sit howling amidst the tombs of the dead-cast out by the spirit of the Omnipotent and merciful Master, who walked upon the waters and bade the winds be still. I expect to see the people raise up the Constitution of our dear and blessed fathers from the deep degradation of its enemies as Moses reared aloft the brazen serpent amidst the stricken children of Israel for the healing of a nation. I expect to see them, wielding the sword in one hand, and appealing to the ballot-box with the other, to crush and hurl from power corrupt and seditious agitators against the peace and stability of this Union, armed and unarmed, in the North as well as in the South.

I expect to see a Congress succeed this, coming fresh from the loyal and honest masses, reflecting their pure and unsullied love for the institutions handed down to us from the days of revolutionary glory. To this end let all good men everywhere bend their energies, then will come again the glory and the happiness of our past—those days of purity, of peace, and of brotherly love, over which all America now mourns as the Jewish captive who wept by the waters of Babylon, and refused to sing because Judea was desolate. This Union will be restored, armed rebellion and treason will give way to peaceful allegiance, but not until the ancient moderation and wisdom of the founders of the Republic control once more in this Capitol. Unnatural, inhuman hate, the accursed spirit of unholy vengeance, the wild and cruel purposes of unreasoning fanaticism, the debasing lust of avarice and plunder, the unfair and dishonest schemes of sectional aggrandizement, must all give way to the higher and better attributes and instincts of the human heart. In their place must reign the charitable precepts of the Bible and the conservative doctrines of the Constitution and on these combined it is my solemn conviction that the Union of these States will once more be founded as upon a rock which man cannot overthrow, and which God in his mercy will not.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.—On Friday evening last, a negro living in St. Mary's committed a fiendish outrage on the person of a lady of a volunteer now serving in the Federal army—and to conceal his crime, attempted to kill her. We have not learned the full particulars of this shocking affair, but as near as we can learn, the circumstances are as follows: The negro saw the woman about dark, starting out of town to go to her residence which is situated some distance down the canal from St. Mary's, followed her, and when he supposed she had got far enough to be beyond the hearing of the citizens of the town, he sprang upon her, knocking her senseless, and while she was in that condition, succeeded in accomplishing his devlish and damnable design. When the poor woman returned to consciousness the negro was standing over her. He asked her if she would tell what had occurred, and on her informing him that she would surely do so, he drew a large knife and saying that 'dead people tell no tales,' stabbed her. She immediately grappled with him, and during the scuffle the knife fell to the ground, and he being on the bank of the canal, she kicked it into the water. Just at that moment, some one on the opposite side of the canal heard the noise, and started to see what was the matter, when the negro started for the woods.

The woman was but slightly injured by the knife, the blade having struck her side and glanced off.

And these are the kind of brutes for whose exclusive benifit, and at the expense of white men the Administration is working.

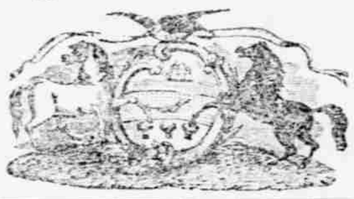
And that nigger would vote in Oberlin; some of the same style will be admitted to all the honors of Washington society, as ministers from the Black Republics, which the Abolition Administration has lately recognized, and the Government is feeding thousands like him daily, from the money white men sweat for, while white soldier's wives in the large cities are crying with hunger and begging unavailing for bread. Such are the effects of Lincolnism.—*Wapaconeta (O.) Democrat.*

Negroes in the Army.

The abolition agitators are seeking by every means to force upon the people their perverted ideas of negro equality.—The latest movement is a bill introduced in the Senate by the notorious Jonh P. Hale, to authorize the enlistment of negroes in the army, and has created a profound sensation at Washington. It provides that the President shall have the power by proclamation, to call upon every person to enlist, without distinction of color, race or condition, and that every slave so enlisted shall ever thereafter be free and entitled to all the pensions and bounties of white soldiers. The movemen is most ill advised and has aroused the utmost indignation among the troops around the capital. They say they are willing to fight for the country, but in doing so they are not willing that negroes should be on an equality with them. The bill has gone to the Military Committee, and it is extremely doubtful whether it will be reported to the Senate in its present shape.

NO DEMOCRAT A DISUNIONIST.—No man can be a Democrat and at the same time be a disunionist. Devotion to country, fidelity to the Constitution and obedience to the laws are cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party. This is the foundation upon which the party was first erected by the founders of the Republic, and to this it has faithfully adhered at all times and under all circumstances. Amid the wildest din of fanaticism the Democracy have raised a warning voice, and pointed out approaching danger.

