

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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The Presidents Message.

We decline publishing the message of our worthy President for the reason that it is too lengthy for our columns and is throughout an uninteresting account. In our outside is a review of it from the New York World which covers the whole ground. On the whole it is the poorest State paper ever issued by a chief magistrate of this republic.

He begins by saying that the blessings of health and an abundant harvest demand our profound gratitude and then immediately launches into foreign relations. He however throws no new light on these subjects. He speaks of the raids from Canada and the difficulty in Brazil, the former he thinks will be stopped, and the latter adjusted before long.

He goes in for encouraging immigration and says that is the source we must look to during the war for keeping up our wealth and population, and that there ought to be a law passed to prevent them from being imposed on when they land on our shores and not be forced into the army if it was not their free choice.

The financial affairs of the country are in a flourishing condition, and quotes largely from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The public debt on the first of July last was one billion seven hundred and forty millions, six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents, and will be increased five hundred millions at the end of the year. He advises Congress to pass an act exempting government securities in the hands of individuals, from taxation, and prevent them from execution for the payment of debts. He recommends that there should be no State banks of issue in the country, they should all be regulated by act of Congress. He then branches out on the army and navy, he does not say much about the army but he is particularly delighted with the navy.

He hurries over the Postoffice Department, new States and territories, Indians, pensions, &c. and finally lights on his favorite theme the negro.

He seems delighted with the success had in Maryland. He says she is secured to liberty and union for the future. "The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit it has been driven out. It may seek to tear her but it will woo her no more."

He wishes Congress to pass an act by a two-third vote, abolishing slavery in the United States. It passed the Senate last winter but was lost in the House for want of the requisite majority. They are nearly the same men there this winter that was there before, but he thinks the sooner they pass that the better. The new Congress will unquestionably pass it. He thinks this election ought to satisfy every one that a vast majority of the people are for the abolition of slavery.

He proves by the election returns that there are more men in the country now than were before the war commenced. That the country is inexhaustible in men and material. That this war could be

carried on for ages. From theory we might readily conclude that the longer we fight the richer we get, and the more men we get killed, the larger will be our population. This can be easily proved at the vote given at the Presidential election.

In speaking about peace he says he does not think they would accept any terms short of separation, and he does not think there is any use in talking about negotiations. He says the door is still open for them to get a pardon except some specified classed of them, but the door may be shortly shut forever against them. They can have peace whenever they lay down their arms, and give up their negroes, for he retracts nothing he heretofore said about the negro.

This is a synopsis of the message and is exactly what we expected it to be, and what the Democratic party said would happen on the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. He wishes to raise a shoddy aristocracy by giving them an opportunity to get government stocks and keep them secure from paying debts or taxes.

He proves conclusively from the number of votes polled, that notwithstanding some few of our men have been killed, the population is still greater than formerly. He does not take into account, that many of his voters voted five or six times, and that all description of men in the army and navy voted. If he were getting in his harvest, he would find whether the men were as plenty as they used to be. Were he to travel through the country, he would find that a great part of the agricultural labor of the country was performed by women and boys.

He says the country is inexhaustible in material, he will live likely to find out his mistake. No country on the face of the globe could very long survive the extravagant expenditures of such a war as we have. Every night the sun sets we are two millions more in debt. Nor is there the slightest gleam of hope left for the next four years. Continual war, enormous taxation, a draft that will sweep away all the able bodied men of the country if not into the army, away to some other country where they will have a better government. He talks about keeping up the population by immigration, no, that immigration can't be depended on much longer. Hereafter there will be more people leaving the United States than come into it. At what time does Mr. Lincoln think this war will end. He says when they lay down their arms and give up. We think that won't be for a few years yet. He talks also of soon shutting the door against them and not even giving them that chance long. He may shut the door and bolt it; they will never knock at it under his plan.

THE ARMY VOTE OF THIS COUNTY.—It is proper to state, that the army vote at Hancock Station, Virginia, and which amounted to twenty-one votes for Lincoln, was twice counted by the Return Judges. There were two returns sent from that Station, only one of which should have been counted. There was but one return from the same place sent to Harrisburg. The correct majority therefore for McClellan in this county was nine hundred and thirteen, and not eight hundred and ninety-two as officially announced.

