Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher

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The Prospect.

From this time forward, events will be crowding on us thick and fast. Although there is no prospect of peace, the war in the course of the spring may, and we think will take a different turn altogether. At the inauguration of Lincoln on the Fourth of March next, it is said that England and France will acknowledge him as the President of the States that elected him, the States that voted for that up by the breaking up of the block ade in the Southern ports, which will be equivalent to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. There may be an alliance offensive and defensive with England, France and the Southern States. The blockade is so ineffective in Charleston, Wilmington and Mobile, that these powers will not stand it any ionger. According to the treaty of Paris a blockade must be entirely effective in order to be regarded by neutral nations. Of the blockade runners in Wilmington, not one in twenty have been captured, in Charleston not one in twelve have been capture I, in Mobile not one in ten have been captured. So they say this is no effective blockade and they are not bound to regard it any longer This will bring our worthy administration into a war that will be something interesting or else to a backing down. If this war goes on the negro will be lost sight of in the turbulence of affairs. Indeed, slavery now is nothing in the South but a mere incident. If they consider it expedient they will free their negroes, and turn their labor into a system of hiring which will amount to about the same thing for the master though a great deal worse for the servant. There are no people that know the unkindness done to the negro better than the Southern people do of depriving a poor negro of a master's core without first teaching him to provide for himself and giving him the means wherewith to do it.

If they enter into treaty with the European powers, it may be that slavery will not be abolished, that the Southern peeple will go into raising cotton more vigorcusly than ever for the foreign marpeople think it expedient to arm and equip fifty thousand of their able-bodied negroes, they will do so; they have no fears whatever of their fidelity as soldiers. And when the war is over, if they have proved faithful and useful they will give them their freedom, not such as the Abolitionists of the North would give them, freedom to starve. They will give them wherewith to make that freedom valuable and useful. The Southern people are the best friends of the colored race, they know their wants and weaknesses better than the Abolitionists do, and they are fully as magnanimous and alive to acts of kindness as the people of the North. They know full well that neither they nor the poor colored man is to blame for the the Summit

state of affairs in the country. The English and the Northern people placed that institution among them, and they could not very easily get rid of it without a sacrifice of their property, and a tearing down of what has been built up for years. At any rate they are determined not to do anything to please their would be Northrn masters. They may abolish slavery or they may not, but one thing is certain, that into the Union they never will come under the present dynasty. If they are compelled to choose a master, the Yankee is not the man they would choose, of all other governments on the face of the earth, we firmly believe that they think they would fare worse under a Yankee dy-

their own line, as long as they can, and when it comes to the worst, their masters are ready to protect them, and they will be willing to adopt any alternative sooner than trust themselves in the hands of Ab-

From the very first outbreak England and France considered this Union as dissolved As an evidence of this, let us look at the indecent haste of these two powers in formally announcing to Mr. Seward that they regarded them as a belligerent power in 1861. This they would not have done at that time, if they had not considered the Union irrevocably dissolved. They had not much objection to see a vast slaughter on both sides, but to see the Union cemented together in its original strength they had serious objections. Had we statesmen instead of pettifoggers and politicians at the head of the government during this time, these things would not have occurred. We wanted statesmen instead of Abolitionists at the head of affairs at the time of the commencement of the war. We wanted them at the time of the Crittenden compromise, and at the time of the peace convention, and we electors to the electoral college and no want them now. We had them not, more. They will be prepared to follow neither then nor now, if we had them at that time we would have had no war, if we had them after hostilities commenced, they could have easily adjusted matters. We must take things as we have and look the matter square in the face as it presents itself to our view. Whenever Mr. Seward came into contact with any other government, he let our country be abused and humiliated. The statesmen of Europe are got thoroughly acquainted with him, and are playing with him as an angler would play with a fish that has swallowed the bait They will draw him on shore whenever it suits their own convenience. The "Monroe doctrine" was one of the things that our government disposed of very cavalierly. Maximilian is now as firmly seated on his throne as any monarch of Europe, Asia, or America, and has more powers to back him up, even the Emperor of Russia has written a very friendly letter to him acknowledging his empire. Every effort of the party in power, was directed to humiliate and subjugate the South. They used all their energy to cultivate a lasting and intense hatred in the minds and hearts of the Northern people against the South and her institution of slavery, (the Abolition party have been at that for twenty years,) and they have succeeded to admiration. There are no two governments on the face of the earth have a more cordial hatred to each other. The Irish den't hate the English, nor the Poles the Russians, nor the Hungarians the Austrians, with a deeper intensity than the people of the South do the Yankees. There can be no Union except as conquered provinces, with these States, the sooner we know it the better. It is said that there are negotiations going ket. The European powers don't like on now by Mr. Blair, at Richmond, for slavery, but they like the cotton raised by peace, but we don't believe that shoddy slave labor and self interest is a very ac- is sufficiently saturated with blood and tuating motive not only with individuals Greenbacks to offer any terms to the but with nations also. If the Southern South that could be accepted by them as an honorable people. Events are thickening very fast upon us, but still the war and conscription goes on.

> BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO. -It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will commence the building of their bridge across the Ohio river at Bellair early in the spring. It is estimated that it will require twenty-five hundred men for three years and a half to complete the job. The bridge, it is stated, will pass over the town, and land on the hill in the rear of the city. The streets are to be arched with heavy cut masonry.

See the advertisement of Catharine Otterson, for the sale of her property at

Butler and Cromwell. Goldwin Smith, a professor in one of the English colleges, recently made a visit to this country. Belonging to the Exeter Hall school of pseudo philanthropists, he met with a cordial reception at the hands of the Republican party, and was feasted, fawned on and flattered, to the top of his bent, by the Loyal League associations of New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere. He possesses all the characteristics of an English Abolitionist and instead of attending to his legitimate business, as all well bred travelers do, he labored under the impression that his mission across the Atlantic, was to preach a crusade against the institution of domestic slavery. The officious intermeddling on They will, therefore, fight it out on the part of English fanaties, not only with the domestic affairs of this country, but even with its legislation, has become an insufferable nuisance. Nor is this assumed self-righteousness and pretended affectation for the liberty of the negro, confined alone to the men of England. We have no doubt, that if that paragon of female godhness, the Duchess of Sutherland, should visit our shores, she would at once unsex herself, mount the Abolition stump and discourse eloquently in favor of Lincoln, liberty and negro equality. During his sojourn in this, the " freest country on earth." Professor Smith wrote a letter to a London newspaper, which has been republished on this side of the water. Amongst other things, he describes a visit which he made to the army of the James, and in speaking of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and besmearing him with the most fulsome adulation, pronounces him to be the Oliver Cromwell of the army of the North. We regard this comparison made by Professor Smith between Cromwell and Henry Ward Beecher's favorite candidate for the next Presidency, as a very doubtful compliment to the latter. Cromwell possessed certain traits of character which have been strikingly paralleled in the public career of our Massachusetts Gene ral. The throes of the English Revolution of 1640, did not east upon the disturbed surface of society, a more consummate demagogue or canting hypocrite than Oliver Cromwell, and in this respect Butler is his perfect counterpart Cromwell was cruel and vindictive, as is well established by his wholesale confiscation of estates in Ireland, as well as by his remorseless persecution of those of her sons, who, with courageous but mistaken zeal, clung to the fallen fortunes of the House of Stuart, and therein he was the prototype of Butler, who, on a small scale, has faithfully imitated his example, both in Louisiana and Virginia. Cromwell was greedy, and rapacious and kept an eye to the main chance. Butler walked steadily in his footsteps, and his Protectorate in New Orleans and Norfolk bears full and ample testimony of how well the task was performed. Cromwell cloaked his iniquities under the specious garb of religious zeal and love for the people. Butler's mantle, with which to cover up his relentless persecution of defenceless women and his systematic plundering of private citizens, has been a hypocritical assertion of intense patriotism, which has been well said by Dr. Johnson, is the last refuge of a scoundrel. Here the parallel stops. Cromwell was a soldier and possessed more than an ordinary share of military genius. He fought and won battles. Butler has been the most stupendous failure of the war. If he ever took a fortification or any work that bore a warlike appearance, the history of this rebellion, when it comes to be impartially written, will fail to give any account of it. From the fatal field of Big Bethel down to his late fiasco at Wilmington, there is not a single green spot to relieve the desert waste of his bungling military operations. If any General in the army, of Democratic proclivities, had met with the same continuous reverses that have at last overwhelme I Butler, he would have been summarily dismissed the service long ago. But time at last sets all things even and President Lincoln, having complacently borne with this Bombastes Furiosi, until patience ceased to be a virtue, has removed him from his command in the army of the James and ordered him to report at Lowell, Massachusetts, the place of his residence. A fierce howl of indignation against the President for this well timed act, has gone up from the radical camp of New England: there is weeping

and wailing and gnashing of teeth among

the members of the Loyal League! The

advocates of free love are indignant and

gions talk of mutiny at the loss of their Hannbal and Henry Ward Beecher threatens to commit harri karri, in true Japanese style, for "the deep damnation of his

Farewell the plumed troop and the big wars That make ambition virtue! O, farewell! Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump.

The spirit stirring drum, the ear piercing forms.

The royal banner! and all quality, Pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious And O! ye mortal engines, whose rude throats

The immortal Jove's dread clamors counter-Farewell! Othello's occupation's gone.

