Democrat and Sentinel.

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

WEDNESDAY APRIL 9, 1862

The Future of the Democratic Party.

The Democracy should not mistake the signs of the times. A radical change in public sentiment is, and for some time has been going rapidly forward. The Republican party has not redeemed its pledges to the people and they have therefore lost all confidence in it. They find that they committed a serious blunder in elevating a sectional, one idea faction to power, and sigh for the days when the Democracy ruled the country, and when every American citizen dwelt "under his own vine and fig tree, with no one to molest him or make him afraid." There is a tide in the affairs of political parties as well as of individuals, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Such a tide is now running in favor of the Democracy, and if properly improved it will assuredly convey them once more to the high sea of success and prosperity. Now, then, is the time to trim our sails and put the good old ship in order, that we may take the tide before good fortunes gale. Our organization at least in this State is by no means as perfect just now as it should be. This is a matter which should be everywhere attended to at once We have all the elements of a powerful and invincible party within our control, but they must be drawn together, united and combined before we can enter the campaign without any just fears of a defeat. Success is now within our grasp. We have but to stretch forth our hands for it and it is ours.

The Republican party has not redeemed a single pledge it made to the American people in 1860, and it has been equally faithless in fulfilling its promises since the commencement of the present war. Everybody recollects the promises of "good times," "peace and prosperity," "plenty of money" and "homesteads in the West for all who would claim them," which were made on all occasions to the people during the Lincoln campaign. And how have these promises been redeemed? Let the present condition of the country answer. Business everywhere paralyzed, our Foreign Commerce seriously injured, a National debt which will soon be enumerated not by millions but by billions; taxation coming to an extent that must prove oppressively heavy to every branch of industry in the country; no men prosperous but the rascally government contractors, who have been indirectly robbing the people of millions. The only men who live on the fat of the land and dress in purple and fine linen, are those who have been selling the Government rotten clothing, ringboned, spavined and blind horses, inefficient fire arms, leaky ships, unwholesome provisions &c. From all others, we hear complaints of hard times and embarrassment in business. All these frauds have been perpetrated under the administration of the party, and by some of the principal leaders of the party which in 1860 had such a keen scent for corruption, and endeavored to make so much out of the investigations of the illustrious smeller John Covode. It will be said perhaps that it is unjust to hold the National Administration responsible for the acts of its agents—but the people do not think so. Every Administration since the organization of the Government has been held responsible for the acts of those it entrusted with power, and the people cannot perceive why there should be a special exemption in favor of Mr. Lincoln's management of the affairs of the Nation.

While the Republicans have been covering themselves with disgrace, the Democracy can present a faultless and glorious record, and one therefore of which they have just reason to feel proud. Although they had done nothing to bring the present unfortunate war about, although they had steadily and consistently opposed the foul spirit of sectionalism North and South which brought the direful calamity on the country, they have been the boldest and most efficient defenders of the Union since the commencement of the struggle. While the Administration was trampling on the sacred right of personal liberty, by suspending in open violation of the Constitution, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, while Republican *alias* Abolition mobs were endeavoring to destroy the liberty of the Press by rifling out newspaper establishments which dared to oppose with manly firmness the assaults that were being made on the rights of the people, while the Abolition members of Congress were debating the propriety of emancipating the slaves and encouraging a servile insurrection among them, the Democracy were fighting the battles of the country by thousands, and freely and cheerfully pouring forth their blood in defence of the Union. And yet they have been assailed and maligned by the polluted and shameless Abolition Press, as traitors, as secessionists, because they would not tamely consent to the ignoring of the Constitution framed by Washington and his compeers and which alone gives the Union its value.

With such a record as this the Democracy are prepared to go into the approaching campaign, and around their standard, a vast majority of the people, under the circumstances, are prepared to rally On their side are consistency, patriotism and unfaltering devotion to the Union and the Constitution. On the side of the opposition are fraud, treachery, the violation of solemn pledges, and Abolitionism in its most loathsome form. No wonder then, that a reaction in public sentiment has set in, and that it is likely to continue. In the circumstance we see a ray of bright sunlight piercing the thick night which has so long surrounded us, and find abundant reason to hope, that we have seen the worst, that the Union will be preserved and the Constitution restored to us perfect and unimpaired.

Military Critics.

