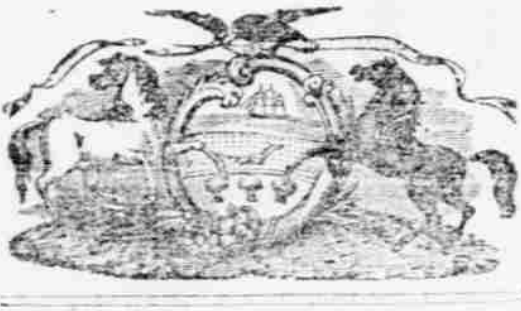


Democrat and Sentinel.



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 1 1862.

The New Year.

Our Paper, this week, bears date on the first day of the New Year. It will doubtless be observed by all our readers, young and old, grave and gay, as a happy holiday—as a day of relaxation from the business and cares of life, by bidding a genial, and hearty welcome to

"Mirth that wrinkled care derides, And laughter holding both his sides," as counselleth the divine Milton. As we write this, the last day of old 1861 is rapidly drawing to a close, and we are in no mood to discuss the everlasting political questions of the times—those themes which look so forbidding, both to writer and reader, but, which must, never theless be treated of, and discussed, at the proper time and on proper occasions. We will not therefore mar the harmony and kind feelings, which should reign triumphant during these holiday times, by talking, about politics but discourse in a manner which will convince all, that we are one of the most amiable and kind hearted of fellows living; although, that is more than certain persons, who don't love us, (we can hardly believe that they hate us,) will concede.

There are certainly no hours during the year, better calculated for indulging in those sad and pensive, half pleasant, half painful thoughts, to which the hearts of but few, are strangers, than those of New Year's eve: then the remembrance of by-gone days and by-gone joys, departed scenes, and departed friends, come back to the heart, awakening thoughts that long have slept. The light of those days is around us once more, and the present, for a time, is forgotten. We remember only

"The smiles, the tears, Of by-gone years, The words of love then spoken."

Even death and the grave, seem to have lost their power, and as we sit alone in the deepening shadow, of the solemn twilight of the dying year,

"The forms of the departed Enter at the chamber door, The beloved ones, the true hearted, Come to visit us once."

The rigid form which we years ago, with burning tears beheld laid in the grave, is once more all life and animation, the face then so pallid, wears once more the glow of health, and gazes at us with the fond smile of friendship or love. But visions like these are too sweet, too consoling to last. They come and vanish like shadows. Some untoward circumstance recalls us to ourselves, and they are gone—perhaps never again to return in this world. But we feel that they have thrown a glow of freshness and fragrance around the soul, and the remembrance of them is sweet. The Poet Longfellow, calls such visions, "The footsteps of Angels, and surely there is nothing impious, or foolishly superstitious in believing that on such occasions, the beloved ones, the true hearted, really come to visit us once more."

The year which is just now breathing his last, was not certainly the most pleasant we have seen during our brief pilgrimage in this world. But we scorn to enumerate his faults, during his death struggles—That would be unkind, unmanly and ungenerous. He had his virtues as well as his faults. Although grim visaged war attended his daily progress, he rewarded the bus bandman for his honest toil, with an abundant harvest, and although the sworn friend of the fiery crested Mars, he was the enemy of pestilence and famine. They were exiles from our land, at least, during his reign. Let us then thank him for what he has done for us, and although the future looks dark and threatening, hope for better things from his successor, youthful 1862. So dear patrons, allow us to wish you, one and all, a happy New Year.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Trent Difficulty Settled.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER

MASON, SLIDELL GIVEN UP.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.

GOVERNMENT STABLES DESTROYED

Five Hundred Horses Destroyed, and 1200 Sets of Harness Burned.

