

Democrat and Sentinel.



JAS. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 19, 1862.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Cambria County, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding the general election, on SATURDAY THE 21st DAY OF JUNE INST., and elect two Delegates from each District to meet in County Convention, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on MONDAY the 23d day of June inst., at one o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election, and to transact any other business devolving upon said Convention.

The election of Delegates will take place between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. IRVIN RUTLEDGE, Chairman County Committee. Johnstown, June 4, 1862.

Democratic State Convention. In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on FRIDAY the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to adopt such resolutions as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH, Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com. To the Patrons of the Democrat and Sentinel.

Kind Patrons, in addressing you for the first time, I must make my introduction without the usual customary preface of the retiring editor, as in this case you will see by the sad announcement, in another column, of the sudden death of Mr. Murray, who so successfully and fearlessly edited this paper for the last five or six years, that the duties and responsibilities of Editor and Publisher will henceforth devolve upon me. In taking the editorial chair, I do so with a sincere regret for the bereavement of one whose experience and abilities rendered him more capable of giving general satisfaction; but in this, as in all other things we must submit to the will of Him, in whose providence are fixed, all our destinies.

The Democrat & Sentinel, while I have control of it, shall continue, as heretofore, to uphold and defend the measures of the Democratic party, and shall pertinaciously adhere to its principles, no matter whether they shall be assailed by distemperers or denounced by demagogues, or how dark and trying the hour, it shall be found battling upon the side of justice and truth. In discussing political questions, the Constitution and the time-tested principles of the Democratic party shall be my guide; neither self interest, outside influence, the denunciations of brawling demagogues nor the threats of incarceration in the dungeons of Forts Mifflin or Lafayette, shall deter me from fearlessly and zealously upholding, with all my capacity, that which is right, nor from denouncing that which is wrong. In this course my sanguine expectations are, that I shall be sustained by the sober and reflecting portion of the Democratic readers. I am fervently attached to the Democratic party, believing it to be the only national party in existence, and the only one by which our Government can be steered through the storms which are now blackening around it. I am in favor of the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was," and shall intrepidly oppose sectionalism, whether it be concealed under the high sounding names of Republican or Union party, or under whatever other garb it may seek to deceive or inveigle the honest and unsuspecting. It shall always be my earnest endeavor to keep discussion out of the ranks of the Democratic party, and shall at all times zealously labor to promote a spirit of unity and harmony which will ever crown it with success.

The choicest literature will be selected and time will be given to the Local Department of the paper, by endeavoring faithfully to chronicle and publish full accounts of all important transpiring events throughout the county; and shall give in a condensed form, all the important Congress-

ional news, also the news of foreign nations; the markets will be published and corrected weekly, so that the farmer can always see and know the current prices of his products; in short no pains shall be spared nor trouble counted too much to make the paper a fireside companion and a welcome visitor in every family. Having already procured new type, I am prepared to issue the Democrat & Sentinel in a much more legible print than heretofore. In conclusion allow me, dear patrons, to tender to you my most hearty and sincere thanks for the increasing patronage and endorsement of this paper's course since I have been connected with it, and as I have had no experience as an editor, must ask your lenity, and if I fail to make the paper meet your expectations, I trust you will be slow to censure; if, on the other hand, by pursuing an upright and manly course meet with your approbation and endorsement, I shall have attained the aim of all that I could wish.

JAS. S. TODD.

A Singular Prediction.

Did the Republican party a few years ago, when it framed that now almost obnoxious document, the Chicago Platform, know that they were prognosticating their own shameful career upon their entrance to power; if so they could see deep into their own iniquity and certainly made a prophecy which is now being fully verified. Read the following resolution of the Chicago Platform, and see if they have not truly predicted.

"Resolved, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return of rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded."

Will the honest Republicans, (if there are any honest ones,) adopt that resolution now, or will they persistently shut their eyes against the dishonesty and corruption of their leaders now in the high councils of the Nation? Ye well meaning men who were not dyed in the wool Republicans, but who nevertheless have been deceived and voted with them, do penance for your sin and abandon at once a party so corrupt and whose dogmas are so destructive to liberty and our Government be not deceived another time, be not caught by the bait Union Party, for it is only abolition under another name, forsake it forever and listen to the admonition and timely warnings of the Democratic party and learn there without prejudice that it is the only hope, and the only party by which our Nationality can be preserved; that it is the only party that can successfully carry on a war or that can successfully govern this great Republic. Cast your vote this fall and help to again place that party in power, under whose guidance our country prospered, and you again will have peace and each and all of us can follow our own pursuit of happiness and sit under our own "vign and fig tree" unmolested.

