Democrat and Sentinel.

J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY MARCH 25, 1863

Democratic Meeting in Munster.

The Democracy of Munster township are requested to meet at the Election House in Munster, on Tuesday the 31st inst., for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club for the coming campaign. The attendance of Democrats and speakers from other parts of the county, is invited.

The Democracy in Motion.

On last Friday evening the Democrats of this place assembled in the Court House and organized a Democratic Club, for the coming Campaign. The meeting was largely attended and much enthusiasm prevailed. An organization was effected by electing M. Hasson, Esq., President; Peter Collins, Sr., and Charles Murray, Vice President; Geo. W. Oatman J. E. Scanlan and F. A. Shoemaker, Esqrs., Secretaries; after which R. L. Johnston, Esq., stated the object of the meeting in an eloquent and forcible manner. The meeting was then addressed at some length, by Messrs. Noon and McDonald. A committee of five, consisting of Jos. McDonald, R. L. Johnson, P. S. Noon, Wm. Kittell and John Fenlon, Esqrs. were appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws, and to procure suitable rooms and other necessaries for the frequent meeting of the club. Dr. R. S. Bunn finally addressed the meeting, after which they adjourned to meet in the same place, on Saturday evening 28th inst.

We are glad to announce this demonstration of the Mountain Democracy, and hope the example may be imitated in other parts of the county where clubs have not already been formed. An important campaign is about to open upon us, and among important offices, we have a Governor to elect: and it is very important to the people of Pennsylvania to have the Executive chair occupied by a statesman. The rebuking voice of Pennsylvania's last election has made our Legislature Democratic; and the hope that the other branches of the Government of this Commonwealth, will e're long, be wrested from the power of the wooly heads, should animate every Democrat and every lover of American liberty to renewed energy.

As will be seen by reference to the above proceedings, the Club will meet on Saturday evening next. It is not a secret conclave nor a sworn league, such as the Abolitionists are everywhere getting up, but it is free and open to all who come with the intention of behaving themselves genteelly. The Democratic party is not afraid to promulgate its doctrines openly. It requires no secrecy. It does not seek to mislead and deceive the people, but on the contrary, it depends upon the intelligence of the people for its success. The nigger worshipers may hold their midnight meetings and plot treason against the Government, but the Democratic party will continue to proclaim its principles openly and above board, despite the wicked threats of a corrupt Administration.

☞ R. Bruce Petriksn, Esq., was chosen to represent the 19th Senatorial District which is composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon, by the Conference of that District. But there is likely some difficulty to grow out of the matter, as it appears that the Somerset Conferees were notified not to attend, that the day of meeting had been postponed, consequently, Somerset was not represented in the Conference. There appears to be something a little bogus about the transaction, as is not made public by what authority the Somerset men were notified to stay away.

☞ To any person who wishes to subscribe for an orthodox Democratic daily, we recommend the *Patriot and Union*, printed at Harrisburg. It is a plain outspoken journal and has always been an able and fearless defender of the principles of the Democratic faith. And we say to those Democrats who patronize Abolition sheets "for sake of the news," that they do wrong: 1st by not supporting Democratic newspapers, secondly by encouraging Abolitionists in circulating their incendiary papers, and thirdly by becoming accessory to the vile doctrines they incessantly spume forth.

"Union Leagues"----What are they?

"Disguise, I see, thou art a wickedness,
Wherein the pregnant enemy does much."

