# Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher

# WEDNESDAY, FED 1, 1865.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

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### COUNTY COUMITTEE.

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### Southern Emancipation.

We think it is now beyond a doubt that the South will put into their army at least forty thousand negroes, to recruit their shattered ranks. That the Southern people did deliberate a good while before they came to this conclusion is manifest, but it is also now manifest that they have concluded to make them useful in their army. They see that they can't gain their independence without them and if they loose their independence they loose their slaves also. They can put in forty or fifty thousand slaves a year, for several years, and not miss them much from agricultural purposes. The females and the boys can do the field work, as our field work in the north had to be done this last year in a great measure by females and boys. The south is by no means exhausted or in a suffering condition, except where our armies have trampled over it and made it a waste. Such is then, the Shenandoah valley and that portion of Georgia over which Sherman and his army made their march; that part of course is a desert now, as to production; but the great body of the south is yet untouched and is a perfect paradise compared to the fertility of the northern States. Sherman's march through Georgia will give an indication of what the south is, where the armies have not yet traversed. These soldiers never had such living before, as during that march. Flocks of turkeys, sheep, fat oxen, fatted calves in abundance, cake and wine, dried fruit and other luxuries in profusion met them on every march, and in many cases gold and silver, were not a great rarity to reward their more minute scrntiny. These things are not to be found in an exhausted country. These are facts and it is better for us to look at them as such, than delude ourselves with the siren song declared that they were not fighting for slavery, but for their own independence in order to regulate their own domestic concerns as it suits themselves. The republican party did not believe them, but when they see them arm their slaves and make soldiers of them they must certainly know that they never intend to make slaves of them afterwards. They will not only free them, but they will free their wives and children, give them a home in the sunny south to make that freedom valuable and instruct them to make it agreeable and useful. The southern people think better of the negro than the northern people do. They are not so repulsive to them as they are to the people of the north. Their enlistment into the army will be done with great care, they will have white officers to command them, and they will be very carefully and efficiently drilled and will not be led into battle until they are perfectly diciplined. From their first advent into the army they will relieve the trained white soldier of garrison and goard duty, and let not them go to the field until they are prepared. Will they be true to the southern cause ! Many of the people of the north think

ought to know them best have no doubt of it. We understand they have weighed these conclusions.

for the rebellion will be dispelled after a fair trial, and is like many other delusions that we of the north had to get rid of. The inducements that his master will offer to him will be a great deal more forcible than any that can be presented to him by the north. His home, his wife, his children, his hopes of happiness as a freeman, and that in the sunny south. These are to be the reward of his faithful services. His attachment to his wife and children and to the scenes of his childhood are too strong to be surrendered up for a vague dream of freedom for himself alone in the unknown and bleak north.

result will be a few years more of a relentless cruel and bloody war. Our success has been great for the last two months but we have done nothing yet but what we thought we could in a year when the war commenced. The south was to be starved out in a short time, but we trust that nonsensical delusion is dispelled for ever. The south is too fertile and contains too much territory for our arms to tramp over and starve out the south in a very short time. The north and south might both however shortly come to their senses, and effect a peace by compromise If they do not, we may have a long and serious war yet, more bloodthirsty and cruel if possible than it ever has been. As the south las ; a ned their riches and wealth through their negroes, so it will be through them they will gain their mined to make the best of it. The south- after a careful examination. ern people are no fools. They are sharp enough for our people. They might not be able to match the Yankees in striking a bargain for money, but in Statesmenship have lost no reputation in this war, no so that the night might not seem so long. matter what the result of it may be, Their reputation for valor and skill in the field and diplomacy in the cabinet, throughout the civilized world will lose nothing when compared with ours. So let us not flatter ourselves that they will ignominously ground arms and sue for peace, in a war that they have so heroically carried on up to the present time.

## Peace.

There will be no peace, at least so far as any indications we have seen would warrant us to conjecture. They are playing a game in the north and in the south | dead. to increase their forces and gull the people, the great body of whom are heartily tired of the war. As we have often said, there will be no peace while there is money in the war.

