

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JULY 8, 1863.

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Democratic Ticket.

- Governor, GEO. W. WOODWARD of Luzerne Co. Judge of the Supreme Court, WALTER H. LOWRIE, of Allegheny Co. Assembly, CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Johnstown. Register and Recorder, JAMES GRIFFIN, of Johnstown. Treasurer, ISAAC WIKE, of Wilmore. Commissioner, E. GLASS, of Ebensburg. Coroner, WM. FLATTERY, of Johnstown. Auditor, F. P. TIERNEY, of Cambria Tp. Poor House Director, GEO. McCULLOUGH, of Munster Tp.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

- WILLIAM KITTELL, Chairman. M. McGuire, John Smith, John Ferguson, John McBride, Thomas M'Kernan, Wm. P. Buck, Joseph Cole, Montgomery Douglass, Joseph Gill, E. R. Dunagan, John Campbell, Michael Berry, Richard Sanderson, William Murray, William Kittell, Thomas M'Green, Irvin Rutledge, William M'Kee, John A. Barnes, James F. Campbell, A. Kenney, P. H. Shields, James M'Gow, John Stull, Peter Dougherty, George W. Stahl, Joseph A. Dimond, William M'Gonch, George Walters, John M'Colgan, George Gasburn.

State Editorial Convention.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Editorial Convention, held in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburg, on the 18th ult., the Democratic Editors of Pennsylvania are requested to meet in the city of Lancaster, on THURSDAY, the 16th JULY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of consultation and united action in the political campaign upon which we have entered. A general attendance is earnestly desired, as business of great importance to the profession will come before the Convention.

The Battle.

Victory, at last, has crowned the efforts of our forces. General Lee, stimulated by past success, overstepped the bounds of prudence and ventured a little too far upon Northern soil. He is now, instead of acting on the offensive, forced to assume the defensive. There appears to be no doubt, that our army, under Gen. Meade, has achieved a most important victory. Telegraphic accounts say that Lee's whole army is now in full retreat; yet it is hoped and expected that in the South Mountain Pass, where the rebel General intends to make good his retreat, he will be met with a force sufficient to prevent his escape through probably, the only route which he and his followers can possibly expect to escape. It is a source of great rejoicing that our arms have once more been successful. This will inspire our wearied soldiers with new courage; and if General Meade be allowed to execute and carry out his own plans without dictation from the telescope officials at Washington, we may expect the hostile horizon to become more clear and rebellion to recede from our lines.

If General Lee ever intended an attack on Harrisburg or Philadelphia, his plans are entirely frustrated; and there is no longer any fear for the safety of our capital. Yet New York and New Jersey, are worthy of imitation, and a properly drilled and disciplined force of militia for the defence of our own borders, may save us much loss and trouble in future. Although sufficient news have been received to convince us that last week's battles have resulted in our favor, we are yet without particulars sufficient to go into

details of the situation. Great skill has been shown by our leading officers in the management of the whole affair. Quickly were the tables turned in our favor, before the imbecility of the Administration at Washington had time to paralyze the movement of our troops, which has resulted in victory to us and a terrible loss, if not the utter disintegration of the rebel army.

The grand movements of Gen. Lee, up the Cumberland Valley resulted either from necessity, or a strategy which he failed to achieve; but in which ever light we may view his movements, or whatever may be our conjectures in regard to his designs, it is, probably, the first successful stroke of our army towards breaking the backbone of rebellion; and we hail it with joy, believing that if the Administration at Washington would withdraw its foolish proclamations and tyrannical edicts and act in strict conformity with the Constitution, giving practicable signs of repentance, and a return to the policy laid down by Congress in July '61, that hope and the dawning of peace might yet unite a distracted people under the old flag and the old Constitution. But if the fanaticisms of Abolitionism are to be pursued, the reverse of General Lee will be of little avail to us. Having now the uncertainties of war turned in our favor, if we would continue to be successful, we must steer by the Constitution, and forever discard the follies of negro equality; we must extend the olive branch to our "wayward sisters," giving them full assurances of our sincerity to unite with them in the old Union under the old Constitution. It is in this way alone that we may expect any good result from a war for the restoration of the Union.

Although successful, our loss has been great; and while it is a source of general rejoicing, sorrow has disturbed the peace of many thousand homes. It is this that should check the madness of the Administration and once for all throw fanaticism aside, and for the sake of a suffering people, seek the speedy termination of a strife which is fast depopulating our fair land.