A CALAMITOUS FIRE.—We regret to learn that on last Friday night, the dwelling house of Mrs. Charlotte Yager, in Chest Township was entirely destroyed by fire. A boy only three years old was consumed in the flames. The rest of the family, consisting of four persons, had barely time to make their escape in their night clothes, and without their shoes. Our informant states that about four hundred bushels of grain were consumed; indeed nothing was saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective stove pipe.

"The Freest Country on Earth." On Monday last, five conscripts from Carroll township, were brought to this place through "military necessity." A very worthy citizen of that Township, Mr. Henry Hopple, charged with some offence against this free and enlightened republic, was also in durance vile, under a squadron of mounted infantry, commanded by Provost Marshall Jim Burke, and his man Friday, Enos C. McMullen. Strohecker was not along. We are compelled to leave for Pittsburgh today (Tuesday) to purchase paper for our press, but will enter into the merits of this stank movement in our next issue.

Snow fell here last night to the depth of ten inches.

Thanksgiving Discourse.

A Sermon Delivered on Thanksgiving Day, November 24th 1864, by Jeru Salem Mellon.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REV. J. S. MELLON: Dear Sir:—Having had the pleasure of hearing your discourse on the 24th instant, and believing that the cause of "Shoddy" and Abolitionism will be promoted by its publication, respectfully request a copy for publication. Very Respectfully, Richard Johannes, E. Saw Mills, E. Bobbs, D. H. Bobbs, D. J. Johannes, Thos. Alloyed, Geo. McReadi, John P. Master, John Bills, Samuel Davey, E. Hugus, Georgia Rodger, Daniel Oh Evens.

Gentlemen:—Your note has been received; and I herewith transmit a copy of my speech. If you think the cause of our very common sort of Christianity would be promoted by publishing it, it is at your service. Yours, J. S. MELLON.

To Geo. McReadi, John P. Master, J. Bills, and others too tedious to mention.

My Dear Brethren:—I dispense with the usual formality of a text, for the Bible furnishes no political texts; consequently, I should not be able to stick to it if I did. God made the world in the space of six days—likewise Massachusetts. He also made man in his own image—also Honess Toad Dabe, (surnamed Lincoln,)—with a slight variation.

Fighting has been ordered by Heaven from the creation of the world down to the present day. Nay, before the creation *nihil fit*, and the people have been fighting for nothing ever since. God "buckled on his sword," and in person commanded the Israelites.

How wonderful our history! A nation under a hundred years of age, born in one day! Our God delivered us from the hierarchy of the Church of England, and in company with the Goddess of liberty, placed us under the *sovereignty* of New England. Finally, our country was settled, including Boston. Afterwards, "heavy duties, pressing taxation, disregarded petitions," nearly as bad as at present, "made wise men mad." But the people took no part in the matter. However a Union meeting was held: Rocky Mountain, Esq., was called to the chair; Mrs. Sippi, (though very much down in the mouth,) "made the motion, the 'Allegbanian'" seconded it; and it was passed by acclamation, that "all men are created equal," or, in other words, one man created just as much as "any other man."

God moved the hearts of the people to "Strike! for their alters and fires, Strike! for the green graves of their sires, God and Liberty!" You will observe I have misquoted the poet; but as I frequently mutilate the Scriptures, I don't see why Halleck should claim any immunity.

"The fathers of this Republic instituted the best government the world ever saw." "Our Constitution is the embodiment of the wisdom of all past ages, and reflects the lustre of them all." Since the days of the Jewish law-giver unto the present, every thing great in government or wise in legislation has been subservient to its formation, and it is wise enough, and good enough, and great enough to govern the world." But recollect I will give you a better one before I am done!

"It was God who guided our Pilgrim Fathers across the stormy deep, and planted their feet securely on Plymouth rock." True, the first settlement of this country was in Virginia, and Pennsylvania was settled by the peaceful Quakers, and not by witch and papist burning Yankees; yet as we are under a Yankee dispensation, "to them be all the praise!" "Our President begins to open his eyes to the fact that he is a child, (a very homely baby at that,) of destiny." Of course he has been going it blind heretofore.

"We assemble to-day, in response to a double barreled call of our rail-splitting President and a shoddy Governor! "What a spectacle;" or rather as there are two of them, "what a pair of spectacles!" A nation which has for some time been "on its last legs," is now "on its knees returning thanks!" And in "returning thanks" we can thank God we are not as the publicans, who are given to Democracy and "dram-drinking." "Altho' we are in the midst of the most gigantic and bloody war that ever shook the earth yet our hearts bound with joy!"

