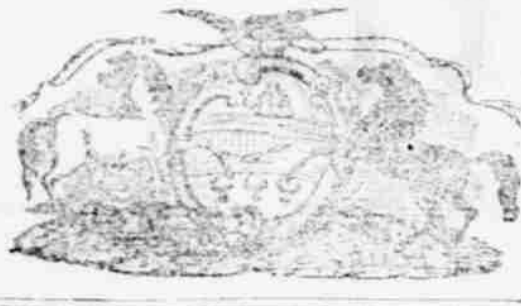


Democrat and Sentinel



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 14, 1863.

S. M. Pettengill & Co. Advertising Agents, 37 PARK ROW New York, and 10 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Apology.

It will be remembered that our former was among the unlucky conscripts of the late Huntington lottery; and, in consequence of his having to attend that place, at the bidding of Provost Marshals, our paper has been delayed to an unusually late day; but we offer in apology for this delay, the official election returns of the county, which, otherwise, we could not have published until another issue.

The Result.

The returns from the different parts of the State come in very slowly; but from present indications, our State ticket was unsuccessful. The Abolitionists crowded loudly at first, over a supposed majority of 40,000; but, if their majority continues to decrease with every mail, as it has done for the past two days, they will not have much to exult over, by the time we get the official report.

We cannot believe that the result of this election, as it is now reported, will be for the interest of Pennsylvania, nor do we believe that Andrew G. Curtin will again occupy the Executive Chair, with the wishes of a majority of the citizens of this State; for secret influence, the patronage and coercion of those in authority, together with a system of organized fraud, are the means by which Andrew G. Curtin sought his election; and we find in Allegheny and Philadelphia counties, where they most effectually brought their machinery to bear, that the Abolition increase over last year's vote is considerable.

The picture which now represents the future hopes of Pennsylvania, looks very dark, but we nerve ourselves to the supposed result, and are prepared to meet it calmly, trusting that the true voice of the people will yet triumph, at a future day. The Democracy have had much to contend against. We had not only to fight the united strength of the Administration and its minions, but we had even to contend against our own taxes, which were used to further the purposes of the Abolition candidate.

Our hopes for Woodward's election have vanished. He is beaten. But the majority against him cannot be very great; but instead of despairing over the result, we will roll up our sleeves and try it again, for we much mistake the spirit of the people, if they do not yet awake to the fearful realities into which a permanent reign of Abolitionism must, inevitably, plunge us; and we do not believe that the innate love of freedom in the American heart, can ever be effectually crushed out. But while hopes are uncertain, and we dread the thought of an approaching reign of mob-law and oppression, and while our State is convulsed in the throes of Abolitionism, we have yet left to us, the consolation of breathing in our native country, the pure air of Democracy. The people of high latitudes and mountainous countries have always been noted for their love of freedom, and we sincerely trust that Abolitionism will never find a hold among the hills of Little Cambria.

Elsewhere, we publish the official election schedule of the returns of this County, showing that the Democracy of Cambria were not wanting in fidelity to the good cause. We have over 800 of a majority for the State ticket, notwithstanding the power of greenbacks, and other influences brought to bear against us.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, Oct 9th 1863. Mr. J. S. TODD:—Dear Sir—I did not get last week's Democrat and Sentinel. If you have an extra copy, please send it to me, as I wish to keep my file unbroken. I enclose you \$1.50 for next years subscription. Acknowledge receipt by return mail and oblige. Very Respectfully, A. LINCOLN.

We have of late received frequent complaints of this kind. All we can do is to assure our readers that we mail their papers regularly after each issue, and if they do not get them, the fault is not ours.—We have sometimes wondered how Post Masters can reconcile the oath of office with their partizan conduct, in reference to Democratic journals. We publish the above letter to show that these complaints are not confined to subscribers within the county; but that even the President, himself, is not free from the annoyance occasioned by the carelessness and neglect of his own favorites.

It is with reluctance, that we, again, speak of this matter; but we do so now, in the hope that Mr. Lincoln, who is aware of the annoyance to us, and the injustice to our subscribers, will put a stop to this great fraud upon the public. We have no doubt, that in the late acts of Congress, he could find a sufficient plea on which to issue a proclamation; and that if Congress did not sustain him, that the people would, at least, sustain him in the suspension of Post Masters who violate the trusts confided to them.