Democrat and Sentinel.



JAS. S. TODD, Editor & Publiser.

WEDNESDAY JULY 2, 1862.

Democratic Nominations.

State Senate.

R. L. JOHNSTON, of Ebensburg,

[*Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference.*]

Assembly.

C. L. PERSHING, of Johnstown.

Prothonotary.

GEN. JOS. M'DONALD, of Ebensburg

District Attorney.

PHIL. S. NOON, of Ebensburg.

Coroner.

JAMES SHANNON, of Johnstown.

Commissioner.

JOHN CAMPBELL, of Johnstown.

Auditor.

ROBERT LITZINGER, of Blacklick.

Poor House Director.

IRVIN RUTLEDGE, of Johnstown.

COUNTY COMMITTEE

J. K. HITE of Johnstown Chairman. Allegheny tp., Patrick Donahue; Blacklick tp., Geo. W. Enfield; Cambria tp., Robert Murray; Croyle tp., Wm. Murray; Carroll tp., Jerome Buck; Carrolltown Boro., Joseph Behe; Chest tp. Joseph Gill; Clearfield tp. John H. Douglass; Chest Springs Boro., Daniel Litzinger; Conemaugh tp., David Farren; Conemaugh Boro., 1st Ward, John Campbell; Conemaugh Boro., 2d Ward, John Harker; Cambria City Boro., Owen M'Caffrey; Ebensburg Boro., East Ward, Thomas M'Breen; Ebensburg Boro., West Ward, H. Kinkead; Gallitzin Election District, James M'Closkey; Jackson tp., John Singer; Johnstown Boro., 1st Ward, S. H. Smith; Johnstown 2d Ward, Stephen Cornell; Johnstown 3d Ward, Jas. C. Noon; Johnstown 4th Ward, Andrew Yeagly; Johnstown 5th Ward, Daniel Morris; Loretto Boro., Sebastian Fry; Millville Boro., Thomas Scott; Munster tp., James Morelan; Richland tp., Jacob Dummire; Summerhill tp., Thomas M'Connell; Summitville Boro, Peter Dougherty; Susquehanna tp., John Maugus; Taylor tp., F. D Barry; Washington tp., John C. Noel; White tp., George Walters; Wilmore Boro., Isaac Wike; Yoder tp., Charles Bilestein.

Their Promises.

Men, who voted with the Republican party, what did that party promise you when it would get into power? They promised you "economy and reform," and how have they fulfilled their pledge? They have brought upon this once peaceful country all the horrors of civil and fratricidal war: they have caused and are causing, unnecessarily, rivers of blood to flow from our brave armies who thought they were going forth, not in crusade against the peculiar institutions of the South, but to battle for the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union and Constitution: they have banished all the silver and gold out of the country, and in its stead have given you a false paper currency, based upon public credit: they are endeavoring by every effort to degrade and destroy the dignity of free white labor amongst you, by bringing buck niggers from the South to compete with you in your vocations of life; they are squandering your hard earned taxes by giving rations and clothing to the runaway slaves: they have wantonly perverted the public Treasury to procure the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, and they are this day, giving food and comfort to thousands of runaway contrabands, causing them to revel in luxury and idleness, while you, many of you are obliged to toil from morning till night to earn a livelihood, and in a short time you will be haunted by the tax-gatherer to pay your quota of money to defray the immense public debt thus brought upon the country. Tax-payers, how long are you going to tolerate this wholesale robbery and corruption? How long are you going to elevate to power, men who by their fanatical schemes, and the abandonment of all that is honorable and sacred, are fast bringing upon you a colossal public debt, which neither you, your children nor your children's children yet unborn, shall be able to pay? Will you foster and prosper abolition until you are without a government, without a home and without protection? No, this must not, shall not be! but if we would maintain our independence and freedom, we must cling to the Constitution as the bulwark which alone can save us from anarchy and despotism, we must observe, by sanctions the most holy and binding, its limitations to power, and we must prosecute this war, not for the elevation of the negro, not as a base and abortive attempt to make "equal that which God has made unequal," but for the Constitution, and to compel obedience to it; we have by our superiority of men and means, power to crush out rebellion and preserve at the same time, inviolate and sacred, the Constitution, without the least infringement upon its narrowest limits, and while some of the best blood of the nation is being spilt in the swamps of the cotton States to vindicate the authority of the Government, we at home should endeavor to preserve untarnished the Constitution, that great master-piece of the ingenuity and wisdom of our forefathers, which is the basis of our national freedom and independence, if we allow that sacred instrument to be perverted and twisted and its privileges to be abused and construed to further the unhallowed doctrines of such ruthless men as Phillips, Lovejoy, Greeley, Stevens, and a host of others, who have not patriotism nor love of our common country at heart, but are become dissipated and insane upon one idea, emancipation of the negro, without stopping for a moment to look at its fearful consequences: then, in the name of all that we hold near and dear to us, what are we fighting for? Is it the "irrepressible conflict," or are we endeavoring to force the rebellious States to obey the precepts of the Constitution which at home is rendered almost obsolete, by the repeated abuses and disavowal of its mandates, by the party under whose care the high trusts of the nation have been placed? But, thank heaven this is only the Abolition view of it, who think now or never is the time to strike a death blow to freedom and secure the consummation of their long wished for wicked designs, but there is still a hope, and while that hope is yet extant, let every Union-loving patriot be upon his guard ready to decide upon the coming issue this fall, the result of which will be the most eventful one, perhaps, in the history of our country, remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and if we let new proselytes go from amongst us to strengthen, in our Congress an Senate halls, the Abolitionists who already predominate, but are retarded from fully carrying out their projects by a few conservators, our liberty, our freedom and our nationality are gone, gone forever in the trail of other Republics, to substantiate the oft repeated assertion of envious potentates, that self-government is a failure.

