

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

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Three Hundred Thousand More.

'We are coming Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand More.' The Democratic party were well aware that there would be another call from Abraham immediately after the election if he succeeded. The Democratic party asserted it everywhere, and the other party as strenuously denied it. Whether they were honest in doing so, we can't tell; but we cannot see how they could conclude that Lincoln could carry on his programme without men. Nor do we believe this will be the last draft, nor the next to the last draft. We cannot shut our eyes to facts patent to every man who has eyes to see and ears to hear. Of course these facts do not manifest themselves to purblind Abolitionists, who have no eyes to see anything but the beauties of Lincoln and his administration, and no ears to hear anything but the brilliant victories of the Federal arms. We, ourselves, have seen a computation made by a gentleman from official records of despatches, taken from the papers, of rebels killed in battle since the commencement of the war, and it amounted to over five million. Now every word of this was believed by these Lincoln men at the time it was given to them by Stanton and Forney, &c., and they are still willing to believe whatever is given to them from that source.

But we must look at this as rational men who would have some tangible evidence of facts before we believe them. Now it will take three hundred thousand men to supply the losses in our army since last spring. Gen. Grant lost one hundred thousand; Sherman fifty thousand; lost in the Shenandoah valley fifty thousand; Banks lost fifteen thousand; in Missouri and Arkansas there was six thousand lost; Gen. Thomas and other losses in Tennessee amount to ten thousand; lost in South Carolina four thousand men; on the Pacific coast and the Indian Territory five thousand men. These were the losses we suppose on which the draft was based, if even the draft be successful and every man be put into the ranks it will not leave the army in a better condition than it was last spring. Whether we have gained or lost during the last year is a mooted question, one thing certain, we have lost three hundred thousand men of the flower of the country, another thing nearly just as certain, that during the next year, that we will lose three hundred thousand more men. Lincoln says that we have gained considerable, and our resources are inexhaustible. Jefferson Davis says they have gained and they are not yet pressed to call on their negroes for assistance.

None of these things are true, they both falsify, and they certainly know it. Mr. Lincoln knows, if he wishes to take the trouble of informing himself, that three million one hundred and thirty-eight thousand men were furnished by the North during this war, and that one million eight hundred thousand of these men were lost during that time. Still he judges from the way they keep up the voting that the men are as plenty as ever.

If he were engaged in mauling rails as formerly and wanted hands he would find then whether men were as plenty as formerly. The truth is there will be none left in the rural districts before his time is up, but old men, cripples and boys. The resources of the country are the working men of the country. Generals and pimps may flourish or may fade. A breath can make them, as a breath has made; But a bold yeomanry our country's pride. When once destroyed can never be supplied.

It seems to be impressed by the message that the immigration to this country will keep up the population. This is a gross mistake. This is now and will be hereafter confined to greedy adventurers who are no benefit to any country. The honest industrious hard-working men will seek some other shores; indeed, the emigration from the country, does now and will hereafter, more than counterbalance what will come to it. Heretofore men moved to the west, to California, to Oregon, which still kept them within the jurisdiction, but now it is to Mexico, to Canada, to Australia, any place to get rid of this best Government on the face of the earth. Nor is the condition of Jefferson Davis and his government more promising, indeed it is still worse. Though we are making no headway in getting them back to the Union nor ever can, under the present dynasty, still we are making great progress in burning and destroying their property, and demoralizing and turning their negroes loose to starve. We are 'robbing them of that which doth not us enrich, but makes them poor indeed.'

Both sections North and South are fast tending to military despotisms. Lincoln and Davis can keep themselves at the head of their respective governments as long as they wish, and when that can be done regardless of the popular will, these governments may be called what they will, but in reality they are despotisms. Any man either North or South that would talk about peace is a traitor. This current of events must flow on and the Democratic party cannot stop it. Let them however stick to their principles, every day proves more conclusively that they are the principles of truth, and some day will come right. Truth crushed to earth will rise again, The eternal years of God are hers, While error wounded writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers.