LOSSES, \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The decision of the President in the Trent affair, as announced and explained in the despatch of Secretary Seward, has the approval of every member of the Cabinet. The National Intelligence, in an article apparently semi-official, says:

"Whatever may be the disappointment of any, at the result to which the Administration has come in the settlement of a question, which constitutionally devolves upon the Executive branch of the Government, we are sure that all will applaud the firmness and sincerity with which the Administration, resisting a national tendency impressed by the concerted drift of public opinion in our own country, has resolved to do what it believed to be right in the premises, and surely should give a pause to all who may be disposed to challenge the propriety of the resolution to which the administration has come when they note that a contrary decision would leave us in opposition to those which the Government of France announces, respecting the principles of public law involved in the transaction."

The Intelligence says, in conclusion: "Whatever, therefore, may be said by any in the way of exception to the extreme terms of the demand by the British Government in the case of the Trent, it is as last just to admit that the case has been so adjusted by our Government as to subscribe, we would hope, the great cause of neutral rights against the assumptions heretofore asserted by England, but now repudiated by that power in common with France and the United States. The law of nations, as traditionally interpreted by the our Government, has received a new sanction, though at the cost, it may be, of some sensibility, waked into disproportionate activity by the temporary exacerbations of civil feuds. The latter, let us remember, are but for a day—the law of nations is for all time."

The Intelligence contains five columns of the correspondence. The despatch from Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, after reiterating the circumstances under which he understood the capture of these parties to have been made, proceeds to characterize it as an outrage on the British flag, and after expressing the hope and belief that it had not been authorized by our Government, asks a reparation appropriate to such aggressions, that the four gentlemen designated should be released, that an apology should be given for what the British Government deem an affront to her flag.

In responding to this demand, Mr. Seward, after reviewing the circumstances under which the arrest was effected, according to the report of our naval officers and thus developing the inaccuracies and omissions of the British statement, proceeds to analyze the facts and principles of public law involved in the case, and arrives at the conclusion that the neglect of Capt. Wilkes, partly voluntary as it was on his part, to bring the Trent in for trial as a lawful prize, may be justly held to operate as a forfeiture of the belligerent right of capture accruing under the laws of nations, and that the Government of the United States, as well from the consideration of inconsistency with its own traditional policy respecting the maritime rights of neutrals, would it be in its own wrong if it should refuse a compliance with the British demand, so far as relates to the disposition that should be made of the prisoners taken in custody by Capt. Wilkes, under circumstances believed to be justly open to exception on both the grounds thus indicated. So far as regards the apology asked by the British Government, none is tendered because a simple statement of the facts as they are sufficient to show that no offence could have been intended on the part of our Government, as it had given no instructions whatever in the premises, while the proceeding of Capt. Wilkes in so far as it fails to accrue to the benefit of his Government, and to conform the rules of public law, was dictated by consideration of kindness and forbearance.

"The decision of the President in this affair, as announced and explained in the lucid despatch of Mr. Seward," says the National Intelligence, "has the approval of every member of the Cabinet."

Mr. Seward in conclusion says:—"If I decide this case in favor of my own Government, I must disavow its most cherished principles, and reverse and forever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford such a sacrifice. If I maintain those principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits."

"We are asked to do to the British nation first, what we have always insisted that all nations ought to do to us. The claim of the British Government is not made in a discreet manner. This Government since its first organization has never used more guarded language in a similar case. In coming to my conclusion I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them; but the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence."

"Nor am I aware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered, for any purpose into the keeping of foreign States. Only the captured persons however, and others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground. Nor have I been tempted at all by the suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even to ourselves claims like that which is now before us."

"Those cases occurred when Great Britain as well as the United States, was the home of generations which, with all their peculiar interests and passions have passed away. She could, in no other way, so effectually disavow any such injury as we think she has done us by assuming, as her own, the ground upon which we then stood. It would tell little for our own claims to character of a just and magnanimous people, if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation as to bury buried injuries from their graves to oppose against what national consistency and national conscience compel us to regard as a claim internationally right."

"Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, naturally satisfactory to both nations concerned, a question especially and rightly settled between them which, heretofore, exhausting not only all the forms of peaceful discussion, but the arbitration of war itself for more than half a century, alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations."

"The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

"I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Lordship a renewed assurance of my very high consideration. (Signed) WM. SEWARD."