"God has blessed us with energy and enterprise. Our manufacturers, commerce and agriculture have flourished, though it must be admitted our manufacturers are confined to instruments of death, our commerce is in shoddy, and our agriculture mainly carried on by negroes in the South and women in the North." "Our inventive genius and mechanical skill vie with the proudest discoveries of ancient or modern times." We can kill ten men now as easily as one could have been slaughtered a few years since.

"We thank God for the freedom of the Pulpit!" It is true Bishop Elder was prohibited from exercising his duties as a Catholic Bishop, because he refused to pray for Lincoln. It is true, Episcopalian ladies were sent beyond our lines for

refusing to give Lincoln responses in Church; it is true the voice of the pure and eloquent M'Michael is silent in the Presbyterian Church; but he is a Democrat! Notwithstanding all this, we have "freedom of the pulpit," and all that the clergy have to do is to preach Abraham Lincoln, and him re-elected, and they are perfectly safe!

Yes! "we thank God for the freedom of the pulpit!" We thank Him that we are free to make the pulpit the vehicle of political speeches. We thank Him that instead of being narrowed down to the doctrines of the Prince of Peace, we can now preach murder and bloodshed: That instead of thanks for his continued mercies to us we have the "freedom of the pulpit" to thank him for election returns, and the success of shoddy. Oh! how grateful to the ear of Deity; how bowing the attributes of the Great Jehovah! when his messengers to a dying world devote His House and His pulpit, to returning thanks for political victories: to informing Omniscience of the last news from the Huzzings!

"We thank God for the freedom of the pulpit. Time was when we were required to attribute equal power and glory to His Divine Son! But we have freedom now to deny the Soudship of the Saviour of mankind: And a "Loyal Congress have elected for their Chaplain, Dr. Channing, a Reverend Yankee, who denies that Christ is God—who repudiates the atonement of Jesus Christ—and denounces the doctrine of the Adorable Trinity as "behind the age" and a heresy, and superstition! What amazing liberty! Oh! how lost the christian is in the contemplation of it! The chosen vessel to represent the nation and the people at the throne of Grace, a disbeliever in the atonement of Jesus Christ!"

I have told you that "our Constitution was the embodiment of the wisdom of all past ages." Still its framers made blunders, and we their wiser and more patriotic descendants should correct them. Washington was a slaveholder, and Jefferson a Democrat and what could we expect?

Now, inasmuch as our Constitution tolerates slavery I go in for having a new Constitution, and a new Government! Slavery should never have been in our Constitution, and we must wipe it out. Our people have spoken; and all the "champions of freedom" abroad are with us. And while Bishop Purcell and Garabaldi, Rosencrantz and Kossuth, Orestes A. Brownson and Mazzini, Barnum and Victor Hugo, George Francis Train and John Bright, Frederick Douglass and Anna S. Dickinson are all *sound on the goose*, let us in view of fraternizing with our colored brethren, sing in conclusion that "gay and festive" song of Gere al Morris:

"A Union of lakes and a Union of lands, A Union which no power can sever, A Union of hearts and a Union of hands, The African Union forever!"

With the doxology: John Brown's soul is marching on, &c.

COURT WLEX.—There has been during this court a pretty good attendance, and from that fact we presume that a great many suits were disposed of, but whether every one has been suited or not we cannot say, but if there are any persons in town who are not exactly suited let them go to E. J. Mills & Co.'s cheap cash store and try on one of their suits, and they will be sure to be suited in quality and in price.

They have a large stock of clothing, as well as all kinds of dry goods. People in need of goods should give them a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WE call the special attention of those whose competent to superintend the running of Blandys circular saw mill, to the advertisement of James Stewart of Lancaster, which will be found in another column.

MUTTON VS. PORK.—Physicians recommend mutton as the most wholesome meat—the easiest digested, and the best suited to invalids, while pork, as every body knows, is the most unwholesome meat eaten. In England mutton is a favorite dish, and we apprehend it is this, rather than to roast beef, that the Englishman owes his robust health and rosy complexion. Our people eat too much pork and too little mutton. And yet, as a contemporary well remarks, "mutton can be produced pound for pound at less than half the price of pork, yields more nourishment when eaten, and keeping sheep does not exhaust a farm to the extent feeding hogs does. Sheep can be kept during the winter on hay or turnips, or nangle wurtzel, or sugar beets, while hogs will do without, at least some corn." We would like to see in the papers fewer accounts of big pigs, and more fat sheep.