Sherman's March.

The march of Sherman through the enemy's country from Atlanta to Savannah is one of the greatest things recorded in history, but it was through a country rich in everything, in gardens, in cellars, in barns, in fields, vegetables, luxuries, poultry and cattle which supplied the soldiers in abundance and plenty to waste. Not only this, but bright gold and shining silver enriched the invaders as they marched along. The contents of many a closet and many a well filled stocking gave proof to our men that they were not all in absolute poverty in the heart of Georgia. The lust of gain took possession of the meager portion of the soldiers and the camp followers, and in many instances they made it a rich harvest. We saw in some of the descriptions of the march that in one instance they had to hang up by the neck three times a judge of great respectability before he would inform them where his treasure was, and in another instance, they stripped a young lady naked and exposed her to view until she disclosed the hiding place of the family stocking. At no season of the year is the weather more balmy and beautiful than in the month of November in that climate. No season of a Northern summer could scarcely be compared with it; so that march so far as food and climate was concerned was one of the easiest of record. When the army encamped around Savannah they had fifty days rations of fresh beef on foot.

The whole belt of the country as they passed through was made a waste as if a tornado had swept along. The negroes to the amount of fifteen thousand, of all ages and of both sexes joined them as they went along. At a moments warning, they would be dressed in the finest kind of clothing and start to freedom as if it was to an eternal Christmas. The poor creatures have but a very vague idea of freedom, when they will as Mr. Lincoln said to some of them once, 'have to cut their own fodder,' they will find that it is not a life long holiday as they expect.

Now this has all been gloriously done, and the conquest is magnificent, but let

us reflect and see what it does amount to. Have they made in all that march one single Union man? Have they changed the sentiments of any of the people of Georgia from being confederate to federalists? we fear not. On the contrary we believe they are still more embittered against the Northern people than they were before. A hostile country may be overrun, but that is nothing without it is occupied, and it may be occupied and not subdued. We can see no day light yet in this magnificent march of Sherman's that would conduct us to peace and tranquility.

Maryland.

Poor Maryland! to see your degradation under the present dynasty would put decency to the blush. They held an election on the day of the Presidential election and elected thirteen Democratic Senators and eleven Republicans. This would give the Democrats two of a majority in the Senate, and it would not do, that must be got rid of. General Wallace caused Mr. Holland, who was elected from the Dorchester district by eight hundred of a majority to be informed that he would have to resign, if he would not, that he would imprison him, and send him beyond the lines. Alleging as a pretext that he had been a member of the Legislature of 1861, which had attempted to carry the State out of the Union. This allegation is utterly untrue, nevertheless fearing the effects it might have on a nervous and delicate wife, Mr. Holland tendered his resignation to the Governor, who issued a proclamation for a new election, and they will elect one to suit themselves.

Gen. Wallace also wrote to Levin Waters, who had been elected in Somerset county, that he would have to resign, that sometime in 1861, there was a secession flag seen sticking out of his office, and he was not fit to be Senator. Waters wrote back to the General that it was false, that he challenged proof, that he was elected by over twelve hundred of a majority and did not feel at liberty to resign. Whereupon the General sent a posse and dragged him from his family, and lodged him in prison where he will remain until he resigns, or is sent beyond the line. Maryland is now free! They can have the Senate right.

Gen. George B. McClellan.

We see from our exchanges that this gentleman and his family are about to sail for Europe in the month of February next. A company of gentlemen in the city of New York have bought and fitted up a fast sailing clipper ship in elegant style, placed on board every conceivable luxury, manned her completely with a fine crew, put her in charge of one of the ablest captains of the city, and tendered her to Gen. McClellan for one year, to sail where he wishes with his family and friends. The entire expenses is to be borne by the gentlemen. This is the style of doing business in New York, and shows us how traitors are appreciated in old Manhattan.

If he were to insist on us going along, provided our family were agreed, and provided further, that we had a reliable man to take charge of the 'Sentinel,' we might think of going, otherwise we will not go.

Emigration.