Here follows a letter from Mr. Thouvenel, the French Minister of State, and the reply of Mr. Seward. The French Minister's letter sets forth the facts of the arrest, and points out the dangers it involves, and urges a compliance with the demands of the British Government; and Mr. Seward replies that before Mr. Thouvenel's despatch had been received, our Government had decided on its course of action, and concludes by expression that the President appreciates the kindly motives of the French Government.

LORD LYONS TO MR SEWARD. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861. The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Sec. &c.

SIR—I have this morning received the note which you did me the honor to address me yesterday, in answer to Earl Russell's despatch of the 30th of November last relative to the removal of Mr. Mason, Mr. Slidell, Mr. MacFarland and Mr. Eustis from the British mail packet. Trent.

I will without any loss of time, forward to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the important communication you have made to me.

I will also, without delay, do myself the honor to confer personally on the arrangements to be made for delivering the four gentlemen to me, in order that they may be again placed under the protection of the British flag.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

(Signed) LYONS.

(Special Despatch to the Bulletin.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The official correspondence between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward has been made public to-day showing that the Trent affair is settled.

Secretary Seward, in his last letter, says: "The four persons, Mason, Slidell, Eustis and MacFarland, in question, are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

Destructive Fire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—About 7 o'clock to night, a fire broke out in the Government stables, near the War Department, where they had about 2,000 horses, and harness for most of them. The stables consist of ten separate sheds, thirty two feet wide, and about 600 feet long, in each of which were some two hundred horses, and so rapidly did the fire spread, that it was impossible to save all the horses.

A large number of men were soon on the ground and commenced liberating the horses. Many of them refused to leave the burning sheds, and some rushed back and plunged into the flames, laid down to die, the released gathered in droves and galloped frantically over the city.

The cries of those that were burned up were the most piteous we ever heard, resembling those of human beings. Of the ten sheds, six were consumed. The timely arrival of Capt. Dudley, with a battalion of regulars, and Lieut. Marley, with a detachment of the Second and Third Infantry, who set to work and with the aid of citizens and teamsters, tore down four of the stables.

No axes were to be had, and the half dozen fire engines dragged to the scene, were useless for want of water and capacity.—There were about five hundred good draught horses burned and about twelve hundred sets of harness. But little forage was lost, as they only have it ground as it is used.—All the stables are a total loss. The horses were good ones and had been broke in to hauling heavy wagons.

The fire originated by one of the teamsters dropping a lantern into a bunch of hay, and then running out and shutting the door and hallooing 'fire.' No buckets were to be had when the people were aroused.—One good steam fire engine could have saved seventy five thousand dollars to the Government, if it had reached there twenty five minutes after the fire broke out. A horse and barn in the rear of the stables were also consumed, and a large brick house close by had all the furniture carried out and destroyed by rough usage, but the house was uninjured, the people saving it by buckets of water carried from wells close by.

The demolishing of some sheds prevented the fire from spreading, and the wind being very low, is all that saved the fire from spreading a couple of squares down the Potomac. The loss is estimated, by persons competent to judge, at over one hundred thousand dollars.

The stampede of horses rushing through the crowds and around the corners caused many serious accidents, and we hear of one man reported killed, who fell down while crossing the street, near the National Hotel, and was trampled upon by them. Most of the horses here have been caught. At the late hour we write, the fire is all out, and nothing remains but long rows of charred horses and piles of cinders.—Inquirer

CAMP FIREPOST Dec. 25, 1861.