The result of Mr. Blair's volunteer visit to Richmond is this: That Jefferson Davis is willing to send to Washington or receive from there Commissioners to treat for peace on the basis of separation. The President of the United States food nor fuel. on the other hand is willing to give hearof peace by the exhaustion of the south. ing to any person of influence who may The leading men of the south have always come from the South with or without Davis' authority, to treat on peace on the basis of submission to the Union. Of the the above facts there is no doubt.

Cons Hesks -We had a visit from Horace L. Snowden who informed us that he desired to purchase clean corn husks free from aubbans. He will buy them in large or small quantities, baled or loose; parties having the same for sale will write to him or to Joseph Snowden agent associated Press, Mayors office Pittsburg. Parties will state what price delivered at railroad cars at Ebensburg or last fifty years, and it would be light com-Cresson station or any other station in Cambria county.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS -We understand that Hunter, Campbell and Stevens are appointed peace Commissioners by the rebels to have a talk with the men at the head of affairs in our government. We fear however it will all end in talk. It is well enough to talk about peace, and familiarize the minds of the people with it, so that when it does come they will not be unprepared for it and its consequen-

Courage ought to have eyes as well they will not But their masters who

Oleaginous.

Our enterprising townsman, Mr. Philip this subject well, before they came to Collins has secured the leases of several miles along the Clearfield Creek in this The idea that the negro will not fight | County, and has commenced operations near Dawson's Mills, within two miles of Loretto. He has got his men at work, and has his engine on the ground. If he succeeds in striking the ile, we will have the satisfaction of having a multionaire of our own. And if he don't succeed, he will have the satisfaction of having lost nothing, for nothing can be lost when a person knows where it is. He will know, if he should be minus a few thousand dollars the exact hole where he put it, and can point it out at any future time. Besides he will have the gratification of having giving employment to good industrious fellows while making this hole. If Tho' there are some talk of peace and he is fortunate in his enterprise, and we sincerely hope he will be, it will be a uniof peace commissioners being appointed, versal benefit to the County. I fear it will end all in smoke, and the have no doubt he will give it a fair trial, as he has energy, perseverence and ability to do so. We don't think however, he will be so resolute as the man who is sinking a well in Venango county; he has on his sign painted above his well, "On, Consa, or Hell," which signifies very distinctly that he will not stop till he gets something or bores through.

We wish Mr. Collins luck, there are few men in the country who would risk a few thousand dollars on an enterprise of this kind, unless they would see the oil on the surface inviting them to bore a hole for it.

### Freedom.

There are forty thousand freedmen freedwomen, and freedchildren in Washington city, who have east off the shackles of bondage and are now revelling in freeindependence if they do gain it. There dom in that city under the eye of their is no doubt but slavery has got a fatal hiends the Abolitionists. On the 16th stab by this war and the southern people ult., a meeting was held and Mr. Chanknow it as well as we do, and are deter- ning made a report as it met his view

1 An old woman on Eleventh street, was found; the snow dripping through her hovel on her pallet of rags, was sick, had buried two children, no fire, food nor fuel, nor any means to get any, was hunor war they are fully their equal. They gry had begged a match to light in the night

2. Sally Clayton, a daughter and two grandehildren. The daughter had an undressed infant, no food and in a perishing condition.

3. In another hovel near by was a mother and babe without dress, no fire, and twenty four hours without food, a girl nine years old, washing rags she had gathered from the mud to sell.

4. An old man, many years a preacher while in slavery, sleeps in a hovel on a board, a stick of wood for a pillow, no food, no fuel, no shirt. His coliar bone has been broken and cannot work.

5. In a hovel were six children huddled together without food or fuel, the children of Mrs. Jackson who is recently

6, On Capitol hill in two stalls in a stable, live two families-an old man crippled, a girl twelve years old dving with consumption, a young child starving to death, a sick motherless boy, and another old man. A plank for the old people to sleep on, and broken boards with rags for the young people, pay \$12 a month reit and their only support a woman fifty years old, no fuel nor food.