The Fourth of July.

Whilst we hail with delight the approaching festivity and anniversary of our independence, strange feelings come over us when we reflect that it is but eighty-six years ago since our forefathers signed that covenant of our freedom and sealed it with their honor, their fortunes and their blood, and that the same soil should to-day, be again made the theatre of carnage; fighting for the same end, not the same foe, but our brothers, and as we dwell upon the fearful reality, that now while we write, the graves of our revolutionary veterans are being bathed with the blood of their sons, and that the rock upon which it is said Thomas Jefferson wrote the declaration of Independence is swimming in the gore of their posterity; makes us shudder; and before our eyes comes up the fearful prophecy of Clay and Webster, a nation rent with internal feuds and a land drenched with fraternal blood. A sad experience for the American people, but one which in future will teach them a lesson, to beware of sectionalism, and to shun it as the worst enemy of a free Government. But a look at the other side of the picture makes us rejoice at the many recent Union victories, and we hope, in a short time, to again hear of the old flag of our nation floating in peace and triumph, over every State and Territory in the Union, and that we again, shall move forward to prosperity, a wiser and happier people.

☞ Jonns & Crosley's Cement Glue is now for sale at H. C. Devine's. ☜

☞ We publish the following appropriate lines, written by a lady friend, upon the death of a brave young man who perished in the service of his country, upon the banks of the Potomac. It is her first effort at poetry, we therefore encourage her by giving it a place in our columns.

[For the Dem. & Sentinel.]

On the Death of a Friend.

Oh! there cometh news of sadness,
From old Potomac's shore,
And a home where all was gladness;
Is darkened evermore.

A fond mother there is weeping,
Such tears as mothers shed;
When a noble son lies sleeping,
Amid the silent dead.

There's heart gushing, burning tears,
Wept by a sister band;
For 'mid their group, in future years,
Their brother will not stand.

His presence always gladness brought,
His voice their hearts would thrill;
They weep in vain, he answers not,
That loving heart is still.

No mother o'er his pillow bent,
Where are his sister's now
The lamp of life is nearly spent,
The deathdamp's on his brow.

Strangers raised his drooping head,
'Twas strangers saw him die;
And strangers soothed his dying bed,
No kindred heart was nigh.

Oh! bitter tears ye could not save,
That form of manly pride;
From out the cold insatiate graves
On dark Potomac's side.

Marionsville Blair Co. ROSA.

☞ The utmost anxiety, and excitement prevails, at Washington in consequence of the fighting which is supposed to be going on in front of Richmond. The War Department have refused to let any news go before the public, and rumors of every description are afloat. The advance of troops in front of Richmond, on Wednesday last, was the result of a severe conflict. Our loss is said to be one thousand killed and wounded. We clip the following from a correspondence of the New York *Times*:

THE ORDER TO ADVANCE.

On Wednesday the order came to advance in this direction, and by 7 o'clock in the morning of that day the corps of Heintzelman and Sumner were under arms, every preparation being made at the same time for a general engagement, should the movement provoke one. But the enemy had no disposition to bring matters to an issue at this time. Their main resistance was directed against the position held by the troops of Heintzelman, from the railroad to the left along the line of attack on the forces of Gen. Casey. Here the battle raged in a series of detached skirmishes through the day, Hooker's Division being the most heavily engaged and suffering the most severely in the assault,

THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.