We learn from a circular that Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE & Co., are about starting a weekly Democratic paper in the city of Philadelphia, to commence on Saturday the 21st inst. This is a most commendable enterprise, and the need of a leading Democratic organ in this State has long been felt. Mr. Florence is well known to the people of this State, and to speak in his praise, we need only mention his name. The terms are moderate, \$2 a single copy, as it is to be a large double sheet paper, containing 48 columns of reading matter.

We learn from the Clearfield Republican that a District Convention is already asked for, to meet at Tyrone—and suggests Monday the 23d, instant for the meeting of said Convention. This would be a bad day for the Democracy of Cambria, as that is the day on which our County Convention meets, and as it is yet early, we would politely ask that that suggestion be withdrawn and make the day of meeting of said Convention on the Monday following, which is the 30th of this month.

DIED—On the 10th inst., Emmet Constantine, son of M. M. and Margaret O'Neill, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Johns & Crosley's Cement Glue is now for sale at H. C. Devine's.

Professor Wood's advertisement can be found in another column. It should be read by every person.

DIED At the residence of his Mother, in this place, on Friday evening the 13th inst., CHARLES D. MURRAY, Esq., aged 30 years.

Our paper, this week, goes to its readers marked with the sable habiliments of woe. Its Editor, CHARLES D. MURRAY, is in the grave; and a responsibility has devolved upon the publisher, which, to him, is a new duty. It has fallen to our lot to chronicle his death and to pay a last tribute to his memory; in doing so we cannot say more in praise, nor pass a higher eulogy upon the deceased Editor, than by referring to his acts as displayed during the last five or six years he was Editor of this paper. Fearless, upright, intelligent and unswerving in his course. In a dark and trying hour, he stood by the interests of his country and the principles of the Democratic faith, whilst the faithless fled from the first truths of Democracy. The principles promulgated by Jefferson were his hand-mark, and the emblem of his political faith. When our flag was dishonored and Fort Sumpter had to yield, when our Capitol was menaced by ruthless men and Harper's Ferry fell, CHARLES D. MURRAY vindicated the right of the Government to assert its authority and to have the insurgents brought to a speedy account, although bitterly opposed to the political creed of the present Administration, yet he was ever willing, and ardently sustained it in all its Constitutional acts. During his brief mortal career he left behind a record, not soon to be forgotten, which proves his integrity and in its effulgence fully reflects the true character of the man. He was a good and peaceful citizen, a sincere christian and a true and devoted friend. Amiable in his disposition, affable in his manners, and instructive in his conversation, he leaves many behind who deeply feel and mourn their loss. We cannot speak of the illustrious dead as he deserves, for the "heart knoweth its own sorrows, and the stranger intermeddles not therewith."

We sorrow and mourn with our Patrons that CHARLES D. MURRAY is dead, and shall faithfully labor to fill that vacancy to the best of our feeble ability. With feelings of pride do we point our readers to the resolutions passed by the magnanimous members of his own profession, at the earliest announcement of his death, which show the worth and esteem in which he was held by his compatriots.

C. D. MURRAY was born in Arranagh, Indiana county, in the year 1832. His parents subsequently moved to Jackson township, in this county, where he lived with them until his maturer years when he himself came to Ebensburg and entered upon the study of Medicine, under Dr. W. Leamon, with the intention of becoming a Physician; he afterwards abandoned the idea of becoming a member of the "Healing Art," and engaged in the study of Law, under the guidance of M. Hasson, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar in this County on the 5th of December, 1853; and in the spring of 1855, he was unanimously made a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and was elected the following October, which office he held the full term, two years. In September 1857, he became assistant editor to H. C. Devine, who then was proprietor of the Democrat & Sentinel, and in February 1858 he assumed full control of that paper, acting as editor and publisher, since then he has had control of the editorial department of this paper. He has two brothers living in California, and in this place he leaves an only parent, a widowed Mother, to mourn his death. Such is the biography, briefly and feebly sketched of one who was well known to so many of the citizens of this county. Peace to his soul.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The decease of CHARLES D. MURRAY, Esq., having been announced, the members of the Ebensburg Bar met at the Court House, in said place, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Wm. Kittell, Esq., Col. Michael Dan Magellan was called to the chair, and on motion of John Fenlon, Esq., P. S. Noon and A. C. Mullin were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, and having passed a touching and eloquent eulogium upon the deceased, On motion of

R. L. Johnston, Esq., that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meet-

ing, which motion being carried, the President thereupon appointed R. L. Johnston, John S. Rhey and Joseph McDonald, Esquires, said committee, who after a brief absence, returned and reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

An occasion of the most melancholy character summons the members of the Ebensburg Bar together this morning. One of our Brothers—who but a few days ago, exulted in the most buoyant health—has been, by a most heart rending casualty, removed from our midst, to that "bourne whence no traveller returns." Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence that has removed CHARLES D. MURRAY, Esq., from the scenes of his earthly labors.