7. On sixteenth street a woman nearly ninety years old in a stall in a stable, no

This is a specimen of the condition of the forty thousand in Washington city now revelling in freedom. Their condition is pitiable in the extreme, nor are they in any better condition in any place where our armies have visited and freed them in large numbers. In Louisiana and on the Mississippi, they are fully as bad. They are almost naked or clad in filthy rags and the Shoddy spurns them from his door whenever they appear before it. Shoddy we suppose thinks he has done enough by getting them their freedom without being bothered any further with them. Take all their aggregate suffering as slaves in the south for the pared to what they have suffered for the last two or three years in freedom under the protection of the Abolitionists.

FEES .- A bill has been read in the legislature, authorizing Sheriffs, Prothonotories, Clerks of Courts, Registers, Recorders and district Attorneys to charge fees, and releasing them from the payment of fifty per cent to the Commonwealth unless their gross receipts exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1130 Broadway, New York,-read his advertisement in an other column of this paper.

Third supplementary Draft.

The third supplementary Draft for this Wednesday, January 25th. The follow-

CONEMAUGH FOR UGH,

Michael Pfaffer, Mathias Wilhelm, William Neff, Patrick Collins, Michael M'Cartney, Henry H Mayer, George H Hoffman, John Wolf, Christian Bloch, Michael M'Ghee, Anthony Pfaller, John Neff, Frederick Wilt, Jas H Washington, Thomas Alison, Augu t Lahmaer, George Kelly, Patrick Quinn, George B Lucas, Henry Dibel.

MILLVILLE BOROUGH. Peter Rowen, Norman Evens, Andrew Brayell, Daniel M'Giuley, Charles Wangle, Michael Coaley, Christian Brixner, Patric Barrett, John Claver, Joseph Masters, Jacob Somers, John Galligher, John Harkins, Michael Tighe, John Lau-

CAMBRIA BOR UGH.

Peter Solia, George Wagner, John Heckman, Thomas Scott, Terance Tighe, Patrick Green, George Hoffman, William Blotchey Darick Ollstot, William Davis, John H M Closky, Francis Kolflonie, Thomas Campbell.

TAYLOR TOWN SHIP. Daniel Stultzman, James Rafferty, Jacob P Dishong, John Gardner, A D Goughenour, John Lomison, Thomas Keelen, William W Wike, William Hoover, Barney Keelen.

CARROLL TOWNSHIP. Barnett M'Gee, Anthony Raiger, Thos. Eckenrode, Andrew Eckenrode, William J Nagle, John A Weakland, Frederick Rewinger, Francis Louther, Julius Stick.

John Hoover. CROYLE TOWNSHIP. William Gable, Benja uin Miller. David Burtnett George Weiss.

MUNSTER TOWNSHIP. Samuel F Nole, James M Noon, Franis Everly, Joseph Stell

WILMORE BOROUGH. J D Piper, A C Noble, John Crillin,

Woodburn Benson. GALLITZIN. Jacob Fagle, William Thompson, John

Dashner, William Craig. SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP. Jas. A Mulholenu John G Pringle

## Cambria County.

The following statement taken from the Auditor General's report, shows the value of real and personal estate in this county, and taxable for state purposes, the assessment of taxes thereon for the year 1864, as fixed by the revenue Commis- the first purchasers. sioners, and the taxable inhabitacts therein for the same year.

Valuation \$2,164,877, assessment of tax \$5,469,59. Popolation 29,315, taxables 7,256.

67 We are not to be free with our jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until sick and in need of their aid, then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard-earned and often ill-requited skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatever deviates from their peculiar system and usages, arises from the fact that their better information leads them soonest to detect and diseard the medical delusions and impositions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuable invention is seen by the treatment Doct. J. C. Aver's Chemical Remidies have received at their bands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition, and where is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage them or discourage their use? No profession or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical profession. None is followed by nobler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves the best thanks of mankind .- Canton (N. Y.) Democrat.

MARRIED -On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Lloyd, WILLIAM H. SECH-LER, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Ebensburg, to Miss Maggie daughter of Rees S. Lloyd of Cambria Township.

Tho' the war was still raging and snows drifts were high. And the branch road blocked up for the winter,

They have bound their young hearts in the sweet silken tie, Nor did they forget the poor printer.