We publish, on our first page, a pamphlet, attributed to the direction and supervision of Louis Napoleon, which completely illustrates the policy and intentions of the French Government in regard to the affairs of this country. It is full of bitter reproaches towards the people of the Northern States, which also, cannot be denied; and from the whole tenor of the argument, and from the past policy of the French Government, it is evident, that Emperor Napoleon has, long ago, formed a secret alliance with the seceded States; and that his Government will yet recognize the Southern Confederacy, is not at all improbable.

ACCIDENT.—A man named Johnson, and his son, who were driving four horses and a wagon, loaded with cordwood, towards Huntington, one day last week made a narrow escape with their lives, while attempting to cross the canal bridge below the town. Before they had reached the further extremity, the bottom of the wagon and wheel horses, together with themselves into the canal below. The lead horses became detached by the breaking of the wagon tongue, and escaped uninjured. Neither of the other horses, however, nor the drivers were seriously injured.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of C. T. Roberts. His increased stock of jewelry, stationery and musical instruments, enable the purchaser to suit his purse and satisfy his taste. Mr. Roberts is a practical mechanic, and those having jewelry or damaged watches, can have them very neatly repaired at this establishment.

STRIFE.—A young man named John Lambson, residing in Maric township, Lancaster county, committed suicide on Thursday evening of last week, by hanging himself in his father's stable. Deceased was a worthy and industrious young man, but in delicate health, being consumed. He had been working all day, and in the evening left the house to go to a neighbor's. Not returning up to nine o'clock, his mother became anxious and made search for him. On opening the stable door she beheld her son suspended by a cord from the upper rail of the rack, with his left arm resting in the trough and his knees on the ground, stiff and cold in death. No cause, other than his failing health, could be assigned for the rash act.

The Election.

Table showing majorities for Woodward and Curtin across various districts.

Official Election Returns Of Cambria County, for 1863.

Large table with columns for Governor, Judge of Supreme Court, Assembly, Register & Recorder, Treasurer, Commissioner, Coroner, Auditor, and Poor House Director, listing returns for various districts.

Total. 6090 2164 3020 2138 2024 2106 3014 2138 2005 2134 3009 2137 2005 2122 2090 2124 2005 2120

Letter from Gen. McClellan.

CHANCE, N. J., Oct. 12, 1863.—I have been called to an article in the Philadelphia Press, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that if I voted, or spoke it would be in favor of Gov. Curtin. I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore to avoid participating in party politics, and I am determined to adhere to this course; but it is obvious that I cannot longer maintain silence under such misrepresentations. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter or uttered any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia Press, and I desire to state clearly and distinctly that, having some few days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views agree; and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation.

I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understood him to be of the opinion that while the war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injuries to private rights and property, not demanded by military necessity and recognized by military law among civilized nations; and, finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the Nation, the preservation of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws of the country.

Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge Woodward my voice and my vote. I am, very respectfully, yours, GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

Capture of Gen. Blunt's Escort.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette gives the following particulars of the capture of General Blunt's escort: General Blunt escaped, and was met below Fort Scott by reinforcements, which he took command of and started in pursuit of Quantrell.

The general was in advance of the regiments, and while waiting for them in the vicinity of the mill's Camp, he noticed a body of 100 men advancing in line, who being dressed in our uniforms, he at first supposed belonged to Blunt's command, on drill, while at the same time he had some suspicion that they were rebels. He had the escort formed in line, and the band and wagons, ordered to the rear, while he advanced toward them. He had proceeded but a short distance when they fired on him. At the same time heard firing in Blunt's command. As he turned to give the order to fire, he discovered the entire escort running from him. Seeing the men ahead, the enemy charged, followed by about two hundred others from the number. With the assistance of Major Curtis, the general endeavored to halt and rally the escort, but only succeeded in despatching fifteen men. With these he turned on the enemy, who retreated. With a force of

nine men he kept firing on their rear until they moved south where he joined Poole's command, which he found safe, with the exception of a small loss in killed and wounded. Four of Poole's men were killed and three wounded. The whole number of killed from Blunt's escort of one hundred men was seventy-eight. A special message from Blunt says the body of Major Curtis, son of General Curtis, has been found. He was thrown from his horse, shot through the head, and evidently murdered after he was a prisoner, as well as the rest. All of Blunt's Clerks, orderlies and band were shot through the head after being taken prisoners.

