

Democrat and Sentinel.



M. HASSON, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 9, 1865.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.

Advertising Agents, 37 PARK ROW New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the authorized Agents for the "DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL," and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

P. S. NOON, Chairman, George Delany, J. S. Mardis, George C. K. Zahn, Peter Huber, Philip Miller, John E. McKenzie, Joseph Behe, John Durbin, David Farner, Henry Friedhoof, John Stough, Elisha Plummer, Lewis Rodgers, George Gurley, John McDermitt, Simon Dunmyer, W. A. Krise, Thos. F. McGough, Jacob Fronheiser, J. F. Conden, John Hamilton, F. O'Neil, Michael Bohlin, Wm. C. Diver, John White, Henry Topper, Nicholas Cannon, M. J. Platt, J. W. Condon, Daniel Confair, Wm. McCloskey, Daniel H. Donnelly, Anthony Long, John Marsh, John Ryan.

Decay of Our Country.

Wherever we turn our steps through this once favored land, we see palpable evidence of our country's downfall. A great many of the bone and sinew of the country, the real producers, have left, many of them to return no more. Our agricultural population is now composed of old men, cripples, women and children. In some of the townships in this County there are scarcely as many men left as would keep the fences and farm in good order without cultivating the soil at all. Every man within the age of Lincoln's grasp without physical debility who was not able to purchase a substitute or who had not paid his money in 1862, has either enlisted in the army or left, for parts unknown. Many even who were beyond the Administration, young men of intellect and industry have gone to Mexico, and left this Government which was once the pride and boast of the civilized world.

It is a sure indication of a nation's decay to see the young, the stalwart and healthy leaving the hearths and the graves of their fathers, the associations of youth and the endearments of home and friends, to better their condition under another government where every disadvantage awaits them for some time, even the language is strange to them. This they are fully aware of, but they are aware also that energy and industry will in a short time surmount all these difficulties. Nor would they have gone had there been one single ray of hope left to them that this country would ever be what it once has been. They saw and felt that no people on the face of the earth was ever so shabbily used by a government, as the people of these States have been for the last three years. The Government entirely impoverished this County by taking commutation from them. Every dollar they could scrape up was handed over to the Government, and after that was done, the men are either taken into the army or exiled to a foreign land. If any man of any party had been placed at the head of this Government, and selected a Cabinet from the worst men to be found four years ago, we would consider him making good destructive progress to have changed the country so much as it has been in these few years. We can't ignore the facts, but we blame nobody. It has not come to the worst yet, we fear that the North as well as the South has a hard destiny in store for themselves. Every producer that has left the country takes so much wealth out of it. Every one of this class that goes takes his labor out of the country. What is greenbacks compared with bone and muscle? It is rags, indigo and lampblack, and one strong arm is worth a ship load of this stuff. We see the evidence already of a great want of cultivators of the soil even in this County; and while it is visible here it will be much more so in other parts of the country, for this never was much of an agricultural County. All the other branches of industry are suffering in the same way.

Our railroads are overworked and suf-

fering for want of operatives; the companies must man the roads with such as they can get and the consequence is that more lives are lost of the travelling community since the drafting, business commenced, than had been done for many years previous. This is part and parcel of the universal decay, ruin and degradation of the country. Nor is its downfall of morals less visible in the community, than in a physical point of view. Men who would heretofore shudder at the idea of cheating, stealing, lying or perjury, go at it now with unwashed hands. They will steal, lie and commit perjury with regard to contracts, substitutes and exemptions, and many of them think they are not doing wrong, as they have to do these things to save themselves. They have adopted the theory of the Government, when they trampled on the Constitution, and abrogated the rights of the States and the citizens. "Military necessity," this suits all purposes and is a universal panacea for all moral or political diseases. There can be no mistaking the signs of the times. Our country is gone, irretrievably lost, if a kind Providence will not interfere in our behalf and avert the danger that seems to hover over a ruined and broken down country. We can with the utmost truth exclaim in the words of a favorite poet.

Alas! for our country her pride has gone by, And the spirit is broken that never would bend, O'er her ruins her children in secret must sigh, For 'tis treason to love her and death to defend. Unprised are her sons till they learn to betray, Undistinguished they live if they shame not their sires, And the torch that would light them to duty's way, Must be caught from the pile where our country expires.

The Coming Struggle.

