



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY MAY 13, 1863.

DEMOCRATIC Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters of Cambria county, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several districts of said County, on

SATURDAY, THE 23d, DAY OF MAY next, to choose two delegates from each election district, to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on

MONDAY, THE 25th DAY OF MAY, following, to nominate a County ticket, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

The elections will open at three o'clock, P. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M. HARRISON KINKEAD, Chairman.

The Senatorial Conference.

The Chairman of the County Committee has received intelligence from the Democracy of Clearfield county, stating that they accept and have fixed the 27th inst., as a suitable day to meet the Conference of this and Blair counties, in Convention at Tyrone.

Disgraceful Conduct.

On last Saturday night our town was thrown into a scene of excitement and rejoicing at the rumored news of Richmond being in our possession. It was also made the occasion of abuse and wicked threats by those, who instead of rejoicing at the supposed defeat of the rebels, preferred venting the malice of their hearts upon the Democratic party. Old men were insulted upon the streets; foul imprecations were invoked upon the heads of Democrats and "copperhead" was the hissing epithet upon every street and corner. After a few hours of reveling upon "rotgut," they concluded to bring their "loyalty" and "patriotism" to bear upon the "copperhead" office of the DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL; and accordingly, at a late hour, they assembled in front of it, and with loud blasphemies and diabolical imprecations, they proceeded to "gut" our office. They had thrown the sign on the street and were making fierce assaults upon the door, when, fortunately, at this juncture, a party of strong fist Democrats, well armed with clubs, rushed upon them, like a mighty avalanche, dispersing them right and left, and by the eloquent knock-down argument, fully convinced the belligerents of the virtue and utility of Democratic Clubs in the preservation of the public peace.

We do not mean to say that the entire Republican party participated in this disgraceful scene. The considerate and reflecting men of that party, behaved themselves with the strictest decency and propriety; and although they had joined in the ebullitions of joy and vociferous cheering at the "downfall of rebellion," they did not so far forget themselves, in the name of excitement, as to countenance any work of demolition. But it is to the young and inconsiderate men, who were engaged in this work of debauchery and riot, that we have a word to say; not in a spirit of revenge, but in the meaning of an admonition. Remember young men, upon your youthful conduct, will depend your happiness in after years. It is you, who must mould the morals of the next generation; and it is with you, the destinies of this country will rest, when the older shall have passed from the stage of existence. If you sow the seeds of anarchy and strife, you will, most assuredly, reap their bitter fruits, in the harvest of after years, when you shall seek the blessings of peace, and protection from the spirit you have already invoked. Mob law is the worst species of barbarism, and the most diabolical form of uncivilized government; besides as the offspring of a political party, it is a very bad precedent, for the Democratic party which is now "hunted down," by the spirit of mob law and the scorpion lash of the tyrant arm of despotic power, will soon take charge of the Government; and according to late statutes, would be justifiable in retaliation. But God forbid, that the Democratic

party when in power, shall resort to such madness or ever endorse such precedents. The Democratic party seeks no such revenge; because it loves the Constitution and the freedom of the people. Its soil is adapted to the growth of our free institutions; and it teaches the political equality of the white man, who alone shall rule the destinies of this nation. A Democratic Government seeks not arbitrary power nor makes war upon the offending citizen; neither is this the mission of the Democratic party. It has a higher and a holier purpose. It will knock down the batteries erected for the destruction of the Constitution and the annihilation of American liberty. It will repeal the statutes of despotic power and again give security to the citizen. When the transitory trespassers upon our liberties shall have passed from political power, and the Democratic party reinstated, it will "heap coals of fire upon their heads," by giving to them the rights they denied to us. It will serve them as Uncle Toby did the fly which had annoyed him during his dinner meal, instead of crushing them, it will open the window and let them go, telling them, the world is big enough for us all.

Couldn't Stand it any Longer.

The DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, it appears, has touched the old Rhinoceros on the raw a little too hard, and in the agony of despair, he strikes his horn into the air, kicks up a dust with his hoofs and swears that "forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." While the best patent medicine was procured and a few select friends sat up with the old fellow, the chief deputy endeavored to gull his readers by a "brief expose of the inner circles of the Dem. & Sent. establishment." This, the fellow has been promising them for months. He speaks of "stockholders" and does it "advisedly," but why does he not name them? he has promised to do it and has failed! He starts out with a bare-faced lie in the beginning. After paying a compliment to the "fine literary attainments" of the former deceased editor of this paper, whom in life he styled a "dizzard," he asserts that the Dem. & Sent., after Mr. Murray's death, "was issued for several weeks" before our name appeared at the head of its columns. This, our readers will remember, was not so. We think in future that the old fellow had better turn all his attention to the Bull team entirely.

The Campaign of the Rappahannock.

The nine days operations of Gen. Hooker on the Rappahannock have terminated in disaster and defeat. Although the most flattering consequences promised to crown his efforts with success, the anxieties and the hopes of the people have again been "let down." The conflicting and half published accounts that dash through the mails in every direction, give us no correct idea of how far we were successful or to what extent we were defeated.

A Disagreeable Temper.

The old simpleton of the Alleghenian bewails in woe and in bitterness, his early obscurity and his subsequent insignificance; and like Tristram Shandy with the old family clock, he attributes all his misfortunes to the fact of his being "born with a wooden spoon in his mouth." We would advise the old fellow to desist from such thoughts and to cheer up; by so doing, he will turn his miseries to rejoicing. We have known men to grow rich and conspicuous even by liberal use of the "wooden spoon."

DIED.—In this place, at the residence of M. D. Magehan, Esq., on the 10th inst., Mrs. SUSAN GLASS, wife of George W. Glass dec'd, in the 85th year of her age.

The deceased was a true exemplary christian woman. A long life of usefulness well spent, and a happy death were hers. Her life is a model for the many relatives who survive her, and her virtues speak an encomium, far more beautiful and lasting than anything we could write of her.

She was born in Huntingdon county, and immigrated with her husband to Cambria in 1800, which was then but a wilderness, where she peacefully endured the trials and privations of pioneer life. She leaves behind her a progeny of an hundred and twenty-two; 14 children, 72 grandchildren and 36 great-grandchildren.

Sweet is the memory of departed worth.

Mr. Kratzer, the artist, has again located in our town. He is now prepared to take photographs, and all kinds of pictures, at short notice. Rooms above the store of E. Shoemaker & Co.

An unexpected rush of legal advertisements this week has left us little room, crowding out original matter. We shall endeavor to arrange them differently next week.

Treason in a Mask.

LEAGUE DEVELOPMENTS CONFIRMED.

A few weeks since we published what was declared to be one of the oaths of the traitorous League. Let it be noticed that both the opposition journals denied the existence of the oath. In our last issue we gave an opinion that there was an inside and an outside arrangement to the League, and that the inside contained oaths, objects, and intentions they dare not make known. This opinion was based upon close observation of some of our neighbors, and upon information from other sources and places, confirming our opinions beyond a doubt. We now have the positive information of oaths which startle and shock the intelligence of the community, of objects and aims subversive of the principles of liberty, of treason that threatens the safety of the people.

This most disgraceful League resembles the Know Nothing organization, but differs from it in two essential particulars. Instead of proscribing foreigners and Catholics, its poisoned fangs are aimed at Democrats, and all others who refuse to enter its horrid embraces. 2d. It seeks the usurpation and control of the Government the most hellish road that any people ever travelled on to despotism. It obligates its members to support no one for office, high or low, except members of it. When once in, its members are threatened with persecution, proscription, and infamy if they violate or desert its obligations. Its members are exhorted to break off commercial intercourse and social relations with Democrats.

