

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1862

VOL. 9--NO. 11

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is a powerful medicine, and yet so perfectly adapted to the human system, that it is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to the human system, that it is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to the human system, that it is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

Special Despatch to the Inquirer.
FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9th.—By a flag of truce, to-day, I learn that the bombardment of the works on Roanoke Island continued during yesterday. About noon, Commodore Lynch got his Mosquito flotilla under way, and came down Carrutuck Sound to assist his Rebel friend, Gen. Wise, on the Island.

The Federal gun-boats then directed their fire upon the gun boats commanded by Lynch, and at five o'clock yesterday afternoon three Rebel gun-boats had been sunk, two were captured, one of which had a Commodore's pennant flying during the action, and the rest dispersed in every direction.

The firing ceased at dark last night, but was recommenced with increased vigor and effect this morning, and kept up until about eight o'clock, when it is supposed the Rebel forces on the Island surrendered.

A fireman on board the 'Sclatin' said that the Federal troops had been landed in large numbers on Roanoke Island, and that the Stars and Stripes could be seen at Elizabeth city, flying over the Rebel batteries. It was rumored in Norfolk, this morning that three regiments had been recently sent to Roanoke Island, and that there was no chance for escape, the probability was that they were all captured.

The Rebels acknowledge that the only chance of importance to retard Gen. Burnside's march inland and upon Norfolk, will be the natural ones of swamps, marshes, sickness &c.

The Rebels feel their recent defeats very sensibly, and are growing desperate in their fear.

Gen. W. H. T. Wood has written to the following effect to the Secretary of War:—

The flag of truce to-day brought important news from the Rebel Government concerning Commissioners Fish and Ames, and although we are not permitted to know the contents of the official despatches, we are advised that Messrs. Fish and Ames will not be received except upon terms and conditions humiliating to the august majesty of the Federal Government, and terms which we do not believe will be acceptable to the Government, even in view of the immense benefits to be derived from the work of the Commissioners.

The steamers 'Eastern State' and 'Albany' sailed this morning for Roanoke Island and its vicinity.

Bishop Ames held divine service this morning in the military chapel inside Fortress Monroe. General Wood and Staff were present, as were many army and navy officers, with their female relatives. The Bishop delivered an eloquent and appropriate address.

In a few days more we shall have direct telegraphic communication with Philadelphia. The steamer 'George Washington' started this afternoon for Cherrystone Inlet, having on board the submarine cable, thirty miles in length, acids, batteries and hand instruments, in charge of G. W. Heiss and assistant superintendent of the United States Military Telegraph.

THE TRENT AFFAIR

The following is the report taken out by the steamer Etta of New York.

Earl Russell in a despatch dated the 23d of January, to Lord Lyons, says the English Government differs entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the Trent, and their supposed despatches were contraband. He argues the point at length, and points out the injurious consequences of such a law. For instance, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, a packet carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais might be captured and taken to New York, and in a like manner the Confederates might capture a Cunard Steamer bound from Liverpool to Halifax, on the ground that she was carrying despatches from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams. The British Government would not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship in circumstances similar to those of the Trent, and in fact of its being brought for adjudication before the Prize Court though altering the character, would not diminish the gravity of the offence.

The despatch concludes with a reference to Mr. Seward's declaration, that if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to detain the Trent prisoners.

ers. In reply to this the Earl Russell says: "Great Britain could not have permitted the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South."

Another despatch gives Lord Lyons's conversation with Secretary Seward on the Charleston blockade.

Mr. Seward stated that the plan was not to injure the harbor permanently, but merely to help the blockade. It would be the duty of the Government to remove all the obstructions as soon as the Union was restored. The harbor of Charleston was not inaccessible.

Mr. Seward was not prepared to say that as an operation in war, it was unjustifiable to destroy permanently the harbor of an enemy.

