

Democrat & Sentinel.

C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher. WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1861.

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Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Voters of the different Election districts of the County of Cambria, are requested to meet on Saturday, the sixth day of July next, at the places designated by law for holding the General Election, then and there to elect two persons to represent them in a Democratic County Convention. The Delegates thus chosen, will meet at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, on Monday the eighth day of July next, at two o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing General Election, and to transact such other business as the interests and interests of the party require. The Election for delegates to be opened at three o'clock P. M., and to be kept open until 7 o'clock P. M.

What will Congress do?

Congress meets to-morrow. It will doubtless have it in its power to do much during the session, towards promoting either the weal or the woe of our country. We would fain hope that its deliberations will be characterized by enlightened patriotism and profound wisdom. But how far there are just grounds for entertaining such a hope, we will not undertake to determine. Of one thing we now are certain—those who hope that at this session, anything will be done looking towards a compromise of the unfortunate differences between the Northern and Southern States, or the restoration of peace and tranquility to the country, are destined to a bitter disappointment. As well might you expect to see grapes growing on thorn-trees, or figs upon thistles, as to behold Congress at its present session, granting even a respectful consideration, to compromise or peace measures.

As we are always willing to encourage, instead of endeavoring to depress native intellect, we publish the following verses with much pleasure.

As we are always willing to encourage, instead of endeavoring to depress native intellect, we publish the following verses with much pleasure. They are quite as good as what are given as the earliest written lines of Lord Byron, and as a first effort, will do. However, if our fair correspondent should favor us with another effusion, she will please accompany it with her name in full. This we require of all our correspondents, not of course for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on their part. But for this, we might have frequently palmed off as original, productions which are really not so.

CHILDHOOD'S YEARS.

Ma. Editor:—Please publish these imperfect lines. They express the emotions of a true heart, and are my first attempt at poetry.

Oh, the thought is joy to me, Of happy childhood's years, When my youthful life was free, From sorrows, cares and fears.

Fond memory darts with arrows fleet, And carries me back again, To childhood's years and I gaily tread, O'er woodland, hill and plain.

It reveals to my mind a cottage home, In the midst of blooming flowers, Where at bright sunny hours of noon, I sought cool shady bowers.

It paints to me in colors new, Familiar scenes most dear, As gay and fair, as bright and true, As of old they now appear.

It brings back forms long, long forgot, Fond playmates bright and gay, As hurrying to some chosen spot, We spent long hours at play.

And joyously we strolled along, O'er hill, o'er dale, o'er plain, And listening to the birds of song, We mingled in their strain.

We strolled no thought for the coming day, No worldly thought obeyed, We thought of nought but joy and play, Where wren's fancy strayed.

I was then a happy child, My youthful heart had known no care— All nature 'round me fondly smiled, And bliss reigned everywhere.

But Oh! those happy years have fled, And youth I love has gone, And those I loved have joined the dead, And left me in this world alone.

Dear memory now is all I claim, To soothe my lonely heart and cheer— It brings back visions just the same, As when they gladly hovered near.

But this one thought inspires my heart, Where present bliss be given, With all that in this world I part, I may regain in heaven.

LORETTA July, 1861. MAGGIE L. C.

LETTER FROM CAMP WRIGHT.

CAMP WRIGHT, June 29, '61.

Friend Murray:—Nothing of very much importance has occurred in Camp during the last week. Yesterday we were visited by Gen. M'Call, (by the way a fine looking old gentleman, of the real soldier stamp.) when all the Companies in Camp went out in regimental drill and underwent a general inspection.

We expect to receive our arms and equipments next week, if nothing unfavorable transpires; and in all probability to move southward in about four weeks.

As a general thing every member of our Company enjoys excellent health, save a few who are troubled with diarrhoea—cause of which is, change of diet, and manner of living generally. Members of other companies tell us they experienced the same for a short time after coming here.