Resolved, That in his demise and its surrounding circumstances we feel and deplore, not only the loss of a professional brother, but the additional grief of its being under the most painful and distressing circumstances.

Resolved, That in the deceased we recognize not only a gentleman of fine legal attainments, which if fully developed might have given him a most enviable position in his profession—but a man of the finest literary talent; a sound thinker, and a vigorous and nervous writer.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincerest sympathy, to his pious and beloved Mother, for the loss of her highest earthly treasure; and can only refer her for support on this trying occasion to Him "That tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Resolved, That we shall wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we shall attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting, be a committee to wait upon the Mother of the deceased, with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be presented to the Court, at its next meeting, and that the Court be requested to spread the same upon the records.

On motion, adjourned. M. D. MAGEHAN, Chairman. P. S. NOON, A. C. MULLIN, Secretaries.

Everything along the Potomac has been quiet for the last few days and we have little or no news from Gen. McClellan's army, leaving the people in suspense, anxiously watching every move, expectantly awaiting the downfall of Richmond. It is the hull before the storm. The mysterious movements of the enemy indicate a plot as yet unknown to our Generals; large bodies of troops can be seen moving in various directions, but the main force seems now to be moving from Richmond in the direction of Fredericksburg. The rebels will know the fall of their capital reveals their fate, and are no doubt by their mysterious movements endeavoring to deceive and entrap our army, and thus gain a victory which would probably strengthen their cause amongst the foreign nations, but we have the fullest confidence in Gen. McClellan's ability, and will patiently await the result. It has been a popular theme of many Republican papers to find fault with Gen. McClellan's movements, but this comes from envy & political hate, and this man has been safe in the city of Richmond, but it seems not to be the wish nor the disposition of a large number of Republicans to see this war brought to a speedy close, army speculations and fat contracts appear to dazzle and blind them to the interests of their country. Oh! that men should be so depraved and selfish as to rather see our army butchered and defeated than that they should lose a grasp at the public treasury of our country, and who would rather see this, a war of extermination of millions of our white population, for the convenience and elevation of the African slave, than that the Constitution as it is, should be any longer perpetuated.

The proceedings of the first week of the June Sessions embraced but few cases; the following is a brief summary.

Com. vs William Parks—Indictment for keeping a tipping house. True Bill. Not taken.

Com. vs John Thompson otherwise called Jesse Kooker—Burglary. A true bill. Indictment certified into the Court of Oyer and Terminer and case continued at the instance of Mr. Pershing, Atty. for Defendant.

Com. vs Matthew Owens—Affiliation. True Bill. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced.

Com. vs Joseph Brindle—Tipping house. True Bill. Defendant pleads guilty and was sentenced.

Com. vs Joseph Brindle—2d Indictment. Tipping house. Same as above.

Com. vs Frances Regland—Fornication. Not taken.

Com. vs Patrick Jenks—Tipping house. A true bill. Defendant pleads guilty and was sentenced.

Com. vs John McAtee—Tipping house. Not a true bill and County to pay the costs.

Com. vs John Bradley—Tipping house. Not a true bill and Prosecutor, Daniel Conway, to pay costs.

Com. vs William Murphy and Daniel Murphy—Malicious Mischief. The Defendants are little boys. The case was continued, and the Mother and a neighbor bailed them for their appearance at next Sessions.

For the Democrat and Sentinel. MUSTER, June 6th 1862.

