers, he was endeavoring to escape, and in crossing a log was shot through both arms. His arms we are told are badly shattered, so much that he could not be taken along, it is thought amputation will have to be resorted to.

Since writing the above we learn that he has died.

Foreign.

The foreign papers are filled with the execution of a man named Franz Muller, for the murder of a certain Mr. Briggs in a compartment of a railroad car. The evidence was entirely circumstantial and the defendant denied it until the drop was falling. He made out a confession and signed it before he went to the gallows denying the murder and adhering to the theory that was made for him at the trial.

As he was German there was a great deal of interest felt for him by the German population. There was a German clergyman insisted on him to confess it and as the drop was about to fall he said "Ja, Ich habe es gethan." i. e. I did it, and the preacher sank exhausted thanking God the laws were vindicated. There was upwards of one hundred thousand persons present. The thieves and pick-pockets had a perfect harvest.

IMPORTANT ORDER.—The Provost Marshal General at Washington has sent the following important order to his assistant at Harrisburg in relation to the State Guard:

"The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the President of the United States has ordered as follows: In case the Governor of Pennsylvania shall organize the Pennsylvania State Guard and put in service under the State act for that purpose a number not exceeding five thousand, it is ordered that any member of said organization being drafted into the United States service be at once furloughed, so as to retain his place in said State organization, not receiving pay of the United States, but the time counting on his term under the draft. You are instructed to see that the orders of the President are strictly conformed to."

The Empress of Russia is to be under the care of no less than six physicians of all countries. Enough to kill her.

The War.

We are still unable to give the exact position of General Sherman. A Washington dispatch states that information had been received there that Sherman's advance had captured Millen, a town in Georgia, sixty miles southwest of Augusta. This occurred on November 29th. Two days previously, Sherman sent a force of cavalry in advance of him with orders to reach the sea-coast at Port Royal, the nearest point. The cavalry crossed the Augusta and Savannah Railroad at Waynesboro, thirty-six miles south of Augusta. It is reported that they captured a Confederate passenger train, but after remaining at Waynesboro a very short time, the Confederate attacked them. The cavalry were dispersed and many captured. Some, however, succeeded in reaching the sea-coast, and no doubt communicated the intelligence, which was brought to New York by the steamer from Port Royal, on Saturday, and sent thence to Washington. At Port Royal, when the steamer left, there was great excitement. The publication of the newspapers was prohibited in order to prevent any news from Sherman being made known. All the troops were collected in an expedition which was sent off to some unknown point, where Sherman would be met. Sherman will pass far south of Augusta. When he was at Millen, on November 29th, he was sixty miles east of Macon; and about one hundred miles northwest of Savannah and Port Royal. These two places are but thirty miles from each other.

We print this morning a great amount of Southern news, which, however, sheds but little light upon the situation in Georgia, beyond the intelligence of Sherman's gradual march southeast, toward the coast. It is uncertain whether Sherman intends to march to Port Royal or Savannah. The latest information we have is a report that on Nov. 30th, Sherman's advance was forty miles from Port Royal, but whether marching toward that place or Savannah, is not stated. Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Foster are at Port Royal, and are said to have opened communication with Sherman. They have sent out expeditions which are co-operating with his column. If these reports are true, General Sherman has virtually reached the coast, though, unless he attacks Savannah, what use it is, except as a means of getting his army away from Atlanta, is difficult to tell.

The reports of the recent battle at Franklin, Tennessee, now state the Federal loss at fifteen hundred. The Federal troops have retreated all the way to Nashville and occupy the defenses of the city, forming a line, each end of which rests on the Cumberland River, above and below the city. The Confederate cavalry have followed the Federal retreat, and are in plain view from high buildings in the town. No infantry are seen, however. General Hood, no doubt, is engaged in destroying the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. This road is cut and the wires are down, so that no news can be had of his operations. On Saturday an order was issued to send the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Louisville, for fear of a raid, but the order was afterwards countermanded. The Confederates have already sent a raiding party to Gallatin, on this railroad, twenty miles southeast of Nashville, which captured two hundred head of cattle.

From Panama we have news of a Confederate plot to capture one of the California steamers. The plot was discovered, and the party, seven in number, were, on November 10th, seized on board the steamer Salvador, outside the harbor of Panama. They were put on board the United States frigate Lancaster, which returned with the prisoners to Panama. Application was made on the 12th to the President of Granada, for permission to pass them over the Isthmus. This was refused, and it was supposed they would be sent across on the responsibility of the American Consul.