Know Nothingism under another cognomen, will answer the above interrogatory. Know Nothingism disguised under the high sounding name *Union*, is the bait by which the hellgremites of Abolitionism seek to decoy and inveigle the honest and unsophisticated yeomanry, into a support of their unhallowed schemes against American liberty. But we warn the people against having anything to do with them, because their deeds are done in darkness and will not bear the test of reason. The best reason why honest men should have nothing to do with such secret midnight conclaves is, because they are headed and gotten up by wicked men—Abolitionists—men who "have labored for thirty years to dissolve the Union," and who openly declaim the Constitution to be a "league with hell and covenant with death." Under the pretence of saving the Union, which they secretly intend to destroy, they swear men, not to support the Constitution, but to uphold the present wicked Administration, in its superlative madness. Why do they swear men and enjoin secrecy upon them? Why do they stealthily convene in stables and cow sheds when honest men are asleep? "to save the Union" say they. Is this the way the Union was preserved unto our day—did the founders of this great republic enter into secret organizations in order to perpetuate freedom to their posterity? No! never, free government needs no such sneaking auxiliaries; it needs no oath bound factions or banditti to insure the blessings of liberty or to extenuate the burdens of the people. It is not necessary for a man to enter the stinking sesspool of Abolitionism, with a secret sign and a password, in order to yield a support to the Government. But the man who wants to be a true and loyal citizen, and who wishes to serve his country, must support the Constitution and obey the constitutional laws thereof; and to do this he need not take oaths or wear badges. But this revised Know Nothingism, or "Union League" as it is called has several objects in view. Their first great object is to carry the elections next fall against the wishes of the people; and if they fail in that, they will attempt to hold the balance of power, by armed force. Let no man be deceived or led to think that we, through a vindictive spirit, have misrepresented the object of these secret conclaves. The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, one of the leading nigger organs in this State, though not so discreet as some of its more wily contemporaries, came very near "letting the cat out of the bag," when it said, but a short time ago, that "the Union Leagues were to take the place of armed patrols, and provost guards in ENFORCING THE DRAFT."

HARRISBURG ELECTION. — Notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the wooly heads of Harrisburg to carry the election of that city, on Friday last, against the wishes of the people the "copperheads"—the Democratic party, was victorious. This is not only consoling to the conservative and law abiding citizens of Pennsylvania's capitol, but it is an emblem of future success, and with a hearty cheer we shout, bully for Harrisburg.

MORE CONSEQUENCES OF ABOLITIONISM.—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, relates a most atrocious murder, committed on the Hunterfly road, leading from Brooklyn. A man by the name of Kellot, who was returning to his home, was attacked by a body of negroes, and most cruelly beaten to death.

☞ Irwin Steel, Esq., of the Blairsville *Record*, was sued last week, for libel, by David Taylor of that place. "The greater the truth the greater the libel," is intended to hold good in this case, as our contemporary, so far as we can learn did no more than utter the truth. Mr. Taylor asserts that he was called "an Abolition traitor," by Mr. Steel and seeks redress in a Court of Justice. It has always been a query to us, why the strongest, craziest Abolitionists in the land cannot bear to be called such.

"A PENNY SAVED, IS A PENNY EARNED."—They who wish to economize, these hard times, should lay out their money to the best advantage. We refer those who have money to expend for the necessaries and comforts of life, to the advertisement of R. A. O. Kerr, of Altoona, who sells very cheap.

☞ The following poem was written in February last by a lady in Ohio, and was sent to the *Alleghanian* for publication, in which paper it originally appeared. We republish the "Elegy" by request of the authoress, who is grieved at the injustice done to her by the editor of the *Alleghanian*. To use her own language, "the Elegy was published not in its original garb; but was most shamefully mutilated, and made to read different from the copy."

An Elegy.

When the proud flag of freedom was hurled to the ground,
And traitor's with laughter and jeer stood around—
When the Star-Spangled Banner they dared to deride,
And liberty's children mocked and defied,
A world stood aghast! whilst tyrants looked on,
And smiled at the thought, that the "*Union*" was gone.
The war-cry was sounded; its notes loud and shrill,
Swept onward and upward, o'er valley and hill;
The sound was re-echoed from mountain and glen,
The country, the country's in danger: and when
Old Cambria's brave sons heard the notes from afar,
They rushed to the rescue, left their loved homes for war.
O dear to their hearts was that bright spot of earth
The home of their childhood—the land of their birth;
But dearer they said, is our country than all;
And we'll on to the rescue, though in battle we fall;
They manfully went, but alas! who can tell,
How bravely they fought, how nobly they fell?
Weep, Cambria, weep, thy sons true and brave,
Have fallen, have perished, they sleep in the grave!
Their toils are now over, the cannon's loud roar,
And the din of the battle, shall wake them no more.
Deep in the cold earth the soldier is lying!
Above him the winter winds sadly are sighing!
Soon the turf will be green o'er his low narrow bed;
Bright flowers will bloom where his life-blood was shed;
But ah! shall those heroes who by traitors were slain,
Ever be forgotten, must their deaths be in vain?
Will we cringingly bow to vile traitors? No never!
Our watchword is *liberty now and forever*.