There are many of our most worthy citizens looking out for a country to which they may emigrate, to get from under the jurisdiction of this 'best government on the face of the earth.' The name of empire has no terrors for them. They are more frightened at enormous drafts, bastilles, oppressive taxation, and the continual war of this country under the programme of the present dynasty, than they are at the name of a government. There is no greater evil can befall a country than emigration from it, the best and most enterprising people are always the first to emigrate. It was immigration to the United States that made it what it was, the glory, the honor and pride of creation.

MARRIED.—On the 3d inst., at the Summit, by the Rev. Mr. Ryan, JAMES S. TODD, of Ebersburg, former editor of the Democrat and Sentinel, to Miss ANNIE, second daughter of Mr. William McConnell merchant of Summitville Borough.

We wish this young couple every happiness that this naughty world can afford. Yes; We wish them ease, we wish them health, We wish them spirits light as air, We wish them babies, wish them wealth, And cheerful hearts devoid of care.

There is Room Enough For All.

Taking a bird's eye view of the men at the head of the different governments of the world at the present time, we believe, that at no previous period of history were there so many cotemporary great men at the head of affairs as at this period. Always saving and accepting our own illustrious and worthy President. Looking at the history of the Emperor of the French, we would have to consider him the child of destiny altogether, were it not that it is evident by his own discipline of mind and unbounded genius he carved out his own destiny. For six years in the prison of Ham he betook himself to the study of engineering, mathematics, and the abstruse sciences, so that he had no living superior in those branches of study at that time. He proposed if they would liberate him to give them no further trouble but come to America and engineer a canal that would unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. This was considered then the chimerical dreamings of a thoughtless boy, but it was the result of severe study and he could have easily accomplished it. He has attempted nothing lately that he has not succeeded in, and is now decidedly the head and front of all the crowned monarchs of the world. Francis Joseph, of Austria, is a man well fitted to govern an empire. Of the Hapsburg family, every one of them are trained from their cradle to be fit to rule their subjects with intelligence, justice and moderation. Maximilian, of Mexico, and Don Pedro the II, of Brazil, are both in the vigor of manhood, about thirty years of age, they are both men of ability, cultivation and high personal qualities, who have the good of their subjects and the development of their different countries at heart, as they don't require their own aggrandizement.

Maximilian is now as firmly seated on his throne in the halls of the Montezumas as any monarch of Europe, or as Don Pedro of Brazil, who is a hereditary monarch and succeeded to his throne when quite a child, at the abdication of his father Don Pedro of Portugal. This country was governed by a regency during his childhood. It is a very extensive empire, much larger than the United States and all the territories, and is thinly populated, consisting of whites, blacks, indians, arabs and their miscegenists. The arabs and negroes in this country are principally all slaves.

Emigration to Mexico and Brazil and their dependencies are much encouraged, and afford a fine outlet to those of the United States who will soon be ground down by war and taxation beyond endurance. Mr. Gwinn of California, who was United States Senator is appointed governor of one of the provinces of Mexico by Maximilian; he is very desirous that emigrants should go to his section of the empire from the United States and from California. So if Abraham Lincoln and his government becomes too oppressive, it is better to leave. As Uncle Toby said to the fly, when he chased him off instead of killing him, 'there is room enough for us all.' Abraham Lincoln compromises Uncle Toby's doctrine, he has part of them killed and part of them chased away.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature met on last Tuesday and elected their officers, and went into organization. The same officers in general as last year, have been elected. A. G. Olmstead, of Potter was elected Speaker. The Governor's message is an interesting state paper, and very fair, but is too long for our columns this week.

Ayer's American Almanac has now arrived and is ready for delivery gratis at Dr. R. S. Bunn's, Drug Store to all who call for it. This number contains a treatise on Scrofula and its kindred complaints, which is well worth perusal. It also gives much general medical information, which is useful and should be kept against a time of need in every family. Its compilation of jokes and anecdotes is about the best that reaches us, and these facts together have given it a circulation which is said to be the largest of any one book in the world.