The soldiers of Grant's army, in order to supply them-selves with water, have dug wells from twenty to thirty feet deep. The number of wells about Petersburg is said to be at least five hundred.

The navy department has received the treasure box taken from the Florida, upon her arrival in port, with twelve thousand dollars in gold.

The War.

The damage which has been done to the Dutch Gap Canal, by the continued shelling of the Confederate batteries on the south side of the James, has at length compelled a Federal movement. On Wednesday last a brigade of negro troops was sent up the James a short distance above the canal, and embarked on pontoons. They crossed over and marched down the southern bank until a point opposite the canal was reached. The Confederate sharpshooters were driven off and the negroes began entrenching. During the night a rifle pit was dug, and on Thursday morning the position was secure. Very few men were killed or wounded on either side. As the Confederate force was successful in stopping labor on the canal, by breaking the drudging machines, it is now to be seen whether Grant will replace the machines and renew the labor free from molestation. The Confederate iron clads moved down the James on Thursday and came within range of Dutch Gap. Up to Saturday, however, no hostilities had occurred, and the Confederates made no attempt to drive the negroes away. The various reports of a general advance of Grant's southern wing toward Stony Creek Station, on the Weldon Railroad, which have been prevalent for some days are at length confirmed by definite intelligence. Warren's Corps, one division of Humphreys', and Gregg's cavalry began a southern march on Wednesday last. They marched down the Jerusalem road, and crossed the Notaway River on a pontoon bridge. They are now off from communication with Grant's army, and have not been heard from for some days. This advance is directly south. Its object cannot yet be ascertained.

We have some intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley. General Sheridan will attempt no movement south from Winchester this season. He is now at Winchester in his old camp. He has about fifteen thousand men. Three of his brigades were sent last week to reinforce Grant. The Confederates south of Winchester made no demonstrations. They have recently removed the rails from the railroad between Manassas and Gordonsville, in Northern Virginia, and carried them to Richmond.

At Nashville the condition of affairs is the same as usual. Hood is still laboring on his earthworks. It is reported that reinforcements are being sent to Thomas. The detachment of Federal troops that held Johnsonville, but were forced to evacuate it and retreat into Kentucky, were terribly harassed in their march. Thirteen are reported killed and wounded and sixteen captured.

The latest report of the losses at the recent battle of Franklin made the Federal loss nearly twenty-two hundred.

There is nothing new from Sherman's army. It is almost certain that he is marching on Savannah, and that Foster's advance up Broad River to Grahamsville, which is very near the Savannah River, was intended to make a junction with Sherman. Sherman has not been heard from since he moved from Millen. Foster is still near Grahamsville, protected by his gunboats. Heavy cannonading was heard there at last accounts from Hilton Head, and the Confederates were thought to have attacked Foster, and attempted to drive him off. No result is known, however.

Last week several merchants of Providence, Rhode Island, were arrested by officers of General Dix, on the charge of being engaged in blockade running. They were sent to New York. Their counting rooms and papers were seized and held by United States officers.

It is reported that General Rosecrans is to leave St. Louis, and have an active command.

The report that Semmes' new ship, the Shenandoah, was wrecked is a canard.—Age.

Explosion of the Steamer Maria.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—The steamer Maria, from St. Louis for Cairo, exploded at Carondelet, six miles below St. Louis, early this morning. The pilots, clerks and other employees of the boat say that she was lying without steam in the boilers when the explosion took place on the larboard side, the explosion going upward, and making a hole in the boiler deck, through which several persons fell. They say the explosion may have been caused by a box of ammunition in the hold.

There were 80 soldiers of the 3d and 4th Iowa and 10th Wisconsin cavalry, with 187 horses and mules on board. The soldiers positively say that the explosion was caused by the insufficiency of water in the boiler which burst. The boat was cast loose, grounded on the bar, and was entirely consumed by fire. All the horses and mules were lost. It is reported that 25 men were killed, 30 wounded and 12 missing. The soldiers lost everything. The boat was entirely new and valued at \$40,000.