In a letter from Mr. Seward to Smith O'Brien, in response to the latter's recently proffered advice, Mr. Seward urges Mr. O'Brien, if he would promote the cause of America, of Great Britain and of humanity at large, to speak and act in every case, and without qualification, for the American Union. Mr. Seward's tone is highly patriotic for Union and friendly feeling towards European powers, in regard to whom he is determined to stand always, not only in the right, but upon the defensive.

George Thompson had again been lecturing at Manchester on American affairs.—His remarks were mainly in response to a late speech by Mr. Massey, at Salford, whose statements he branded as entirely false and a gross injustice to the North. The lecturer said that the breaking of the blockade would be a wicked and fiendish act, and no greater crime could be committed against any country. He had no faith, however, in the pacific and neutral policy of Earl Russell.

The 'Times', in an editorial on Mr. Sumner's speech, protests against any statement that England has hadged one step from her former position with respect to her rights, whether neutral or belligerent.—What she agreed to at the Congress of Paris she still stands by, and what she had before limited only by those concessions, she has still. The case of the Trent has made no new phase whatever.

FOREIGN NEWS

A despatch of the 22d from Algiers says. On Monday a prolonged cannonade was heard here, proceeding apparently from a distance of about six miles from shore. A vessel was sighted this morning, which appeared to be the Sumter. It is supposed she sunk her adversary.

The Gibraltar 'Chronicle' says the United States Consul at Cadiz protested against the assistance given the Sumter at that port.—The authorities, however, considered themselves bound to afford such aid as was indispensable, the Sumter having sprung a leak near the screw. She was permitted to effect the necessary repairs at the arsenal.

The commander of the U. S. steamer Tuscarora publishes a denial of the report that he anchored off Osborne, and was rebuked for his violation of good taste.

Lord Lyons is gazetted as a Knight of the Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis. Lord Palmerston has issued the customary circular to his supporters in Parliament, soliciting their attendance on the opening on the 6th of February, as matters of considerable importance will be discussed. He and other Parliamentary leaders had also issued invitations to banquets prior to the commencement of the session.

A royal warrant regulating the amalgamation of the royal and Indian armies, is published.

The fears were realized relative to the accident at the Harley coal mine. Not one of the buried miners was found alive.

There has been very stormy weather in the Irish channel. There were several ship wrecks and some loss of life. There were no important American disasters, but some vessels returned to port with slight damage.

New York, Feb. 10.—By the arrival of the brig 'Lincoln' at this port we have Havana dates to the 26th ultimo.

The steamer from Vera Cruz on the 15th ult., states that there were 16,000 allied troops there, while the Mexicans were 15,000 strong near Puebla.

The ultimatum of the allied powers left on the 14th to be presented to President Juarez.

The allies have issued a manifesto to the Mexicans, stating their reasons for invading Mexican soil, and denying any plan of conquest, or of interference in the politics and government of the country. They say they

come to extend the hand of friendship to a country which they behold wasting its vitality in civil wars and convulsions, and ask the Mexicans to deliver themselves up to the good intentions of the allied powers.

Demands are also made that a representative be sent to Madrid, to give satisfaction for the expulsion of the Spanish minister, Paschew; that the treaty of Almont be fulfilled; that the Spanish subjects be indemnified; that \$40,000, be paid for seizing the barque Conception.

At the meeting at which the ultimatum was adopted, it was decided that payment be exacted for the recent expenses incurred by the allied powers. Four days is allowed for an answer.

San Juan d'Ulloa is occupied alternately fifteen hours by each of the allied powers.

The 'Progresso' published at Jalapa, says provisions are very scarce a Vera Cruz and the food of the Spaniards was very poor. The hospitals were filling fast, and the desertions heavy.

Mexico is said to be exasperated by all Mexicans.

It was rumored that the Government had ordered the 'Nashville' to quit Southampton but extending the time for her departure owing to the danger from the U. S. gun boat 'Tuscarora'.

It was also rumored that the Government will prohibit the armed ships of either party from remaining over twenty-four hours in any British port.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—The expedition against Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, has been fairly successful, and the fort is now in the possession of the United States troops.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—THE WAR CARRIED INTO TENNESSEE.