An ancient Historian relates, that when Hannibal, perhaps the greatest General the world ever saw, visited Ephesens, a Philosopher of that city had the impudence to lecture before him on the duties of a general and the rules of the military art. The speech charmed the whole audience. But Hannibal being asked his opinion of it, replied, "I have seen many old dotards in my time, but this exceeds them all." We think General M'Clellan would be warranted in giving utterance to a similar sentiment, on perusing the lectures of the ignorant fanatic Horace Greely, on the manner in which the present war should be carried on and the duties which are incumbent on the General who commands our army. Old Horace knows as little about the art of war, as he does concerning the Latin or Hebrew language. It is very doubtful whether he even knows how to load a musket. Yet he has impudence enough to set himself up as a "son of Mars," as well qualified to give instructions in military matters as a West Point Professor. Of course M'Clellan and the other Generals of the army regard his vaporing with contempt, but it receives consideration and attention to which it is not entitled, in Congress and other high quarters. The Abolition small fry are endeavoring to imitate Horace in playing Military critic. Men who were never suspected of knowing anything worth knowing, have suddenly discovered that they are complete masters of the art of war, and embryo Generals. The misfortune however is, that they are all stay at home patriots, and have no disposition to display their wonderful knowledge of military matters on the battle field.

Alarmed.

Sometime ago, a report gained currency in Washington City, that a caucus of the Democratic and conservative members of Congress had been held for the purpose of taking the iniatory steps for bringing about a thorough reorganization of the Democratic party. It created a terrible excitement among the friends of Negro Emancipation, and was denounced as a treasonable movement. It seems that it is a highly censurable thing for the Democracy to endeavor to preserve their party from destruction, although they are now as willing as heretofore, to assist the Government in all proper efforts to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity equality and rights of the States unimpaired. Why is this? Have we in reality become a Nation of chain kissing slaves, and are loyal citizens to be denied the sacred privilege of defending the principles which their unbiased judgments tell them are right? Of course we do not hold Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet responsible for the clamor that was raised by certain members of Congress and newspaper writers concerning the caucus, but it does show an extraordinary want of liberality of sentiment, and an open disregard of the sacred right of free discussion, among Republican politicians. If it had been a Republican caucus no complaints would have been made.

It turns out after all, that the caucus, notwithstanding all that has been said concerning it, transacted no business. It was merely a social gathering of about forty members who are opposed to negro emancipation, and although there was a free exchange of sentiments between those assembled, no plan for future action was adopted. The Abolitionists will now have to hunt up some other subject to make a fuss about.

☞ Those who wish to purchase valuable real estate, on reasonable terms, should peruse the advertisement of J. C. & P. S Noon, Esqr's., in another column. The location of the building lots in this place advertised, are all that could be desired by those desiring to locate in our flourishing town. The rest of the property is all that it is described to be.

The News.

Since the battle of Winchester, we have received but little news of importance from the army, either on the Potomac or in Tennessee. However the indications are that important events will soon occur. The rebel iron clad steamer Nashville has escaped to sea, and it said the Merrimac is preparing to follow. It is also rumored that Beauregard's army has been surrounded in Tennessee, and cannot possibly escape. This, however, wants confirmation. The position which our army now occupies is highly favorable to success, and we can not see how the rebels can possibly make a successful stand under the circumstances, We trust that the war will be brought to a speedy close by a succession of brilliant victories, and that we will have done with the ravings of Southern fire eaters and Northern Abolitionists forever. We may then justly hope to go on prospering and to prosper as a Nation.

☞ We direct the attention of property holders, and all others interested, to the Ordinance of the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Carrolltown, which we publish this week in our advertising columns. By the way, we are glad to find that our friend Dr. Brallier, has been elevated to the dignified position of *Mayor* of that flourishing Borough. This shows his ability and worth are properly appreciated. Hope he won't be too rigid in judging to judgement our Ebensburg boys, if they should while chancing to sojourn in his *bailiwick*, happen to take a little too much small beer. Remember that mercy should ever temper justice.

BROKE JAIL.—Samuel Welsh, who was convicted of the crime of Rape at March Court, succeeded in escaping from Jail on last Wednesday evening. It is supposed that by some unknown means, he succeeded in obtaining the poker of the stove nearly in front of his cell, with which he broke or pryed open the door which kept him in durance vile. Nothing has been heard of him since he took his unceremonious departure, and we believe no reward has yet been offered for his arrest.

☞ Mr. C. T. Roberts has removed his Clock, Watch and Jewelry establishment to the room on High Street, one door East of the Clothing Store of Evans & Son, & nearly opposite the Store of Davis, Jones & Co. He has fitted it up in an elegant and tasty manner, as all who take a look at it will agree. His stock is large, well selected and he sells cheap. Watches &c., repaired in a manner that cannot fail in giving satisfaction.