Gen. McClellan has received an appointment to the important and lucrative position of Engineer-in-Chief of the Morris and Essex Railroad. His salary if he accepts the offer, will be twenty-five thousand dollars a year—the same that he would have received had he been elected President of the United States.

The Present Draft.

If we were to give credence to the following, clipped from the Pittsburg Commercial, the present draft of three hundred thousand men are not needed for fighting. The fighting is already all done. It is meant as a kind of invitation by the President, to his dear people to be in at the closing up of this beautiful drama, and share part of the glory and honor without incurring any of the danger. Absurd and nonsensical as this must appear to every reflecting mind, there are many that from their talk seem to believe it. But they do not credit a word of it, if they did they would flock to the war in thousands if they thought they had no fighting to do. The Abolitionists are great heroes when there is no personal danger.

'We think the time has come when men might be proud to join with the events of the closing weeks of 1864 pointed to as the grand National Peace guard—the finishing phalanx. The 300,000 men called for are invited to participate in the closing glories of the war. They are wanted not to sacrifice their lives, but to present a bold front worthy of the nation whose prerogative it soon must be to dictate terms of peace to the surrendered enemy. If there is any other meaning attached to President's call we do not comprehend it. The duty of patriotism in this hour, is to rush to the aid of the Government with a willingness which may set the Rebels to interpreting for themselves the nature of the Northern heart, and what is best for them to do under the circumstances.'

Death of Hon. George M. Dallas.

We record with profound and sincere sorrow, the death of the Hon. George Mifflin Dallas. He expired yesterday, at his home in this city, after a few hours illness.

Mr. Dallas was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. He graduated at Princeton College with honors, commenced the study of the law, was admitted to the Bar, and immediately appointed Private Secretary to Hon. Mr. Gallatin, United States Minister to the court of St. Petersburg. On his return to his native country he recommenced the study of his profession, in which he always held the highest position. His great legal erudition and his intellectual powers eminently fitted him to take a prominent place in his profession. He was appointed as a mark of Presidential favor, to the position of Deputy Attorney General at Philadelphia. His fellow citizens desirous of showing him their esteem, elected him to the highest position in their gift—that of Mayor. Upon the expiration of his term, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the city. In 1831 he was elected United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania. After holding this post for two years, he resigned, and returned again to the practice of the law. In 1837 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg. He was recalled in 1839, and in 1844 was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the same ticket with James K. Polk. During his Presidency of the Senate, the question of abandoning the Protective policy and deriving revenue from duties was brought before the senate in the Report of Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate was equally divided and Mr. Dallas had the casting vote. His voice in favor of the bill caused the proposition to become a law. He therefore was the father of this great improvement in our national system. In 1855 he was spoken of generally for the Presidency, but was defeated in the National Convention. On February 4, 1856, he was appointed United States Minister to the Court of St. James, which position he held.

Few men in public life have been more irreproachable in all respects, wide in the privacy of his own home and in the intercourse of the social circle, he was distinguished by all the qualities and accomplishments which mark the character of a Christian gentleman and pure patriot. Though he had, during the last few years, retired from professional and political life, he took a lively interest in the affairs of his country, and he will long be remembered as one of the best and brightest citizens who has yet adorned the annals of our public service.

The War.

It is reported in the Southern journals, that Gen. Kipatrick's cavalry expedition, which was sent from Savannah southwest through Georgia, along the Savannah and Bay railroad, to release the Federal prisoners who were confined beyond the Altamaha, has returned. Kipatrick found that the Confederate troops were manoeuvring to cut off his retreat to Savannah, and therefore gave up the attempt. We have heard nothing of the body of Federal troops that was reported to have gone north from Savannah in pursuit of Hardee. There is room for doubt whether they really caught up with Hardee, or fought any battle with him, as was reported. Sherman's army is still quiet in Savannah.