On last Tuesday the Cambria Guards, numbering 77 men, were "sworn in" by Lieut. Hall. After the ceremony of "swearing in" we gave three tremendous cheers for the Constitution and the Union; then three for our commissioned officers, and marched back to quarters, every heart beating high with enthusiasm and joy beaming on every countenance. Next day we were vaccinated—and received, every one who desired, a pair of good brogans from Uncle Sam. Bully for him!

There is much speculation as to what the Erie regiment will do, but in all probability the greater part of it will return home in a few days—certainly Col. McLean has been badly treated. But if his present regiment disbands he can easily get command of another—he has been offered the command of several different regiments. It is said by some that, before going into active service, every Company must number 101 men; in that case some more of our friends will have a chance to join us.

Soldiers must and will have fun, and to have it every device is resorted to—dancing, card-playing, boxing, and almost every other "ing." Last week a couple of imposters came into camp with "blowing" and "lifting" machines, for the purpose of fooling foolish soldiers out of a little 'change' that they needed badly enough for other uses; but they left in "double quick time," amid groans and hisses. Since that we have not been bothered with any more of that class.

Owing to the close proximity of the river, we have an excellent bath every day—something we had not on the Mountain." In fact we have every thing a soldier need wish for.

More anon, ROMEO. WILLIAMSPORT, Md June the 29.—Affairs are quiet here. Several regiments have left this place, and are now in camp a few miles below, on the river.

King Victor Emanuel is now recognized as King of Italy at the British Court.

All should not fail to read the advertisement of PAOR. WOOD, in to-day's paper.

WAR AND OTHER ITEMS.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 28.—The steamer Pawnee arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, bringing interesting but painful intelligence from Mathias Point.

According to the statements of persons in the expedition, Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, yesterday obtained from Capt. Rowan, of the Pawnee, a reinforcement of twenty men, and accompanied with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty in all, started in several cutters for Mathias Point, taking with them about two hundred and fifty bags, which were filled with sand on shore, and with which breastworks were soon erected, the proceedings being under the direction of Lieut. Chaplain. While in the act of returning to the Freeborn, for the purpose, it is stated, of obtaining cannon for the battery, a force of Confederates, variously estimated at from 800 to 1,200, suddenly emerged from a thick wood in which they had been concealed, and poured a volley of shot into the Federal party, who made a hasty retreat, several of the men by swimming to the Freeborn.

Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, protected his men as far as possible with his guns, and fired twelve or fifteen shots among the rebels, with what effect it could not be ascertained. While in the act of righting a gun after, it is said, the gunner had been wounded, Capt. Ward was struck in the breast by a bullet, and in the course of an hour thereafter, died from internal hemorrhage. A sailor named W. J. Bess was wounded in four places, it is feared mortally. Several others were wounded, among them Jack Williams, the coxswain, a ball entering his thigh. The flag he carried was completely riddled. The men all reached the vessel without further damage. Capt. Ward's body was brought here to-day by the Pawnee. At the funeral procession which accompanied it from the wharf to a place of temporary deposit in the Navy Yard, was displayed the riddled banner. The gloom which prevailed in this locality was oppressive. The remains will be transported North. It is said that after the Federal forces retreated from Mathias Point, the breastworks were immediately occupied by the Confederates. The information had early in the day been communicated by a negro belonging to Dr. Howe, whose house had been burned by a party from the Resolute on Tuesday, that the enemy were in the neighborhood at least 1000 strong. The negro approached the Federal party a fugitive, with his shirt on a pole, as a kind of a flag of truce. He has been brought to Washington quite happy at his escape from the rebel neighborhood.

P. M'Quellan, of Charleston, S. C., it is reported to the proper authorities, has been in New York making arrangements for sending both men and military equipments to the South. He has been also, or was about to depart for Europe, as agent for warlike supplies, in the employment of the Confederate States. This morning he called at the State Department with the passport of a British Consul for the purpose of obtaining thereto the signature of the Secretary. In accordance with the new regulation of the Department he was requested to make affidavit of his loyalty to the government and the lawfulness of his errand, which he did, and was told to call at two o'clock, when in making his appearance he was arrested, at the instance of the Secretary of State, by Capt. Starr and two soldiers who meantime had been sent for and were present for that purpose. He is in prison awaiting further orders of the government.