A CURIOUS THEORY ABOUT THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR.—The Rev. John Gilbert, of Clay county, Ky., writes to a friend in this city, giving a curious theory with regard to the duration of the present war. In his letter he says: "During the revolutionary war corn blades had seven points to them, that is, the blade grew in such a manner as to have seven distinct points or ends corresponding with the sharp point of the blade. These seven points indicated the duration of the revolutionary war. Now there are but three separate and distinct points to many of the blades, and this indicates very clearly, to my mind, that the duration of the present war will be three years—the points of the blades representing years."

We do not know what there may be in this sign. Three pointed blades have been found in our city, and we learn that such is the case in Clay county, and other localities where observations have been made. Our readers may test the theory for themselves.

Mr. Gilbert was one hundred years old last March, of fine intelligence, very high character, of fine memory, and in every respect perfectly reliable. He is as correct in his recollection and statement of facts, within his knowledge, as any man in the country.

Several blades of corn have been shown us with but three points to each, and we have no doubt that many supplies of the kind may be found in every field.—Frankfort Commonwealth.

A Young Editress on the Negro Question.

The Pennfield (N. Y.) Editress was established about a year and a half ago, by the orphan daughter of a printer, who was then about twelve years of age. Some of her readers took exception to her remarks on the negro and war questions, and "Little Nellie" gave the subscriber her reasons for refusing to worship the negro or act with his false friends. We copy the question and answer, and comment it two or three readers: "Nellie, if it would not be improper, may I ask you why you seem to be prejudiced toward the negro and the negro's friends? Undoubtedly, you have some cause. Will you please tell me what it might be?"

In answering Mr. M. C.'s question, instead of writing him a letter, I will publish my reasons for the benefit of all my readers. When I was a small child my father was what they called a pro-slavery man, but was always very friendly to colored people; he has often taken in colored people whom our abolitionists would not keep, and never, to my recollection, made the eat their rations in the woodshed, but

allowed them to come to the same table with him, and always gave them a good bed to sleep in.

At one particular time, when my father was keeping a hotel, we had a very clever old negro living with us; he was a barber, father-water &c. I have often heard my father ask travelers if they had any objections to having old Richard sit at the same table with the rest of the boarders, and never heard any person object, except some few who were found to be Abolitionists, we suppose, are what our correspondent calls "the negro's friends."

Old Richard was a clever old negro, and would play on his banjo to amuse "us children;" and for aught I know we thought as much of old Richard as we did of any white boarder in our family. This is the way a negro was treated by a pro-slavery man in "day of yore."

The "slave has turned," and we have formed our opinion about the present war and the cause of it; we do not say but what our opinions may be erroneous, however.

We consider that the negro has been made the tool to place thousands of white people in a more precarious situation than the Southern slaves were in. The course of the war has made thousands, yes, tens of thousands of poor white children homeless and friendless! Their fathers and brothers have been murdered! And for what? I will pause, and my readers may answer this question themselves.

The other brother we have in the world—that brother whom we have been expecting would assist us in taking care of an aged and infirm parent—has been torn from our fireside, and now has to undergo all the hardships of the life of the private soldier on the banks of the Potomac; and for what? Reader, again please answer this question.

And any other person who wishes to know why we do not worship the negro "friends," as they are erroneously called, will please read the above, which we think will be a satisfactory answer to all.

Reports from Meade's Army.