The only thing that can rescue Butler's name from oblivion, is the completion and successful use of his Dutch Gap canal below Richmond. That may yet become one of the wonders of the age and may be to him, a monument more solid than silver and more enduring than brass. When not a stone shall be left, to mark the spot where Richmond once stood, some weary traveler from a distant land may stand on the deserted banks of the James and look upon Butler's "bist ditch" with feelings of the most profound awe and veneration. In his peaceful banishment to Lowell, we commend the hero of Big Bethel and Wilmington, to a

Cambria's Victim's.

careful study of the interesting and enli-

vening pages of "Zimmerman on Soli-

No. 1. EDWARD BURK.

War is a dreadful calamity to any nation! No matter how holy the cause in which it is waged: no matter how much the genial influence of a refined christianity softens its rigors, still it is a dreadful scourge to any people.

The present interaccine conflict could ot be without its atrocities-and they have been numerous and of the most appalling character. It is the duty of the itizen to support the government, but it is no less the duty of the government to protect the citizen!

Cambria County has given some 2,000 of her sons to aid in "crushing the rebellion," about one half of whom have sealed their patriotism with their blood. or remain disabled monuments of the strife in which they have been engaged.

Has the Government protected the citizens of Cambria County! We think not! On the contrary she has treated the citizens of Cambria as outlaws, and deprived them of every Constitutional and legal right. This may seem strong language, but it is too true.

It may be said the Government don't know these wrongs-it is her business to know them; and she must be held responsible for the acts of her agents. has done acts here through her creatures spect. that would disgrace barbarians.

And in advance, we acquit all true Cambrians of blame-the Administration don't make provost marshals of her legitimate citizens; but commits her powers to those whom chance has brought within our borders; and who, as the the scum of the County, have arisen to the surface during the present agitation. But enough of those who live by our misfortunes, our care is now with the dead!

EDWARD BURK, a native of Cambria County, died at Fort Mifflin on the 24th aged 72 years. Old age and exposure dog were the causes of his death. He had Ilis bawsened face, and bra brass collar. been imprisoned at the Fort for upwards of two months. It is said that the consolations of religion were denied him in his last moments. Mr. Burk leaves an aged widow, four sons, two of whom are in the army of the United States, and two daughters. The family reside in

Washington Township in this County. Edward Burk died innocent of any ajense against the laws of his country. We say, he died innocent, because the law declares every man innocent until he is proven guilty. Mr. Burk never knew what was charged against him. Some secret influence of the Government-perhaps, some personal or political enemy of the deceased, had made some secret charge; and that was enough-the poor old man-inoffensive as he was, became the inmate of a prison, where want of nourishment and care, aided the course of nature, in closing his days.

Lucretia Mott, Abby Kelly, and Mrs. ernment against such dangerous men as lot of boots and shoes.

Folsom are disconsolate at their loss and Mr. Burk, whose obscurity, if nothing will not be comforted. Parker Pillsbury, else, might have saved his gray hairs from Passmore Williamson, Garrison and Chee- wrong, that she has laws to punish every ver mourn over the sudden decapitation man offending in any manner whatever: of their model General: the African le- it was not enough that she has regular courts in session in Pennsylvania ready at all times to try every offence, with an Abolition marshal; it was not enough that all the machinery of the law was at the command of the Administration; this was all not enough-but poor Burk had to be put to death without the sentence of law, without even adopting its

What did Abolitionism care for guilt or innocence? What regard has posed person thought to frustrate the fanaticism for the wailings of his aged reliet, or the sobs of his unhappy, though innocent children? Nay! What cares the Old Vulgar Jester himself that he has caused the death of a fellow citizen?

Oh! how much the Republic gains by from further injury such manly conduct as this! How free and full the "loyal" pulse beats that the voice of a Democrat has been stilled in death! How much the aged matron will revere that country which takes the life of her husband without a trial. How much additional fire and patriotism will nerve the arms of his gallant sons as they stand in the serried ranks of the Union army, when they hear the news of their fathers murder. Oh! what a proud achievement for a great country!

The deceased is a relative of James Postmaster; two of our most loyal of Burk the Provost Marshal of this County; who no doubt will feel his loss very sition. Like two dogs after a bone to acutely.

" May he rest in peace." Though the mortal remains that should have found decent interment at his own village church, are huddled away in unconsecrated ground, he will be held in remembrance as a martyr to the times; while the poor creatures who are now living by the imprisonment and death of their neighbors, shall hereafter be objects

----For the time of scorn

The New Queen.