At no period since the commencement of the rebellion, have the armies of the North and South occupied positions, more certain to bring about a succession of bloody battles, than the present. Republican soothsayers may predict the utter annihilation of the Confederate armies from the recent reverses they have sustained, but the wish is father to the thought. Ever since the fall of Fort Sumpter, Seward has announced the speedy downfall of the rebellion and has periodically drawn his drafts on popular credulity, in favor of that event, payable ninety days after date. His misfortune, as well as that of the lesser lights of his party, has been like Cassandra who was eternally uttering prophecies but was never once believed. As a military seer he has become the butt of his own countrymen as well as the laughing stock of all the statesmen of Europe. The evacuation by the rebels, of Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington does not necessarily cripple or weaken the strength of the Confederates, but simply enables them to concentrate all their available forces, for a more vigorous and determined resistance. That they are thus uniting all the scattered fragments of their armies and throwing them into North Carolina, to arrest the progress of Sherman towards Richmond, is evident from all the information we can receive. Grant and Lee confront each other in the immediate neighborhood of Petersburg. Judging from former failures, neither can dislodge the other and if Grant makes an attack on Lee's right, it will be for the purpose of keeping Lee's army in statu quo and prevent him from sending reinforcements to Johnston. We have no news of Sherman's movements since he occupied Columbia the Capital of South Carolina. That he did not march on Charlotte in North Carolina, a town which is directly North of Columbia, is proven from the fact, that Johnston's headquarters are, or were a few days ago, at the former place. As Sherman's great object was to form a junction with the forces under Schofield and Terry, he has most likely marched in a north easterly direction from Columbia, with a design of effecting the junction either at Fayetteville or Goldsboro. Whether he will succeed in doing so or not is a mere matter of conjecture. If he does then in our opinion, the evacuation of Richmond becomes a military necessity. But if Lee can reinforce Johnston by way of the Richmond and Danville railroad and in the meantime successfully hold Grant at bay, then Sherman's position may become one of great peril. Richmond is the stake played for and human lives the dice that are thrown. The awful pause between the life and death

of thousands cannot touch longer be delayed and it may already have been reached. That the struggle will be bitter and the sacrifice of life dreadful, is not to be doubted. Sherman is an educated and accomplished general and his victorious legions will not permit their well earned laurels to be torn from their brows without a fearful effort, while on the other hand, the veterans of Johnston and Lee will fight with all the energy of despair. Will the result, whatever it may be, end the war and restore peace. We think not.

Proposed Union.

On last week a Russian Priest a graduate of the ecclesiastical academy of St. Petersburg celebrated divine service according to the orthodox oriental church in Trinity chapel near Broadway. It was said to be very interesting to the clergy and laity of the American Episcopal church. The circumstance has peculiar significance at this time, when the question of a fraternization between the English and American Episcopal church on the one side and Russian Greek on the other is beginning to be widely agitated. After the Russian fleet which was anchored at New York returned home, they reported that they found many Russians and Slavonians in that city and in San Francisco who were without a priest to administer the consolations of religion to them in that form of worship which was most dear to them. Consequently this priest having obtained permission of the metropolitan of Athens and the holy synod of Greece to visit this continent as a missionary, got leave to come here. He lost no time in availing himself of the opportunity, and has already established a parish in the heart of New York city, having obtained the Sunday school room of St. John's church until he is better provided for, which can soon be done if the Episcopalians of that city can make their creeds agree. They are rich. In 1862 there was a general convention held in New York city composed of Episcopalians. They appointed a Russo Greek committee to take into consideration the expediency of opening a correspondence with the Greek church, with a view to mutual advantage in the practice of faith, and to form a powerful opposition to the wide spreading influence of the See of Rome. Similar initiatory steps were taken in England at the same time, and for the same object. The interchange of ideas was had between the American clergy and the leading prelates of the Greek church and a spirit of amity prevailed but as yet no definite scheme has been had for uniting the creeds. During service the Episcopalians furnished the music, and sang the "Gloria in excelsis," the mencee creed, omitting according to the liturgy of the oriental church the word filioque in the sentence. "Qui ex patre filioque procedit." This word seems to be one of the causes of the schism between the eastern and western churches. The Episcopalians sang the responses and seemed to be very tractable for the time. If the people of England are as anxious to get out of their religion as the people of New York seem to be, we have no doubt they can get together. But they must go over entirely to the Greeks, they will not be met half way. The Reporter of the World says:

This event may prove to be the forerunner of the Union of the great English and Russian churches, the members of which claim to agree in the essential articles of faith. The kindly feeling existing between America and Russia as lately evidenced; and the proposed opening of telegraphic communication by way of Kamtschatka between New York and St. Petersburg, it is thought will under the circumstances, render speedily practicable a coalition that has been desired by the Protestants at least for more than a century.