WASHINGTON, Monday, October 12.—Early on Saturday a brigade of cavalry belonging to Kilpatrick's division, attempted a reconnaissance on the south side of Robertson's River. They were attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry, amply supported by infantry and artillery under command of Stuart in person. The infantry force was one of Ewell's divisions and numbered about 8,000 men. A brisk fight ensued, lasting about an hour, when our cavalry was compelled to fall back upon their infantry supports, which were near James' City, a small village, about three miles from Culpepper southwestly. At this place another conflict ensued, in which our infantry supports were worsted, and compelled to retire, the rebels capturing about 100 of the one hundred and twentieth New York. Our cavalry again formed into line and made a splendid charge upon the rebels, and recaptured all the prisoners taken except fifteen or twenty. Rebel reinforcements came to the assistance of the rebels, our forces were pushed back to Culpepper, skirmishing all the way. Heavy firing in the afternoon indicated that the engagement had been renewed.

our forces have evacuated Culpepper. Such stores as could not be conveniently removed were burnt. Their value is ever trifling.

It is reported that the whole of the army has crossed the Rapidan. That General Meade has fallen back to the north bank of the Rappahannock. Prisoners captured on Saturday, that Longstreet's corps had returned to the Southwest. This, however, is doubtful at headquarters. The rebels commenced to cross the Rapidan on Thursday morning in the direction of Madison Court House, with the evident intention of turning Gen. Meade's right wing.

Heavy cavalry reinforcements have been sent to the front. It is reported that rebel cavalry had the gaps in the Bull Run Mountains yesterday, however, will specify nothing then from their positions. The rebel forces holding the gaps is supposed to be White's and Mosby's men.

New York, October 13.—A special says:—The surplus baggage of the Army of the Potomac have been moved to the rear, and the army is prepared for a fight. Gen. Meade's position was on the North bank of the Rappahannock, his right flank resting on the eastern slope of the Bull Run Mountains. Since then, however, he has fallen back to the neighborhood of Manassas Park. Lee's whole force has crossed the Rappahannock, and were yesterday passing our rear. A battle this morning is considered imminent. Our trains last night were all at Centerville.

Later, 11 a. m.—Rumors are rife of a general engagement commenced about light this morning, on the old Bull Run battle ground. The command of the Army of the Potomac of course is in Gen. Meade in his turn has been compelled to give his plan to some other man. His removal from command seems to have been determined upon. His successor is said to be Major General D. E. Sickles.

A Times Washington special says:—Rumors in Washington are extremely thick. Among other improbable stories is one that Baltimore and Old Point Comfort was cut by the rebels at Manassas.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser of the 14th, says:—The moment the rebels saw that in retreat from the Rapidan of our army, Saturday last, it was Gen. Meade's intention to reach the north bank of the Rappahannock in safety, they commenced a rapid march to turn our right flank. Gen. Meade was too soon for them, and had taken up his position on the western bank of that stream. Nothing doing, however, by this failure, the enemy has continued to advance, even to the North bank of the Rappahannock, and yesterday was in Gen. Meade's front in considerable force. It is reported that skirmishing was kept up all day, and that our army fell back to the lip of the mountain.

It is said that this morning Gen. Lee appeared in great force, again, and commenced an attack. Washington is seething with excitement over the result. It is fully believed that a battle is imminent, and that General Meade is determined to obtain the choice of a battle ground, desiring to reach Manassas if possible. Lee will fight with the Rappahannock behind him, and has not, it is believed, a prior number. Yet no one would be surprised to hear on the heels of such a list that the rebels had suddenly been reinforced. Of course, all sorts of rumors are about. Gen. Meade is much stronger than is generally supposed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser of last evening, contained the following important news:—We have information from the front this morning, that General Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force about half a mile from the Southern bank of that river.

The enemy made a feint of moving to the valley on the Southern bank of the Robertson river, and our cavalry under Buford crossed at Germania Ford, and took possession of the earthworks abandoned by them. When our force was across, the enemy came against Buford in great force, drove him across the river, without time to destroy the crossing, and pursued him to Rappahannock Station. Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalry and artillery, which had made a reconnaissance since near Madison Court House, was cut off yesterday afternoon on the road to Culpepper by a portion of Ewell's corps, which were formed across the only ford by which he could retreat, in two ranks, with two regiments on each flank. Kilpatrick was compelled to charge directly into the end of the line, and he led the charge in person, telling his men to do or die.

The cavalry cut their way through under a concentrated fire, such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and, probably, his rear, with his artillery, retired through Culpepper. Kilpatrick's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 150. Gen. Meade is said to have dispatched