

RIGHT OR WRONG. WHEN RIGHT, TO BE KEPT RIGHT, WHEN WRONG, TO BE PUT RIGHT.

EBENSBURG: THURSDAY JUNE 19.

People's County Convention.

THE PEOPLE OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unwholesome rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC...

MONDAY, 7TH DAY OF JULY, ENSUING, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where Congressional and Senatorial Conferees will be appointed, a County Ticket nominated, and such other action taken as the usages of the party require or the exigency demands.

Death of C. D. Murray, Esq.

Our fellow-townsmen, CHARLES D. MURRAY, Esq., is no more! The melancholy fact is briefly told in our obituary column to-day, but the subject of his life and death is one which demands more than a passing notice at our hands.

CHARLES D. MURRAY was born in Armonk, Indiana county, in August, 1832, and was therefore about thirty years old at the period of his untimely death. All we know in relation to his earlier days is what we have learned from those who were intimate in the family. We have been told that his childhood and youth gave great promise of future usefulness and ability.

But for some reason or other he disliked the theory of the healing art, or perhaps he may have felt that, physically, he would be unable to endure the hardships incident to its practice, and accordingly he quit the Aesculapian studio that he might pursue the study of the law under the direction of Col. MICHAEL HASSON.

One would have supposed that Mr. MURRAY would have cultivated and improved the field thus opened up to him, as a place in which, above all others, to develop and display his talents. But however much he loved the theory of the law, he did not care to make its practice his profession for life.

The records of that office, while under his charge, will furnish their own best panegyric, and so far as relates to the other duties which the position devolved upon him, we need only repeat what we have often heard, that they were performed with the utmost impartiality and fidelity.

panegyric, and so far as relates to the other duties which the position devolved upon him, we need only repeat what we have often heard, that they were performed with the utmost impartiality and fidelity. Near the close of his official term, he associated himself with Judge DEVINE, in the publication of the Democrat & Sentinel.

As a writer, Mr. MURRAY possessed considerable merit. His sentences were well rounded, and in general his subjects were well chosen and well handled. He had a fine poetical taste, and had at his pen's end, quotations to meet almost every conceivable case.

The accident, which resulted in his death, we have already adverted to in these columns. On the night of Saturday, the 31st ultimo, at about 11 or 12 o'clock, whilst returning to his home, he unfortunately, amid the pitchy darkness, stepped from the pavement and fell down the basement stairway of the Town Hall.

He was buried on Sunday, in the Catholic grave-yard, at this place, whither his remains were attended by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends, and among them the members of the Bar, whose resolutions, passed on the occasion of his decease, we publish in another column.

Thus this young man, in the spring-time of life, has been taken from our midst! If he had his frailties and his foibles—and who has not?—it is not fitting that we should speak of them now. We throw over them the broad mantle of charity and of silence.

Thomas A. Scott, Esq., who has for some time past ably filled the position of Assistant Secretary of War, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. He has been indefatigable and faithful in the performance of his duties, and rendered efficient and valuable aid to the Government while in office.

"Cross Keys" is the name given the battle between Gen. Fremont's division and the rebel army of Gen. Jackson. Cross Keys is a small town on the Shenandoah, and located about five miles from each of these points.

The late freshets in the eastern part of the State committed great damage.

Brownlow at Philadelphia.

Rev. William G. Brownlow, the sturdy patriot of Tennessee, met with a most cordial reception at the hands of the people of Philadelphia on Friday evening last. In addition to speeches being delivered by Ex-Gov. Pollock, Gen. Walbridge, Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Gen. Cary, a Union Flag was presented to the brave daughter of the Parson, Mrs. Sawyer, by Hon. Wm. D. Lewis, in acknowledgement of her devotion to that glorious ensign.

Mr. Brownlow next proceeded to show how by fraud and violence the bogus Confederacy had elected their President and Vice President—how the election was forced in Tennessee. The rebels determined, by an act of the Legislature, to rob all Union men of their arms and all means by which they could defend themselves.

He congratulated his audience, in conclusion, that the South could not hold out a great while longer. There were thousands who were tired and sick of the work, and were desirous of clothing, arms, and ammunition. They had no cause to fight for; hell and the devil were on their side, and that was all.

The Government had encountered a rebellion in Massachusetts, and a Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania. More recently still, we had a rebellion in the neighboring State of Rhode Island, known as the Dorr rebellion, and the Government very efficiently and properly put it down.

It is believed that Kansas has gained 5,000 white inhabitants from Missouri and Arkansas during the past year.

a dozen of the meanest, most revolting, and God-forsaken wretches that ever could be culled from the ranks of depraved human society, and he wanted to pay that debt and get a premium upon the payment he would make a tender to his Satanic Majesty of twelve Northern men who sympathized with this infernal rebellion.

He took these two men, tied them with his own hands upon one limb, immediately over the railroad track in the town of Greenville, and ordered them to hang four days and nights, and directed all the engineers and conductors to go by that hanging concern slow, in a kind of snail gait, up and down the road, to give the passengers an opportunity to kick the rigid bodies and strike them with a rattan.

And yet you have in your midst sympathizers with these rascals. You ought to drive them out of Philadelphia on a rail, and if we begin to do so to-morrow he would help. [Loud applause.]

It is believed that Kansas has gained 5,000 white inhabitants from Missouri and Arkansas during the past year.