It is a singular fact, that while in some instances, certain men of this County, who are always prepared to enter into a contract to do the blustering and if necessary the fighting of the Abolition party during a political campaign, have been pronounced incompetent to perform military duty by the Provost Marshall and his assistants, certain other citizens, notoriously unfit, are supplied with a free ticket for the band of Dixie. The mystery becomes the greater, from the fact, that the members of the board, are known to be men, who, like Caesar's wife are not only pure but beyond suspicion. But as Sam Patch said, "some things can be done as well as others."

The Inaugural Address.

To-day we publish our worthy President's inaugural. As we have observed no public document bearing any resemblance to it since the days that the Apostle Paul wrote to the Colossians, Philipians and Thessalonians, we consider it too sacred an instrument for our comments at the present time.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address was as follows:

Fellow Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at first. Then a statement of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper.

Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our armies, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avoid it.

While the Inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war; seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation. Both parties deprecated the war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was some how the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we may not be judged. The prayers of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe to the man by whom the offences come. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offences which, in the Providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came.

Shall we discern there is any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty thousand years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward no one, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widows and orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March, contains Gov. Fenton of New York; Edward Everett, the Orator; Major Davidson, the Patriot Aristocrat; the Philosopher; Charles Fourier, the Socialist; W. H. Fry, the composer; with Portraits and Biographies. The races of Men; Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, and Malaysians, with Grouped portraits of each, and a Map showing the Geographical distribution of Mankind, with seventeen illustrations. Also Physiognomy, or "signs of character," Love under difficulties, Foreseeing, and "Seeing at See," etc. An excellent Number. Only 20 cts., by first post, or \$2 a year. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher.

The last place we hear of these benefactors of negroes and women, were at the first annual commencement of a medical college for females in the Broadway Athenaeum formerly the church of the Messiah. The church was filled to overflowing with women's rights men and women. The degree of M. D. was conferred on fifteen females, and Horace and Henry made both flaming speeches, and regretted very much that stumbling blocks were placed in the way of females, in attaining the medical profession. Horace prophesied that in less than twenty years females would be the leading physicians of the country. Beecher said he would say that they should have a chance, that the stumbling blocks should be put out of the way, and if they wish to make doctors of themselves let them try it. When the aristocracy, such as the dutchess of Southland or the dutchess of Devonshire wish to have woman's rights or any other rights they will have them.

Correspondence.

LE CLAIR, IOWA, Feb. 13, 1865.

As it takes your humble servant a little longer and a little more room to tell his unpretending stories, you and your readers will not fail to excuse the "broken-winded" nature of some of the subjects I shall treat upon hereafter. In my last, I told you I would give my views in relation to the American clergy and their unrighteous influence in the politics of the country, which has resulted in the dismemberment of the original Union and likely too in the future keep beyond a possibility of a reunion.

The author of the bogus proclamation (Gen. Hackett) after his release from Fort Lafayette, in a letter to the Chicago Times, remarked: that he had come to the conclusion that "he was governed too much."

I think his case will compare favorably with "our country;" that it was "governed too much"—and too by a pack of white crested snakes. It would seem the great poet William Cowper, well understood the general "Progress of Error" when dissimulating by such filthy lowered lying hypocrisy, when he said:

No wild enthusiast ever yet could rest, Till his mankind were like himself possessed.

Philosophers, who darken and put out Eternal truths by everlasting doubt; Church quacks, with passions under no command, Who fill the world with doctrine contending, Discoverers of they know not what, confined Within no bounds—the blind that lead the blind."

Don't that fit the gentlemen's case, exactly? As the Christian minister and the Church is considered a "good thing," rift from them much is expected in that line—and the people (or a certain portion) swallow as truth without examination, everything that comes from that source, so that if they (the clergy) er, the believers will follow in the train, not even doubting. The war to-day has desolated a great portion of our country and yet bids fair to not leave one stone upon another—has been brought about by "contraband" doctrines promulgated by the clergy from the intended to be sacred desk. There is where the evil can be traced. It was a grand point that Douglas made against the clergy and the churches, when he charged disunion upon them. As he said, "Disunion began in the Churches, they split off and were known as the Methodist Church North—Methodist Church South"—and in like—the other various denominations. Where harmony should have existed in the churches, disunion and discord provoked disunion. Then when the preacher turned politician, the matters of the State would naturally fall into bad hands, as witness the bloody wars of Europe caused by the mixing the Church with State Northward.

Southern News.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 27.)