While Democrats will have no reason to complain of a withdrawal of social and commercial intercourse of the opposition, it must be apparent to all honest men that such a proceeding is a subversion of both the principles of civil Government, of the obligations of the Christian religion. No justification can be found in law or morals for such a proceeding.—They who undertake such a gross violation of the organic principles of society, may succeed in engendering anarchy and confusion, but they will eventually pull down the fabric they have constructed upon their own heads.

We say we have a confirmation of the charges we have made, and any one who will take the trouble to observe the conduct of the leading spirits of the League, will soon be convinced of the truthfulness of our statements. The conspiracy of Cataline was organized in the name of liberty; the treachery of Arnold was perpetrated under the name of loyalty, and the office hunters of the League are organized under the cry of Union, while their sole object is the control of the patronage of the Government and the subversion of the Constitution.—Washington Monitor.

Riotous Scene in Philadelphia.

Yesterday afternoon a riotous demonstration was made to destroy the office of the Age, in Chestnut street below Fifth. It seems that some person, under the pretext that he did not like something that was announced on the bulletin board of that newspaper, tore the paper down. He was a cripple, and this circumstance prevented him from receiving such punishment as he deserved for his bold recklessness and unlawful behavior. Almost in a moment, as though preconcerted, a number of persons, with hyena ferocity, seemed anxious to devour the whole building at one mouthful. Fanaticism became rampant. The uninitiated enquired what was the matter? Then there was a grand ebullition about "Copperheads." The swaying mob increased very fast, and, for a time, the building was threatened with destruction. The wildest stories were circulated as to what was on the bulletin board, but nobody could tell what. All sorts of stories, to inflame the worst passions, were freely circulated by designing individuals. The fact is there was nothing on that board but what might have been found on most of the newspaper bulletin boards in the city. But in the present case, the wish to destroy property was parent to the thought. Mayor Henry was in his office at the time of the outbreak. He at once repaired to the scene, and worming his way into the thickest of the crowd, desired the people to desist from any further attempts to break the peace.

There was evidently considerable angry feeling among the fanatics, who, no doubt, wished the Mayor and his police had staid away, in order that they might commit any atrocity that wild maliciousness and devilishness could invent. Police officers made their appearance as quickly as telegrams from the Central Station could bring them, and it was only by their presence that personal property was saved. One or two men, who seemed to be under the influence of whisky, were loud and boisterous in their conduct, but when confronted by solid, law abiding citizens,

quailed under the withering scorn and contempt of those whom they assailed. Three or four persons were arrested, but were liberated very speedily from the Station House. The whole affair was near being a riot on a most gigantic scale. An immense crowd of people finally came from all parts of the city after nightfall, but no riot occurred. By eleven o'clock at night, all the thrilling and exciting scenes had passed away, and Chesnut street was as tranquil as though nothing unusual had happened within its borders.

We are informed that, after leaving the Age office, about nine o'clock last evening, a large proportion of the mob repaired to Third street, in front of the Journal office and made threatening demonstrations; but the police were on hand to prevent any trouble.

The Mayor and police deserve much credit for their prompt action yesterday in preserving the peace of the city.—Evening Journal.

From the Army of the Potomac.

FALMOUTH, Va., Thursday, May 7, 1863.—The losses in the sixth corps in the fierce struggle which it has encountered during the present movement, amount to 5970, or, as I first intimated, nearly one-third of the entire effective force of the whole corps. The coming in of stragglers may diminish this number to some extent, but all such on the other side will, of course be captured.

Out of 2300 of the flying division, only 900 are left to answer at the roll call. Shaler's brigade, of Newton's division, lost 180 men.

In the fight of Sunday evening at Salem Heights, (4 1/2 miles beyond Fredericksburg,) Gen. Burke's division lost between eleven and twelve hundred men. This is the most sanguinary battle which has thus far been fought. The corps was proceeding rapidly forward to reinforce Gen. Hooker on the right, when it encountered the enemy in the woods of Salem Heights. A prisoner (it is said) on being brought in, on questioning as to the position of the rebel force, said that there were none in this woods. Burke's division advanced boldly forward and were met with a terrific fire from the enemy, who were strongly entrenched in the forest.