Pennsylvania and the War.

When the Repository and Transcript, the able organ of the Republicans of Franklin county, declares that the position of Pennsylvania in the war must be a source of pride to every loyal heart, it reiterates a statement which is essentially true. When hoards of perjured traitors resolved upon the destruction of our beneficent Government, and fired upon the gallant band that defended the stars and stripes of Sumter, Pennsylvania responded in defence of our flag by offering thousands upon thousands more troops than the government could arm and equip.

Since then the noble old Keystone State has more than met every demand made upon her, to restore peace and unity to the Republic. Although second to New York in population, she has to-day more troops in actual service than any other State in the Union. Over one hundred thousand of our brethren are now in the field, well equipped, armed, and more perfect in all their appointments than the troops from any sister State.

Take Pennsylvania, all in all, and she stands in this war without a parallel.—Her State government organized, in the very best manner, the largest number of troops furnished by any State—has done it promptly, faithfully, and at the least cost in proportion to the number of men furnished by any State in the Union.

The Rebel Government has published a "General Order" directing the drafting of every male white and mulatto capable of bearing arms, whether they had substitutes or not.

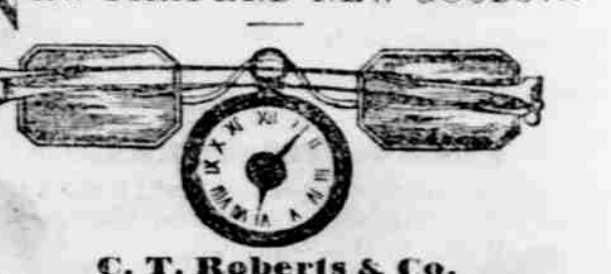
Five hundred Secession prisoners, captured by Gen. Fremont's division between Strasburg and Harrisonburg, Va., arrived at Harrisburg on Sunday, and were taken to Camp Curtin, where they will be kept until exchanged.

General War News.

The most important event of the war is the complete defeat of the rebel army by the Federal troops under Gen. Fremont. The following official report from Gen. Fremont, dated Port Republic, June 12, explains itself. "The rebels renewed their march this morning against the enemy, entering a dense morass in battle order, his cavalry appearing on our flanks. Gen. Blenker had the left, Gen. Milroy the right, and Gen. Schenck the center, with a reserve of Gen. Stahl's brigade and Gen. Bayard's. The enemy was found in full retreat past Port Republic, and our advance found his rear guard barely across the river, and his rear guard flames. Our advance came in so suddenly that some of his officers, remaining on this side, escaped with the loss of the horses. A cannonading during the afternoon apprised us of an engagement, and I am informed here that Jackson attacked Gen. Shields this morning, and, after a severe engagement, drove him down the river, and is now in pursuit. This morning detachments were occupied in searching the grounds covered by a hard fought action on yesterday at Cross Keys, for the dead and wounded. I am not yet fully informed, but think that 150 will cover our loss in killed, and 600 that in wounded. The enemy's loss we cannot ascertain. He was engaged during the night in carrying off his dead and wounded. This morning on our march, upward of 800 of his dead were counted in one field, the greater part being badly mutilated by cannon shot. Many of his dead were also scattered through the woods, and many had been already buried. A large number of prisoners have been taken during the pursuit. I regret to have lost many good officers. From the beginning of the fight Gen. Stahl's brigade lost in officers 5 killed and 17 wounded, and one of his regiments alone, the 8th New York, has suffered severely. The loss in Gen. Schenck's brigade was less, although he inflicted severe loss on the enemy, principally by artillery fire. Of my staff, I lost a good officer killed, Captain Nicholas Duncker. Many horses were killed in our batteries, which the enemy repeatedly attempted to take, but were repulsed by canister fire generally. I will send in a full report as soon as possible, but I am unable to make any more particular distinction than what I have already pointed out."

Advices received at the War Department state that Jackson's army attacked Gen. Shields's advance on the 10th near Port Republic. The conflict is said to have been maintained for four hours by 2,000 of our men against the main body of Jackson's army. The enemy's force became so overwhelming in numbers that our advance was compelled to fall back, which it did in good order, until it met the main body of Gen. Shields's command, near Courat's store. As soon as this was effected the enemy in turn fell back.—Our forces tried to reach the bridge over the Shenandoah to destroy it, but were met by showers of bullets and had to retire. A large cavalry force crossed and attacked our troops, while their infantry followed. Our men opposed them at every step, often driving them back with heavy loss; but the numbers, after Gen. Tyler's brigade arrived, were so much inferior to the enemy—there being at least five to one—that it was impossible to hold our position, and we were compelled to fall back three or four miles. A body of cavalry were sent to attack us, but they were received in such a manner as to compel them to retire, when the engagement ended, having lasted five hours. Our loss in killed and wounded is not known, but it is large, as is also that of the enemy. We lost a great many prisoners. The rebel Gen. Ashby was killed.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!!!



C. T. Roberts & Co. The subscribers take pleasure in informing the People in general that they have just received, at their rooms, on High street, a large and varied stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED—

THREE BARRELS LAKE TROUT A PRIME ARTICLE, AT A. A. BARKER'S STORE. ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER DOZEN CALL AND SAMPLE THEM. Ebensburg, March 8, 1862.