The Yankee generals Crook and Kelley, and the adjutant-general of the former, Thayer Melvin, arrived in Richmond yesterday morning at two o'clock by the Central cars. As previously stated, these officers when captured in Cumberland, Maryland, on Tuesday last, by Lieutenant McNeill and thirty men. From one of the party engaged in this dashing and brilliant enterprise we learn the following incidents of the capture: The party crossed the Potomac in front of the town at a late hour on the night of the event, and capturing the only sentinel to be seen, induced him to divulge the countersign. The main body of the detachment was then posted in a convenient position, and the lieutenant commanding, with several of the men, boldly rode into the town, which was garrisoned by over four hundred federal troops. The headquarters of General Crook were at one hotel and those of General Kelly at another, and their locations being duly made known by the captured sentinel, the daring partisans arriving just in front of which the

lieutenant halted and inquired of the sentinel if the general was in. Receiving an affirmative reply, he said he had important dispatches for him, and dismounting, followed by his men, advanced to the sentinel, gave the countersign, and passed in. Upon entering the hotel, the squad was received by an old negro woman, who, it appears, was the "night clerk" of the establishment; and upon making known their desire to be conducted to the room of General Crook, the old domestic looked at them with a kind of humorous suspicion, and remarked, "Well you is de strangest soldiers, I declare—you must take de light yo'selves and go fast. I'll pint de room out to you I won't carry y a dar, dough, no how. It did not make any difference to our bold cavaliers which method the old woman preferred; they took the light and the lead, and in a moment or two were in front of the door, where the old woman hastily left them. After several ineffectual raps, a response from within was obtained, and the visitors were ordered to enter.

"Is this General Crook?" asked the lieutenant, holding the light so as to give him full view of the general as he drowsily looked at them from his bed.

"Yes, what do you want?" was the reply.

"I," said the lieutenant, "am General Rosser;" and, drawing a pistol and presenting it, added: "I have some very important business with you, General Crook, and will give you precisely two minutes to get up and put on your clothes."

The bewildered general did not know how to reply, and did not dare to resist. He saw at a glance that it would be as useless as dangerous to attempt escape by raising an alarm, and he did not stop to solve the mystery of so unexpected a call. He obeyed at once, and a gentle suggestion of the propriety of keeping quiet being whispered in his ear, he passed on with his escort as mute as a mummy.

On their gross the party pursued their sentinel on duty to follow them by documents similar to those submitted to the general, and making their prisoners mount behind them, rode back to the main body. In the meantime a scout detachment rode up to the quarters of General Kelly, where a similar scene occurred, and that officer was, in the first under guard. But the party was not content. Ascertaining the quarters of the adjutant-general, they gave him a passing call, found him in bed with his wife who happened, odd, pity him ye best deists! to be a blushing bride, and as temporarily, but as gentle as possible and the circumstances, succeeded in "entering" from a blissful bridegroom into a miserable poor devil of a prisoner.

The cupping the climax of the night's sport, the rendezvous was regained, and all their prisoners riding behind them, the command recrossed the river, and sped away through Hampshire. By some means the affair was discovered and after they left, and a whole regiment pursued them to no purpose for they were upon being presented to General Emory at his headquarters in the valley, the prisoners were received with the homely, but no doubt, acceptable greeting: "The seats, gentlemen, I presume you are making your ride;" and then added the list of brilliant victories and stunning defeats, with an intensification of that fine, comb peculiarly of his enunciation: "I expect some enterprising Yankee will be stealing off with me in the same way as of these days." Whether the prisoners relished the joke or not our informant failed to depose. They were, doubtless in no humor for jokes. They are now at the Libby prison, where, it is hoped, they will be kept until our gallant nation is freed by them as "guerillas" and confined in chains and dungeons on that pretense.

Obituary.

CARDINAL NICHOLAS WISEMAN.

By the last arrival from Europe we have intelligence of the death of Cardinal Wiseman. Though of English parentage, he was born in Seville, in 1818. He was sent to England when five years old, where he remained at school, in 1818, when, going to Rome, he became one of the first members of the then newly restored English college. He graduated D. D., at the age of twenty-two, and appointed professor of the Oriental languages in the Roman University in 1827, when he was made rector of English college. During last year he published his *Love Synaxae*, chiefly derived from Oriental MSS., in the Vatican Library. Returning to England in 1835, he soon became celebrated as a preacher and lecturer. In the two following years he published several theological treatises. In 1840 he was made bishop and was designated to the presidency of St. Mary's College, Oscot, and in 1849 he made vicar apostolic of the London district. On the restoration in 1850, he was Pope of the English hierarchy, Dr. Wiseman was appointed archbishop of Westminster, and on the following day raised to the dignity of a cardinal. His elevation to the cardinalate he published a great number of essays, sermons, lectures, and dissertations on ecclesiastical subjects. His name has been prominently placed, of late, on the list as the probable successor to the papal chair.