St. Louis, Feb. 7.—The following is announced from head quarters:—

'Fort Henry is ours. The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed.' By command of

Major General HALLECK.

W. W. Smith, Captain and Aide-Camp. Cairo, Ill., Feb. 7.—Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, surrendered yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, after a determined resistance.

The fight lasted an hour and twenty minutes, being conducted by the gun-boats Cincinnati, Essex and St. Louis.

The gun-boat 'Cincinnati' fired one hundred and forty rounds, and received thirty-four shots from the Rebel guns. Only one man was killed.

The 'St. Louis' fired one hundred and ten guns and received no damage.

The 'Essex' was disabled at the sixth round by a ball striking her boiler. Thirty-two of her crew were killed being scalded to death. Capt. Porter was badly scalded, but not dangerously.

One Rebel General, one Colonel, two Captains, and one hundred privates were taken prisoners.

The fort mounted seventeen guns.

The land force did not reach the scene of action until two hours after the surrender.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge fifteen miles above the fort, has been taken by our troops.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COM. FOOTE—BRIG. GEN. LLOYD TILGHMAN AND STAFF TAKEN PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Welles has received the following despatch:—

U. S. FLAG SHIP CINCINNATI OFF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE RIVER.

The gun-boats under my command, the 'Essex,' Commander Porter; the 'Carondelet,' Commander Walker; the 'Cincinnati,' Commander Stenbell; the St. Louis, Lieut-Commanding Paulding; the 'Constoga,' Lieut-Commanding Phelps; the 'Taylor,' Lieut-Commanding Gwin; and the 'Lexington,' Lieut-Commanding Shirk, after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman prisoner, as well as his staff and sixty privates.

The surrender of the gun-boats was unconditionally, as we kept an open fire upon them until their flag was struck.

In a half an hour after the surrender I handed the Fort and prisoners over to Gen. Grant, commanding the army, on the arrival of the fort in force.

The gun boat 'Essex' had a shot in her boiler and after fighting most effectually for two thirds of the action, was obliged to drop down the river, as I hear several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pil-

ots. She with the other gun boats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry.

The 'Cincinnati' received thirty one shots, and had one man killed and eight wounded two seriously.

The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended by Gen. Tilghman with the most determined gallantry.

I will write as soon as possible.

I have sent Lieut. Com'dg Phelps and three gun boats after the Rebel gun-boats.

A. H. Foote, Flag Officer.

FROM LONDON.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—The steamship 'Jura,' which left Liverpool on Thursday, the 30th, and Londonderry on the 31st ult., arrived at this port at 11-45 to night.

The steamship 'Etna,' from Liverpool to New York, put into Holyhead, Isle of Wight having been in collision.

Mason and Stidell had arrived at Southampton. No demonstration was made on their arrival. The former went to London, and the latter to Paris.

The 'Etna,' which left Liverpool on the 29th, put into Holyhead on the same night, with her fore compartment full of water, having been in collision with the ship 'Cherif'.

The steamer 'Edinburg' was coaling at Liverpool, to take forward the 'Etna's' passengers and cargo, if necessary.

The steamer 'La Plata,' with Mason and Stidell on board, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

The 'Times' remarks that both gentlemen will probably keep themselves perfectly quiet and await events that are at hand. Although there is a large party in the House of Commons which will endeavor to urge on the Government a policy of interference in the American struggle, the usage will do well to maintain a "neutrally neutrality."

A Southampton letter says that the release of prisoners complained of having received had treatment at the prison, to Boston.

The steamer 'Tuscarora,' as anticipated, left Southampton on the morning of the 29th for her destination was unknown. She brought up in Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, where she remained at latest dates.

News were current at Southampton that both the 'Tuscarora' and 'Nashville' had been ordered away, and that the latter would probably leave on the 29th. The reports, however, lacked confirmation.