Friend Murray.—A few leisure moments occurring I thought they could not be better occupied than in giving such of your readers who are interested in the movements and doings of our Division of the army, some idea of what has occurred of late, in that part of the "sacred soil," assigned to our especial care. No doubt most of your readers are aware, ere this, of the election of Capt. Litzinger to the post of Major of the Regiment; much as the company regretted the change, on account of losing the special attention of such a worthy commander, yet we were proud to see him elevated to a position, that his fine qualities as a man and his capacity as a brave and efficient officer justly merited. The company as it now stands is getting along swimmingly.—Capt. Lewis is as much at home in his new post of honor as he was when commanding the attention of those who assembled to have justice dealt out to them at the high court of our mountain county. Lieutenants McCoy and Burke bear their honors like martyrs; and their goodness of heart has won for them the good will of every member of the company. Up to the 23rd of Dec. nothing of importance occurred. On that day the First Brigade under Gen. Reynolds and the second under Gen. Meade were ordered on a foraging expedition in the direction of Drainesville and also with a view of ascertaining if there were any rebels lurking in that direction, however, none of the enemy were seen and we succeeded in bringing away 75 wagon loads of corn and wheat.—On the 6th another similar expedition was ordered, our Brigade under Gen. Meade, forming the advance; and, when about a mile beyond Difficult creek we encountered the rebel pickets, captured three of them and driving the rest in. Companies A. and D. of our Regiment were ordered forward with the wagons. The rest of the Regt., being thrown out as pickets. We captured

38 wagon loads of wheat in the sheaf, 10 wagon loads of corn, 5 of potatoes, 38 hogs, a yoke of oxen, threshing machine, a spring wagon, 11 horses, a wagon load of poultry, and 2 contrabands, all the property of a man named Grummell who has been doing an extensive business by issuing Southern shin plasters and who now holds a commission in the Rebel army. On Friday last, the 3rd Brigade under Gen. Orde was ordered on an adventure of the same kind.—Kane's rifle Regt. known as the Bucktails, went in advance as skirmishers, followed by a battery of four guns; and, when a mile beyond Difficult creek the skirmishers were driven in and reported a large rebel force in the direction of Drainesville on the Leesburg turnpike. A line of battle was formed and our force proceeded until within three miles of Drainesville when they were fired upon by a masked battery concealed in the bushes. The rebel force consisted of 4 Regiments of Infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of 6 pieces. Our force engaged in the fight were the Bucktails, the 6th and the 9th Regiments. The remainder of the Brigade being held in reserve. After a fight of an hour in which the rebels had every advantage as to the ground, our men having to flank through a thick growth of hemlock and pine, the enemy retreated precipitately in the direction of Drainesville hotly pursued by our force for three miles. The enemy left 60 of their dead on the field and about one hundred wounded. A large amount of shot guns, muskets, knives, pistols, sabres, blankets, overcoats, haversacks, knapsacks and one cannon fell into our hands, more in fact than could be brought off, so they were destroyed by the order of the General. Our loss was 7 killed and 37 wounded. Our Brigade was ordered to their support but only reached a short distance beyond Difficult creek, when we met the victors with their spoils returning to camp. The rebels were poorly clad but their haversacks contained plenty of good provisions. Their overcoats (except the officers') are made of heavy cotton cloth, lined with coarse woolen. A number of curiosities were found, in the shape of shimplasters, loveletters, &c. A member of the Bucktails, extracted from a dead rebel's pocket the handsome sum of \$117 in gold. This is the first fight for the Pennsylvania reserves, and well may she be proud of the result. Among the wounded is George Bots, a member of the Bucktails. The ball entered his neck near the windpipe and came out at the point of his shoulder. He has relatives in Carrolltown. No fears are apprehended for his recovery. Yesterday two of the 9th who were killed in the fight, were buried in the Brigade cemetery with military honors. As the clouds fell upon the narrow habitation many an eye was dimmed with a tear of sorrow for their deceased comrades. We, too, had a double funeral in our Regiment. Wm. J. Dempsey a member of our company, and a member of Co. I. This is the third death that has occurred in Co. A.—John Wise and Wm. Bearinger were the others. They were men who had won the esteem and respect of both the officers and men of their Co., by their close attention to every duty that was connected with Company, and by their kindness and courtesy towards their comrades in arms. It will be gratifying to their friends to know that amidst all the temptations incident to a soldier's life, they never forgot the duties appertaining to the life of a christian, and when Death came, I have no doubt they were ready to join the army of the blessed. Diseases and deaths have been on the increase for some time past among the reserves. The principal diseases are typhoid and lung fevers. Wednesday will be Christmas and I will close by wishing your readers and the rest of mankind in general much pleasure during this season of holiday.