Everything is quiet in front of Petersburg. General Lee reports a recent artillery duel between the gunboats on the James, near Dutch Gap, in which no damage was done, however. General Butler has made a new corps in his army under General Weitzel. It is to be exclusively composed of negroes. General Pope is said to have been already given a command in Grant's army. He is now in Washington.

Captain Semmes' new privateer is now at Madeira. She was the "Sea King," but is now called the "Shenandoah." She is represented as having an armament equal to that of the Florida.

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, was in Richmond on November 30. He went there to visit his son, by permission of the authorities on both sides.

Major B. W. Brice has been made Paymaster General of the army.—Phila. Age.

The Government collects on every three dollars' worth of friction matches about fourteen dollars and a half in stamps. In other words, the tax is about four times as much as the article is worth. Government is a dear luxury when it costs such taxes to support it.

Steady to be useful.

The Elections in Pennsylvania—An Authoritative Statement of Results.

To the Editor of the World: I have a number of letters of inquiry from various quarters, in regard to the late elections in our State; and am induced mainly by considerations of convenience, to beg your indulgence in giving a general answer through your widely disseminated columns.

I undertake this the more freely, perhaps, from having seen the strangely absurd telegram of General Simon Cameron to the New York Evening Post, claiming "from fifteen to twenty thousand majority in the home vote of the State," for the Abolition candidate for the presidency. Allow me to premise:

A recent amendment to our State constitution, gives to the volunteers in our army the right of suffrage, while thus employed. The legislative enactment in pursuance of this amendment provides, that where "ten or more" of these volunteers are together at any point, they may open a poll on the same day of the election in the State, under given regulation, and subsequently make returns of the votes to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and to the Prothonotary of the respective counties.

In cases where "less than ten of these soldiers are separated from their respective commands," they are authorized to place their ballots in sealed envelopes to be sent home by mail. The provisions are very similar to your New York absurdity on the same subject. These proxy votes are required to be offered at the proper polls on the days of election, and are entered precisely in the same way on the poll books as the home votes of the same town or precinct.

It will be perceived that it is almost impossible to ascertain, in any subsequent inquiry, exactly which are home votes, and which came through proxies from the army.

In my position, however, it became important to ascertain, as nearly as possible, how many there were of these detached voters, where located, and their political preferences. I have notes of some six thousand, and, I assume, at least that number of these proxy votes were cast at each of the recent elections. Of these, not less than five thousand were given to the Abolitionists. They were chiefly from the hospitals, which are governed in a majority of cases, by old women of both sexes, of the abolition school, who could stop the grog or gruel of any recusant or even send him to the front. In this way, at least five thousand of these proxy votes were given to the Abolition candidates at both the late elections and have been persistently counted with the home vote, in the statement of Abolition press.

But in the October election, counting even these army votes given by proxy with the home votes, there was an acknowledged Democratic majority of some five hundred and fourteen. So that all those wagers which predicted that the Democrats would carry, or had a majority of the home vote in the last October election in Pennsylvania have been won. In our State, as far as I know, such wagers have all been paid. There really and honestly was a Democratic majority of some four or five thousand in the home vote at that election.

In the vote given for Presidential candidates, in November, so far from there being "fifteen or twenty thousand Abolition majority" of the "home votes" in Pennsylvania, as stated by General Cameron, there will not be two hundred, counting even the proxy vote as before! Rejecting these proxy votes in the estimate, I assert there would again be found a clear Democratic majority of four or five thousand of the home votes; and my belief is that the majority against General McClellan, taking everything into account, will be found to be less than that so counted of the Abolitionists in Pennsylvania in October. Mark the prediction.

I had written thus far, when I met with the statement of the Hon. E. Sifer, published in the New York Tribune. I see no reason to doubt his estimate of the whole October vote of the State, showing a majority of some thirteen thousand in favor of the Abolition candidates for Congress. I note the difficulty he presents in reference to his ascertaining officially the home votes, as distinguished from the army votes. Practically, however, the proxy votes given at the home polls can be ascertained, and have been accurately given in what I have stated above.

C. L. WARD, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania. TOWANDA, November 22.

DAVIS AND QUITMAN PLANTATIONS.—Major Gen. Dana issued an order placing the freedmen in his district, as many as can find room there, upon the lands formerly possessed by Jeff. Davis and his brother Joseph, and by the heirs of Gen. Quitman, of filibustering memory. These estates lie together in an easily defended bend of the Mississippi, called Palmyra Bend. They contain about ten thousand acres of arable land, and it is intended that cotton speculators shall be kept away from this point, which the negroes can defend, and where they live in security and maintain themselves without expense to the Government.

Ready money is a remedy.