There is very little doing at Petersburg. The Confederates show great signs of activity in front of Port Walthall, and the rumors of a contemplated movement by

Gen. Lee are revived. There has been a great deal of picket firing lately. On Saturday the Confederates surprised a portion of the Federal picket lines, capturing thirty-five men, killing two and wounding three. They also secured a great deal of plunder. There was no Confederate loss.

General Granger's expedition against Mobile was reported on the 19th of December, to be encamped fifteen miles from the Pascagoula river, and thirty miles from Mobile. There had been no fighting of any account with the enemy. Gen. Davidson, with his cavalry, was quiet at West Passagoula.

The Confederate privateer Shenandoah (the one whose former name was the S. King, and is now manned by the crew of the Alabama) has been cruising in West India waters, where she captured two barques, a brig, and a schooner.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., and Montgomery Blair are now at Gen. Grant's headquarters, at City Point. It is reported that they are going to Richmond on a special mission, and that they go with the approval of Mr. Lincoln.

It is reported that the Federal loss in the attack on Murfreesboro' by Forrest, during Hood's siege of Nashville, was one hundred and eight.

A Federal expedition has left Memphis to march to Northern Mississippi, and destroy the railroads in that region. It consists of two brigades of artillery, and one of cavalry; about 5,000 men in all.—Pala. Age.

The Effect of Sherman's March Through Georgia.

The Macon Telegraph says that Sherman in his march through Georgia destroyed many things—dwellings, corn, agricultural implements, gun houses, clothing of women and children, and in short all that tends to make life comfortable, was ruthlessly given to the flames. Cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats were destroyed. Nothing was spared but the Thank God, amid the universal ruin, as things were extinguished, root and branch, which amply compensates for all our loss. We mean the idea of reconstruction.

Wherever the hostile tread of Sherman's legions passed, all hopes, and thoughts, and desires of reconstruction were trampled out of existence. The logic of the bayonet and the rhetoric of incendiary convinced the most 'conservative' that nothing remained to the people of the South but triumph or degradation, which would make life intolerable. By the light of his burning dwellings, flooring on the pale and frightened face of his wife and children, the 'conservative' saw the true object of war and real points at issue. The flames which consumed the labor of a lifetime, purified the political atmosphere and kindled the heart of the sufferer, the fires of patriotism. There lives no man who can see his roof-tree burned, his lands devastated, his property stolen, his wife and children turned penniless upon the world, without resolving on revenge.

But greater wrong than those enumerated has been perpetrated by the hands that follow the footsteps of Sherman. Women, pure and spotless, have been violated. The people of Georgia have had the bitterest cup of misery placed in their lips, and been made to drain to the dregs. They have felt

—the explosive wrong, The matterable shame, That turns the coward's heart to steel, The lightning's blood to flame.

From the blackened track which marks the route of Sherman, there comes no cry for reconstruction and submission, but rather a shout, like the sound of many waters, for independence and revenge. And so, with a full appreciation of the ruin which has overtaken some of our wealthiest and best, and with the warmest sympathy for their desolation, we cannot in view of the purification of the South from all taint of reconstruction, help exclaiming, thank God! We have experienced the baptism of fire, and have come forth purified. Thank God!

The Wilmington Torpedo a Chinese Invention.

Early in the Anglo-Chinese war the English were amused by the Chinese army, which met them with bands of gongs, the braying of trumpets, and a corps of gymnasts who performed a series of acrobatic feats, dressed in hideous costumes. For a time the object of the remarkable exhibitions was not apparent to the European army, and it was supposed to be a custom of the Celestials observed by them in all their battles, probably in the nature of an invocation to their deities. After the battle, however, they captured the general orders of the mandarin chief, and found that the 'Children of the Sun' were ordered to sound their abominable gongs, and to brandish their trumpets when the barbarians approached, and were promised that the effect would be so terrifying to the English that they would all fall down in fear, and then the order stated that they could get up again, and might be easily captured.

The torpedo at Wilmington evidently was designed on the same principle, and no doubt, was intended to produce the result which the Chinese promised themselves from the dreadful noise of their gongs. But, unfortunately, the Secretary of the Navy did not consider that the