After a severe infantry fight the infantry withdrew, and we shelled the woods terrifically, causing the rebels to leave the woods, and we took possession of them. In the second fight of Salem Heights, (Monday evening,) when the enemy attacked us, an idea of the disparity between the forces may be obtained from the announcement of Gen. Sedgwick, that "the emergency of the case is such, that a regiment must do the work of a brigade." The rebels charged with terrific yells, but were successfully repulsed, when our men would fall back towards the river.

The Fifth Wisconsin and Sixty-first Pennsylvania supported one of our batteries, which did terrible execution on the charging enemy, and, falling back into a gully, were fired upon by our own guns.

The Forty-third New York and Seventh Maine were left at the extreme right, near a cross-roads, to keep up a show, while the remainder of the corps retired across Banks' Ford. The force commenced crossing at 11 o'clock Monday night.

The enemy succeeded in getting in the rear of the pickets of these two regiments, took them before they fired a gun, then moved down upon the 6th Maine, which fired a volley, repulsing them, and then retreated to Banks' Ford, together with the 43d New York, reaching it in safety, being obliged to make their way through brush and slush. Haines Battery did fine execution, and lost but one man.

The rebels confidently expected to capture the whole corps. Its retreat was a masterly affair. The bridges over Banks' Ford, (built by the Fifteenth New York Engineers,) over which they retreated, have been taken up. The whole is safe on this side, the Fifth Army Corps covering the retreat.

We have captured not less than 17 guns.

The boys are in good spirits, and there is no demoralization. Twelve or fifteen thousand will, I think, cover our total loss.

Lieut. Col. Hale, Sixth Vermont, had his horse shot under him. The Sixth captured four hundred prisoners.

D. W. J.

The Rebel Losses.

General Dix telegraphs from Fortress Monroe, that on an extra of the Richmond Dispatch of the 7th, found on a prisoner, was a pencil note endorsed by a surgeon in one of the hospitals to his wife, stating that the Rebel loss was 18,000 in the late battles. An intercepted confidential dispatch of Gen. Lee, captured by one of Stoneman's detachments says, "We have won a great victory, but our loss is terrible."

Disturbance in Dayton, Ohio.—Destruction of Property by Fire.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—There was much excitement at Dayton, all day yesterday, over the arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and at dark a crowd of five or six hundred men proceeded to the Journal office and completely gutted the building.

They then set fire to it and burned it to the ground.

The fire communicated to the adjoining building, and all the property from the south end of Phillips' house to the middle of the square was destroyed. All the telegraph lines in the city have been cut down, and a bridge on the Xenia Railroad is reported destroyed.

At ten o'clock last night troops arrived from Cincinnati and Columbus and succeeded in putting down the rioters. At 11 1/2 o'clock all was quiet.

Telegraphic communication being interrupted, we have no advices as to the condition of affairs this morning.

LATER.

By telegraph from Cincinnati, dated last evening, we have further information respecting the cowardly outrage perpetrated in the arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and its results in Dayton. About thirty arrests have been made of persons charged with being participants in the scenes of disorder which grew out of Mr. Vallandigham's midnight abduction. The parties arrested have been imprisoned. The Dayton Enquirer, a Democratic newspaper, has been suspended, and its editor carried, without a hearing, to Cincinnati. Precautions against a renewal of the disturbance have been adopted, and all is comparatively quiet.

STILL LATER.

Mr. Vallandigham refuses to plead to the charge drawn up against him. When brought before the court-martial he firmly demanded a trial under the Constitution and laws of the country. The charges against him are based on his Mount Vernon speech. He is at the Burnet House, under a strong guard. Dayton and Montgomery county have been placed under martial law.

The damage by the fire in Dayton is estimated at about \$40,000.

Great excitement prevails all over the State of Ohio, wherever the news of Mr. Vallandigham's arrest has penetrated, and further outbreaks are apprehended.

List of Causes, For the Second Week of June Term, 1863.