REBEL BATTERY ON TENNESSEE RIVER.

CAIRO, Dec. 7.—A despatch from Paducah states that a report had reached there that the rebels had planted a battery at the Harpeth Shoals, Tennessee river. A gunboat has been sent to that locality, and transports are not permitted to proceed above Smithland.

The steamer Belle, of Memphis, brings thirty bales of cotton for Cairo.

Thaddeus Stevens' New Project.

The New York Evening Post is informed that Mr. Stevens, "the great statesman of Pennsylvania," having lost his gold bill, is about to introduce another for the regulation of the temperature of this planet by means of the thermometer. The leading features of the new act are these:

Resolved, first, That all the thermometers hereafter to be made be of uniform length and breadth.

Resolved, second, That the degrees on all thermometers be of equal interval, whether the expansible liquid be oil, mercury, spirits, or ether.

Resolved, third, That all persons in public office and all householders, are ordered to regulate their stoves and furnaces according to the indications of one of the official thermometers, and that any person allowing a heat of more than sixty-five degrees shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Resolved, fourth, That the clerk of the weather be instructed to dispense with the difference of climate and of season, and the temperature of the globe has been able to adapt itself to the notions of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Stevens (says the Post), in introducing his new bill, will make a speech showing how it is in analogy with the conduct of some of the most illustrious statesmen of all ages. There was that ancient Greek sage, who wanted to drink up the river to get at the moon; there was that noble Chinese chief, who beat his gong during the eclipses, to keep the dragon from swallowing the sun; there was Philip the Handsome of France, who used to raise money for his pleasures by mixing copper with his gold, declaring the pieces of undiminished value; there were the Puritans of England, who increased the virtues of women by shortening their top knots; there was the great Mrs. Partington, who kept off an inundation by swabbing it with her broom; there were French kings who used to prescribe how much each of their subjects should eat and drink; in short there are any number of distinguished precedents for both the logic and the practices of the great statesman of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stevens, the Republican Premier of the House, seems just now to receive deeper wounds from his friends than his enemies—and yet we predict he will be placed again at the head of a committee, which is to originate, study, consider, and report all the tax and money bills brought before Congress.—Phila. Age.

WHAT IS EXPECTED OF GEORGIA.

The Richmond Enquirer of December 6th says, we expect great things of the noble people of Georgia. They have it in their power to make their State, hitherto unharmed and unburnt by our relentless enemy, a truly bloody ground for his forces. If they but meet Sherman and his troops, cut off as they are from support and succor, with a worthy and adequate spirit of resistance, they can make their name famous in history, and achieve more for the independence of the South than all the victories of our Southern armies done heretofore. Let them remember the fate of Napoleon after the battle of Leipzig, when he tried to conduct an army thrice as large as Sherman's through Germany back to the Rhine. A great General, of inexhaustible energy, he was still at the head of nearly eight thousand hardened veterans with their own fair France beckoning them home. The authorities of Georgia have acted well in ordering a *levee en masse*. All citizens ought not only to be authorized to take up arms, but required to do so; to sound the alarm as soon as they hear of the enemy's approach, to assemble, to scour the woods, break down the bridges, intercept the roads, and fall on the flanks and rear of the enemy. We trust in the justice of the Almighty, and encouraged by the teachings of history, we feel certain that the day will come, in his own time, when our enemy also will be compelled to drain the bitter cup he now holds to our lips, and to pay the fearful but un-failing penalty for his atrocious crimes, and his disregard of human and divine laws.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The following special has been received at the American Office: Annapolis, 10 P.M.: The steamer Victor has just arrived from Charleston, where all of Colonel Malford's fleet is now lying. The exchange of prisoners being changed from Savannah to Charleston, Generals Sherman and Foster having interrupted the exchange at the former city. When the Victor sailed on Wednesday, she heard heavy firing in the direction of Savannah, being either an attack on that city or on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, all agreed that Savannah must fall.

A FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS IN COLORADO.

DENVER CITY, C. T., Dec. 8.—Despatches of the 1st and 3d cavalry, under command of Colonel Chivington, had a fight with the Indians near Fort Lyon, and killed between 400 and 500 of them, and captured 500 ponies and mules. The Chiefs Blackkettle, White Buffalo and Little Bob were killed. Our loss was 9 killed and 88 wounded.