Already practical measures of legislation are being prepared. Senator Wilson, it is understood, has been in consultation with Congressmen as well as high officers of the Government, and at an early day of the extra session of Congress, will, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, introduce a series of bills for proposing, first, to legalize the Executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations; secondly, giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for a permanent increase of the army; thirdly, retiring infirm and disabled army officers; fourthly, to organize a National Guard to be all clothed and armed alike; fifthly, to increase the number of Cadets to the extent of 68, or to the number of Senators; and authorizing the President to fill vacancies caused by resignation or otherwise in that institution. Besides it is designed to recommend an appropriation of \$200,000,000 to carry the defensive measures into effect. The above are substantially the objects contemplated.

Owing to the speedy calling of so many troops into the field, the Quartermaster's Department has not been able to furnish uniforms so as to immediately meet the demands—Measures have been taken however for an adequate supply at the earliest practicable period.

Some of the members of the N. Y. Twelfth regiment of militia unite in a request that it be stated there is no adequate ground for the report that Col. Butterfield treats them otherwise than with kindness and a due regard to their comfort and interest. Gen. Fremont probably arrived here tonight, as such was his intention. The steamer Mount Vernon, Capt. Woods, left the Navy Yard this evening for Fortress Monroe, with dispatches from the Navy Department to Gen. Butler. She took a small force of marines and a detachment of Company H, N. Y. Seventy-First, to relieve their comrades who went down there about ten days ago, in the Annapolis tender, as guard to the works at the Rio Rapids. The Fifth Maine regiment arrived to-night. The object of Capt. Ward in throwing up breastworks at Mathias Point, was that his boat's crew might be able to hold the place, with the aid of a small howitzer battery covered by the thirty-two pounder guns of the Freeborn, until his force should be re-inforced by the N. Y. Seventy-First regiment, which he had sent for to come to his support. It was thought that the regiment, once there, could fortify themselves and hold the place against a force of vastly superior numbers—the Pawnee, however, arrived at the Navy Yard with Capt. Ward's corpse, before the dispatch reached the Seventy-First. The remains will go to New York, under marine escort, to-morrow.

HAGERSTOWN, June 28th.—The body of young Welch, of York, Pa., was sent home this morning. Maj. Doubleday saw a party of rebel troops clustered around Cage Woods upon the high hill opposite Williamsport, and threw a twenty-four pound shot at them this afternoon. They scampered over the Crest in more than double quick time. Orders for a march of the Reserve Guard,

consisting of the First Wisconsin, the Fourth Connecticut, and the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiments were issued this afternoon. M'Mullen's Independent Rangers also, from the fact this corps is the special body-guard of General Patterson. I presume that he too moves his headquarters southward.

Lieut. Elder, of Captain Doubleday's command, learned from a party who brought in a flag of truce yesterday, that the Virginians are forced to feed their horses exclusively on corn; they have no old hay, and acknowledge that not only provender, but that provisions of all kinds are very scarce. They said every thing in the valley of Virginia has been literally exhausted.

It is believed that our troops will cross the Potomac, partly at Williamsport and partly at Sheppardstown, nine miles below. Both are excellent fords. If they cross at the latter point and push rapidly forward, they might succeed in capturing three hundred cavalry troops. All are inspired at the idea of a forward movement; the enthusiasm is chilled by the fear that they will be marched ten or fifteen miles, and halted again for weeks.

Intelligence from Stevenson's station where Johnson's headquarters now are, declares that the force encamped immediately about him is full 5,000. He has sixteen pieces of artillery. Of these six are rifled twelve pound two twenty-four pounders of the old kind, two twelve pounder howitzers or the old kind and the remainder six pounders; none of the latter are rifled. The troops are well drilled, but not so well equipped as ours. Under very strict discipline, the men seem discontented and are slovenly in their habits.