KILLED BY THE STROKE OF A HAND-SAW.—Thomas D. Devereux, of Cambria township, while assisting one of his neighbors at log-rolling, was struck in the sternum by a hand-saw which was thrown by the sudden turn of a log, sending him backwards a considerable distance, and causing a fracture of several of his ribs. The unfortunate man, unconscious of the extent of his injury, walked home some three miles, causing an inflammation which resulted in his death, a few days afterwards.

The Huntingdon Monitor has again made its appearance, to be edited and published in future by J. Irwin Steel, late of the Blairsville Record. We congratulate its new editor and hope he may secure for the Monitor an increased success. His past course gives us assurance that he will make it worthy of the support of the noble Democracy of Huntingdon county.

The Sewing Machine promises permanent relief to the wearisome bondage of the sewing woman. Its celebrity is incredible. Each one of Wheeler & Wilson's is calculated to do the work of ten ordinary sewers. Women's powers, whatever their cultivation, are unable to compete, either in rapidity, precision, or finish; from one to two thousand stitches per minute is not unusual. On shirt bosoms, the number per minute is about fifteen hundred.—Journal of Commerce.

The above Machines are for sale by R. A. O. Kerr, Altoona, Pa.

The fears for the safety of our State capital and rebel raids into Pennsylvania, have pretty much passed away; and business again begins to assume a more lively appearance. We notice the store of E. J. Mills & Co., which last week done comparatively little business, now crowded with customers. They sell very cheap, and keep constantly on hand every thing needed in a community, so that the purchaser is not obliged to run all over town to buy the different articles he may stand in need of.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—Peter Wibel, of Carroll township, while attending to his horse in his own stable, a few days ago, was attacked and so badly kicked and bitten by the ferocious animal, that death ensued a short time afterwards.

FLOWERS.—Mollie has our thanks for the significant compliment paid us. We received the boquette, and assure our lady friend, that we appreciate the present. We love flowers, and although not familiar with their language, we can admire their simple beauty and dwell upon the sublime lessons they teach. The poetess MARY HOWITT, in the following lines, has beautifully sung the goodness of God in the creation of flowers.

"God might have made the earth bring forth Enough for great and small. The oak-tree and the cedar-tree, Without a flower at all. He might have made enough, enough For every want of ours; For luxury, medicine, and toil, And yet have made no flowers. Our outward life requires them not— Then wherefore have they birth? To minister delight to man, To beautify the earth; To comfort man—to whisper hope, Whene'er his faith is dim; For whose careth for the flowers, Will touch more care for him!"

[For the Democrat and Sentinel.]

Scandal. Of all the fashionable vices of the day, there is none, perhaps, more baneful—more deleterious in its effects upon society than that of scandal. When trivial faults are exaggerated into monstrous crimes, and the slightest errors into the misdoings of a weighty kind the best in the community may well fear for their reputation. This vice arrays neighbor against neighbor, and scatters the seed of moral contamination, of discord and ruin, among the most virtuous and happy. It sunders the most endearing charities of life—the bonds of union and friendship, and makes the current of life, hitherto calm and unruffled, rude and tempestuous. "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you," is the impressive command of the Deity, and I admire the man that obeys its injunctions, but the moment he breaks it, and spreads stories, too often untrue, frequently exaggerated and greatly heightened, I cease to admire him. He is a pest to society—a destroyer of its happiness and order—a foe to everything human, and an enemy to everything divine. I do not envy that man, who can make the faults of others, the subject of his conversation, who can sport with their feelings, and riot in wild luxury upon the mingled emotions of pain and misery they produce, who can falsify, exaggerate, or heighten at the expense of a fellow being. I envy him not, for he has feelings anything but those allied to Divinity, and I may add, humanity. It is far from being in conformity to that religion which teaches man to love his fellow man—to "athor that which is evil," and to be "kindly affectioned one to another." It is adverse to the kindly flow of feeling, which marks the character of the humane and benevolent, for such can never make an enemy to man. There have not been wanting those, upon whom the effects of scandal have pressed with an almost deadly pressure. Stories, even untrue, too often told, have made sweet friendship, enmity; and although the writer, may never have been a party, he has been a witness to the truth of these remarks. The fond, confiding parent, who had watched over the first buddings of infancy and youth, who had exerted what only a mother knows, "a mother's care," and had seen as she believed, all the lovely graces, "grow with the growth, and strengthen with the strength" of the child, has been doomed to days and nights of tears and anguish, at some tale of his first errors and crimes. Some "wandering from the good and right way," which eventually has proved "as false, as foul." Every christian, every philanthropist should oppose the progress of this vice, and as we discountenance it, show to the world, how we "love one another."