May their life be a summer of sunshine and Untrammelled by sorrow, unharrassed by fifty per cent increase on each item of On earth may they prosper, their first child And celestial bliss be their portion else-

> See the advertisement of John A. Blair, to rent his tavern stand. The house has a good custom and is well located for the western and north-western

Report of the Surveyor General.

The second annual report of Hon. Jas. district took place at Holliday sburg on P. Barr, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, which has just been issued by the ing is a list of those drafted in Cambria Public Printer, exhibits a marked improvement in the business and receipts of the Land Office over previous years. The number of patents paid for during the year, is two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight, being about the number paid for in the previous ten years. The receipts were a traction under ninety-two thousand dollars, or something more than the receipts from the same source for the whole seven years beginning December 1, 1856, and ending November 30, 1863.

> Mr. Barr expresses the opinion that, by judicions legislation, the sum of two or three millien dollars, which is estimated to be still due on unpatented bands. freeing the negroes, as it requires the conmight be brought into the State Treasury in the next ten years, without inflicting injury or distress upon a single debtor. The plan by which he proposes to effect this desirable purpose, is to tax unpatented lands slightly higher than those that are patented, and thus make it the interest of all holders of unpatented lands to extinguish the claims of the Commonwealth upon them. There is certainly no good reason why the large amount still due the State on account of lands should not be collected, and there are many and very obvious reasons why it should be brought into the Treasury within a reasonable period from this date. To collect it summarily would be a barship to many of the debtors ; and to avoid this, the Surveyor General humanely suggests a plan by which it may be get in gradu-

Landholders who neglect to procure patents from the Commonwealth do inustice to those who have patented their lands, and also incur the risk of being made to pay for their negicet. Several movements looking to the summary col- leaving. lection of thes debts, have of late years been made in the Legislature; and it would not surprise us if landowners who continue to put off getting patents should be compelled to pay up an increased rate of interest. The present rate ranges from two to six per cent, per annum, according to the price at which the land sold originally-that which sold at the highest price paying the lowest rate of interest.

The price of land was changed at diff ferent periods. Under Penn and his heirs, was \$41,31 per handred neces at o time, \$24 at another, and \$22,22 at anthe State, ranged from \$80 per hundred acres down to \$6,56%. In certain dis. following statements: tricts of limited extent still other prices were the prevailing rates, at which nearly all the lands in the State were taken by

which will be found of use to persons and exact and undisputably avouch for them. plying for land. Also, a list of the sevthe date of their erection, &c. from which Esq., accredited agent of Dr. Gwin, it may be seen that from three counties their the protection of the Emperor of established at the first settlement of the Mexico. Maximilian has conveyed by province, (Philadelphia, Bucks and Chos. trust deed to the European Louis Napoter,) Pennsylvania has grown to contain book, Somora, Scandella, and other nurtisnot less than sixty-six counties.

THE SEVENTEENIN DISPERCY .- Through under Mexican protection, as security for the courtesy of Robert H. Caren, Esq., the payment of the claims of France clerk for Samuel J. Rover, E.q. Col- against Mexico in full upon the payment bector of Internal Revenue for this dis- of the said claims, with all the private trict, we have been farmished with the rights secured under French occupation following tabular statement of the com- continued. parative receipts of revenue from all sources during the years 1863 and 1864. secretary of the Emperor to the French The receipts during the year 1862 were and is invested with pl nary powers for so triffing that it was not deemed nec- the government of the states which have

essary to en	obrace them in th	ie statement.
*	1863.	1864
January	\$ 8 216 77	\$ 8 001 15
F bruary .	29 747 18	7 0 18 16
March	9 377 82	10:107 88
April	8 115 99	11 :06 45
May	7 129 20	13 071 56
June	7.772 83	11 801 70
July	9 309 50	82 503 34
Angust	5 365 93	20 188 61
Sentember	8 652 27	18 594 27
October	5,633,09	27.445 33
Newmber	36 696 51	84 185 48
December	10 609 88	80.971 69
Total	\$141.696.37	270 604 62
It crease in 1864		128 904 25
Commutation collected in 1363		229 801 00

Total amount of commutation, 528 990 00. Do. do. Internal Revenue 412 296 99

Total of collections 941,196 99 It will be seen that, under the onerations of the Internal Revenue, from July 1, 1864, the collections of revenue, from July 1, 1864 to June 30, 1845, will approximate half a million of dollars in this district. There are not many districts in

the State that pay a beavier tax for the support of the Government, or pay it more promptly. - Johnstown Tribune.