Two regiments, one of Alabamians and the other of Mississippians, reached Harper's Ferry this morning and destroyed the balance of the railroad trestle work, and came over to the Maryland shore, seizing all the boats they could get, either breaking them up or taking them over the river. All the Union men of Harper's Ferry were again driven out.

Alvery, the secessionist leader, was arrested here ten days ago. He leaves here tomorrow for Fort M'Henry by way of Chambersburg and Harrisburg. His trunk is already packed. He is under a guard of M'Mullen's Rangers. Any attempt at rescue would prove hazardous in the extreme. I have just learned that M'Mullen's Rangers encamp to-morrow night at Sheppardstown. Some regiments will be thrown forward with them.

The headquarters of Gen. Patterson will be advanced further southward within a day or two.

Capt. Newton, of the Engineers, has visited Maryland Heights for the purpose of selecting the point upon which to erect a battery to command Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—The public mind is quite feverish here to day, and there is much subdued excitement, but no demonstration has been or is likely to be made. Considerable crowds surround the police stations, anxious to hear of expected developments under the new police regime. A search has been progressing in the Marshal's office and a large quantity of arms and ammunition were found secreted in a cellar, in the walls and beneath the floors. A case of valuable pistols, over eight hundred rifles, twenty-five of which are the Minie pattern, were among the discoveries. The latter are supposed to have belonged to the Massachusetts soldiers, whose arms were stolen by the mob on the 19th of April.

An immense quantity of percussion caps, estimated at 1,000,000, were also found, as well as 3100 ball cartridges, and various other articles, including balls for the steam gun. The search is still progressing. It is supposed that a considerable quantity of arms will be found at the various station houses.

This morning, Gen. Banks issued an order, directed to Col. Keely, in reply to the protest of the Police Commissioners, in which he says: "You will take special notice that, by my proclamation, neither the law nor the officers appointed to execute the law are affected in any manner whatever, except as it operates upon the members of the Board of Commissioners and the Chief of Police. Every named, will be continued in the service and the positions they now occupy, unless they shall refuse. In such cases the Provost Marshal is to select others to fill their places."

Among the articles found at Marshal Kane's office was a twelve pound cannon ball, bearing the inscription, "from Fort Sumpter to Marshal Kane."

NEW YORK, June 26.—Barque Virginia Ann, arrived here to day, reports that on the 10th inst., in lat. 27 and long. 84, she was boarded by the British ship Bramley Moore, from Mobile for Liverpool, and received from her a negro belonging to the North, who was permitted to leave Mobile. She reported that she was boarded the day previous by the U. S. steamer Massachusetts, which had the day previous taken twenty-five prizes one, the English ship Forfarshire, from Mobile. The Virginia Ann was chased on the 23d, all day and night, by a supposed privateer, which apparently had formerly been a pilot boat.

IMPORTANT NEWS from Wednesday was received in Washington on Wednesday, to the effect that the rebels of that State are about to proclaim the Southern portion of it below 36 30 a separate State, and to ally themselves with the Southern confederacy. It is said that a strong party in New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada Territory is in favor of the project, and prepared to second it. It is probable that the government will take vigorous measures to repress this treasonable movement in the Golden State.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—After extended enquiries it cannot be ascertained that John M. Botts has recently been in this city. His most intimate friends, including several Virginians, believe that the letter received in New York is a canard, perpetrated by some one making use of his name.

A NEW RIFLED CANNON.—Prof. A. K. Eaton, of New York, who is widely known as a chemist, mechanic, and inventor, has brought out a new breech-loading rifled cannon, which seems to supply a great desideratum. A second trial of its merits was made at Long Branch on Thursday last by a party of gentlemen who went down from New York for the purpose.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—The city continues quiet. There are many rumors of some intended action on the part of the Police Commissioners, but it is not definitely known up to this hour.

OLD POINT, June 28.—Col Cass' regiment arrived this morning from Boston, and proceeded to Washington, without landing. His original destination was Fortress Monroe.