E. L.

GINGERBREAD.—Mr. George Gurley has purchased the well known bakery establishment of J. Adam Wissel, on High street, where he will continue the business. George is clever and accommodating; and we hope he may succeed in his new undertaking, and that, like his predecessor, he may make the concern pay.

☞ The Mansion House, opposite the Pa. Railroad depot, in the city of Pittsburg, has lately been purchased and refitted by Messrs. Clark and Linton. They are both capital fellows, and understand "how to keep hotel." The convenient situation of this well known House, is alone sufficient to recommend it to both the traveling and business public.

☞ Mr. E. J. Mills & Co., invite the attention of the people everywhere to their increased stock of dry goods and groceries. They desire people to come and examine their goods before making purchases elsewhere.

☞ Millinery and Straw Goods now opening at H. Ward's store, Philadelphia. Read advertisement.

☞ We refer our readers to the new advertisements of Messrs. Frank Hay and John Parke, each of whom has increased his respective business.

HARD TO BEAT.—A steer was killed in Altoona, last week, the clean meat of which weighed 1618 pounds! besides 300 pounds of tallow! His hide weighed 130 pounds.

☞ Messrs. Wallace and Pershing will please accept our thanks for numerous favors, in the shape of Public Documents ect.

DIED.—In Clearfield Township on the 19th, JAMES GLASS, aged 49 years.

The deceased leaves a wife and five or six children, to feel the loss of a kind father.

On the 21st, at the residence of Wm. Clements, in this place, JOHN JONES, (mason) aged about 50 years.

The deceased was a native of South Wales. He immigrated to this county in 1850 where he was enjoying a life of "single blessedness" when death overtook him.

☞ Messrs. Powell & Bourke, Cor. Fourth & Market Sts., Phila'd.—as will be seen by refering to our adv. col.—announce they have in store a fine variety of Wall Papers, ect., to which the attention of Storekeepers is invited.

☞ The April number of Godey's Lady's Book has come to hand. It is beautifully embellished with original cuts, designs, paterns ect.

☞ A German named Baker, from Johnstown, died in the Poor House on last Sunday. We did not learn his age.

From the Rappahannock.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday March 18.—The first real cavalry battle of the war has been fought, resulting in a decisive victory on the part of the National forces.

The telegraph has informed you of the departure of a large cavalry force in the direction of Culpepper, to reconnoitre, and, if possible, to intercept a body of rebels known to be in the neighborhood of Warrenton. The expedition returned to-night, the men being much exhausted after their severe labors, but elated and flushed with the excitement which accompanies victory.

Learning that both Stuart and Lee had left the main body of the rebel army near Fredericksburg, for the purpose of enforcing the draft in Fauquier and the adjoining counties, Gen. Hooker determined to send out a large body of cavalry to cut them off, and at the same time to ascertain the position of the rebel forces on the other side of the Rappahannock.

The regiments chosen for this important enterprise were the First and Fifth Regulars, commanded by Capt. Reno; the Thirty-fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Col. McIntosh: the First Rhode Island, Fourth New York, and Sixth Ohio, Col. Duffier; and the Sixth New York Flying Battery, of six guns—all under command of Gen. Averill.

The expedition marched on Monday afternoon. Nothwithstanding the bad condition of the roads, the men made good progress, and, passing, through our outer pickets, encamped for the night near Kelly's Ford, not far from the Rappahannock. On riding down to the ford the next morning at daylight, to cross over, the enemy were found to be in strong force on the opposite side, having posted numerous pickets, and constructed a formidable abattis along the bank.

A detachment of the Fourth New York charged down into the stream, and attempted to force a passage, but were met and repulsed by a strong force of the enemy. Rallying, they dashed into the river, and were again repulsed. A third attempt proved no more successful. At this juncture Lieutenant Brown, followed by a squadron of the First Rhode Island, plunged boldly in, cut their way through the abattis, and, charging up the declivity, routed the enemy.

The whole force then crossed over and formed in line of battle thus: Col. McIntosh's command, consisting of the Third, Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania on the right; Reno's First and Fifth Regulars, centre and reserve, and Col. Duffier's First Rhode Island, Fourth New York and Sixth Ohio on the left. This was about 7½ o'clock in the morning. Twenty-four prisoners were captured at the Ford.