☞ We are indebted to Senator Cowan, for the very able speech of Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, against the schemes of the Abolitionists for emancipating the slaves. Hon. S. S. Blair member of Congress from this District, has sent us a number of interesting documents during the present session, for which he will please accept our thanks.

☞ Nearly all the farmers in this County have very wisely turned their attention to manufacturing Maple Sugar this spring. The amount manufactured will be very considerable and bring a good price in market.

☞ We regret to learn, that Mr. John Wherry, a well known citizen of this county, and a Wagon Master in the U. S. Army, died in the hospital at Georgetown on last Wednesday, after a lingering illness. For several weeks before his death he appeared to be recovering, but a sudden relapse dispelled all hope, and death in a short time closed the scene. He was a son of our venerable and esteemed fellow townsman William Wherry, Esq., and was we suppose about 40 years of age. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

☞ We publish in another column an advertisement from a Young Gentleman, who appears anxious to enter the state of matrimony. We publish it, of course, as we do any other advertisement that is paid for, and not knowing whether the party from whom we received it is sincere, or whether he is getting off what Artemus Ward calls a 'goak.'

☞ It is said that Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, is about to leave this country in disgust, and return to old England. Well, we suppose the country can get along without him. He has been no better than a spy, since he landed on the continent.

☞ Eight Cottages, each costing from $1000 to $15000, are being erected at Cresson, by the Proprietors, for the accommodation of families disirous of spending the summer, at that popular resort of invalids and pleasure seekers.

☞ Joseph R. Durborrow, formerly of this place, has become the Editor and Proprietor of the Bedford *Inquirer*. He ascended the tripod last week. He is a practical printer and an able writer. We wish him abundance of pecuniary success.

☞ The citizens of Ebensburg have for some time past been enjoying the exquisit luxury of muddy streets—a great blessing in a free country.

Parson Brownlow.

This eccentric individual, has come North for the purpose of publishing a book, giving an account of his "Martyrdom" among the rebels last year. It will doubtless be a literary curiosity in its way. He has accepted an offer of ten thousand dollars, from a well known publishing house in Philadelphia, for the copyright of the work. The Parson says some good and eloquent things occasionally, in his peculiar style, but he is too often disgustingly profane, and gives utterance to sentiments, very unbecoming at least in one professing to be a minister of the Gospel. The other day in Cincinnati, he delivered an address, in which after using up the rebels, he gave the Abolitionists a rather hard dig. We give the following extract as a specimen:—

"Some time since I stood alone amidst 7,000 rebel soldiers, and I said in my address to them: "It is you of the South that are to blame. The North have not precipitated this war on us; it is you who have done it. You complained of an infringement of Southern rights when there was no intringement. You complained of Northern encroachments when there were none, and you have rushed into a war of the most wicked kind without the shadow of a reason."

"But, gentlemen of Ohio, I do not and cannot exonerate the North; and I say in brief to you that if, fifty years ago, we had taken one hundred Southern fire-eaters and one hundred Northern Abolitionists and hanged them up, and buried them in a common ditch, and sent their souls to hell, we should have had none of this war. (Immense applause.) I am speaking too long. (Cries of "No, no!" "Go on!" "Don't allow that kind of talk!") But in looking around on this assembly, I notice that Time has written his mark unmistakably on the countenances of a large proportion of this audience. Many are growing grey; I am getting old myself, and I know not how soon the span of our existence may be shortened, and the spirit takes its flight to realms of eternal joy and happiness, or everlasting misery. It behooves us all, then, to see to it that we are prepared for this change, wherever and whenever it may come, and may God in His infinite mercy bless and keep us all."

☞ Mr. E. J. Mills has just opened at his store room, a fresh supply of Groceries &c., which he is selling very low. Those who have the cash cannot fail in securing bargains by purchasing from him.

Considerable.—The amount of small beer consumed in this place last week

☞ Clark Wilson, formerly of the Indiana *Messenger*, has purchased the Butler *Herald*. We understand that the paper under his charge will continue Democratic.

The Pennsylvanians at Winchester.

HARRISBURG, April 4.—The following General Order has just been issued:—

HEAD QUARTERS P. M.,
HARRISBURG, April 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 29.—The Governor congratulates the members of the Eighty fourth and One Hundred and tenth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers upon their gallantry in the recent severe and brilliant action at Winchester. Their bearing upon that occasion, under the formidable attack of a bold and desperate foe, was worthy the high reputation already won by the soldiers of Pennsylvania in the memorable fields of Drainesville, Roanoke Island and Newbern The Governor is proud to recognize the enviable distinction thus gained by the troops of the Commonwealth, and trusts that to the end of the present wicked Rebellion they may be distinguished for similar deeds of valor and endurance, and that whenever called to meet the enemies of their country they may prove their fitness to sustain its flag.