The late Commander Ward.

Commander James H. Ward, of the United States Navy, who was slain on board of the Freeborn, on Thursday, while aiming a howitzer at the rebels to cover the retreat of the handful of men who had landed to construct a battery, was a son of the late Col. James Ward, of Hartford, Conn., where he was born in 1806. He entered in the Navy in 1823, and has always been a most efficient and able officer. His first cruise was as a midshipman on the Constitution, under Commodore McDonough. As a Lieutenant, he was on board the ship that carried John Randolph as Minister to Russia. He served for a number of years on the African coast, his latter service there being as commander of the squadron. Subsequently he served in Gulf Squadron, and then, for some years, as a professor in the Naval School at Annapolis. About four years ago he was appointed to the command of the receiving ship North Carolina at New York, where he remained until last Spring, when, at his suggestion a flotilla of light-draught steamers was organized for service in the Chesapeake, and his townsman, Secretary Welles, appointed him to the command of it, the Freeborn being his flag-ship. In his first cruise on her he opened fire on the rebel batteries at Sewall's Point. He has been very actively engaged ever since, and has taken a number of prizes and prisoners. He was the author of several useful works on gunnery, naval tactics and steam-power as applied to naval purposes, and was the inventor of several improvements in naval ordnance. Commander Ward was married in 1832 to Miss Wittmore, of New York, who is in Europe now, with two of their sons, the eldest and youngest. His second son was a full, conscientious man, who neglected no private or public duties. He leaves his family amply provided for, having inherited a fortune from his father. A short time ago an insurance on his life for \$5,000 was also effected in the Mutual Life Insurance office at New York.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 29.—This afternoon the President hoisted the national flag over the Canopy recently erected south of the Executive Mansion in the grounds attached thereto. Among the distinguished spectators present were Secretaries Seward and Smith, Gen. Scott and Gen. Mansfield—Rev. Smith, prync of the Episcopal church, delivered prayer appropriate to the occasion. The military were represented by the New York Twelfth and a detachment of regulars. The salute to the flag, the booming of cannon, the strains of music, the cheering of the President and Gen. Scott, concluded the ceremonies.

Capt. Craven has been ordered to the command of the Potomac flotilla in place of Capt. Ward, deceased.

The New Jersey Brigade which arrived yesterday will immediately go into camp near this city, in the neighborhood of the Rhode Island Regiments.

Two large sewers are immediately to be built, each capable of mounting eight 32-pounder guns, with movable barricades for the protection of the troops thereon.

The steam transport James Gay left the Navy Yard this evening with supplies for the Freeborn, which is reconnoitering between Mathias Point and Aquia Creek.

The Third and Fourth Massachusetts regiments are to march to-morrow morning. They will probably entrench themselves beyond Hampton bridge, and form the advance of the important movement towards Yorktown. Their time expires within three weeks.

AGE AND DEBILITY.

As old age comes creeping on, it brings with it many attendant infirmities. Loss of appetite, and weakness impair the health, and want of activity makes the mind disconcerted and unhappy. In cases where old age adds its influence, it is almost impossible to find vigor and health, and although many remedies have been tried, all have failed, until BERRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS were known and used. In every case where they have been employed, they have invariably given strength and restored the appetite. They have become a great agent for this alone, and are used by many people who are suffering from loss of appetite and general debility. In cases of long standing chronic diseases, they act as a charm, invigorating the system, thus giving nature another opportunity to repair physical injuries. See advertisement in another column.

EVERY SUMMER the demand for HERRHAVE'S Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservative of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Diarrhoea, and Dysentery give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons, who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of the Bitters upon the community. Sold by all druggists.

"The Life of the Flesh is in the Blood," was said by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that preclude the human frame, have their home in it, thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, had had regard to this important fact in making a Remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and it is true, for we know by our own experience. Seldom as we take any medicine we have nevertheless several times been under the obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them.—[Catholic, Halifax, N. S.]