

Democrat and Sentinel.



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 19, 1862.

Emancipation

A number of our contemporaries have discovered certain patriotic features in President Lincoln's message to Congress, which we confess we have not optics sharp enough to perceive.

"Lord of the Lion heart and Eagle eye," which involuntary commands admiration even in an enemy, while it is equally in keeping with the honest emotions of human nature, to despise the timid time server who endeavors to please all parties, and while he keeps the word of promise to the ear, breaks it to the hope.

There is but one question presented in the issue; and that is this: does the National Government possess the power to emancipate the slaves in the Southern States? If it does not possess it directly, it does not possess it indirectly.

When the war commenced we were told that it was a struggle for the preservation of the Union, and not for the annulling of the Constitution. The Constitution is the soul of the Union. It is the blood that invigorates and the spirit that gives it vitality.

That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment will redress only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation.

We know how unfashionable are the doctrines we promulgate in certain quarters of the country. But we thank God, they are not yet unfashionable in little Cambria, and we trust they never will be so.

"god of our idolatry," the days of the Republic are numbered. All who regard the President's message as a National and patriotic document, are welcome to accept it as such, but we for one, cast it from us, with the triple energy of our conscience, our principles and our patriotism.

Senator Cowan.

It is a pleasant task, to bear testimony to the patriotism, ability and worth of an honorable and high minded political opponent—one who prominently displays the Statesman without the demagogue; and such testimony we can bear, with regard to the course of Senator Cowan, since the commencement of his term of office up to the present time.

Let us mean hope your soul enslave, Be independent, fearless, brave, In the full assurance that the applause of grateful millions, will be your reward hereafter, for any sacrifice in the cause of patriotism and right you may now make.

McClellan's Speech.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Fairfax Court House, Va. March 14.—Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:—For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you know have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results.

My left, under General Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights and advancing steadily toward the head of the Hallow. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right wing turning the left of the enemy, and cross firing in his centre.

The capture of New Madrid. General Pope, in a dispatch to General Halleck says: Our success at New Madrid is even greater than has been reported. Twenty five pieces of heavy artillery, twenty four pounders, and rifled, thirty two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules and horses, tents for an army of twelve thousand men, and an immense quantity of other property of not less value than \$1,000,000.

The enemy barely escaped. The whole force is demoralized and dispersed in swamps on the opposite side of the river.—The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of the officers, the knapsacks of the men, their dead unburied, their suppers on the table and the candles burning in their tents. A furious thunder storm, which raged all night, enabled them to get across the river without being discovered.

The Great Three Days' Battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas.

St. Louis, March 11.—The following is the official report of Gen. Curtis, of the battle of Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Southwest, Pea Ridge, Ark., March 9. J. GENERAL:—On Thursday, the 6th inst., the enemy commenced an attack on my right, assailing and following the rear guard of the detachments under General Sigel, to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements about 4 o'clock P. M.

During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore, early on the 7th, I ordered a change of front to the right on my right, thus becoming my left, still rested on Sugar Creek Hollow. This brought my line across Pea Ridge, with my new right resting on the head of Cross Timber Hollow, which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an advance of cavalry and light artillery, under Colonel Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what we supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy.

The fight continued warmly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held in command by Colonel Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow; but were entirely repulsed, with the fall of the Rebel commander, McCulloch, in the centre, by the forces under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, of Missouri.

The plan of attack on the centre was gallantly carried forward by Colonel Osterhaus who was immediately sustained and supported by Colonel Davis' entire division, supported also by General Sigel's command, which had remained, till near the close of the day, on the left.

Col. Carr's division held the right under a falling and continuous fire all day. In the evening, the firing having entirely ceased in the centre, and the right being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the second division under Gen. Ashob. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right; therefore I commenced another change of front forward, so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in strong position.

My left, under General Sigel, moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights and advancing steadily toward the head of the Hallow. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right wing turning the left of the enemy, and cross firing in his centre.

Our loss was heavy. That of the enemy can never be ascertained, for the dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded too, many of them, perish.

The foe is scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to the Boston Mountains. General Sigel follows the enemy toward Keithsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the Rebel Major-General Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force of the enemy at this battle at Pea Ridge.

I have not, as yet, statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report; but I will refer you to a despatch which I will forward very soon.

The officers and soldiers under my command have displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make a distinction. I must, however, name the commanders of the divisions: General Sigel, who gallantly carried the right and drove back the left wing of the enemy, and General Ashob, who was wounded in the arm in his gallant effort to reinforce the right, Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General Davis, who commanded the centre, when McCulloch fell, on the 7th, and pressed towards the centre on the 8th; Colonel and Acting Brigadier-General Carr, who is also wounded in the arm, and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of the victory which their gallant heroes won over the combined force of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch, at Pea Ridge, in the Mountains of Arkansas. I have the honor to be, General, your servant. SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Brigadier-General Commanding.

From New Mexico—A Battle at Fort Craig.

An express has just arrived from Fort Craig with news of a serious conflict between our forces and the Texans, which lasted from 9 o'clock, a. m., on the 21st, until sundown of the same day.

The Texas charged desperately and furiously with picked men, about 600 strong. They were armed with carbines and revolvers, and long seven pound bowie knives.—After discharging their carbines at a close distance, they drew their revolvers, and reached the battery in a storm of grape and canister. The New Mexicans of Pinos' regiment were panic stricken, and ingloriously fled.

The Texans suffered terribly in this charge. Many of our own officers distinguished themselves on this day. Major Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded in several places, but the Major was not injured. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers, who were deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action, and behaved well.

It is agreed upon, between Peter J. Eck and the township of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and George Flick, of the same place, that in payment of an execution or note thereof, the said Peter J. Eck enclose to the said Geo. Flick, the following property at the following prices, viz:

1 Red spotted milch cow \$19.00
1 White spotted cow 8.00
1 Sucking calf 1.00
1 White and red spotted heifer 3.00
1 White and blue " 2.50
1 Black " 2.50
1 " and white " 1.50
11 White sheep and 4 lambs 18.00
5 White hogs 5.00

Received March 8th 1862 of George Flick the above sum of fifty one dollars and fifty cents in full of the price of the above property. PETER J. ECKENRODE, Attest, Florian Bengel, March 12-51\*

It is the freely expressed opinion of Members of Congress, many of whom have heretofore opposed the measure, that the bill of Senator Hale, for the great naval structures, will pass without objection or alteration, unless some clause be introduced requiring it to be furnished by a certain date. The new interest attached to iron sheathed vessels has called an amount of attention to the

WASHINGTON CITY, March 14.—The relations between the United States and Foreign Nations are now entirely free from any apprehensions whatever of disturbance. The tone of all the correspondence is cordial and amicable. It is considered that the British as well as the French Ministry, are evidently joining strength owing to the discountenancing of sympathy with the secessionists.

Who Wants a Home?

I will sell for cash or in payments the most reasonable terms, any or all of the following described real estate in ALLEGHENY TOWNSHIP.

One hundred acres of land, part survey in name of David Hamann, joining lands of James Doyle, Geo. Delaney and others. This land is improved—is good farm land—and contains a first rate coal bank.

Compare Richmond and Nashville—one a city in the hands of the Rebels, and the other a city in the hands of the Federal troops.—Drunken men reel and tumble into the gutters, sprawl over the sidewalks, brandish knives and pistols, and sometimes indulge in those deadly conflicts which fill our prisons with candidates for the gallows.

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