Forney in the Washington Chronicle says that "at the reception in the White House on New Years day, the manners and appearance of Mrs Lincoln were Queen-like." We may exclaim alas! for the depravity of human nature, when a man of the intelligence and acute observation of Forney, would so far forget himself and his readers as to put such fulsome stuff as that into a paper that he would expect to be called respectable. It is always the sacra finnes auri with him, and he omits no opportunity to make it pay. Had he said that Mrs. Lincoln looked like the queen of spades, and that Mr. Lincoln looked a good deal like the knave of the same suit, he would be nearer the mark, and people would give him credit for sincerity. But here he is dishing up sweets for the vanity of these creatures, for the sole purpose of making money at the expense of his own self-re-

Poor Hoffman, if we recollect right, said in some of his writings, that on the tenth of June, at twenty minutes past two o'cleck, P. M., he became an ass, and remained so ever since. So Forney might write that on the fourth day of March 1861, at 12 o'clock P. M., he became a dog and remained so ever since. He is one of the most obsequious dogs that ever smelled a post or gnawed a bone. He is always on hand ready to do the fawring and growling, and instead of waiting till his master whistles on him, he anticipates all day of December, 1864, Christmas eve, his desires. He is like Burn's genteel

Shews him to be, the gentleman and scholar.

A BIG THING IN OIL .- The Oil City Register notices a report that \$4,000,000 has been offered and refused for the Smith farm, which is located just above the Reed and Criswell well, and adjoins the lands of the Cherry Run Petroleum Company. It embraces fifty acres and was bought a little over a year ago for \$3,500. The owners could not see it. The sum being too small. The farm yields the owners a royalty of fideen hundred dollars a day; consequently they are not in needy circomstances by any manner or means. The well ailuded to above sol 1, a short time since, for \$650,000. Two years ago the property was offered at \$1500, without being able to secure a purchaser. People who have not capital enough to start an oil well, and wish to speculate, will do well to call on E. J. Mills & Co.'s It was not enough to protect this gov- cheap cash store. Just received a new

Correspondence.

WILMORE, Jan. 9th 1865. FRIEND HASSON: - Having a few lel-

sure moments to spare, I thought a letter from our thriving village would not be uninteresting to the renders of the Seatnel. The Hollidays passed off very pleasantly here; the sleighing was excellent and the young folks regardless of coming drafts, enjoyed themselves amazingly. It is an old saying that "arrients will happen in the best of families, so also will accidents happen in sleighing parties. Two of our "young bloods determined that they would give the "gals" a sleigh tide, but some evil di good intentions, and accordingly place obstructions in the road which rent on of the "young bloods" and his lady long into a huge snow drift; both were slightly hurt by the upset; it is said that the hoops of the lady saved the genletner

Old Abe's call for "Three hands thousand more" has not been heard this neighborhood yet; some of knowing ones assert that he has n called loud enough to waken up the dis spirits of those persons who are between the ages of twenty and forty-five. See eral of the soldiers that have been so tioned here for the past four months has taken their departure for other points thus leaving us with but fifteen men protect the differnt forts surrounding or town, but I suppose their services and needed elsewhere. Our Abolition neigh bors cannot agree in the selection of zens are candidates for this lucrative a the strongest generally comes out vice rious; it would be a good joke if some " cursed copperhead" would mine in and secure the prize. As I have nothing more of importance to write, I will close

WIDE AWAKE

The Quota. The Committee from the Legislature

try to get the quota of Pennsylvania duced, among whom was Mr. Pership have returned. They report that i quota will be reduced. A special to Bulletin says: "All the credits of diff ent States will be added to the total sur ber of men wanted and then divided at portionately." This seems to be a go way of lessening the quota, for the me eredits there are the greater will be number called. "This arrangemen continues the same paper, "will give greater number of men to the gove ment," There is no doubt of that, I it is evident that under such an "arrang ment" credits are not the best thing have. Says that paper also: "In the last assignment all naval enlistments wer credited for one year. But now this enlisted for an unsettled term will be con sidered for three years. It was also state that describers after being mustered, with still be credited."

The War.

There is no recent war news. Get Hood in his battle with General That lost about seven thousand men in kills wounded, and captured. He capt before Nashville seventeen hundred Fe ral prisoners. There is nothing extr dinary doing at the Potomac. Nor is much definite heard from Sherman.

Mr. Blair and General Singleton their peace mission to Richmond, were last Monday received by the rebel picket and escorted to the Spottswood House

SLEDDING .- So far this winter been very fine, and the people seem to t it to its full capacity, the streets are fille with all slipping machinery. It is an uncommon thing to see forty or sleds one immediately after the of laden with lumber, staves coal and articles of export, wending their wa the depot. They don't export coal here. Although this county is one of greatest coal regions in the State, we heve there are few places in the Un where they use coal as fuel, that dearer. They are asking twenty cer bushel and bad measure at that

The tide of travel to the of gions of Pennsylvania is swelling The cars going in that dire are crowded to their utm st capacity at Titusville the hotel accommodal although largely increased recently still inadequate.

A widow of forty-one years just had her broken heart healed verdict of two thousand dollars fro unfairhtul lover of 80, in Wayne

The champion pedestrian of gland lately walked four miles in the nine minutes and one second, the time on record.

Edward Everett died on last Sund