As the men moved forward up the acclivity, the rebels, who in the meantime had rallied, charged upon us, when the First Rhode Island met them with a counter charge and put them to flight. The second time, the rebels once more attempted to rally, the Fifth Regulars seized the opportunity, dashed at them, and they again broke and ran wildly.

The Thiad Pennsylvania cavalry posted to the right, likewise charged upon the force opposed to them most successfully. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania, still further to the right, did splendid execution, many of the rebels being dismounted. Our artillery, in the meantime, kept playing on the fleeing rebels and quickening their speed.

We had now advanced through an open space about a mile and a half from the river—as we moved, forming, charging to the right and left, and taking numerous prisoners, until the outskirts of a wood were reached.

Gen. Averill here again arranged the regiments in line of battle, the First Regulars being posted as reserves. Our men moved through the woods steadily and rapidly, firing as they went. Another open space was reached, and found to be full of skirmishers. The firing now became very brisk, the enemy for the first time opening on us with artillery, of which they had twelve pieces. Their solid shot and shell fell thick and fast among our men, but they pressed on inspired by the success already won, and led forward by their officers.

After so many brilliant and profitable dashes on our part, the rebels thought it well to attempt again something in that line themselves, and charged. They ran against the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, which broke them instantly. From the time of crossing the river till now there had been many personal encounters—single horsemen dashing at each other with full speed, and cutting and slashing with their sabres until one or other was disabled. The wounds received by both friend or foe in these single combats were frightful—such, as I trust, never to see again.

We continued to drive the rebels before us, they skirmishing and using their artillery as they retreated. Our boys had now been fighting several hours, but regardless of themselves, pursued their mission of keeping the rebels traveling, and did it effectually. When we had chased them six miles from the river, General Averill decided to return, as our artillery ammunition was nearly exhausted, and we had come upon a strong rebel position, with rifle-pits and entrenchments. Detachments of cavalry were deployed in front of the battery in such a manner as to prevent its withdrawal being seen, and the whole force commenced its return march. Captain Reno, with a portion of his command, covered the rear.

As soon as the rebels discovered our retrograde movement, they opened a heavy fire of artillery and followed in pursuit, but at a respectful distance, and without a desire to try more charges. The *morale* and *esprit* of our men was excellent, and it was with difficulty that many of them could be persuaded to return. They had run the rebels six miles, and wanted to keep on to Culpepper.

Captain Hunt, with three squadrons of the First Regiment, assisted by Lieutenants Biglow and Sanford, did good service, supporting the battery. On the return, at one time this command was in danger of being annihilated. The men were stationed to the left of the battery, within easy supporting distance, ready to charge upon the rebels should they attempt to take it. No sooner, however, had our guns ceased firing, from want of ammunition, than the rebels turned their fire upon the supporting cavalry, keeping it up for a long period, and making sad havoc among the horses. The cavalry could not leave their position, for the guns would have been lost. They succeeded, however, in bringing the pieces away. The command reached the river about sunset, and recrossed.

Our loss is nine killed, twenty-five wounded and forty taken prisoners. We killed and wounded a large number of the enemy, and brought away six prisoners.

Call for a National Convention—Democratic Resolutions.

HARRISBURG, March 18.—Numerous petitions have been presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature during the present session in favor of a National Convention to adjust our difficulties. The Democratic members of the Senate and House held a caucus, and last night agreed upon resolutions to be presented on the subject to the Senate, by Hon. Mr. Lamberton, and to the House by Mr. Pershing, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. The House being Democratic will probably pass them; but as the Senate is Republican, they will not reach the Governor, although presenting a political issue for the future. The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Whereas, Angry sectional controversy, long indulged, has culminated in the assumed secession of a number of States of the Union, and a civil war, which has already raged for nearly two years with unsurpassed violence and carnage, wasting the lives and substance of the people of both sections, and filling the land with misery and lamentations; and *whereas*, a continuance of the Union of all the States is indispensable to the peace and welfare of the people as well as to the attainment of a great nationality; and *whereas*, it is believed that ordinary measures of legislation may prove insufficient to remove the primary causes of the present strife, or to adjust the complications that have arisen therefrom; and *whereas*, the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that the "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress." Be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is, petitioned to make provision for calling a Convention of States, as authorized by the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, as soon as the necessary number of States shall have petitioned for the same; the object of which Convention shall be to inquire into the causes of the present afflictions of the nation, and if any just ground of complaint is found to exist, to so amend the Constitution as to remove such causes, securing thereby a more perfect Union of the States; a better understanding of the relations which the United States bear to the Federal Government; "establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility," and doing such other things not inconsistent with the spirit and genius of the present Government as may be deemed necessary "to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." And be it further

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Governors of the several States not to be in the Union.