Peace.-Our newspapers have been filled up with rumors of peace for a few days; we hear that the rebels are willing to lay down their arms, and come back into the Union, and accept Lincoln's terms, so that we may have peace in a few days. We hope this may all be tue, whether this be true or not, E. J. Mills & Co. still continue to sell their stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes &c. just as cheap as ever, and shall contirue too, until their stock is disposed of. Give them a call before looking elsewhere. better.

#### Congress.

The amendment to the Constitution passed in congress by the constitutional majority. Coffroth McAilister and Bailey of Pennsylvania voted for it, so did some of the Democratic members from New York. Coffroth will have a contest with Kontz for a sent in the next congress which might have had some, bearing on his vote, and we hope McAllister will get some contract or something else that will justify him in insuling the party that elected him. As to Bailey he lost his political virtue long since. The amendment itself does not amount to anything more than Lincolns proclamation currence of two thirds of the states to make it binding on the nation. Ten states can defeat it, not only by vering against it, but if they pay no attention to it, and not vote at all it will be defeated. As it requires the active concurrence of two thirds of the old United States to make it valid We think slavery will not be much of a question ere the people of the states pass upon it. So we think Coffroth and McAllister did well if they could make anything out of it. They had not much to lose.

We understand there has a lot of soldiers come to town to make this their home for some time. We are always glad at the advent of strangers, particularly when they behave themselves well, which we have no doubt these will do. It it should happen otherwise we will not give them a certificate of character when

ACCIDENT -Four men, viz., John Good, Patrick Doran, John Plendon and Wm Riblet, were badly injured by the explosion of a locomotive on the Penn'a Railroad, near Denny's curve, last Tuesday. Two of them fixed at Conemangh station, in this county. The engine, No. 18, was one of Norris' make.

### Barthern Mexico.

San Francisco, January 25 The Democratic Press, which is likely other. Under the Commonwealth, the to be well acquainted with the views of price, which was not million throughout Dr. Gwin and Lis friends in this city, who are numerous here, publishes the

We have refrained from indulying in speculations or expressing any opinion in regard to the many reports and remors retaining to the position and designs of Dr. Appended to the report are blank forms Gwin in Mexico, until we could give the This we are now presided to do by interral counties of the Commonwealth, with mation received from Barclay theory, ern states of Mexico, the boundaries of which have not verbeen determined upon, RECEIPTS OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN to be held and governed by the latter,

> Dr. Gwin is governor-general or vicebeen ceded, and to dispose of the public ban is and manes.

> Dr. Gwin has drawn up a code of laws, which have been approved by the Emperor of the French, of the most liberal kind, guaranteeing civil and religious itierty, providing for pre-emption purchase of the public lands, and regulating the terms of ocupation and the use of the

The Emperor of the French guarantees a military force, under the direction of the governor-general, sufficient to maintain the public peace, and defend the people of the states against internal and external force. The policy of Dr. Gwin, which has the approval of both emperors do. 1864 290,100 00 is to encourage emigration from the American States, by off-ring the most liberal terms to settlers, in order to bring intelligent industry, energy, and enterprise to the development of the well-known resources of that region, so highly favored by the natural advantages of the soilclimate, and mineral wealth, and to form an enlightened and substanced population which will assure permanency and security, and give strong h and power to delend the states from fillibustering expeditions which the unappropriated riches and semi barba ous condition of the people have lade tof re invited. Mr Henley is associated with Major J. C. Ridges, and both will act as the agents of Dr. Gwin. They are here for inviting emperation to that region

> car "Moth," said Joe Kelly's ghost to his wife. "I'm in pergatory at the present" says he. "And what sort of a place is it?" says she. "Faix," says he "tis a sort of half way house between you and heaven, and I stand it mighty aisy after leaving you"

Say well is good, but do well is