Hon. Charles J. Biddle, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Cheering news of victory comes to us from all quarters, and we leave the space we had intended for editorial, to the war news.

We forgot to notice the July number of Godey's Lady's Book last week, but, however, it is not to late, as the embellishments and literature are well worth preserving.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. These bitters have gained a world-wide reputation; and are said to produce all the effects and cures claimed for them.

DIED.—In Allegheny township, on the 2nd inst., GEORGE BRUCE, in the 55th year of his age.

The deceased was a good, and one of the most influential men in that township. He leaves, not only a wife and children to mourn their loss, but many friends who will long miss him as a kind neighbor and benefactor.

We received the following poetical puzzle or charade, with a request to publish, but our correspondent having failed to furnish us with a solution, we leave it for our readers to find its answer:

I am wonderful, marvelous, all that's uncommon, Sometimes I'm a man and sometimes a woman— When whole, I'm always a subject of wonder. So now please to guess at my parts when asunder. In the fens I'm an insect, in barns a small beast, To birds I'm a house, and I'm none of the least; I catch fishes, make leather, hear all that is said, And many a pair come to me to be wed— Tho' with science of couple—I'm grim and look wild, And yet you will own I am far from a child; My passions you see from what falls from my eyes, And my wrath is two-fold, tho' I'm known to be wise— In revenge I'm a goddess, in the forest a deer, To one point of the compass I'm sure I can steer. In the north I'm a bridge, many travellers see, And the nuns in the convent are guarded by me; On board a ship you may smell me, and see me all round, And then in your wake I am sure to be found; On the lace of your stays I'm on one end or both, I'm the emblem of industry, symptom of sloth; What the enemy sowed while the husbandman slept, What at dinner you do, and where fire is kept, You ride in me, ride on me, ride at me, yea more; You sometimes ride through me, I'm just half a score; I'm in dress like a Quaker, and always at hand. Beneath you when sitting but not when you stand; Each morning you take me, each quarter you pay, To sailors at midnight I oft show the way; While blest with my presence you quietly lay— I'm dispatch'd, I'm discover'd, a gift of crown'd head, In what boys do by heart, and men do by hand; The sun is like me when he makes you his bow, And I'm sure 'twill be strange if you can't guess me now.

Official Despatches from Gen. Meade.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following dispatches have been received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Noon—July 4th 1863. To Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: We now hold Gettysburg. The enemy has abandoned large numbers of his killed and wounded on the field. I shall probably be able to give you a return of our captures and losses before night, and a return of the enemy's killed and wounded in our hands.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 10, P. M., July 4. To Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: No change of affairs since my dispatch at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major General.

CHEERING NEWS.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—Reports deemed entirely reliable, from the battle-field, down to 6 o'clock last evening, represent the rebels as being repeatedly repulsed with fearful slaughter. The battle lasted all day. Seven thousand prisoners were captured. The rebel Major General Armistead was captured yesterday.

A DISPATCH FROM GENERAL MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 3, 8.30 P. M., near Gettysburg. To Major Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The enemy opened at 1 P. M. from 150 guns concentrated upon my left centre, continuing without intermission for about three hours, at the expiration of which time he assaulted my left centre twice, being upon both occasions handsomely repulsed with severe loss to him, leaving in our hands nearly three thousand prisoners; among the prisoners being Gen. Armistead and many colonels, and officers of lesser note. The enemy left many dead upon the field, and a large number of wounded in our hands.

The loss upon our side has been considerable. Major General Hancock and Brigadier General Gibbon were wounded. After the repelling of the assault, indications tending to a belief that the enemy might be withdrawing, an armed reconnaissance was pushed forward from the left, and the enemy found to be in force. At the present hour all is quiet. My cavalry have been engaged all day on both flanks of the enemy, harassing and vigorously attacking him with great success, notwithstanding they encountered

superior numbers both of cavalry and infantry.

The army is in fine spirits. (Signed) GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

THE REBEL PRISONERS.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—One thousand rebel prisoners were marched through the city, last night, about ten o'clock, and twelve hundred more this morning. The news from the army, as far as known, is favorable.

COLONEL CROSS KILLED.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The body of Col. Cross, of the Fifth New Hampshire, arrived here to-night, and will be taken to New Hampshire on Saturday evening. He was killed on Thursday near Gettysburg.

REPORTED DEATH OF GENERAL LONGSTREET.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—General Longstreet is reported to have been killed, but no confirmation of the statement has yet been received.

THE ENEMY'S LINE OF RETREAT CUT OFF.