- Morgan vs Holiday, et al.
Stewart vs Hawes, et al.
Paden vs Locomotive Insurance Company,
Marborough vs Stutzman, garnishee.
Commonwealth vs Roberts, et al.
Noel vs Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Company.
Slack vs Krafts.
Sime vs Sime.
Rose vs Fochler, et al.
Baltzer vs Gardner.
White vs Loh.
Commonwealth vs Linton et al.
Gardner vs Peer Directors of Cambria Co.
McGonigle vs Shorps Adm'r.
Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Company vs Noon's Adm'r.
Jones vs Moore.
Dillon vs Wist.
Myers vs Wist, et al.
Linton vs McGonigle.
Dunson vs Pringle.
Evans vs Jones.
McDonald vs Garman.
Piper vs Livegood's Ex'r.
Burns vs Pitt.
Cashon vs Hodson.
Wright & Ellis vs Englebaugh,
Hoffman vs Livegood's Ex'r.
Buck vs Shultz.

Annual District Report.

Table with financial data for the County Superintendent of Cambria county, including items like 'Whole number of schools', 'Average salaries of males per month', and 'Total amount of expenditures'.

List of Retailers of Firearms in Cambria county, for the year 1863.

- Wood, Morrell & Co
John Geis
do do Milloner
Henry Walters
Daniel Goughner
August Borggraff
Louis M Wolf
James J Murphy
Alex & J Morbourg
George Platt
John M King
Chas Umversicht
Louis Luckhardt
Cyrus Hart
Baltzer Kohler
Alex Montgomery
Dan C Morris
C T Frazer
Valentine Leather
David Creed
John Dibert
John W Wehn
George N Holman
Mrs Teresa Fromald
Mrs Martha Pringle
J A Zwinger
Geo Englebaugh
Henry Schabel
Charles Frank
Caldwell & Livergood
F W Hay
John Wier
Remigius Durach
Geo Kohler
Gottlieb Bentley
J & H Herrington
Jacob Fend
Ebenzer Jacek
Fredk Marburg
Henry Patchard
Jacob Wilt
David Dibert
George T Dicker
Augus F B
Butt, Koeger & Co
Andw J Leder
John Sheridan
James Miley
Emil Young
Casper Dirm
John Benton
Frederick Leibentinger
Richard Bennett
David Reese
H Tuck
Adam Pharr
R bert Tammis
Hecht & Schlusinger
Conrad Stupps
Harc & Berlin
Miss Catharine McKenna
David H Day's
Geo Hicks
M M Jones
G J Thomas
C T Roberts
A A Byrker
Evan E Evans
Wm Davis & Son
G G Owens
E Hughes & Co
H H Thompson
R S Dunn
E Roberts
E J Mills & Co
Robert Stiles
Saouel Stiles
George Wontley
Edward Sienicker
Tudor & Jones
Mrs Eliz bath Stahl
Geo Gudley
James Murray
Christian Harrison
James Lynch
John Kingston
Miss A M Kutz
Mathias Wisel
John Ryan
Peter Sillier
Francis Galtsorth
James Parcell
Henry Baltzer
James Kennedy
Nutter & Ayres
William Alexander
E F Holmes
David B Hess
Wm L Galbraith
Wm Murray
Geo B Wike
Wm M Cooper & Co
Mark McLaughlin
Geo Tiley
Wm Tiley, Jr
John Mullen
John Hamilton
Sam M'Gough
Miss Elizabeth M'Intosh
Otho Steiner
J J Troxell
E & H Nutter
Thomas Bradley (Tunnell Hill)
Patrick Smith
Wm R Hughes
John McColgan
Lawrence Cassidy
Patrick M'Dunn
James M'Breen
John A Parrish
Wm M'Connell
Philip Herzog
Felix Jacobs
John Bradley
Wm Litzinger
Patrick Shields
Francis O'Fried
A A Barker
E & H Nutter
Montgomery Douglas
Joseph Gill