The works guarding the position held to the fronts of Generals Heintzelman, and Sumner, were hidden from the enemy by a belt of woods, in which our our pickets met theirs and disputed its possession with them. On the further side of this wood, in front of Hooker's position, is a swamp extending a short distance, until it joins on to a peach orchard, on the firmer ground beyond. Next to the peach orchard is an open space, bounded on the further side by a patch of forest, by which the rebel works are screened from observation. In front of the woods the rebels have rifle pits, in the further edge of the clearing, protecting their advance guard in the woods beyond on the side toward us.

GEN. KEARNEY'S DIVISION.

While Hooker was thus occupied, Gen. Kearney had been busy with the Rebels in front of him. Early in the day his troops were drawn up in line of battle to secure Gen. Hooker's advance, and push forward our pickets on his left, where Kearney's Division held the ground near the Charles city road, toward White Oak Swamp. Here he held his ground without difficulty until late in the afternoon, when about five o'clock the enemy enmy endeavored to take the rifle pits, which they had been forced to vacate earlier in the day. The brunt of their assault was borne by the Third Maine regiment on the left, and the Twentieth Indiana which acted as its support.

OUR TROOPS GAVE WAY.

Giving way in their turn before the enemy's assault, our troops, were forced back from the rifle pits to the edge of a piece of woods, in their rear, where they maintained their ground in spite of the most strenuous efforts to drive them further back.

Burney's Brigade which was on the left of Gen. Kearney's position, bore the burden of the assault and suffered quite heavily, it is reported, though I have been unable to obtain any pavticulars of their loss uq to the time of writing.

Late War News.

The Advance Towards Richmond—A Rebel Camp occupied by our troops without Molestation—Our Loss in Wednesday's Action Two Hundred—Mostly Wounded.—Interesting from Fortress Monroe.—Gen. Pope in Command of the Army of Virginia.—Generals Fremont, Banks' and M'Dowell's Armies Consolidated under Gen. Pope.—The Naval Fights on White River and Grand Gulf.—Affairs at the National Capital.—The Civil War in America Reviewed by the English Parliament.—The Mediation of England and France.—An Important Advance Beyond the Swamp.

GEN. MCCLELAN'S HEAD-QUARTERS, June 25th.—Gen. Hooker, at 9 o'clock, this morning, advanced his division with the view of occupying a new position. The result was that his troops met with a most determined resistance from the enemy, which lasted until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during which the Rebels were forced to give way before the invincible courage of our men. During the day everything indicated a general engagement, but the enemy showed no disposition to accept.

The troops all fought as gallantly as ever.

The loss on our side will be about 200 killed and wounded.

The following are among the wounded: Colonel Morrison, volunteer aid to Gen. Palmer, wounded in the hand; Captain Rafferty, Second Excelsior, in the leg.

The casualties among the officers of the First Massachusetts, which suffered the most, are as follows:—Captain Wild, wounded in the hand; Captain Carruth, wounded in the breast; Captain Chamberlain, wounded in the face; Lieutenant Thomas, arm amputated; Lieut. Dalton, wounded in the breast; Lieut. Parkerson, in the leg.

The number of our killed is small; most of the men being wounded.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but it is believed to be equal to our own.

The Rebel camp in front of General Hooker's Division was captured, and is now occupied by his troops.

The ground fought for was a swamp, with thick underbrush, beyond which was an open country. The woods intervening between our troops and the enemy prevented the result of the artillery firing being known.

Captain De Lasey succeeded in getting two Napoleon twelve-pounders through the swamp during the afternoon; they did excellent service—an attempt of the enemy to capture them resulting in his being driven back with severe loss.

The result of to-day's fight is highly important to the health of the army, as but little more ground is to be gained place the troops beyond the swamp.

General M'Clellan was present during the whole day, superintending all the movements.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—A despatch received at the War Department this afternoon from General M'Clellan, states that the affair of yesterday was perfectly successful—that we hold the new picket line undisturbed, and that all is very quiet on the banks of the Chickahominy.

The forces under Major Generals Fremont, Banks and M'Dowell have been consolidated into one army, to be called the Army of Virginia, and Major-General Pope has been especially assigned by the President to the chief command.

The forces under General Fremont will constitute the First Army Corps, to be commanded by General Fremont.

The forces under General Banks will constitute the Second Army Corps, to be commanded by that officer.

The forces under General M'Dowell will constitute the Third Army Corps, to be commanded by M'Dowell.

General M'Call's Division, ten thousand strong, which formed a part of Gen. M'Dowell's Corps, has reached General M'Clellan, by water, and another is to follow immediately in the same way; while Gen. Pope will also operate against the enemy at Richmond, &c.