The above resolutions are understood to have received the assent of Governor Seymour, and the leaders of the Democratic party in New York, New Jersey, several of the New England States, and of the Western States.

Criticisms of the London Times on Mr. Seward's Dispatches.

[From the London Times.]

Some day or other, when Providence sends us a Kinglake of the time, that will give the world a history of the great American war, the disputatious of the European letters which have been recently published will constitute one of the most extraordinary chapters of the story. Whatever reflections they will actually suggest it is not for us to predict, but in the case of another Mr. Seward will undoubtedly be presented to posterity as a prodigy of statesmanship.—Either he can discern what nobody else can see, or he is without the power of seeing what is patent to the whole world. He is not preternaturally clear-sighted, he is not preternaturally perspicacious, he is preeminently wrong. Taking patches, as of course we must, from his expressions of sincere and patriotic opinions on the subject of the war, it almost impossible to imagine a more unique specimen of folly could have been put together out of materials which are known to the whole world. Mr. Seward is no mere, or at least states no one, known to everybody in Europe and America, and yet, in the most deliberate and perspicuous form, he has arrived at conclusions which nobody else can see, or, we believe, for very shame would think of accepting.

Mr. Seward repudiates the idea of any conference between the Federal Government and an insurgent force, pretending that it might have done both parties, for instance, Bull Run. He is much obliged to General French, but he will have nothing, indeed, but unconditional submission. In fact, instead of conferences, he could have suggested only one thing. That is the last piece of the war as sketched by Mr. Seward. It shows that this gentleman is a fanatic—consider it, that is, with Mr. Seward has written from the South. It is the very theory, and the omission, which we have had with his note of last month, and renewed my amazement at the last two years. It is enough, so much so, to make one doubt whether it does any good to speak the truth is a question, or whether we should rather have to be content to argue with Mr. Seward.

From the London Times.

It is scarcely possible to imagine a more strange document than Mr. Seward's. It is almost impossible to believe it is the work of a man of ordinary intellect, much less of one who is reputed to be a man of business and of facts. If it were not for the fact that black is white, or at least that two make five, of course it would be impossible to regard it as more than a feeble effort of Mr. Seward to remain in the Cabinet. In like manner we should be inclined to attribute the attempt to prove that Mr. Seward is a victim of delusions to the mere beginning to end. If he is not, the government possesses credit, and is unable to raise a loan among its citizens; if he says that the North have been victorious, at the very instant he was writing a dispatch he will know that the main of its armies was in process of disbandment, after having undergone a long series of defeats; if he asserts that the Union is fast regaining its territory in defiance of what he knows and affirms to be the contrary, we can only treat him as we would a man, who, for the mere sake of secrecy, wilfully misstated facts. But Mr. Seward is not a lunatic, and we must allow him to be much too shrewd to believe that any one will be influenced by his statements, we are, indeed, at a loss to inquire what motive could have induced him to write so much (what honest men would call) "humbug." What he expects to gain in Washington, in certain classes, a little political capital, and, in exchange for that, is not about the contempt he must incur in Europe. Still, emanating as the document does, from the federal chief, it is almost incredible that that body should have sunk so low as to indorse as its own the face of the world, so much falsehood and absurd nonsense.

☞ A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that a motion has been offered in the House of Representatives expelling Alexander "for offering resolutions disloyal in sentiment and insulting to the country."

1863. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS
HOWELL & BOURKE
COR. FOURTH & MARKET Sts., PHILADELPHIA have now in store a variety of
WALL PAPERS,
got up expressly for their Spring Trade, WINDOW PAPER OF EVERY STYLE, to which they invite the attention of storekeepers.

☞ In their Retail Department they have found the choicest styles of the season.