The London 'Morning Advertiser' states, in the most positive terms, that until the 23d of January, it was the full intention of the Emperor Napoleon to announce, in his speech, his resolution to abolish the Federal blockade, but a change of programme was made, at the instance of Earl Russell, who deemed it politic to defer doing anything for a few weeks.—The Emperor therefore alluded to the question in his question in his speech in a manner that would bind him to nothing.

The 'Advertiser' also says that all the co-operation which Napoleon asked from England was her moral co-operation.

THE MASON AND STIDELL AFFAIR.

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The despatch concludes with a reference to Mr. Seward's declaration, that if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to detain the 'Trent' prisoners. In reply to this, Earl Russell says:—"Great Britain would not have permitted the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South."

Another despatch gives Lord Lyons's conversation with Secretary Seward on the Charleston blockade.

Mr. Seward stated that the plan was not devised to injure the harbor permanently, but merely to aid the blockade. It would be the duty of the Government to remove all the obstructions as soon as the Union was restored. The harbor of Charleston was not rendered inaccessible.

Mr. Seward was not prepared to say that, as an operation of war, it was unjustifiable to destroy permanently the harbor of the enemy.

It was rumored that the vessel which the 'Sumter' engaged off the coast of Algiers was the 'Ironclad'.

It was reported that the 'Tuscarora,' was about to quit Southampton. Her destination was kept secret.

The 'Times,' in a characteristic article, calls for some decisive action in America. It says unpleasant complications must arise if the present state of affairs continue much longer.

A meeting had been called in London to consider the propriety of forming a British American Association.

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS ON FORT CRAIG.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 16.—By General No. 17, General Hunter declares that martial law throughout the State of Kansas, and declares that the crime of jaywalking shall be put down with a strong hand and a summary process.

James H. Himes, the Secretary of New Mexico, has arrived here in eleven days and a half from Santa Fe, bringing in important despatches to Gen. Hunter, and information respecting affairs in the Territory.

The Rebel Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley was within thirty miles of Fort Craig, with 2500 Texans, with artillery and had issued a ban on the population.

Col. Cook had taken active measures to oppose him, and felt able to make a successful resistance.

An expedition has been sent to Denver City to reinforce the garrisons, and the Colorado troops will probably march immediately. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Territory, and all able bodied men are drafted to serve in the militia.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

EBENSBURG Feb. 1st 1862.

Hon. H. T. Bunce, State Supt.—My commission was received on Monday, Jan. 6th 1862; but circumstances, of which the Department has already been informed, prevented my entering upon the discharge of official duty until the 18th. In accordance with instruction 175, in the Journal, Jan. No., 1861, I submit the following report of operations from the 13th of January until the 1st of February.

District Examinations—During the interval between Mr. Seward's resignation and my appointment the districts of several counties, viz: Cambria, Carroll, Clearfield and Taylor, were forced to employ teachers who had no certificates. Having been notified of this fact, I examined these teachers, eight in number, and granted them certificates.

Visitation of Schools—Since my appointment twenty seven schools have been visited. The duration of each visit was from one to three hours; the time being spent in examining classes to ascertain their proficiency, and the manner in which they were instructed, and in noting the condition of building and furniture, the mode of teaching and the capability of the teacher to impart instruction.

Institutes—The teachers of Ebensburg and Cambria were specially invited in the winter to organize an institute, and have since held semi-monthly meetings.

A call to a distant part of the county presented my attending the only meeting since my appointment. It is now too late to remedy this evil, but if any effort of mine can bring it about, there will be next year, as many institutes as school-districts in Cambria.

No. of days spent in discharge of official duty, 16

No. of official letters written, 19

Whole number of miles traveled, 235

The only officially documented case of getting the company of the directors, without being then going after them, but whenever I could see them, they cheerfully accompanied me, and I have had one or more directors, or directors with me at nearly every school. There has been no food or treated with the kindness by the directors, teachers, and officers of every district visited.

W. A. SCOTT, Co. Supt.