Besides M'Call's Division, General M'Clellan has received other reinforcements, to the amount of several thousand, since the battle of Fair Oaks.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The consolidation of the forces under Major-General Fremont, Banks and M'Dowell, to be called "The Army of Virginia," with Major-General Pope as the chief commander, is hailed with delight as an earnest of the determination of the President to act with reference only to the public welfare, while it is not doubted that all of those officers will cheerfully co-operate in the performance of this patriotic duty.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

CITY POINT, VA., June 26.—Last evening one of our gun-boats moved up and shelled the Rebels on the Petersburg road, but without causing any casualties on the side of the Rebels, according to their own account of the affair.

The Southern newspapers contain no important news. Nothing further from Charleston appears. General Longstreet issued a flaming address to his troops on Monday, in view of the great conflict that was imminent, inciting them to new deeds of heroism, and advising them to aim low and make sure of the mark.

The official lists of the Rebel loss in the battle of Fair Oaks have been published, from which it appears that eighty five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss of killed, wounded and missing, at 5739.

The rate of postage on letters in the Southern Confederacy has been raised from five to ten cents.

About ten o'clock this morning, a conveyance arrived at City Point with Robertson and Lieut. Sykes of the Regular army, who return under their parole of honor to Fort Warren, the Confederate Government having decided not to accept any individual exchanges until the United States Government shall agree upon a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners.

General Prentiss and fifty other officers who were captured at Shiloh, have been removed to Atalanta, Ga.

A despatch in the Rebel paper at Chattanooga says:—"The Federals have stampeded from this place, leaving their camp and everything behind."

The Charleston *Mercury* says that there was quiet at James Island on Sunday, but the enemy was busily engaged throwing up earthworks.

CHARLESTON, June 24.—The Steamer Memphis from Liverpool to Charleston, via Nassau, N. P., ran the blockade on the day previous successfully. She has on board Ward, late Minister to China, and a large cargo. She is a new iron steamer.

From Banks' Army

NEW PORT NEWS, June [illegible] communications of Friday and Saturday being intelligence that the enemy in any force in this valley lower than Luray, citizens and contrabands reported and probably Jackson's whole army at that time, [illegible] stated that Banks had sent Saturday to inform us. For confirmation that he had crossed the Blue Ridge did not know whether he would come up or down.

Our reconnoissance proceeded to a point of Milford to Washington, and from Sperryville. Here it was learned that a company of cavalry had gone North by the more direct intention of striking the road at some weak point, and possibly stop to our trains. On their return twice surprised small bodies of Rebel cavalry, and drove them into the woods beyond Luray.

Generals Fremont and Banks held a conference near Middletown on Friday. The former's headquarters were at Strasburg on Saturday.

It is understood that the troops under Mansfield will not proceed up the Winchester Plains after medicine.

The town of Front Royal and surrounding valley are almost deserted, except by defenceless women and children, and the ripening grain must evidently be lost for want of reapers.

ESTATE OF ROBERT FINN, [illegible]

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Robert Finn, late of Summerhill township, Cambria County, have been granted to the subscribers, persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

July 2 1862-6t* WM. KITTLE,
Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John [illegible] late of Washington township, Cambria County, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARGARET WHERRY, Adm'x.

Portage, June 11, 1862-6t.

WALTER BELL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

SUMMITVILLE, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.

☞ Office at the Sprunk Mansion. [Office [illegible]

AN ORDINANCE

RELATING to widening and straightening of certain parts of Main Street, and regulating of pavements in the Borough of Carrolltown.

Section 1st—Be it ordained by the Congress and Town Council of the Borough of Carrolltown, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That it is necessary for the general improvement, and for the benefit of said Borough, to widen Main Street, making it eighty feet wide as nigh this as the buildings on said street will permit, to be governed by a straight line corresponding with the front walls of the present dwellings on the east side of said Street, beginning at the Alley on the south side of John Platt's lot, and extending to Carroll Street, declaring public and private property as had been heretofore established on the west side of Main Street, and on the side of a straight line, beginning at the north east corner of J. E. Maurer's building on the corner of Main and Carroll Streets and extending south as far as the original plan of the street will permit, retaining the width of eighty feet.

Section 2d—That that part of Main Street in front of Jos. Zolner's lot shall be widened, beginning at the south west corner of Jos. Zolner's lot on the east side of Main Street, making it as wide at the north west corner of his lot as the house of the same will permit.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Carrolltown, this, the thirty-first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

J. L. BRALLIER, Burgess.

JOHN DALY, Sec'y. [illegible]