Mr. Editor—I had the pleasure of being present at a Pic-Nic, given by the young ladies of this township on Tuesday the 2d instant, in the beautiful grove on the farm of Mr. W. B. Dever, near Munster. On the day previous, the young men of the vicinity, fitted it up with tables, seats, and a large platform for dancing. About 10 o'clock the grove began to assume quite a lively aspect, and the musician being announced, there was quite a sensation among the lovers of the Castillon, Scotchish and Polka. After this, the Champagne being handed around, the "Lager keg" was hoisted on a stump, by one of Uncle Sam's hardy sons, and made to send forth "beer," while from the smacking of lips, brushing of mustaches, and numerous blinks, that's good, one might easily judge, was giving general satisfaction. About 12 o'clock the tables began gradually to receive a well selected stock of eatables, in the shape of omelets, chickens, cold lamb, bread, cakes and pies, (mulberry pies too) and all the delicacies of the season, and about 1 o'clock, the hint was given by some one saying, "silencers ready," and all placed themselves in an attitude to do justice to the well stored tables. Scarcely were we done—when we were doomed to a serious inconvenience, in consequence of the rain which began to fall heavily without any appearance of clearing up before evening, we however retired to a house close to the grove, and enjoyed ourselves very pleasantly until about six o'clock, when we retired, thanking the young ladies for their kindness, and congratulating them on the success of their undertaking, and expressing a hearty wish to see some of our neighboring townships follow up the example.

From Havana, Mexico and Nassau.

The Defeat of the French Army—Account of Havana from Cleveland.

New York, June 15.—The steamer Detroit Queen, with Havana dates to the 6th, and Nassau dates to the 9th, arrived this evening.

Among her passengers is Mr. Plumh, the bearer of the ratified postal convention and extradition treaty with Mexico. The news from Mexico is to the 1st inst, and confirms the defeat of the French troops by the Mexicans. Five hundred of the former were killed and seven hundred taken prisoners, but the latter were released, as the victors had not food for them. The Mexicans were actively fortifying the Capital, and the French will march against it when reinforcements arrive.

The statements current in Havana are, that the French designs are not so much against Mexico as against the United States. There is great disaffection among the French officers, leading to appeals to Napoleon.

The English Minister had concluded a treaty with Doblado, and it is said that Caballas, the agent of Gen. Prim, had also concluded the ratification of the Alamoate treaty.

Tragoth has a force of 14,000 men, and Ortego was expected in Mexico with 8000 more, and recruits were coming in from all points.

Marquez is in Vera Cruz and was about imposing a forced loan on the foreign merchants, and it was supposed that the English Admiral would protest, though some thought he would not, as it would displease the French.

Venezuela dates to the 16th ult., state that there had been an outbreak of the soldiers at Lagunayra, but it had died out.

The yellow fever was increasing at Havana.

The schooner Constitution arrived at Havana on the 27th, from the Sabine Pass, with Rebel cargo, consigned to the British Consul, Mr. Crawford.

Nassau dates to the 7th note the arrivals of the Rebel steamer Cecil on the 5th, and Klaze on the 6th, from Charleston, with dates from Rebeldom of the 2d inst.

The Bahama Herald says:—"At last it appears that the Southern star is in the ascendant, and their noble courage meeting some reward." It then gives the re-

of accounts of Jackson's raid in Virginia. The steamer Nida, in attempting to break the blockade on the 27th, was run aground after being shelled by the Federal gunboats, and her cargo landed on Long Island, but damaged, but the vessel was finally used up.

The steamer Tublet City, with a cargo for the Rebels, arrived at Nassau in Liverpool, consigned to the British Consul, Messrs. Addersley & Co.

The inhabitants of Long Island actively engaged in planting cotton.

News from General Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The steamer from General Halleck, dated the 10th inst., at 7 P. M., has been received at War Department.

General Grant is reported to have been with the remainder of his army on Sunday last.

Spies and deserters represent the Rebel army to be greatly disorganized, and in a state of dissolution.

The rebel army which entered a longer than their time of service, which is expected, but about 100,000 and large numbers less.

The immense artificial structure of stone piers, that are erected by the Rebels, in front of the batteries, are found in places where they have been built by the Rebels, and are found to be a great hindrance to the Federal gunboats, and many of the rebels are starving and sick.

The Battle of Fort Republic.

FREDERICKSBURG, June 15.—The battle of Fort Republic, on the 12th inst., between a portion of the Federal army and Jackson's rebel army, is now being re-enacted in a dramatic manner, and already given in our newspapers.

Killed on the 12th, with a view of securing the fort, the Rebels were engaged, but were repulsed, and in all other respects, the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 13th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 14th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 15th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 16th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 17th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 18th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 19th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 20th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 21st, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 22nd, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 23rd, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 24th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 25th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 26th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 27th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 28th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 29th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.

The Rebels, however, were not to be deterred, and the battle was renewed on the 30th, and the Rebels were again repulsed, and the Federal army was victorious.