The example of the gallant Colonel Murray, of the Eighty fourth, who fell at the head of his regiment in the conflict at Winchester, with that of the noble men of his command who there gave their lives a willing sacrifice to their country, must stimulate all who are enlisted in her service to increased devotion, while their memory will be cherished by every patriot, and add honor to the arms of Pennsylvania and the Union.

The Governor directs that "Winchester, 53d March, 1862," be inscribed on the flags of the Eighty-fourth and One-Hundred-and-tenth Regiments, and that this order be read at the head of all the regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

By order of A. G. Curtin, Governor and Commander in chief.

A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General, P. M.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable Hair Restorative, still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted.

His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair on the head of the aged, that has been silvered for many years, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantage of youth.

There can be no doubt that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume the beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world. *St. Louis Morning Herald.*

Sold by all good Druggists.

Stirring from South Carolina---Pennsylvanians Captured.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The *Herald's* Hilton S. C., correspondence gives the following information. From North Edisto, S. C., we have stirring intelligence. The rebels have come down in considerable force and succeeded in cutting off, the other night, nearly an entire company belonging to the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania regiment, which was on Little Edisto Island as a picket. Strangely enough they neglected to guard the bridge between them and the main force. The enemy succeeded in burning that and then surrounded the pickets, killing three, wounding a dozen and capturing about thirty of our men. The balance escaped to North Edisto. Since then there have been several skirmishes, but with no result. Ample reinforcements will be sent to Col. Moore directly, by Gen. Benham. No further particulars than the above have been received.

The Damage to the Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The following in regard to the Merrimac has been received at the Navy Department: When she run for Norfolk on Sunday, the 9th of March, in the evening, she had seven feet of water in her hold. One shot from the Cumberland had riddled her, and one shot from the Monitor, through her port hole, dismounted two guns The Monitor put a ball through the boiler of the Patrick Henry, killed two men and scalded others.

The steamer Freeborn had arrived up from Liverpool Point, bringing some additional particulars of the skirmish at Stafford Court House. General Sickles' troops captured some forty horses belonging to the rebel cavalry, a number of small arms, and the mails in the Stafford postoffice, in which were found many letters, some of them being probably of importance to the Government. Six prisoners were also taken, who were brought up in the Freeborn and taken to the old Capitol prison.

As the crew of the Freeborn were getting off the horses and other property captured the rebels opened a heavy fire upon them from a thicket, but as the Freeborn, returning the compliment with shrapnel the enemy hastily decamped.

The mails from California, Oregon and Washington Territory are now transported overland from St. Joseph, Mo., and letter post office correspondence can be sent from any post office.

☞ A "weather wise" correspondent of the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of last Monday says: "Cut the following out and notice: The indications for April are, that there will be less rain than in 1860—a pleasant, dry spring like month—more sunshine days than did March—occasional rain and thunder storms; possibly one or two hard frosts, with light snow.

The danger is, if we do not have much rain in April, we will have more in May when the vegetation will be so advanced that it may be injured by frost about the 20th of May.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

LEAVE WESTWARD,

STATIONS.	Through Express.	Fast Line.	Mail Train.	Johnstown Accommodation.
	A.M.	P. M.	P.M.	
Altoona,	8.40	9,10	3,20	
Kittanning,			3 46	
Gallitzin,	9.15	9,43	4,08	
Cresson,	†9,22		4,16	
Lilly's			4,24	
Portage,			4,36	
Wilmore,	9.44	10,09	4,45	
Summerhill,			4,51	A.M
Mineral Point,			5,05	—
Conemaugh,	10,12	10,34	5,18	6,25
Johnstown,	10,18	10,41	5,25	6,32
	A.M.	P. M.	P.M.	A.M

LEAVE EASTWARD,

STATIONS.	Through Express.	Fast Line.	Mail Train.	Johnstown Accommodation.
	P. M.	A.M.	A. M.	P.M.
Johnstown,	7,50	5,55	9,56	7,14
Conemaugh,	7,55	6,	10,02	7,20
Mineral Point,			10,12	P.M.
Summerhill,			10,20	—
Wilmore,	8,25	6,30	10,34	
Portage,			10,43	
Lilly's,			10,54	
Cresson,	†8,53		11,04	
Gallitzin,	9,02	7,07	11,14	
Kittanning,			11,35	
Altoona,	9,35	7,40	11,50	
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	

†Trains will stop at stations marked "F," only when signal is given.