More anon. VERITAS.

The Mason and Slidell Seizure. The result of the Christmas conference of the Cabinet, on the demands for reparation for the seizure of Mason, Slidell &c., was first known here through The Inquirer of this morning, and subsequent inquiries have convinced all interested that the correspondence was correct. It now remains to be seen whether John Bull really desires to cultivate friendly relations with Columbia, and will accept her frank "ask pardon" for having stepped on his gouty toes in the Trent, or whether he will pocket this tender disavowal of a determination to offend, and make other demands, which cannot be granted.

STRAY STEER.—Broke into the improvement and enclosed lands of Henry Little, in Allegheny township, Cambria county, on the 14th day of November 1861, a black steer with a white face, a spot of black over his right eye, a little white on the end of his tail, and on the hind part of his belly; also on each hind leg; a piece cut off the lower part of the right ear, and a piece off the left ear. The owner is desired to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. HENRY LITTLE, Allegheny tp. Nov. 27, 1861. 31.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas Letters Testamentary on the last will and testament of John W. late of Chest Springs Borough, Cambria County, deceased have been issued to the undersigned—residing in said borough—the Register of said County, all persons having claims against said deceased, are intimated to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay. BENJAMIN F. TOMB, Executor. Chest Springs Dec 16, 1861-62.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cambria County, Auditor to distribute the funds in the estate of C. B. Ellis, Administrator of John Farren deceased, among the several parties entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at the Office of Cyrus L. Pershing Esq. in the Borough of Johnstown on Sunday January 18th 1862, at one o'clock P. M. at which time and place all parties are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown Dec. 16, 1861-62.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Orphan's Court of Cambria County, upon the estate of Chas. Farren, dec'd, late of Munster tp. Cambria County. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same, and those having claims against it, to present them properly authenticated for payment. DENNIS FARREN, Adm'r. 18th Dec. -6.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to my residence in Summerhill township, about the 7th of October last, a Heifer about 3 years old, red and white; the left ear roped off and a slit in the right ear. The owner can have the heifer by coming forward, proving property and paying charges, &c. otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. FRANCIS J. McCONNEL, Summerhill Nov. 27, 1861, 31-62.

HARD TIMES COME AGAIN NO MORE.

The cry of hard times has entirely ceased in this neighborhood and William Davis is just received and is now offering AT RUINOUSLY LOW RATES, Toys and as varied an assortment as

EXCHANGED FOR CASH.

Lumber, Grain, Beans, Butter, Wood, &c. Call and examine our stock no charge made for showing goods. Thankful for past favors, we hope for continuance of the same. WILLIAM DAVIS.

20,000 Bushels of Oats wanted.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase 20,000 bushels of oats for which he will pay TWENTY-FIVE CENTS IN CASH,

on delivery at Crosson; the oats to weigh 32 lbs. to the bushel.

ALSO

10,000 bus. of Shelled Corn, to weigh 56 lbs. to the bushel, for which he will pay forty-five cents.

IN CASH.

on delivery at Crosson. J. McCONNIE, Crosson, Dec. 4, 1861, 31-62.

FOSTER HOUSE.

WILLIAM RICHTER, Proprietor. Corner of Clinton and Second Streets Johnstown Cambria county Pa. 62- Carriages will convey passengers from and to the Rail Road depot.

EBENSBURG HOUSE.

The undersigned having purchased the taken possession of the Ebenburg House (formerly occupied by Henry Foster) will be happy to receive and accommodate his old customers, and all others who may be disposed to patronize him. Proprietor feels assured from the past he can offer at least as good accommodations as can be had at any other in the place. He is in possession of a large supply of the choicest liquors with which he will be furnished; his table will be furnished with all the luxuries of the season, and he intends by his hospitality and care, to merit the patronage of all those who stop with him. ISAAC CRAWFORD, Ebenburg April, 17, 1861. 11.