HANOVER, Pa., July 4.—There has been no fighting up to 5 o'clock to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburg. Our lines this morning extend eight miles around Gettysburg, our batteries being on all the hills looking on the town from the South. We occupy Round Top Ridge, commanding the Chambersburg turnpike, and have cut off all the lines of retreat. Our forces occupy the strongest possible position. A flank movement on our left is impossible. At about 8 o'clock last night the Florida Brigade of General Longstreet's Division, with a Brigadier General in command, advanced to within our lines and gave themselves up with their colors. A bearer of dispatches from Jeff. Davis to General Lee has been captured. The dispatches order General Lee peremptorily to return to Richmond, and state that the movement in Pennsylvania was wholly against his wishes.

Latest War News.

WASHINGTON, July 3d, 8 o'clock, P. M.—An official dispatch was received here this afternoon from Major Gen. Meade, dated:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 2—11 o'clock P. M. "The enemy attacked me about four o'clock this afternoon, and after one of the severest contests of the war, was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded. Among the killed are Brigadier Generals Paul and Zook, and among the wounded Generals Sickles, Barlow, Graham and Warren, slightly. We have taken a large number of prisoners."

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—A later dispatch has been received from Major General Meade, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, which says: "The action commenced again at early daylight upon various parts of the line. The enemy, thus far have made no impression upon my position. All accounts agree in placing the rebel army in position on our front. The prisoners we have taken report that Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's forces were much injured yesterday, and many general officers killed. The dead body of General Barksdale, of Mississippi, is within our lines." "We have thus far about sixteen hundred prisoners, and a small number are yet to be started."

[This number of prisoners—sixteen hundred—is as stated in Gen. Meade's official dispatch. He may possibly mean that they were captured in the fight of Thursday night and Friday morning, or the previous statements of correspondents may have been exaggerated.]

The Great Battle in Progress.

HARRISBURG, July 3.—All the rebel infantry and detachments of cavalry, under Jenkins, Imboden and Fitzhugh Lee, have disappeared from the front, and travel has been resumed between this city and Carlisle. Fitzhugh Lee did not make his promised attack yesterday morning, but retired without being molested by our forces, who are now moving cautiously beyond Carlisle. The soldiers guarding a ford three and a half miles below here have been informed by the farmers who have escaped across the river that the rebel cavalry scouts are infesting the woods along the bank of the river, watching the movements of our forces. Citizens up from Bainbridge and Columbia say that heavy artillery firing and continuous volleys of musketry were heard all day yesterday and up to three o'clock this morning.

Nothing is yet known as to results, but the impression prevails that the great decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown, on the road between Gettysburg and Chambersburg. It is believed that we have suffered heavy losses in officers and men, but that Lee has been so crippled as to place him on the defensive. Yesterday General Meade assumed the offensive. The day before Lee had attacked Meade and was repulsed with heavy loss. Lee holds a gap in South

Mountain, near Chambersburg, through which he expects to escape if defeated, and a guard stationed at bridge 84 on Northern Central Railroad, heard firing in that direction like that of a battle, whence it was believed that the dashing cavalry, fighting for the possession of the gap.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1863. GENERAL ORDERS No. 44.

In organizing the troops, responding to the Proclamation of the Governor, issued, calling for SIXTY THOUSAND men for the defence of the State, for the period of NINETY DAYS, unless sooner discharged. It is ordered:

I. Camps of rendezvous will be established by the United States Government for districts comprising the adjacent counties at such points as may be indicated by the commandant of the Department, the Susquehanna and the Department, the Monongahela, in charge of which camps, commanders and skillful staffs will be appointed.

II. Squads and companies will be received at the camps, and as rapidly as possible, organized into companies of less than sixty-four men, and into regiments of ten companies each, and assigned into the service of the State, by appointment by the Adjutant General for this purpose.

III. Officers will be elected—officers by the men, and field officers by the company or line officers.

IV. Transportation to the camps, rendezvous, nearest their location, will be furnished by the United States Government, on application of any commanding officer, having charge of a squad or company, the agent at the nearest railroad station.

V. Troops, responding to this call of the Governor, will be clothed, shod, equipped and supplied by the State government, after arriving at their rendezvous.

VI. Annexed is the quota required from each county, on the present call, already responded, under recent calls, with the number of troops furnished, actually mustered into service:

Table listing counties and troop numbers. Columns include County Name, Quota, and Actual Troops. Counties listed include Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Berks, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Chester, Centre, Clarion, Clinton, Clearfield, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Elk, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, M'Kean, Milford, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

By order of A. G. CURTIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Young ladies who faint on being proposed to, can be restored to consciousness by just whispering in their ears you were only joking.