EBENSBURG & CRESSON RAIL ROAD

TRAIN No. 1.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.
A. M.		A. M.
7,00	Cresson,	9,10
7,20	Munster,	8 50
7,35	Kayler's,	8,35
8,00	Ebensburg,	8,10

TRAIN No. 2.

A. M.		P. M.
11,05	Cresson,	4,05
11,20	Munster,	3,50
11,35	Kaylor's,	3,35
12,00	Ebensburg,	3,10

☞ DO YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT? ☜

I offer a pleasant business for the spring and summer, with large profits. Send for my new circular, containing full information. Address

GEO. EDW'D. SEARS,
181 William St., N. Y.

March 26, 1862–

☞ We would attract the attention of readers to the advertisement in another column, of "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." It meets a general want, and its efficacy is well recommended, we would advise those suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, or the effects of Mercurial poison, to give it a trial.

☞ Proffessor Wood's advertisement will be found in another column. It should be read by every person.

AN ORDINANCE

In relation to the grading and laying of String Plank or Pavements in the Borough of Carrolltown, and for the proper payment of the same.

Section 1st.—Be it ordained by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Carrolltown, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same—That each and every person, owning a lot or lots in the aforesaid Borough, fronting on Main Street, or as it is otherwise called, "the Ebensburg Road," and Carroll Street, shall procure immediately after the publication of this ordinance, to grade the side walks along the same, or if it be preferable, to lay a plank; the plank to be at least eight inches wide, two and a half inches thick, to each pavement, side by side, to be laid and supported by short plank two inches half inches thick, or by hewed ties, not more than five feet.

Section 2d.—The grading and pavement on Main Street, on "Ebensburg Road," on the West, side at the road leading to the Monastery, on the property of Lawrence Schroth, and continue through Northward, without interruption, to, and in front of the property of Oswald. On the East side, from the alley on the property of John Fox, continuing on through Northward, without interruption, to, and in front of the property of Gottwald's property. The grading and paving of Carroll Street will be done at the present, to the South side, beginning at Main Street, with three additional side plank, and extending on to Chapel Street.

Section 3d.—Each owner of a lot is requested to proceed at once to grade and pave such amount of ground as may be fronting or laying on the above named Streets, and to have the work completed by the fifteenth day of May next. Should any individual fail to comply with the above requests, the Street Commissioner will at once take charge of the same, and charge the owner for time and labor, with an addition of twenty per cent. thereon, for the trouble, as aforesaid.

Section 4th.—The aforesaid pavement to be formed down by five flat stones, at least six by a plank. The grading and paving to be superintended by the Street Commissioner.

Section 5th.—That after the completion of said side walks, or any part thereof, any person, allow his or her Horse, Horses or Mule, to injure the aforesaid side walks, or blockade, or otherwise incommode pedestrians in quietly passing over the same, either by driving or riding them, or by hitching near by, such person shall by proper information of any person to the Burgess, or other Magistrate, be liable to pay for the first offence, the sum of five dollars for every subsequent one, to be recovered according to the provisions of several acts of Assembly relating to fines in such cases.

Section 6th.—All such fines as may be collected, to be paid over to the Borough Treasurer, and are to be applied as Borough taxes.

Given under my hand and seal of the Burgess of Carrolltown, this first day of April A. D. 1862.

Attest, J. L. BRALLIER, Burgess.
John E. Mancher, Clerk.

Carrolltown, April 9, 1862—3t.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS

The undersigned has just received at his store room, on High street, a fresh supply of

Groceries,

THE BEST COVE FLOUR, FISH, FLOUR, MOLASSES, SUGAR, CHEESE, COFFEE, TEA, RICE, &c.

AND THE VERY BEST QUALITY

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

ALSO

A LOT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS and Caps, of Superior Quality

STATIONERY

of all kinds; and in short everything in his line of business.—His Stock has been well selected and will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices. Call and judge for yourselves

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Apr. 9, 1862 3t

TO THE LADIES

Having a desire to form the acquaintance of a Young Lady, with regard to matrimony, between the ages of 18 and 22, of amiable disposition, genteel manners, and pleasing address.

I take this method of soliciting a correspondence from any one who thinks she possesses the above qualities.—All correspondence will be regarded as strictly confidential.

Address

ABELARD,
EBENSBURG, PA.

April 9, 1862. 2mo

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Cambria County to distribute money in the hands of Joseph Miller, Executor of Robert Flinn, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on Saturday April 26th inst., at one o'clock P. M., when and where persons having claims are required to present them, or be forever debarred from coming on said fund.

PHIL. S. NOON, Auditor.

April 9, 1862—3t.